

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown. RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVII.

EASTON MD. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1834.

NO. 18.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times
for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE
CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

A LIST
Of persons not residents of Allegany county
and who own lands in said county, and whose
Taxes on said lands for the year 1833, are due
and unpaid.

Taxes	cost of adver.	Total.
James Bosely	67	7
Brook Beall's heirs	43	4
John J. Bugh's heirs	1 03	13
J. Buffington	1 85	30
William Cook	8 33	1 00
Wm. Campbell's heirs	8 89	1 04
Samuel Cepns	4 14	49
Rich'd. A. Clark & Co.	10 49	1 95
Wm. Page	4 67	55
Thos. Donaldson	4 67	55
Isaac Davis	92	2
Lewis Everstine	1 45	17
Thos. Elliott & Co.	2 62	30
Jona. Meredith	17	1
Emanuel Ebbes, Jr.	5 22	61
George French	67	7
George Fitzhugh	4 07	48
Frederick Grammer	1 00	19
Jno. Gephart's heirs	1 00	19
Charles Hone	1 00	19
Thos. John's heirs	1 00	19
Caroline & Charles Johnson	5 60	66
Wm. Johnson & Co.	2 07	24
John Johns	9 83	38
Reverdy Johnson	40	4
Robert Jacob	1 00	12
Anthony Kennedy	31	2
Conrad Kreckbaum	11 14	1 53
Edward Lloyd	50	6
Geo. Lyne's heirs	17	1
James Leonard	83	8
Richard Mackuin	17	1
Peter Mantz	17	1
Robert McClann	17 13	3 00
Honore Martin's heirs	17 13	3 00
Thos. L. McKinney	5 00	60
Jas. M. McKinnon	5 00	60
Lewis Neith, Jr.	17	1
Lewis Neith	17	1
John Ogblegh's heirs	8 37	93
John P. Pace	39 55	5 49
President, Directors & Company of the Bank of the U. S.	39 55	5 49
Abner Ritchie	87	7
Abraham Ridgely	59	6
John Rine's heirs	50	6
Jas. Robardet's heirs	2 15	23
Michael Ruckley	94	11
Hezekiah Riley	17	1
Osborn Sprigg's heirs	1 00	12
Thomas Turner	17	1
John Tomlinson, Jr.	2 26	30
Jacob Van Meter	2 18	26
Van Biber	23	3
Peter Wyber	33	3
George W. Water	33	3
Michael Foy	2 00	24
Jeremiah Hughes	1 00	18
James Kinkaid & Co.	42	5
Geo. Braco	1 54	14
Wm. Meley's heirs	33	3
Wm. McGrunder	33	3
Richard Ridgely's heirs	3 00	34
Samuel Siler	3 34	38
John Simpkins' heirs	3 01	34
Benjamin Davis	1 81	20
James Forkner	1 33	15
John Firebank	1 00	12
Polly Johnson	7 00	84
Thos. Kennedy	95	10
Daniel Miller	2 12	25
Edward Peale	2 12	25
Henry Starstman	67	7
Levi L. Stephenson	2 67	30
John Tomlinson's heirs	2 70	30
Thomas S. Theobald	1 70	20
David Anderson	1 40	16
George Hamilton	1 00	12
John Hughes	67	7
Samuel G. Jones	1 67	20
Michael Miller	4 00	47
Mary Murdock	5 15	61
Edward Peal	50	6
William B. Shaw	51	5
Charles F. Brodhaug	1 11	18
Geo. Magruder	27	3
John C. Beall's heirs	53	6
Mary H. Brooke	3 01	36
Jacob Blubaugh	51	6
John Burley	10 02	1 32
George W. Peter	2 14	26
James Beatty	3 27	39
George Cooke	17	1
Philip Hogman	17	1
Catharine Seagriff	98	9
Jas. Timmons' heirs	1 33	16
Ed. Williams' heirs	2 61	31
Oliver Cromwell	67	7
Phil. Cromwell's heirs	42	5
Charles F. Hettick	51	6
John W. Harris	1 50	14
James Johnson	1 00	12
Peter Jolly	1 00	12
M. Johnson	65	7
Thos. B. James	2 03	24
Samuel Lodermillk	2 03	24
Jacob Oursant	25	8
Emmanuel Pugh	1 11	13
Chas. Shelton's heirs	1 11	13

Jacob Taylor's heirs	15	1	16
John Wright	15	1	16
Catharine Waggoner	11	1	12
Edward Beatty	5 52	40	5 92
Doct. Charles Beatty	67	7	74
Nicholas Brewer	1 27	14	1 41
Apollon Brackett	66	7	73
John Donovan's heirs	49	5	54
John Deakin's heirs	66	7	73
And. & John Elliott	18	1	19
Walter Ferrandis	6 88	80	7 98
S. & F. Lucas, Jr.	83	9	92
Samuel Goodrick	53	6	59
James P. Heath	4 13	49	4 62
Isaac Osman's heirs	79	8	87
Richard J. Orme	25	2	27
Samuel Pugh	21	2	23
John Robinson	6 50	75	7 35
C. Stone's heirs	42	5	47
George Shambaugh	47	5	52
Ch'n. Varsant's heirs	36	3	39
Robert Wason	99	10	1 09
Robert Anderson	27	2	29
Isaac Peaver	1 15	12	1 27
John W. Pratt's heirs	1 15	12	1 27
Ch'n. Keller & Co.	63	7	70
Francis Forman	27	2	29
William Lazier	34	3	37
Hugh Middleton	36	3	39
Thos. G. McCulloh	31	3	34
H. McKinley & N. Cochran	17	1	18
William Potts	50	6	56
George Ziemerla	1 00	12	1 12
James English	1 01	12	1 13
Thos. Lazier	1 01	12	1 13
Chesapeake & O. Co.	1 01	12	1 13
Chio Canal Co.	1 01	12	1 13

Great bargains! Great Bargains
ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE
COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MANUFACTORY
OF
ANDERSON & HOPKINS

In the Town of Easton, Talbot co. Md.
THE Subscribers take this method of re-
turning their grateful acknowledgments to
those gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent
counties, for their liberal patronage, since they
commenced the above Business; & beg leave to
inform them, and the public generally, that
they have now on hand,
a superior assortment of articles in their line
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Eight new Gigs,
to from 180 to 300 dollars, of various pat-
ens & finishes—also SIX second hand ditto,
various prices, and too good
SULKIES,
one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs, and
a splendid assortment of
NEW HARNESS,
all of which will be disposed of on moderate
terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal
prices given for old Carriages in exchange.
They have under way a first rate Coach,
and a number of GIGS, in an unfinished state,
which can be finished at the shortest notice
and to any particular sections, according to
order. They have also
a large assortment of
MATERIALS
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by the assistance of the best workmen, and
their own knowledge of the business, they are
persuaded they can finish off as handsome and
substantial COACHEES, BAROUCHES,
GIGS, &c. &c. as any establishment in the
State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and
durable manner, and steel springs of every de-
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The Public's Obit Serv'ts
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the other at the trimming Branch of the Business.
Letters addressed to Anderson and
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attended to, and the carriage brought to their
own door.
Feb. 15 Sm
The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge
Chronicle will publish the above three months

Notice is hereby given,
That if the county charges due on the lands
charged on the books of the Commissioners of
Allegany county, to the foregoing persons, shall
not be paid to Israel Mayberry, Esq. Collector
of said county or to Messrs. Branner & Forney
agents in Baltimore, within the space of
sixty days after the completion of the publica-
tion of this notice, viz: on the first day of July
next, the land so charged as aforesaid or such
part thereof as may be necessary, to raise the
sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest
bidder, for the payment of the same.
By order of the Commrs. for Allegany coun-
ty,
RICH'D. BEALL, Clk.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
A law having been passed by the last Gen-
eral Assembly, and being now in force, to au-
thorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of
Talbot County or his assigns to complete his
collection of fees &c., and the said fees being
assigned by Faulkner to his securities who
are with said Faulkner, under execution
of the next court, May term. The
subscribers being duly authorized and required
by said Securities to complete said collections
by next Court, hereby give notice to all con-
cerned, that they will immediately enter upon
said collections according to law, and will press
them by order of said assigns to complete the
collection by May Court—and the Securities
hope and expect, that as they have a large sum
to raise, and the collection of these fees is the
principal source of relief for them, and the a-
mount due from each individual being compar-
atively small, that there will be no difficulty
presented in any quarter, as the collection
must be made.
WM. C. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1.
JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2.
J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.
EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.
April 19

NOTICE.
The subscriber gives notice to all persons in-
terested, that it is necessary that business in
his hands should be promptly closed, as he is
determined that his securities shall not suffer
by any delay.
He also wishes to call attention to the notice
of Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. by which it will
be seen, that all his business as late Sheriff, is
placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement
and the Tenth of the present month is fixed
as the time by which it must be closed—
those who wish to avoid further cost and trou-
ble will, it is expected, attend to this notice—
those who neglect must abide the consequences.
JO. GRAHAM, Shff.
March 4—28
NOTICE
Is hereby given, that the undersigned ap-
pointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court,
Commissioners to divide or value the lands and
real estate of William Ozman, late of Talbot
county, deceased, will proceed in the execution
of the said commission agreeably to law, on the
premises, on Friday 16th May next at 11 o-
clock, A. M.
Signed LAMBERT W. SPENCER,
BENNETT BRACCO,
HENRY HOLLYDAY,
FAYETTE GIBSON,
JAMES M. LLOYD,
Commissioners.
April 19 4w

MILLINERY.
MISS CATHERINE JACKSON
Takes this method to inform the Ladies of
this and the adjacent counties, that she intends
carrying on the MILLINERY and MAN-
UFACTURING, at the House heretofore oc-
cupied by Mrs. Ann Maria Faulkner for that
purpose. She hopes the old customers of the
House and the ladies generally will patronize
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Eight new Gigs,
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Magistrate's Blanks
For sale at this Office.

THE JUBILEE.
Not less than Sixty Thousand Free-
men participated in the festival of Tues-
day. They poured in from all quarters
of the surrounding country—from New
York, New Jersey, Delaware, and from
all the counties adjacent to Philadelphia.
It is probable that twenty thousand stran-
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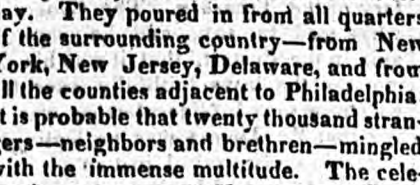
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WM. C. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1.
JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2.
J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.
EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.
April 19

NOTICE.
The subscriber gives notice to all persons in-
terested, that it is necessary that business in
his hands should be promptly closed, as he is
determined that his securities shall not suffer
by any delay.
He also wishes to call attention to the notice
of Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. by which it will
be seen, that all his business as late Sheriff, is
placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement
and the Tenth of the present month is fixed
as the time by which it must be closed—
those who wish to

SENATE CHAMBER.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1834.
To my old friend Mr. Dwight, of the New York Daily Advertiser.

My last letter told you about my having left the White House, and come up here; and that I was waiting for the Senate to decide upon my application, add so forth. Well, Mr. Webster went off next day down east, to attend to some law business; and Mr. Clay was compelled to take his lady into Virginia, on account of her being very sick; and two or three other Senators went off too; and there was just enough left to keep business going, and I have been hanging on waiting till they all get back.

The General seems that a good many leading Senators was away, though it was a good time to fire a shot at the Senate; and so he sprung to it and hatched out another egg in no time, and sent Major Donaldson right up with it. I met him coming in; and says I, Major, what's come in now—is that another proclamation or veto, or what is it? O, says he, it's nary one on 'em; and so in I went, for I was plucky enough to see what new name this bird was called by, and the first thing I heard was "protest." Well, thinks I, if this don't beat all nature; & just then one of the Spectators spoke to me, & says he Major, can you tell me how it is that the General has got a new name, for this document? Well, says I, I was just thinking about it; in the first place says I, the General has got tired of "proclamations," and "vetoes," and "cabinet papers," and he has heard so much lately about "protests" in these hard times, he wants to let folks see he is troubled with the same kind of critics himself, and so he has sent one on 'em up here to the Senate, to see what they think about it.

In my last letter I told you the General was hopping mad at the Senate for passing those resolutions, and I see how things was going; and I thought the best place I could go to right off was the Senate Chamber, for this is the only body now that stands in the way of the General's walking right over all creation, just as he did over the Secretary of the Treasury, and Squire Biddle's Bank, for there is no stopping on him when he gets a notion.

He was plucky put out when he come to hear how the New York elections went; and Mr. White, from your city told him if it hadn't been for him and some of the members of the Legislature from Albany, the anti-Jackson party would 'a' got a majority over 5000.

I send you a copy of this "Protest" the General has just hatched out; and he wants the Senate to take care on't, and put it along side their resolutions. I hope the Senate will do so, and then there won't be no mistake when the time comes for overhauling matters, and let folks see what a curious critter the General is. And I mean to try and get the Senate to hitch on a copy of this letter to the tail on't, so folks hereafter may be able to understand the hull matter. This "protest" is pretty close written, and some things are dovetailed in so smooth, that a good many folks won't be able to see the joints; there isn't nothing in it you haint seen afore in speeches, and proclamations, and vetoes, and messages, only the General has found out there ain't no atom of difference between dollars and drams, bank notes & blankets; gold and guns; its all one, he says, for its all the property of the Government, and he is the Government, and its all his; jest as much as his horses and hickory.

There is two or three things among the Generals notions puzzles me considerable.

He says the Senate haint got no right to say nothing agin him or pass resolutions blaming him no way; because the time may come when the Senate may be called on according to the constitution to try him. Now the constitution says that "the President, Vice President and all Civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and convicted of treason, bribery, or other high crimes, are misdemeanors," and the Senate is the only court to try such folks and such cases, according to the constitution.

Now according to the Generals notion, the Senate has no right to notice any thing that is going wrong by any officer under the Government, because the time may come when he may be brought before them for trial. Now suppose the President nominated to the Senate some chap who wanted to have his office renewed—and the Senate found out something wrong about him, and wouldn't confirm it—and tell the President all about it, and write it all down too in their Journal of Proceedings, as they always do—and when it come to be known, this officer was impeached—well, couldn't the Senate try him already? It could be shown they had already expressed an opinion about him?—The constitution says this—and says when the Senate becomes a Court for the trial of impeachments every member must be sworn on agin.—The General says he was saying too much agin the right of the Senate, as a Senate and Legislative body, and so he tries to get round this corner in the Protest, by saying there is a great difference between the proceedings of the Senate when the doors are open, and when they are in secret sessions,—now I can't see a mite of difference as regards this pint—and my notion is, if the Senate hatches a chap for bad conduct with the doors closed, (and the

General says they have a right to do it then) it would be just as bad for him, as if they did so with open doors when the time came to try him, and I don't know but a little worse—at any rate all the resolutions are recorded by the Senate whether the doors are open or shut. And unless the General can show that the constitution favors the President more than it does any other civil officer of the United States, then my notion is the General is as much mistaken on this pint as though he had put his shirt on wrong end upmost.

There is another pint on which I and the General never could agree, and we have talked it over more than fifty times and that is about his removing the Secretary of the Treasury. The General always used to say, and he says so agin in the Protest, that it was his duty "to see the laws faithfully executed," well now says I, General what was the law that Mr. Duane was neglecting?

The law says, says I, just so Sec. 16.—And be it further enacted, That the deposits of the money of the U. States in places in which the said Bank or branches thereof may be established shall be made in said Bank or branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct in which case the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress in session and if not immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reasons of such order or direction.

You told him to remove the deposits, he show'd you the law—he said there was no danger in leaving the money where it was but there was great danger in removing on't to other pockets—and Congress was willing by the law to give him the power to decide on't; then you told him to pack up & clear out; but not as I see for neglecting the law, for he was acting according to law—and if any body broke the law it was you General or its pritty much all the same you got a man to do as you wanted and you said you'd take the responsibility. And now we see the general don't like to take the consequences of this responsibility—for as soon as the Senate past a resolution telling the general it wasnt right he turns right to and hatches out a protest "agin it"—and this is pritty much the nub of the business.

There is another pint too I dont see how the General gets round, but it is whittled as smooth and as round as a billiard ball; he says the Senate haint got as good a right to act for the people as he has; because he stand higher the people than they do; they are appointed for 6 years and he only for 4 years; and then agin he gives the resolutions of the Legislatures of Ohio and New Jersey and Main to show that the Senators from these States didnt vote agin him to directions; now according to the Generals notions the higher you come to the people the better, well that's jist my notion too; for public officers are paid by the people to execute the laws that the people have made, and it is for the good of the people, and not for the officers alone that the laws are made; if folks in office dont go according to these laws, but break em or change em jist to suit their notions; or according as they understand em, these officers become rulers and not public servants; and if whilst in office and afore their time is out, they git in any kind of a kink, and things dont go right; the people begin to grumble first but not likin to come to blows (for that's bad business and wont serve no purpose but give bad folks a chance).

They begin to petition like all natur and that's one of the rights our old folks who fought for and made the constitution thought was next to eating and drinking, & going to any kind of worship they pleas'd—for petitions bring the people right smack up nose to nose with the folks in office. The General somehow has forgot this in the protest—& if he'd tack'd on some of them petitions that have been pourin into Washington for a spell back and keep all the while cummin, my notion is these resolutions from Main, and Ohio, and New Jersey Legislatures would look'd so small folks wouldnt stop to read em, and especially as these same Legislatures will be chang'd clean round at the next elections.

I cant say yet what the Senate will do with the protest but as I said afore I hope they'll do with it as the General requests, and nail it to the counter as folks do old lookin coins in Country stores—but I and play sorry the General likes to keep things all the while in trouble—folks to rights will be as glad when he quits and goes home to the Hermitage, as they was when he quit there to come here and take possession of the Government. It was just so once when I was a boy with an old maiden Aunt of mine; she was half sister of my mother, and our folks invited her to come and make us a visit, and spend thanksgiving with us; when she came all the family was amazingly tickled and the best bedroom in the house was prepar'd for her—she had an amazing notion for dumb critters, such as dogs and cats and monkeys and parrots and such like and kept all the while bringin on em in the house, and on the farm, and some of her neighbours come to visit her, & fatter couldn't do less on account of mother's relations to ask em to stay over night if they cum late, and to rights the hull house was taken up—mother lost temper and said one day she hadnt room to set a table—and father had to go one night and sleep in the barn—and when a hint was given that our folks was im-

posed upon, my old aunt set up a most dreadful cry, and said every hair on her head was as white as her apron; and she had the rumatiz all over her, and a white swellin on her hip, which she got by bein exposed in the old war, and it was right down hard to be twitten on her about incommodin folks. Father told her he was glad to see her, but he didnt invite her to bring dogs to kill his sheep—nor cats to lick his cream—nor parrots and monkeys to keep up a screeching all the while, Sabbath and all—but all he got in turn was a long story about gray hairs and rumatiz and white swellins, and he give up; and did the best he could till the old lady's visit died a natural death; but it was the last time mother ever ask'd him to invite another old relation in our house. I had eny most forgotten this story, but it came to me to day jist as fresh as tho' it was but yesterday. Your old friend,
J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

In this crisis of public debate, when the misconduct of the National Administration has involved in ruin thousands of our fellow citizens, it is to be deeply regretted that there are so many and we fear so successful attempts to deceive the Executive authority of the Union, in regard to the true state of the country, and to the sentiments of the people.

Disgraceful impositions of this kind are daily practised. But the most flagrant instance (manifesting the desperation of the party,) which we have witnessed, was the attempt, on the part of the House of Delegates of Maryland, towards the close of the late session of the General Assembly, to create an impression at Washington that the voice of the people of Maryland approves the course of General Jackson towards the Bank of the United States, and that "the will of the people of Maryland," that the public deposits should be withheld from the Bank of the United States, and that the Bank should not be re-chartered. The conduct of the House of Delegates is unprecedented. As General Jackson has assumed to himself to be the "Government," and to act upon his own responsibility, independent of the co-ordinate branches of the government; so in the characteristic spirit of Jacksonism, the House of delegates, one branch of the General Assembly, without consulting the Senate at all in the matter, assumes to speak the voice of Maryland, to resolve that the Bank of the United States is unconstitutional; that the public deposits ought not to be restored; that the Bank ought not to be re-chartered, and has the unprecedented assurance to resolve further, that a copy of their resolutions (which passed the House of Delegates) should be forwarded to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress. The true intent and meaning of all which, is, that the collar press might claim the approval of the Legislature of Maryland, (by a slight mistake,) of the removal of the deposits, and of that triumvirate, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, and Roger B. Taney. In relation to the removal of the deposits, what right, what shadow of pretext had the House of Delegates to assume to itself to be better qualified to interpret the wishes of Maryland than the Senate? It is well known that the order of the President to deposit the public money elsewhere than Congress had directed, was published at so short a period before the October Election, that the people of Maryland had not time to consider the question of removal, so as to give it any bearing upon the election. So far then as the removal of the deposits was concerned, the Senate were as much "the immediate representatives of the people of Maryland," and as well entitled to declare the "will" of Maryland, in regard to that question, as the House of Delegates. But did the gentlemen of the House of Delegates speak the voice of their "immediate" constituents? Did not some of those who voted to approve General Jackson's course, know that a large majority of those of whom they were "the immediate representatives," are decidedly opposed to Gen. Jackson's removal of the deposits, and to most other measures of his administration? Did the Delegate from Dorchester, who voted for the resolutions of the House of Delegates, believe he truly represented the wishes of his constituents? Did the two Delegates from Somerset, who voted in the affirmative on the passage of the resolutions believe they were acting in accordance with the wishes and opinions of their constituents, and with the professions and pledges they made to the people of Somerset, during the canvass last fall? In regard to the two Delegates from Somerset, referred to, we are authorised to state, that upon all occasions, during the canvass last fall, before the people they disclaimed any possible connexion with party. They declared that they came out to heal the dissensions of party. They were pledged, both by themselves and their voters, that they would, if elected, vote for the Governor without regard to party; that they would vote to turn out no man for opinion's sake. In a word, they were apparently the mildest and gentlest lambs imaginable, before the

election; but no sooner were they in the fold, than they equalled the most ravenous wolves of party. The people of Somerset will remember them. There were some other Delegates who equally misrepresented the wishes and opinions of their constituents, in the matter referred to. They will be remembered, and if opportunity offers, will most assuredly be voted by the people.

"For all impostors, when they're known, Are past their labor, and undone."

Let the people of Maryland be on their guard. Let the friends of the Constitution, and of a government of laws, the friends of a sound currency, the friends of a National Bank, the friends of industry and enterprise and the prosperity of the people, the real workingmen, the bone and sinew of the land, be vigilant, firm, and united, and at the next October election make judicious selection of intelligent and faithful representatives of their interests and their opinions.—Balt. Chronicle.

Jackson Riot and Mob at Portsmouth. N. H. We learn from a correspondent that on Saturday night the town of Portsmouth was the scene of a most disgraceful mob. It appears that in the forenoon, the Whig party met and celebrated in an appropriate manner the victory of the Whig party in New York, and dispersed peaceably before 2 o'clock P. M.

In the evening, however, the Jackson party assembled in a disorderly manner and commenced rioting. Tar barrels were set on fire and rolled through the streets and bonfire was kindled, over which was suspended canvass signs of effigies, inscribed with the names of Webster, Clay, &c. &c. An Engine was taken out of its house and overturned and broken.

The mob also proceeded, with shouts and noises of all sorts to the building occupied by the Branch of the United States Bank, which they attacked, and tore down the sign and the eagle, which they bore off in triumph and burnt.

The peace officers attempted to interfere but were driven off, as the mob were armed with bludgeons, cutlasses, &c.—The noise and rioting were kept up all night.—Boston Courier.

From the Balt. Chronicle.

THE TIMES.—Occurrences in this city within two or three days past afford matter for a few serious reflections. It is the interest, and we presume it to be the object of every well disposed citizen of Baltimore, to discountenance tumult and disorder, and to preserve the city in peace and tranquility. We recognize the perfect right of every individual to express his sentiments freely, and of each party to assemble at such time and place as principles discussed, or to make arrangements in relation to political events. This right being secured to each and all by the constitution and laws, it should be exercised without molestation or interruption from opponents. A contrary course tends to increase excitement by collision, and to jeopard that peace and good feeling which should be cherished among members of the same community.

On this head we believe that the supporters of General Jackson have no cause of complaint against their opponents—for it is the desire of those who profess to maintain the supremacy of the constitution and laws, over individual will, to conform to the principles they profess, and upon no occasion to be aggressors in violations of that order and decorum which are so particularly necessary at this moment to be observed. Such being their determination, they have been disappointed in not finding a similar disposition manifested by a portion of their opponents. They have seen with pain various attempts made in a print of this city, to excite a spirit of turbulence and insubordination; but they relied with confidence on the good sense, good feeling and discretion of the party to which those inflammatory appeals were made, to render them ineffectual. They regret that these expectations have not been fully realized, and that our city has been the theatre of scenes of a disreputable and disorganizing character. On Tuesday it was early given out that there would be an attack upon the individuals who were to assemble on that evening, to form a Whig company—and accordingly, a crowd assembled in front of the house, and a few panes of glass were broken by stones thrown from the street—but the prompt interference of the Mayor put an end to further aggression, and the crowd dispersed. On the next day, the town meeting was advertised to be held in Monument Square, and rumour represented not only that the proceedings would be interrupted, but that an attack would subsequently be made on the Chronicle office. The citizens assembled at the appointed hour to the number of probably eight or ten thousand, and the proceedings commenced. During the greater portion of Mr. Kennedy's address, there was no interruption to complain of. When Mr. Harper arose, the spirit of dissatisfaction became more manifest, and induced the belief, that an organized body of general Jackson's friends had come to the meeting prepared to create disturbance. He was frequently interrupted by their shouts—but it appeared, by subsequent proceedings, that their indignation was in reserve for Mr. Mahon. Accordingly, he had to encounter a storm of noise and abuse, and finally a rush was made to seize his person. It seemed the fixed determina-

tion of some to raise a riot; but the friends of the constitution and laws stood firm, resolved neither to yield their rights, nor to submit to the violence of their opponents. They stood prepared to repel attacks, should they be made; but on no account to give cause for offence or disturbance. We are happy to say, that in their determination to preserve the public peace, they had the efficient aid of several conspicuous and highly honorable gentlemen belonging to the Jackson party. Thus happily a scene was prevented that would have been a source of lasting regret, and which must have affixed a stigma upon Baltimore, that time could not have effaced. Among the rioters we were sorry to recognize a man whose public station would imply respectability but whose conduct on this occasion was of the most degrading and disgusting character.

As may be readily supposed, from what we have above said, there was some fighting—but the meeting terminated without any more serious event than we have already stated. And now our turn was to come—at least so rumour would have it—but in this rumour was mistaken, for we remained through the night uninterrupted even by a passing salute.

But public tranquility perfectly secured? Is there to be no renewal of hostilities? no new aggression? We have given the assurance that no interruption to the harmony of the city will take place on the part of the opponents of the administration—but they claim and will exercise, their rights and privileges; they will hold their meetings where and when they please; and hope to be permitted to do so without interruption or hindrance. They will not interfere with the assemblages of their political adversaries, nor seek to disturb them from the enjoyment of a single right. They ask that all things may proceed harmoniously and in that spirit which should characterize freemen solicitous to preserve their liberties, and to maintain the constitution and laws of the country. Do they ask too much? Citizens of Baltimore, of whatever political denomination are you not desirous that your city shall be preserved from outrage and violence and your streets from being deluged with blood? If you are (and that you are we feel certain) then discountenance incendiary appeals set your faces and raise your voices against the wretches who would dare to excite to violations of law and the sacrifice of human life. We appeal to you, not for ourselves—not for personal protection—not from individual apprehension. No: our duties are plain and our course shall be fearless. But we appeal to you as you love your city and your country, to unite in subduing that feeling of vindictiveness which has been engendered in many by corrupt and reckless spirits who have sinister views in stirring the people up to strife. We ask you to arrest, before it is too late the effort to embroil the city in discord and confusion by exciting the angry passions of the ignorant and uninformed. And that every man may know the responsibility under which he acts, let him who dares to excite commotion be made first to feel its effects.

The following Senators' terms of service expire on the 3d of March next—Sprague, of Maine; Bell, of New Hampshire; Silsbee, of Massachusetts; Knight, of Rhode Island; Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Clayton, of Delaware; Leigh, of Virginia; Brown, of North Carolina; Calhoun, of South Carolina; King, of Georgia; Bibb, of Kentucky; White, of Tennessee; Waggaman, of Louisiana; Poindexter, of Mississippi; Robinson, of Illinois; and King, of Alabama. Of these sixteen, the Messrs. Brown, the two Kings, White, and Robinson, are friends of the administration.

To the Editor of the National Gazette. WASHINGTON, April 23, 1834.

Sir—The Senate have not yet decided on the motion of Mr. Poindexter to reject the Executive Protest; but from the collateral questions already passed upon it by that body, I hold myself warranted in saying, that this anomalous paper will be repudiated by a vote of not less than twenty-seven, nor more than thirty.

It is rumoured that the President and Vice President have had some unpleasant passages on the subject of the Protest, and that, in consequence of their differences, Mr. Taney had prevailed with the former to transmit the Supplementary Message.

You will discover from the annexed printed copy of the Protest, that the President's private Secretary has caused many erasures and alterations to be made, especially for the public eye; some of them as noted, are very important, and are evidently the result of subsequent reflection.

They are now submitted for your examination.

The following is a list of the appointments made by the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Chesapeake district.

Mr. Soren, P. E.
Smyrna—S. Sharp; Benj. Benson-Dover—W. Barnes, M. Jermain.
Caroline—F. Hukey, E. Sanders.
Talbot—J. Humphries, W. Bishop, Super.
Queen Ann's—R. M. Greenbank, F. J. Crouch.
Kent—J. Bayne, E. Christopher, F. Smith, Super.
Cecil—E. Reed, G. Wooley, C. Norris, Super.

JOHN McLEAN.—Some time since certain Van Buren members of Congress wrote to their confederates in Ohio, that Judge McLean would not be a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to the decision of a National Convention. It will be seen by the following letter that the Judge has entered his "protest" against the assertion of the latter writer.

To the Editor of the Hamilton [O.] Intel.

WASHINGTON, 26th March, 1834.

Dear Sir—I have just received your letter of the 17th inst., in which you inform me that at a late public meeting in Hamilton, a number of letters were read to the meeting, stating, in effect, that I had expressed a determination not to be a candidate in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, and that their impression was great, and you request me to say whether I intend to become a candidate for the Presidency regardless of the decision of a National Convention.

No individual has had the shadow of authority for making the above statement.

Whether I shall become a candidate or not, will depend entirely on the voluntary action of the people. The choice of their public servants, in my opinion, belongs to the people, and not to those who, from selfish views, may assume the responsibility of acting for them.

I am opposed to a national caucus or convention now, as I was in 1823, when an attempt was made, through its influence, to elect a President of the United States.

A national convention is contrary to the established usages of the democratic party. It has a direct tendency to place the whole political power of the country into the hands of a few individuals, and to deprive the people of a full and fair expression of their will. It will substitute for the official organs, under the constitution and laws, a cabal, which will control, through a corrupt influence, the whole action and policy of the government.

Under such a system the people will be kept in a state of excitement, the moral force of our institutions will be eventually destroyed, and the ruin of our government must soon follow.

To keep the election of President out of the House of Representatives, I have always been in favor of so altering the constitution as to send the election a second time to the people, if there should be a failure to elect on the first attempt. Under no circumstances will I consent to be the instrument of defeating an election of president by the people.

Believing, as I do, that our government can only be sustained in its purity and vigour by keeping the elective franchise near the people, and out of the hands of political managers, my course in regard to the future, will in no degree be influenced by the contemplated national convention.

In accordance with the usages of the democratic party, State conventions, under certain circumstances, are not only proper, but necessary. But the only legitimate object of such a convention, is to ascertain public sentiment, and not to manufacture it. Its members should be chosen by the people, and to the convention should be borne and expressed the known wishes of the people.

With respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN McLEAN.

Dreadful Inundations have occurred recently in China—in one instance 18000 houses were swept away from a maritime city, (Chicu-Chow,) situated at the foot of a range of hills on the north east verge of the province of Canton—Canton City suffered dreadfully. By a gale which occurred in the latter end of August, the tide was forced over the town and thousands of lives were lost, as well as thousands of houses destroyed.

As soon as the waters had receded, proclamations were directed to all parts of the province of Canton, by the Governor and Foo-yuen, advising the rich to come to the relief of the poor, and the repair of damages to roads & embankments. The various trades were called upon for specified sums, according to their supposed wealth. About \$80,000 were levied upon the Hong-Merchants, of which amount Horqua, who figures so often upon our tea chests, was assessed \$30,000, and Mowqua and Kingqua about 5,000 each. Altogether the sum of \$1,600,000 was raised for the purposes desired. It is said that ever since the accession of the present Emperor to the throne, the Empire has been afflicted with a series of misfortunes such as famines, inundations droughts and rebellions. As the Chinese insist on making the Supreme Head answerable for all unfortunate events (as well as entitled to the credit of all felicitous ones) it is deemed not unlikely that a political revolution will ere long take place in that country.

N. Y. Mirror

Cool Sagacity.—It has already been stated that during one of the recent affrays the high constable was among the sufferers. He was knocked down with a bludgeon and for the moment put out of the fight. But it is said that he followed the ruffian who did the mischief with his eye, until he attacked another gentleman, who making some resistance, Hayes came up and arrested him, good naturedly asking the ruffian to be kind enough to assist him in taking him to the police. The gentleman complained that he should be arrested when he had done nothing but defended himself. But the high constable was inexorable, until the parties arrived at the police office, when begging the gentleman's pardon he dismissed him, saying that it was the other man whom he would retain.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

It is known that large quantities of specie have lately been imported into the United States. Nearly the whole of it, however, it appears, belongs to the Bank of the United States. The Philadelphia National Gazette of Saturday, says—"We understand that there has arrived, since October last, at the ports of New York and Philadelphia, no less than two millions three hundred thousand dollars in the Bank, and that six hundred thousand more are expected—making an aggregate of nearly three millions; so that the Bank itself is the real introducer of specie in those ports."—Gazette.

EASTON

EAST

Saturday M

Subjects requiring attention and which are really so numerous, that we have are enabled but very casider.

The Protest.—T grossing subject, eating to the American. In consequence of its alarming character, circumstances attending it to be known. excited among friends, when the President on the 17th past, net, from whom the and General Jackson, or Donaldson was to get the Protest into, to make some cause it to go down the Senate surround Jackson's private r put in possession of messenger actually per, as was confessed when called on by a

What do the this taking fine privileges of one their Government, gant, contemptuous President to send

of the co-ordinate with orders to m tions in a paper be as he shall please purposes? It be do? If he is no curbed for this, v

Forty thousand dandward, were s distant parts of the protest as sent to by the President—cious and monst Kitchen Cabinet

son send in an seen to soften rry, and despoti President as his

This protest i the people of the Senate against t of Gen. Jackson and put it down. But if this cl is submitted b, subverted the G Jackson a Mon gorous powers t possesses—Let time.

At the late C Baltimore—it i American Whi principles and Spirits, to aid ryland "To res and to save the the lawless a working by a perades at W General Jacks the ruin of our promote their think the tim sound princip sound men.

NEW E learn is to t tract compose Somerset and cy occasioned Mr. Dennis. are already p number of c of the result of the party, that t

Tory party w number of cas tion. His fender of ar and you mus such a corps district in the son's conduct than it is (if fice, and the to be a flam son right o office hunte way in the —you must tend againt Patriots, as tion to a W Looking the People stronger se, true, wis, secure the zen of the sentiment a torrents of o time to indi commendab sits for HAVE T any risk—

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BASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, May 3.

Subjects requiring to be presented to public attention and which deserve to be commented on, are really so numerous and so constantly arising, that we have not room for half, and are enabled but very briefly to touch the remainder.

The Protest.—This is at present the engrossing subject. However interesting to the American People this paper may be in consequence of the dangerous principles & alarming character, yet there are certain circumstances attending it that are no less important to be known. Such was the indignation excited among friends even as well as opponents, when the Protest was read in the Senate on the 17th inst., that even the Kitchen Cabinet, from whom the Protest came, got alarmed and General Jackson's private Secretary Major Donaldson was sent next day to the Senate, to get the Protest from the clerk of the Senate, to make some alterations in it, so as to cause it to go down better—and the clerk of the Senate surrendered the paper up to General Jackson's private messenger (and it had been put in possession of the Senate) and the messenger actually made alterations in the paper, as was confessed by the clerk of the Senate when called on before that body.

What do the people think of this? Is not this taking fine liberties with the rights and privileges of one of the highest branches of their Government? Can any act be more arrogant, contemptuous, and defying, than for a President to send his private Secretary to one of the co-ordinate Branches of the Government with orders to make such rasures and alterations in a paper before them under discussion as he shall please and direct to suit his own purposes? If he can do that, what can he do? If he is not exemplarily checked and rebuked for this, what will not submit to? Forty thousand copies of the Protest, we understand, were sent off next morning to the distant parts of the country, not copies of the protest as sent to the Senate, but as altered by the President's private Secretary, unknown to the Senate, and even after all this, so vicious and monstrous was the Protest, that the Kitchen Cabinet had to make President Jackson send in an explanation to the Senate to seem to soften some of the alarming, high Tory, and despotic doctrines claimed for the President as his rule of action.

This protest is the beginning of evils—if the people of the U. States support the Senate against this attack made by the minions of Gen. Jackson in the name of the Executive, and put it down, all will be peaceful and well—but if this claim of unheard of power before is submitted to, the Kitchen Cabinet will have subverted the Government, and made General Jackson a Monarch with greater & more dangerous powers than any Monarch in Europe possesses—Let the People look to it in good time.

At the late Grand Meeting of the people in Baltimore—it was proposed "to establish an American Whig Society" as a nursery of sound principles and as an association of Patriotic Spirits, to aid an old set of Assembly in Maryland "to resist the growth of Toryism" and to save the People and the Country from the lawless and destructive Schism now working by a prostrated gang of political Desperadoes at Washington, who are using old General Jackson to his own degradation and to the ruin of our Government and Country to promote their own electioneering ends. We think the times require such a Receptacle of sound principles and such an Association of sound men.

NEW ELECTION.—An election was held in the Congressional district composed of the counties of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Mr. Dennis. It is said that three candidates are already presented, and as the greater number of candidates so will the uncertainty of the result of the election be, it is a matter of course, that the high Privilege, or Jackson Tory party will do all they can to encourage a number of candidates to appear. If an American Whig, and a Jackson Tory come out in that district, single handed, the Whig will prevail by a vast majority—for although it may be there, as it is elsewhere, that the Collier men and anti-Bank men keep up the usual fuss, and noise, and show, of supporting Jackson, yet it will be found upon a fair trial, that these noisy and forward men will not be joined by the real and true people—men in office, who feed upon the people's money out of the public Treasury—men who are unengaged for the same—and men who are applicants and expectants of office, with the immediate and particular friends of each, will form every where a body of defenders of any administration however bad—and you must expect to meet and to encounter such a corps of Janizaries in every election district in the United States; if General Jackson's conduct was ten thousand times worse than it is (if that could be) for the tenure of office, and the recommendation to office is now, to be a flaming Tory, which is to support Jackson right or wrong. The office holder and the office hunter must not flinch; he dares not give way in the service of King Andrew his master—you must therefore prepare to meet and contend against this body of hired and expectant Patriots, as the chief, perhaps the only obstruction to a Whig candidate.

Looking to the character and sentiment of the People of that District, we consider a stronger security could not be given than the true, wise, and efficient course will be taken to secure the election of some distinguished citizen of the American Whig Party, by a united sentiment and single eye to the paramount interests of our afflicted country. This is not a time to indulge individual animosity (however commendable) in its individual claims and desires for advancement—THE PEOPLE HAVE TOO MUCH AT STAKE to run any risk—The people must interpose and manage their own affairs in their own, and in the best way—and the patriotism and intelligence of all will unite heart and voice.

The country—the United States of America—our beloved country, lies languishing before us from the wounds and lacerations and torments inflicted on it by a vain, needless, and foolish Experiment, accomplished through the means of USURPATIONS & ABUSES OF POWER—Tens of thousands of our fellow citizens have been BANKRUPTED by the PROJECT—Hundreds of thousands of them

have been cast away from productive industry to want and hunger—Millions of them have felt the fatal effects of the Experiment in all their concerns in life—while ALL, except men in office, have in some degree suffered—Will the Syren song of flustering tales of men living on public salaries, soothe the want, and woes, and wailings of the ruined, the cast away, and the suffering? NO, they will not—they cannot—the people must unite and wisely, soberly, and energetically act for themselves, and resuscitate their prostrate country, and restore their afflicted fellow men to their usual honest employment, to comfort and to life.

The REPORT of a few days past, relative to Presidential nominations to the Senate—of Mr. Forsyth for Department of State—Benton, Secretary of War—Wilkins, P. M. General—and Mr. Speaker Stevenson, for the Court of St. James, is supposed to be premature, as later arrivals from Washington give no accounts of the sort. The probability is, that it is anticipation and that, ere it be long, those nominations will be made. It would not be difficult to conceive that a portion of these nominations would come greatly to the relief of Secretaries McLane and Cass—for, after all that has passed, if they are the kind of men we take them to be, their continuance in their Departments ought to be grievous to them.

Tory Doctrines.—President Jackson has avowed, and it is recorded—that "neither the voice of the State Legislatures, nor the will of the People, shall induce him to change his measures."

President Jackson says in his late Protest—"That neither House of Congress can pass any resolutions touching the proceedings of the Executive, unless such resolutions be designed as the ground of legislation."

President Jackson says in his Protest—"The custody of the public property, under such regulations as may be prescribed by legislative authority, has always been considered an appropriate function of the Executive department in this and in all Governments."

President Jackson has said in his Protest—"Public Money is but a species of public property—but whenever or however obtained, its custody always has been, and always must be, unless the constitution be changed, entrusted to the Executive department."

President Jackson says in his Protest—"Let the Legislative authority do what it may—yet will the custody of the Public Money remain in the Executive department of the Government?"

President Jackson says in his Protest—"That Congress cannot take out of the hands of the Executive Department the custody of the Public Money, without an assumption of Executive power and a subversion of the first principles of the Constitution."

President Jackson says, "I Andrew Jackson, President, and the Executive, and the Executive Department is entirely mine—for so I interpret the Constitution. All officers that I appoint and can remove, are my officers—for as I choose to consider myself responsible for them, they must do as I please—let either department of the Government think, say, or do what they please, my will shall be done. If Congress direct one of my officers by law to do a thing at his discretion, and the officer does not think that circumstances will justify the exercise of his discretion, but I Andrew Jackson do think they will,—Andrew Jackson will make that officer do my will, upon my responsibility, and he shall not exercise his discretion but mine; for I Andrew Jackson have spoken it."

These are the Doctrines avowed and acted on by General Jackson—and these are the doctrines that Jackson men support—These men too claim to be, and call themselves "Exclusive Republicans"—"pure Democrats"—superior to all others in "their love for the People"—"Patriots who are alone worthy to be trusted."

Why, is not this a Mockery? Are people thought to be fools or madmen to be duped, and managed, and led on to slaughter in this way? These very doctrines of Gen. Jackson's and his supporters are mock TORY DOCTRINES, and the men who support them and defend them are, for that reason, rank Tories—Nay these Jackson doctrines go further than Toryism, they are despotic, absolute, the result of Jackson's WILL, as those of the Grand Sultan are from the Sultan's will—Poor Aristocracy, with its silk stockings spindle shanks, is swallowed up and lost sight of by the despotic Dictator and his vernal parasites and slaves. Talk of Constitution, talk of Liberty—talk of checks and balances in Government—talk of free exercise of opinion, in the face of all this slavish doctrine that we are ordered to bow down to—why, you might as well talk to the Heavenly Graces of Christianity to Satan, or recommend a modern treatise on Criminal Law to those distinguished Judicial characters, the Messrs. Justices Minns, Rhoads, and Eacus.

Jackson Wisdom and Tancy cunningness.—"A better currency can be afforded by the State Banks than you now have" says Mr. Tancy in his paper of reasons he sent to Congress—"I will take care of the State Banks"—"I will give you a better currency than the United States Bank paper" said General Jackson—now for the proof—one pet Bank with public deposits, it is said, will not take the paper of another pet Bank with public deposits, not thirty six miles apart from each other—and neither the pet Bank in Baltimore nor the pet Bank in Washington will take the paper of the pet Bank in Virginia—O what a wise man is President Jackson! What a cute man is Mr. Tancy!

A man in great alarm went into the Farmer's Bank of this place the other day with a Ten dollar Bill of the U. States Bank (which he thought was insolvent, as he had been told so) and asked very supplicatingly, if they would give him their paper for that? certainly, says the Cashier—the bill was changed—the man went off, and as soon as he got in the street, out of hearing, says he, didn't I mope 'em? They didn't know that General Jackson had broke the monster.

A change is made in the dates of the contemplated Fair—instead of Tuesday and Wednesday 20th and 21st May—it will be held on Wednesday and Thursday 21st and 22d May.

The Executive Council will meet at Annapolis on Thursday the 15th inst.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette announces that the Girard Bank will cease to receive the Public Deposites after the 1st of July next. The Editor says:—"Mr. Schott, the President of the Girard Bank, has returned from his mission to

Washington, & according with the wishes of the Stockholders, has made an arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury, whereby this Institution terminates its connection with the Treasury, after the 1st of July next."

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham: My Dear Sir—Can you tell me any thing about our old friend "Billy Beardless," whether or not he has yet returned from his promised visit to the West, for I have not heard from him so long, that I am really anxious to know something about him, I entertained serious apprehensions for his safety, I assure you, the day after he promised us his departure, for on that day, I noticed an extraordinarily high tide in our water and knowing no natural cause for the same, I could not account for it otherwise than that our friend "Billy" had unfortunately tumbled from the Steam Boat into the Chesapeake, and that his corporeal frame falling into the water had so swollen it, as to produce high tide; but in this I hope I am mistaken. My anxiety about him does not however proceed from a desire to renew my Physical and Matrimonial discussion with him, for I must say that he is really so well versed in both "Phyick's and Metaphyick's" "positive and sympathetic" that notwithstanding I would like to have had one more pass at him, with which I hope I should have flourished as, plump as a ringbolt, yet as he has now given me an opportunity honorably to withdraw, without being totally used up, as I was afraid he had done, when I first saw him, I have long communication that I think I had better avail myself of the favourable opportunity, and as I could not get to bid him good morning before his departure, send it after him.

I must beg permission to make one comparison, and I have done. I recollect well a frolic I once had after something they call a "Pig Witch" I shot at him and around him, and over him, and under him, and the thing eternally dived at every flash, & just as I had put a thundering load in my gun, to shoot him through and through as he came out of the water, whilst I was priming, he came up, gave one flap of his wings, and before I could say Jack Robinson, he was out of sight and hearing, and I have never seen the farnal thing since.

Yours Truly
ASSALOM DOOLITTLE.

N. B. As soon as I am done planting Taters, I am gone to tell you something else.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT AT MURDER!
To the Editor of the Nashville National Banner COLUMBIA, (Tenn.) April 12.

A daring and horrid outrage was perpetrated here last night. A few minutes after 10 o'clock, the groans and vomiting of some person, who seemed to be in deep distress and agony, arrested the attention of one of our citizens. It was raining and excessively dark. To the inquiry, "What's the matter?" he answered, "I am sick." The voice of Parry W. Porter, the Cashier of the Union Bank, was recognized. He was wet and covered with blood, having received a violent blow on the head, and a stab on the left side. These wounds had been inflicted about seventy or eighty feet from the Bank, where his hat and pocket knife were found. How long he had remained insensible is unknown. He had scrambled about half the way back, marking his path with blood.

The keys of the Bank had been taken from his pocket, the vault entered, and \$19,600 taken. Energetic measures were instantly adopted to detect the perpetrators of this bold and cruel piece of villainy, but no circumstance has yet transpired to direct suspicion to any body. We only know that murder has been attempted and robbery effected. Mr. Porter only remembers that he stepped out on business, and knows nothing of having been knocked down. He thought he was only sick, and never knew he was hurt till he was brought to the light and seen blood. He is badly injured, but it is hoped not dangerously. No sort of blame is imputable to him. No honest man in this orderly community could have feared such an outrage. The Bank has no where a more faithful, or a more competent officer. He is not only a man of business habits but every inch a gentleman. I need not tell you there is excitement here. Never before did I see so much concern felt for any man, or so much indignation manifested against any crime.

TERRY H. CAHAL.

CROCKETT'S LAST.—Col. Crockett was walking a few days since near the capital, in company with a distinguished collar member from the Empire state when Mr. Van Buren approached them. Allow me, said the member to Crockett, to introduce you to the Vice President. "No, no," replied the Col.—"What's a liberty that I allow no man to take with me!"

PRICES CURRENT.—BALT. April 29.
Wheat (red) \$1 a 1 10
Corn (yellow) 57 a 57 1-4
do. (white) 57 a 57 1-4

MARRIED.
On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. Gustavus A. T. Wright of Queen Ann's county to Miss Mary V. E. youngest daughter of the late Wm. H. Nicholson, Esq. of Queen Ann's county.

DIED.
On Sunday the 27th inst. after a short and painful illness, Howell Powell, of this county, in the 53d year of his age.

He was an indulgent and affectionate parent, a kind neighbor and an industrious and useful citizen.

THE FAIR.
Will be held in Easton on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY the 21st and 22d days of May next.

As the object is to aid in the erection of a church at Miles River Ferry, it is hoped that all those friendly to such an effort will kindly give their assistance and labor, the Fair by their presence.

Any offering for this desired object will be most gratefully accepted.
May 3

NOTICE.
The Annual Meeting of the Talbot County Temperance Society, will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Easton on Monday the 5th inst., at half past seven o'clock, P. M. An address may be expected on the occasion.

per order of the Board
THOS. C. NICOLS, Sec'y.

To be drawn May the 6th 1834, the Maryland State Lottery, class No. 9.
GRAND SCHEME.
6 prizes of \$5,000 10 prizes of \$300
1 4,570 20 200
5 1,000 32 100
10 500 51 50
Tickets \$5. Halves \$2 50. Quarters \$1 25.

Those wishing to adventure in the McLaughlin Lottery can be accommodated with Tickets at this Office. Capital prize is valued at \$36,300, 1 prize at \$5,000, 1 at \$2,650, 6 prizes of \$900, 0 at \$750, 12 at \$200 and a large number of smaller prizes. Tickets only \$10.

P. SACKETT,
Easton, Md.

SPRING GOODS.
WM. H. & P. GROOME

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, MARZ-WARE, CHINA, &c.

which, added to their former Stock makes their assortment very complete.
Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give them a call.
may 3 8w

NOTICE.
To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake Bridge Company. An election will be held at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Son in the town of Easton, on MONDAY the 18th inst. between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing five persons to serve as Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year.

T. H. DAWSON, Treasurer.

TIMBER.
Proposals for the supply and delivery of sawed Scantling of yellow and pitch pine and white, for that part of the road between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, will be received by the subscriber at Ellicott's Mills, Md. until the first day of June next. The Scantling must be full six inches square, of sound timber, free from wind shakes, and clear of sap, except on one corner of each piece, where one inch of sap will be admitted. It must be at least twelve feet long, but may be longer, provided it is increased in length by regular additions, that is, it may be 12, 16, 20, and so on, feet long, clear of knots.

If two or more kinds of timber are proposed for the kind, quantity and price of each will be separately stated. Such as may be delivered by water will be deposited on the barge bank of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at such point or points as the subscriber may designate; but if transported by land the proposer will state the point or points on the line of the rail road at which he can most conveniently deliver it. One third of the quantity proposed for to be delivered on or before the first day of August—one third on or before the first day of September—and the remaining third on or before the first day of October next, without fail. The timber to be inspected at delivery, and approved by an agent of the Company, before it will be accepted and paid for. About one hundred and thirty thousand feet lineal measure will be required in the whole, but bids will be received for any quantity from one thousand feet upwards. Proposals in the Southern States, or on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay, may avail themselves of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from the District of Columbia, or of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road from Baltimore, as cheap and safe modes of transportation. Proposals may be transmitted to the subscriber by mail.

CASPER W. WEVER.
Ellicott's Mills, Md. May 3

Valuable Tavern property for Sale.
THE subscriber intending to retire from business, will dispose of at private sale, that large and commodious
Tavern Property,
now occupied by him in Chester Town, Md.

This property is situated in one of the handsomest and healthiest Villages on the E. Shore of Maryland, containing a population of more than twelve hundred.
The house contains four large rooms and a passage on the first floor seven commodious and airy chambers in the second story, and a large and spacious Garret, one half of which is perfectly finished. In front of the house and extending its whole length, a distance of about 75 feet, is a covered Piazza.
This establishment enjoys an extensive and profitable travelling custom, being the only house in the Town, where the Stages, from Padulabata and Rock Hall stop; and to a person disposed to engage in the business of Ordinary, offers as many inducements and advantages as any in the county in which it is situated. The house is well furnished and will be sold with or without the furniture, at the option of the purchaser.
Attached to the property, are convenient and suitable Stabling, a Garden, Smoke House, Bake House, with a large Bake Oven, and a Pump of good water in the yard. The whole property is in a state of good repair. Yearly gentled borders can be had, and should the purchaser prefer a leasing of the premises, a good tenant can be had who will rent for a term and pay quarterly; it would be a safe and profitable investment, as it will produce ten per cent on the price, exclusive of taxes and the payment of an annual insurance.
The title of the property is indisputable, the terms would be accommodating, and possession immediately given.
For any further particulars, apply to Mr. George W. Miller (Merchant Marsh Market) Baltimore, to George Vickers, Esq., Chester Town, or to

CARL L. SRANDBERG.
may 3, 1834. 8w
Send ad't. to The Telescope Office.

EDWARD STUART,
Still continues to carry on the
Cartwheel-right and Scythe Cradling Business,

At his old stand, at the corner of Washington and South streets, opposite Dr. Denny's and the Young Ladies' Seminary.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has procured a first rate assortment of
MATERIALS,
and has commenced cradling, and intends keeping them already made on hand.
Persons who may want Cradles, will do well by making immediate application, as it is a thing often put off till too late.
E. S.
Easton, May 3, 1834 8w

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NEW SPRING GOODS.

William Loveday
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store house in Easton,
a very handsome supply of fresh

GOODS,
suitable for the Spring and Summer use.—His supply consists of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hard-Ware, China, Glass and Queensware, &c. &c. &c.

each of which he thinks is very complete, and having been purchased at reduced prices, he thinks he can offer them very low, he invites the attention of his friends & the public generally to an inspection of the same, to judge for themselves.
Easton, April 19 1834 (W) 14

WM. L. JONES

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.
The Subscriber feeling grateful for past favors begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a choice assortment of MATERIALS in his line, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms, he has on hand a beautiful assortment of new WATCHES with many other articles too tedious to mention—all of which he will sell at a small profit for cash.
The Public's ob't serv't.
W. L. J.
April 25 1834 3w

For Sale or Charter.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON.
April 26 (W) 31

Easton and Baltimore Packet, by way of Miles River.
SCHOONER—WILLIAM & HENRY.

JAMES STEWARD, MASTER.
The subscribers beg leave to inform the public that the above fine, fast sailing, new and substantially built, copper fastened Schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and Passengers; having a very commodious Cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies.—She will commence running as a regular Packet between the above named places—and will leave Miles River Ferry on Sunday the 23d of March inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning will leave Light Street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following Wednesday, and will continue to run on the above named days, during the season. She will take on board and land passengers at Wm. Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.

All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer and Willis, Easton, or with Mr. Jas. Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The Subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public.

WM. TOWNSEND and JAS. STEWARD.

N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business, as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldborough, Tench Tighman, Benjamin Bowdler and John Newnath, of this county.
March 5

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of two writs of Fi. Fa. issued on Talbot County Court and to me directed, against Wrightson Jones, one at the suit of Wm. Skinner, and the other at the suit of Samuel E. H. and J. Elliott, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 1 o'clock, A. M. and 8 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz all that farm or tract of land situate on Broad creek, near St. Michaels, where the said Jones now resides, and known by the name of Beverly, purchased by him of the heirs of Richard Spencer, and containing one hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or less, and all that farm adjoining, which was purchased by said Jones from Wm. Skinner, containing one hundred and four and a quarter acres of land more or less; also a lot of ground in the town of St. Michaels, with a large two story brick dwelling house, and other improvements thereon, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of said Wrightson Jones, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by
JO: GRAHAM S

JO: GRAHAM S.
April 26

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed, against Samuel T. Watts, admr. of Samuel Watts, two at the suit of Edward N. Hamilton, and one at the suit of John W. Jenkins, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 1 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz 2 head of horses; 1 colt 3 years old, 8 colts, 2 years old, 7 head of cattle, 4 yoke of steers, 4 head of sheep, 1 negro woman named Henry 1 ditto Mary, 1 boy called Stephen, 1 girl called Rachel, 1 boy called Charles, and one boy called Gabriel, all seized and taken as the property of Samuel T. Watts, as admr. of Samuel Watts, to satisfy the aforesaid writs of fi. fa. and interest and cost due and to become due thereon.
April 22

JO: GRAHAM S.
April 22

Books & Stationary.
Ink, Instandes, Sand Boxes, Slates and pens, Clarified Quills, Coloured Prints, &c. &c. Brass and Brazilian Combs, Fancy Stocks, Shams, Collars, &c. &c.

BACON, LARD, BUTTER.
Bologna Sausages, Dried Beef & GROCERIES

POETRY.

From the Baltimore Visitor.
LINES;
ADDRESSED TO MISS S. H. C.
OF TALBOT.

Fain would I touch my harp again,
And list the music of its tone,
But should I dare to wake the strain,
And find its former sweetness gone?
How should I play my choicest part?
And how my fondest accents prove?
And where my torn and lonely heart,
Find echo to its song of love?

Within thy breast! Away my fears,
I've caught the chord, 'tis just the same;
Each string melodiously bears
A soft response to S—'s name.
Its queen my youthful heart confess'd
The loveliest of the lovely throng;
And now my harp tho' long repress'd
Hath named her in its waking song.

On memory's tablet pictured true,
I love those lineaments to trace;
And from those eyes of liquid blue
To steal a beam of angel grace—
To see those lips—by fancy seen
A gentle smile at length confess,
Tho' dear as thou hast been to me,
That I by thee am loved no less.

To lean upon thy niveous neck,
And twine thy shaded auburn hair,
Or with a floral chaplet deck,
That arching brow, divinely fair.
But ah! how fleet delight doth pass,
For as I clasp thee to my heart,
Ruthless reality alas!
Bids all the fairy scene depart.

But should another prove the joy,
Which absence still denies to me;
And his be all the dear employ,
To love—and live alone for thee.

Not mine the guilt—if guilt it is,
To love thee, tho' my heart should sever;
And this, thro' life, thy source of bliss,
One aching breast adores thee over.

Baltimore, April 18, 1834.

From the Pittsburg Manufacturer.

THE SEABORN SAILOR'S GRAVE.

Oh! bury me not in the cold, hard earth,
But consign my dead form to the wave,
For oft have I wish'd that the place of my
birth,

In death should afford me a grave.

A hammock's the couch upon which I was
born,
The cradle that rock'd me to sleep,
And be it, when closes life's turbulent storm,
My coffin when plung'd in the deep.

My ship is the spot where my life has been
pass'd,
My bark has been over my home,
From hence, when life's anchor forever is
cast,

May I find out a watery tomb.

The ocean's my country, my king is—my
God,

No country, no king, else, I own,
I would not be buried beneath their green
sea,

Or, have plac'd o'er my tomb, their cold
stone.

I would that no landmen's salt tear should
be shed,
When this wearisome life voyage closes,
That the sea gull might flap his broad wing
o'er my head,

Where the lone, sea-born sailor reposes.

Then bury me not in the cold, hard earth,
But consign my dead form to the wave,
For oft have I wish'd that the place of my
birth,

In death, should afford me a grave.

JOHN B. FIRBANKS,
Cartwheel, Plough and Wagon
WRIGHT,

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to
his customers and the public generally, for
the liberal support already received, and begs
leave to state, that he still continues to carry
on (at his old stand, on Washington street,
near the tan-yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman
& Co., and next door to R. Spencer's Smith
Shop) the above business in all its various
branches. Also the manufacture of Agricultural
implements, such as ploughs, harrows, drag-
gers, cultivators, corn cradles, wheat drag-
saddles, hames, and wheat cradles, all of
which will be made to order at the shortest
possible notice, and in as neat and substantial
a manner, as any other establishment in the
State.

Repairs of every description done at the
most moderate prices, and with the greatest
despatch.

Being a practical mechanic and having car-
ried on Col. Edward Lloyd's shop for near 3
years, (to whom he refers the public), and in-
tending to execute in person the orders for all
the wheat cradles, with which he may be fa-
vored, he intends to warrant all work sent out
of the shop to work well. He has also a large
assortment of machinery in his line of every de-
scription, and well seasoned, and intends keep-
ing on hand ready made wheels of different
sizes and holts.

April 20 1834

NOTICE.

The appointment of Overseers of the road,
will be made on Tuesday the 8th inst. and the
commissioners for Talbot County will meet every
Tuesday and Friday, in each week for
five weeks thereafter to hear appeals.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners for T. C.

April 5

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick
County, on the 6th day of February
last, as a runaway, a dark copper colour-
ed man, who calls himself

BENJAMIN JACKSON,
he is about thirty-five years of age, 5 feet nine
and 1-2 inches high; has a scar below the
mouth and has a scar on the left arm near the
elbow; no other perceivable marks; had on
when committed, a drab roundabout and pan-
taloons and black hat, says he is free, and last
from Washington County, Md. The owner,
if any, is hereby requested to come forward
and have him released, he will otherwise be
discharged according to law.

MAHLON TALBOTT,
Sheriff of Frederick County, Md.

March 15
The National Intelligencer and Easton
Gazette, will insert the above once a week for
8 weeks and charge. M. T.

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick
County, Md. on the 10th day of Feb-
ruary last, as a runaway, a negro Man of very
black complexion, who calls him-
self

NOBLE JOHN,
he is about five feet, eight inches
high, and about twenty one years of age, no
perceivable marks.—Had on when committed,
a Drab Coat and Blue Cloth Pantalons and
black hat, says he is free and last from Bal-
timore City. The owner, if any, is hereby
requested to come forward and have him re-
leased, he will otherwise be discharged accord-
ing to law.

MAHLON TALBOTT, Sheriff
of Frederick County, Md.

March 8
The National Intelligencer and Easton
Gazette, will insert the above once a week for
8w, and charge. M. T.

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick
County on the 27th day of December
last, as a runaway, a black man
who calls himself WILLIAM, he is
about five feet, eight and a half
inches high, and about twenty eight
years of age, has a scar on the right
side of his head, and has lost several of his
front teeth, had on when committed a grey
close bodied coat and pantalons and coarse
shoes, says he belongs to Randolph Rhodes of
Virginia. The owner, if any, is hereby re-
quested to come and have him released; he will
otherwise be discharged according to law.

MAHLON TALBOTT,
Sheriff of Frederick Co. Md.

Notice.
Was committed to the jail of Frederick
County, on the 26th day of February last, as a
runaway, a dark mulatto man who calls
himself

CHARLES METCALFE,
he is about twenty two years of age five feet
nine inches high; has a scar above the elbow
on the left arm, no other perceivable marks,
had on when committed a pair of drab pan-
taloons and roundabout, and an old pair of coarse
shoes, says he is free, and last from Wash-
ington County, Maryland. The owner, if any, is
hereby requested to come and have him re-
leased; he will otherwise be discharged accord-
ing to law.

MAHLON TALBOTT,
Sheriff of Frederick Co. Md.

50 NEGROES WANTED
The subscriber wishes
to purchase one hundred
and fifty servants of all
descriptions.—Mechan-
ics of all kinds, from 12
to 25 years of age. He

also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It is
desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they
will be settled in Alabama, and will not be
separated. Persons having slaves to dispose
of, will do well to give him a call as he is per-
manently settled in this market and is pre-
pared at all times to give the highest cash prices.
All communications directed to him in Easton
will be promptly attended to. He can at all
times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in East-
on.

THOS. M. JONES.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Caroline county, to wit.

Pursuant to the act of Assembly, entitled an
act for the relief of sundry Insolvent debtors,
passed at November session eighteen hundred
and five, and the supplements thereto, I do he-
reby refer the within application of William
Glenden for the benefit of the said act and sup-
plements thereto together with the schedule,
petition and other papers to the Judges of Car-
oline county court and I do hereby appoint and
fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday
of October next, for the final hearing of said ap-
plication of the said William Glenden, at the
Court House in the Town of Denton on said
day, to answer such allegations as may be
made against him and such interrogatories as
may be propounded to him by his creditors or
any of them and that he give notice by causing
this order and discharge to be published in the
Easton Gazette once a week for the space of
three successive weeks, three months before the
first Tuesday after the second Monday of
October next.

Given under my hand this 17th day of Feb-
ruary Anno Domini one thousand eight hun-
dred and thirty four.

RD. CHAMBERS.

OVERSEER WANTED.
Immediately, a single or married man to
manage a set of hands the remainder of the
present year, to whom liberal wages will be
given. Satisfactory reference respecting char-
acter and knowledge of farming is required.
One with a small family would be preferred.

JOHN L. N. KERR.
Perry Hall, April 26 (W)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas, issued
out of Talbot County court, and to me directed,
at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against Wil-
liam Anderson, will be sold at public sale, at
the front door of the Court House in the town
of Easton, on TUESDAY the 18th day of
May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A.
M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property
to wit—all the right, title, interest and claim,
of him the said Wm. Anderson, of in and to,
that Farm or plantation situated on the mouth
of Tuckahoe Creek, called, Advantage, and
said to contain 140 acres of land, taken and
will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid
venditioni, debt, interest and costs due and
to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, former Shff.
April 19 of Talbot County.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas,
issued out of Talbot County court, and to me
directed against Joseph Chish, both at the suits
of Gerard T. Hopkins and Benjamin P. Moore
will be sold at public sale at the front door of
the Court House in the town of Easton, on
TUESDAY the thirteenth day of May next,
between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M.
the following property to wit—all that lot or
parcel of ground, being part of a tract of land
called Clifton, situate on Dover road, near the
farm of Dr. Denny containing 10 acres of land,
more or less—also a lot of land near Easton,
containing one half an acre of land, more or
less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy
the aforesaid claims, and the debts, interest and
costs due, and become due thereon.

Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, former Shff.
April 19 of Talbot County.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

THE thorough bred horse, Maryland E-
clipse is now at his stall in Easton, and
will be in Centerville on Monday the tenth of
March inst. where he will remain a week, and
then alternately, at Easton and Centerville, a
week at each place during the season. He will
be let to mares at the sum of twenty dollars
the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, and thirty
dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to
the groom. The single leap payable before the
mare goes to the horse—the season at its
close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascer-
tained the mare is in foal, or she is parted with.
ECLIPSE is a dark chestnut Sorrel, near
16 hands high, and possesses great strength
and beauty; his colts are remarkably large,
and fine, and those upon the turf, give evidence
of great speed. One of his colts bred by the pro-
prietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York,
proved to be a successful racer, running his mile
in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and beating
four others with ease.

He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page,
the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the
Central Course last Fall, beating four others—
(the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie,
Tonson and Gohanna). For a particular de-
scription of Eclipse—his pedigree, and per-
formances, &c. see handbill.

JAMES SEWALL.
March 1 (W)
Those wishing to breed from Maryland E-
clipse, will leave their names with William K.
Lamdin, Easton.

The elegant full bred Horse

MOSCOW
WILL stand the present season at the
Trappe on Friday and Saturday, 21st and 22nd
of March; at Easton, the 25th and 26th at
St. Michaels, the Friday and Saturday follow-
ing, and will attend each of the above stands
once in two weeks. Terms, six dollars the
springs chance, twelve dollars to insure, four
dollars the single leap, and 25 cents in each
case to the groom.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
MOSCOW is seventeen hands high, a dark
bay. He was sired by Godolphin, who was
raised by James Ware, of Virginia; his dam
by imported Shark, his grand dam by
Thornbury's Herod, great grand dam by
Washington, out of a Fearnought mare. Go-
dolphin the sire, was got by imported sorrel
Diomed, his dam Sally Shark, by Shark, his
grand dam Botey Dingle, out of Jones' Dismal
by old Fearnought.

Signed
GEORGE WHITING,
Virginia.

Moscow's Dam was sired by old Oscar,
grand dam by Vington, great grand dam by
Moscow, well known for great speed and bot-
tom. From my best recollection he was sired
by Traveller, and out of Col. Lloyd's import-
ed and very celebrated Nancy Bywell.

JOHN CALDWELL.

Oak Hill.
Moscow was as fine a limbed colt as I ever
had, when by some accident he was thrown in
a narrow entry in his stable, the winter after
he was foaled and so much injured in his left
stifle joint as not to be able to use it for six
months, after which the swelling disappeared,
with the exception of his pasterns—his colts
are remarkably handsome and clean limbed.

March 15
JOHN CALDWELL.

The celebrated Horse

IVANHOE,
WILL be let to mares this season at four
dollars the Spring's Chance, two dollars the
single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare
to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on
Wednesday the 26th March, Trappe 27th,
Miles River on Monday and at St. Michaels
on Wednesday 3d April, and so on throughout
the season. IVANHOE was sired by Ches-
ter, out of an Oscar mare, and is six
years old this spring.

FAYETTE GIBSON.
Talbot County, March 29

THE CELEBRATED HORSE.

RED ROVER,
Will stand this Spring at Easton and the
Trappe in Talbot County, and at new Market
and Cambridge in Dorchester County, Md.—
The prices upon which the services of Red Ro-
ver will be rendered, are as follows, to wit: \$6
the Spring's chance, twelve dollars the single
leap with twenty five cents to the groom in
each case. The insurance monies to be paid by
the twenty-fifth January, 1835; the monies
for the season to be paid by the 20th August
next; the monies for the single leap to be paid
at the time of service.—Mares insured and
parted with before it is ascertained they are
in foal, the person putting will be held account-
able for the insurance monies.

Red Rover is now ten years old, in fine stud
condition, of the best blood in the country as
by reference to the annexed pedigree will ap-
pear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly
16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage,
with great bone and sinew, his general appear-
ance commanding, admired and approved by
judges.

Red Rover will be at Easton on Tuesday
the 25th inst. at New Market on Thursday
the 27th inst. at Cambridge on Saturday the
29th inst. and at the Trappe on Monday the
31st inst. and attend each stand alternately on
the aforesaid days once in two weeks during
the season. The season to commence on the
20th March inst. and end on the 20th June
next.

PEDIGREE
of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Ro-
ver was got by Chance Medley, out of the late
Jas. Nab's Forrester Girl, who was got by Col.
Taylor's Oscar, & was pronounced one of the
finest Oscar mares ever raised on this shore. (For
pedigree of Col. Taylor's Oscar, see Turf Regis-
ter, for pedigree of Vington, see also Turf Regis-
ter.) The grand dam of Red Rover ran on the
Centerville course the four mile heats, when
in foal with the dam of Red Rover, and won
the money, beating the second and third heats;
and the dam of Red Rover (the Forrester Girl)
when but three years old, ran on the Easton
course, and won and took the purse, beating
the second and third heats.—Chance Medley
was got by Col. Taylor's imported horse
Chance, (for pedigree of Chance see Turf Regis-
ter, March No. 1833, page 324 and 325) who
was selected at a very high price in Eng-
land, by the best Judges, for Col. Taylor, and
was imported in the year 1810; he was the
sire of Grimalkin, Speculator, Accident, Scap-
colt, Chance, &c. all first rate runners in their
day. Chance was got by Lurcher, his dam
Reality, by Hyder Ally—Lurcher was by
Dun Gannon, who was by Eclipse; his dam
was by Vertumnes or Eclipse—Hyder Ally
was by Blank's dam by Regulus—Blank,
the great g. g. grand sire of Red Rover, was
gotten by the Godolphin Arabian out of the lit-
tle Hartley mare; he was full brother to old Ja-
nus and old England. This mare was got by
Bartlett's Childers, full brother to Flying Child-
ers; her dam Flying Whig, by William's
Wood Stock Arabian; her grand dam by St. Vic-
tor's Barb; her great grand dam by Whynot, son
of Penwick's Barb. Dun Gannon was gotten
by Eclipse, his dam by Herod his grand dam
Doris by Blank, his great grand dam by Specu-
lator by Crab. The dam of Chance Medley
the sire of Red Rover, was got by Young Di-
omed, by Col. Taylor's Grey Diomed, dam
by the imported horse Gabriel. Young Di-
omed's dam was got by Snap, son of old Snap;
her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, &c.
&c. &c.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.
Certificate.—We do hereby certify that Red
Rover has been located as a Stallion, since he
was four years old, in this county, that we
have seen many of his colts and believe him
to be a vigorous and sure foot gaiter; his colts
are large and well formed, and in general do
him much credit. The blood of his sire, Chance
Medley, cannot be excelled, either for its pur-
ity, or the value of its crosses; his dam by Os-
car, his grand dam by Vington, and g. g.
dam an excellent racer, descended by Col.
Lloyd's Traveller.

Edward N. Hambleton,
Nicholas Martin.

N. B. Few horses in this county hath prop-
agated better colts than Red Rover. Their
form, size and action, are generally admired.
His three years old colts, more particularly in-
vite attention.

J. M. FAULKNER.
Easton, March 29, 1834.

FOR SALE.
A small farm in Miles River neck, adjoin-
ing the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr.
E. Spodden, called "Vineyard"—this farm
is beautifully situated on Hunting Creek, (a
river abounding with fish and oysters), the land
is of the best quality, and well calculated for
wheat or corn—the improvements are, a new
two story framed house with kitchen, smoke
house, stable, barn, &c. The above described
farm will be sold low and on accommodating
terms.—Apply to A. Graham, or to the subscri-
ber.

JAS. H. BENSON.
April 5 (W)

Bill in Caroline County Court,
Sitting as a Court of Chancery,
March Term, 1834.

Elisha Willson
vs
Jacob Leverton and
Hannah C. Leverton
his wife and others,
heirs of James Wil-
son, deceased.

Ordered by the Court,
That the sales made and
reported by John Boon,
Esq., Trustee in the a-
bove cause, be ratified
and confirmed, unless
cause to the contrary
be shown on or before the second Monday of
October next, provided a copy of this order be
inserted in one of the newspapers published in
the town of Easton, in Talbot County once a
week for three successive weeks, before said
day. The Trustee states the amount of sales
to be \$2069 50.

WM. B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE,
WM. TINGLE.

True copy
Test Jo. Richardson, Clk.
April 13 3w

FOR RENT.
And possession given immediately,
the two story framed dwelling house
on Washington street, recently oc-
cupied by John Meconkin, doct.
P. F. THOMAS, Adm'r.

The thorough bred Horse UPTON.

five years old the twenty-fourth of next June.
A bay, with black mane, tail,
and legs, upwards of fifteen
hands high—will stand the on-
suing season at Easton and the
Trappe alternately.

May Day (the sire of Upton,) was got by
Virginia, his dam by Florist, his grand
dam by Dave Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his
g. g. g. dam by Apollo, out of the imported
mare Jenny Cameron. Upton's dam, Jessie,
was got by Telegraph, (the sire of Bachelor's
dam) his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the
dam of Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g.
g. dam Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle—
Upton will cover at a reduced price, that will
place his services within the reach of all who
wish to improve their breed of horses—particu-
larly hereafter in hand bills.

TERMS.
\$8 the springs Chance and 12 dollars to en-
sure a mare in foal, 25 cents in each case to
the groom.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
TENCH TILGHMAN.
(W)

April 6.

PUBLIC SALE.
Will be offered at public sale by the sub-
scriber on TUESDAY 20 May next, between
the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon,
at the Court House door in the town of Easton,
16 1-4 acres of land, more or less being part
of the farm called Mulberry Hill and adjoining
the lands of Messrs. Rose, Shannahan, Norris
and Bowers.

Strayed during the last summer or Autumn,
a dark brown or brindle Cow, with white back
and short tail, as if bitten by a dog.

A. C. BULLITT.
April 26

New and Splendid Assortment
of
BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Balti-
more, 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

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND

Will as usual leave Baltimore every Tues-
day and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for An-
napolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf
at Castlehaven) and Easton, returning will
leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday
at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven)
Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Bal-
timore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence
her routes from Baltimore, to Corisca and
Chesertown, leaving Baltimore every Mon-
day morning at 6 o'clock and return same day;
Passage as heretofore.

All baggage, packages &c. at the risk of the
owner or owners thereof.

By order
L. G. TAYLOR, Commandr.

April 12

A CARD.
JOHN OZMAN KERR,
Having been admitted to the practice of the
Law, in Caroline, Queen Ann's, and Talbot
Counties, respectfully offers his services as an
Attorney.
Easton, Nov. 23 1833

AN OVERSEER WANTED
I wish to employ for the ensuing year (1835)
an Overseer of the first order—to manage a
large farm, about 8 miles from Cambridge—I
mean, a man of experience in Agricultural
matters, and not addicted to politics; he may
have joint stocks; or, be solely, an overseer;
in either case, he may have, if he shall prefer it,
the next year thereafter, the exclusive inter-
est, or any part he may judge proper; or he may
continue as overseer, solely—provided, in
either case, his management shall prove him
qualified for the duties. Good testimonials will
be required; and early application to
JOSEPH E. MUSE.

Cambridge, April 19 1834. 3w

JOHN HARPER,
INFORMS the public generally, and Tailors
especially that he has just received the
Spring and Summer Fashions for 1834; and
as he is legally authorized (by Mr. A. F. Sag-
uaz, Reporter of Fashions of New York,) he
now offers to the trade some beautiful Engrav-
ings, which can be seen at the subscriber's
shop, adjoining Mr. Lowe's bar room, and op-
posite Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, or they can
be had at the reduced price of \$6 per year, to
subscribers.

The subscriber tenders his grateful acknowl-
edgements for the liberal patronage he has re-
ceived since he commenced business in Easton,
and from the assurance he has generally
given satisfaction, he would invite the public
to give him a call, as he is determined that ne-
ther expense nor pains shall be wanting on his
part to please those who may favor him with
their patronage. In a very short time, he ex-
pects to receive other fashions in addition to
those Reported by Mr. A. F. Saguz; thereby
gentlemen will be able to see, judge and de-
termine for themselves, as to the style of fash-
ion of their work.

April 15 3w

WHEAT MACHINES.
Two excellent Machines made by Z. Booth,
New York. There can be no doubt about the
superiority of these Machines, simple in their
construction, rapid and efficacious in the
performance of their work.—The materials
and workmanship are of the first order. For
terms, which will be accommodating, enquire
of the Editor.

April 26 3w

N. G. SINGLETON

WILL open a School on Monday the 2d of
February, in the Sabbath School Room on west
street; in which the following branches will be
taught, viz. Spelling, Reading, Writing, Ar-
ithmetic, Grammar and Geography. He so-
licits the patronage of Parents and Guardi-
ans, in Easton and the vicinity; and will use
exertions to give satisfaction, by attending
strictly to advance the scholars in literature
and morality. Terms of Tuition twelve dol-
lars per annum; payable quarterly—and a mod-
erate compensation for fuel.

Jan. 25.

NEW-ARK COLLEGE.
THE friends of science are respectfully in-
formed that this Institution, with leave of Pro-
vidence, will go into operation and commence
its first term, on the 2d Thursday, the 8th day
of May next.

A very commodious Building, sufficient to
accommodate 80 students has been erected, on
a plan capable of extension at a future day.—
Two professors of high standing and first rate
qualifications have been already elected; and a
third will be added whenever the necessities
of the College shall require.

NATHAN MUNROE, of Andover, Mass. and
JOHN HOLMES AGNEW, lately of Washing-
ton College Penn., both of them accomplished
scholars, experienced teachers, and bringing
the highest recommendations, have the pre-
sent charge of the Institution. Till the elec-
tion of a President, Mr. Munroe will act as
Principal.

The plan of study, and general principles of
government and discipline, it is intended, shall
correspond, as far as practicable, with those of
the best Eastern Colleges. No Usher is to be
employed. And no Professor during his con-
nexion with the College, is to engage in any
other occupation or profession, but will devote
him

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown. RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVII.

EASTON MD. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1834.

NO. 19.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times
for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE
cents for every subsequent insertion.

A LIST

Of persons not residents of Allegany county
and who own lands in said county, and whose
Taxes on said lands for the year 1833, are due
and unpaid.

Taxes	cost of adver.	Total.
James Bosely	67	7
Brook Beall's heirs,	43	4
John J. Bugh's heirs,	1 03	13
J. Buffington,	1 85	20
William Cook,	8 33	1 00
Wm. Campbell's heirs,	8 33	1 04
Samuel Cepna	4 14	49
Rich'd. A. Clark &	10 49	1 25
Wm. Page,	5	5
Thos. Donaldson,	4 67	55
Isaac Davis	32	3
Lewis Everstine	1 45	17
Thos. Elliott &	2 62	30
Johna. Meredith,	17	1
Emmanuel Ebbes, Jr.	5 23	61
George French,	67	7
George Fitzhugh,	4 67	43
Frederick Grammer,	1 00	12
Geo. Geplhart's heirs,	1 00	12
Charles Hone,	1 00	12
Thos. John's heirs,	1 00	12
Caroline & Charles	5 60	66
Johnson,	2 07	24
Wm. Johnson &	3 83	38
Reverdy Johnson,	40	4
Robert Jacob,	1 00	12
Anthony Kennedy,	31	2
Conrad Krenkbaum,	11 14	1 35
Edward Lloyd,	50	6
Geo. Lyne's heirs,	17	1
James Leonard,	88	9
Richard Mackusis,	87	7
Peter Mantz,	17	1
Robert McClann,	17	1
Thomas McKimney,	83	8
Thos. M. Mason, agent,	5 00	60
Lewis Neth, Jr.	17	1
Lewis Neth,	17	1
John Oglesby's heirs,	9 37	98
John P. Pace,	29 85	9 48
President, Directors & Company of the Bank of the U. S.	59	7
Abner Ritchie,	67	6
Abraham Ridgely,	50	6
John Rine's heirs,	55	2
Jas. Robardett's heirs,	2 15	24
Michael Ruckle,	94	11
Hezekiah Riley,	17	1
Osborn Sprigg's heirs,	1 00	12
Thomas Turner	67	7
John Tomlinson, Jr.	2 86	26
John Van Meter,	2 12	26
Ann A. & Heather,	33	3
Van Bibber,	33	3
George H. Wester,	33	3
Michael Fox,	2 80	24
Jeremiah Hughes,	1 00	12
James Kinkaid &	42	5
Geo. Brace,	1 34	14
Wm. May's heirs,	33	3
Wm. McGruder,	24	2
Richard Ridgely's heirs,	5 34	58
Samuel Siler,	2 01	24
John Simpkins' heirs,	1 81	20
Benjamin Davis,	67	6
James Forkner,	1 00	12
John Firebank,	1 00	12
Polly Johnson,	7 00	84
Thos. Kenney,	95	10
Edward Peale,	2 12	25
Henry Startsmann,	67	7
Levi L. Stephenson,	2 87	30
John Tomlinson's heirs,	2 70	30
Thos. S. Theobald,	1 70	20
David Anderson,	1 40	16
George Hamilton,	1 00	12
John Hughes,	67	7
Samuel G. Jones,	1 67	20
Michael Miller,	4 00	47
Mary Murdoch,	5 15	61
Edward Peall,	50	6
William B. Shaw,	31	3
Charles F. Brodger &	1 11	13
Geo. Magruder,	97	5
John C. Beatty's heirs,	53	6
Mary H. Brooke,	8 01	56
Jacob Blubaugh,	51	6
John Bailey,	10 02	132
George W. Peter,	2 14	26
James Beatty,	3 37	39
George Cooke,	9	1
Philip Hogman,	17	2
Catharine Seagriff,	98	9
Jas. Timmon's heirs,	1 33	16
Eli Williams' heirs,	2 61	31
Rd. Burgess' heirs,	67	7
Oliver Cromwell,	51	6
Phil. Cromwell's heirs,	2 54	30
Charles F. Hettick,	15	1
John W. Harris,	1 30	12
James Johnson,	1 01	12
Peter Jolly,	65	7
John M. Johnson,	8	1
Thomson B. James,	2 03	24
John P. Kennedy,	23	2
Samuel Londermilk,	13	1
Jacob Outant	13	1
Leuel Fugh,	13	1
John Shelhorn's heirs,	13	1

Jacob Taylor's heirs, 15 1
John Wright, 15 1
Catharine Waggoner, 11 1
Edward Beatty, 52 40
Doct. Charles Beatty, 67 7
Nicholas Brewer, 127 14
Apollon Brackett, 66 7
John Donovan's heirs, 49 5
John Deskin's heirs, 66 7
And. & John Elliott, 18 1
Walter Fernandes, 68 80
S. & P. Lucas, Jr., 83 9
James P. Heath, 53 6
Isaac Osman's heirs, 4 13
Richard J. Orme, 79 8
Samuel Pugh, 25 2
John Robinson, 31 2
C. Stone's heirs, 60 75
George Shambaugh, 42 5
Ch'n. Varsant's heirs, 47 5
Robert Wason, 36 3
Robert Anderson, 99 10
Isaac Weaver, 27 2
John W. Pratt's heirs, 10 50
Ch'n. Keller & Francis Foman, 1 15
William Lazier, 63 7
Hugh Middleton, 27 2
Thos. G. McCulloh, 34 3
H. McKinley & N. Cochran, 36 3
William Potts, 31 3
George Zinnerer, 17 1
James English, 50 6
Thomas Lazier, 1 00
Chesapeake & O. Co. Canal Co., 1 01
The Collector of the county Tax for Allegany county, for the year 1833, or Messrs. Branner & Forney, merchants, his agents in Baltimore, are hereby authorized to demand and receive from the foregoing persons, the amount annexed to their names respectively, for their proportion of advertising.
By order of the Commissioners for Allegany county,
RICH'D BEALL, Clk.

Notice is hereby given,
That if the county charges due on the lands charged on the books of the Commissioners of Allegany county, to the foregoing persons, shall not be paid to Israel Mayberry, Esq. Collector of said county, or to Messrs. Branner & Forney, his agents in Baltimore, within the space of sixty days after the completion of the publication of this notice, viz: on the first day of July next, the land so charged as aforesaid or such part thereof as may be necessary, to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same.
By order of the Comm'rs. for Allegany county,
Comm'rs. Office, Feb. 25—March 15, 5w

SPECIAL NOTICE.
A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees &c., and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities who are with said Faulkner, under execution to the next court, May term. The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities here and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise, and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small, that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.
WM. C. RIDGWAY, District No. 1.
JNO HARRINGTON, District No. 2.
J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.
EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.
april 19

NOTICE.
The subscriber gives notice to all persons interested, that it is necessary that business in his hands should be promptly closed, as he is determined that his securities shall not suffer by any delay.
He also wishes to call attention to the notice of Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. by which it will be seen, that all his business as late Sheriff, is placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement and the TENTH of the present month is fixed as the time by which it must be closed. Those who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will, it is expected, attend to this notice—those who neglect must abide the consequences.
JO: GRAHAM, Shff.
March 4—22

NOTICE.
Is hereby given, that the undersigned appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of William Ozman, late of Talbot county, deceased, will proceed in the execution of the said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on Friday 16th May next at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Signed LAMBERT W. SPENCER,
BENNETT BRACCO,
HENRY HOLLYDAY,
FAYETTE GIBSON,
JAMES M. LLOYD,
Commissioners.
april 19

MILLINERY.
MISS CATHERINE JACKSON
Takes this method to inform the Ladies of this and the adjacent counties, that she intends carrying on the MILLINERY and MANUFACTURING, at the House heretofore occupied by Mrs. Ann Maria Faulkner for that purpose. She hopes the old customers of the House and the Ladies generally will patronize her as she is determined to use her utmost endeavor to give general satisfaction.
april 19

Great Bargains, Great Bargains.
ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE
COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MANUFACTORY
OF
ANDERSON & HOPKINS

In the Town of Easton, Talbot co. Md.
THE Subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to those gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above Business; & beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,
a superior assortment of articles in their line
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Eight new Gigs,
price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various patterns & finish—also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices, and too good

SULKIES.
one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs, and a splendid assortment of

NEW HARNESS.
all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper; and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coach, and a number of GIGS, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice and to any particular directions, according to order. They have also
a large assortment of
MATERIALS
in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial COACHES, BAROUCHES, GIGS, &c. as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description, made and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

The Public's Obvious Notice
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. A. & H. have also for sale, a large & superior turning Lathe, and tools, which can be bought low.
Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and the other at the trimming Branch of the Business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county Md. specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.
Feb. 15 3m
The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge Chronicle will publish the above three months

For Sale or Charter.
The Schooner Wrightson, a well built substantial vessel, carries about 16 or 1700 bushel of Grain, has an excellent Cabin well furnished and well calculated for a Packet; in which business she now is and has been engaged for the last 15 months—between Eastern Point and Baltimore—She may be seen at Easton Point wharf. Immediate possession will be given. Terms made known on application to the subscriber.
april 26
EDW. N. HAMBLETON.
(W) 3t

Easton and Baltimore Packet, by way of Miles River,
SCHOONER—WILLIAM & HENRY.
JAMES STEWARD, MASTER.
The subscribers beg leave to inform the public that the above fine, fast sailing, new and substantial built, copper fastened Schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and Passengers; having a very commodious Cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies—She will commence running as a regular Packet between the above named places—and will leave Miles River Ferry on Sunday the 23d of March inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning will leave Light Street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following Wednesday, and will continue to run on the above named days, during the season. She will take board and land passengers at Wm. Townsend's, going to and from Baltimore.
All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer and Willis, Easton, or with Mr. Jas. Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The Subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public.
WM. TOWNSEND and JAS. STEWARD.
N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business, as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdle and John Newnam, of this county.
March 5

TIMONIUM
JOCKEY CLUB RACES, SPRING, 1834.

At a meeting of the members of the TIMONIUM JOCKEY CLUB, held at Timonium, on Wednesday, the 9th April, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.
Resolved, That WEDNESDAY, the 14th May next, be fixed upon as the day for the commencement of the Spring meeting over the TIMONIUM COURSE, and continue four days.

FIRST DAY. Sweepstakes for colts and fillies, 3 years old this spring, mile heats, \$100 entrance half forfeit and closed. Subscribers: J. Faulke enters black colt by Tomson, dam Blenheim; N. Lufborough, enters sorrel colt by Ivanhoe dam by Napoleon, J. B. Kendal enters Cumberland, by Ital, dam by Potomac; T. R. S. Boyce enters Joshua, by Gohanna, dam Shillings's Crop mare; by Eclipse Herod; J. M. Selden enters Muley filley, dam by Centinel.
Second Race—Same Day. A Sweepstakes for colts and fillies, 3 years old, raised and owned in the District of Columbia and Maryland, mile heats, \$100 entrance, half forfeit to close 1st May.
Second Day. Proprietors' Purse, \$500 3 mile heats entrance \$15.
Third Day. Jockey Club Purse, 1,000 Dollars 4 mile heats entrance \$25.
FOURTH DAY.

A SUBSCRIPTION PLATE, two mile heats, comprising a complete set of Tea Service, of silver, consisting of 1 Coffee Pot, 2 Tea Pots, 1 Stop Bowl, 15 Sugar Dish and Sugar Tongs and 1 Cream Pot, also 2 Pitchers and 2 Goblets—the whole elegantly chased. The entrance money depending on the number of subscribers, to be set the evening previous to the race. The winner to take the plate or receive \$500 at his option.
Second Race—Same Day. POS. S. AKE. free for all ages, single two miles out, \$50 entrance, pay or free for horse, belong to Maryland and District of Columbia, to close the evening previous to the race.

Weights agreeably to the Rules of the Course.
2 years old, a feather.
3 do do 85 lbs.
4 do do 110 "
5 do do 120 "
6 do do 125 "
7 do do 130 "
8 do do 135 "
9 do do 140 "
10 do do 145 "
An allowance of three pounds for mares and geldings.
Distances, the days of running.
1 mile heats, 60 yards.
2 do do 90 do.
3 do do 120 do.
4 do do 150 do.
5 do do 180 do.

TIMONIUM RACES. for the Fall Meeting will take place the THIRD TUESDAY of October next, being the 21st of the month of October, at the TIMONIUM JOCKEY CLUB, for colts and fillies, 3 years old, raised and owned in the District of Columbia and Maryland, mile heats, \$100 entrance, half forfeit, 4 or more to make a race, to name and close by the 15th August next.
Same day. A Sweepstakes, 2 mile heats for horses owned in Maryland and District of Columbia—entrance \$100, half forfeit; 4 or more to make a race, to name and close 1st September.
Sweepstakes for Colts and Fillies: sired by Specter, or any other horse of Maryland or District of Columbia; to run at 3 years old spring 1836—mile heats the entrance \$100 half forfeit to close 1st January, 1835.
TIMONIUM is situated on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road and York Turnpike, 4 miles from Baltimore.
GARRISON & GOODING, Proprietors, April 19th.

Eastern Shore Jockey Club.
THE members of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club are requested to meet at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton on Tuesday the 20th of May next, in order to decide on a suitable site for a course, for the ensuing fall races.
A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.
Easton, April 19 (W)

HOUSES AND LOTS IN EASTON.
STILL FOR SALE.
The Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say:—

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. 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 directly through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.
2. The small brick Dwelling House, situated 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.
3. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earl's Row; on Washington street extended.
4. 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 release. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.
For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr.
MARIA ROGERS.
Perry Hall, Oct. 5, 1833. (W)

NOTICE.
All persons having claims upon Elijah B. Wilson (coloured man of Talbot county) or upon the property of Anthony Roberts (coloured man, late of said county) will present them, on or before the first day of November next, to the undersigned, Trustee.
Who takes this opportunity to forbid trespass with dog or gun upon the grounds around his dwelling house.
ALEXANDER C. BULLETT.

Major Downing's Correspondence.
SENATE CHAMBER.
WASHINGTON, April 23d, 1834.
To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, and Mr. Preston, and all the folks of the Senate who were absent when the General sent that Proclamation he called a "Protest" have got back again & the very day they took their seats, the General had another hatchin spell and just as the Senators was going to examine into the nature of the first "Protest" Major Donaldson brought up another one from the General, pretty high again the first; and my notion is, if the Senate holds on a spell, the General will go on now hatchin out protests again protests till folks all about the country will begin to look into the Constitution themselves, and see what is written there, and when they do that—they'll find out it will take a good many "Protests" to convince them that the General knows more about it than the folks did who made the Constitution. The hull matter now is pretty much in a nut shell, and if you'll just keep your eye on't I'll crack it for you.

You see the General got a notion, and he hangs to it yet, that every thing that belongs to the Government is his'n, because he thinks he is "The Government," and the only way to account for this, is that one day when he was reading about the powers and rights of the "General Government," one of the crooked hairs of his eye brow got in betwixt the glasses of his spectacles, and somehow made him think there was a kinder S betwixt General and Government, and so he thought it was The "General's" Government; and as I have said afore, when he once gets a notion, he hangs to it like all natur. However, as I was saying, the General said in his first "Protest," that Congress had no right to blame him for anything, he might do with the money, or any other property of the Government. Well I dont know yet who it was laid the next egg in his nest, but some one in looking into the Constitution found something like this—"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States."

The Constitution that would take a good many hatchins to show that Congress haint got something to say upon pretty much most matters that the constitution has put under its charge; for after pinning out the powers that Congress has, such as to lay and collect taxes—to provide for common defence and welfare—to borrow money—to regulate commerce to regulate the value of money—and to do pretty much every thing that all the people would require to be done, as you'll see in the 8th section of the 1st article; it winds up by saying that Congress shall have the power "To make all laws for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

Now this means somethin or it means nothin; and my notion is, that there aint nothin in that Constitution that dont mean somethin; and afore the General gits threw he'll find it will turn out so.
The more I look into the Constitution, the more I think that the folks who made it—every one on em had his eye teeth cut. If they had known that the people would always make just such a man as the General President, then perhaps, the Constitution wouldnt a ben much longer than the jint of the General's finger—and somethin after this fashion—
There shall be a Congress composed of two bodies, one call'd the House of Representatives and the other the Senate and congress shall make all the laws.
There shall be a President and he shall have the appointin of all the officers, if the Senate agrees to it; and if the Senate dont agree to it, the President may wait till they go home and then appoint who he pleases, to execute the laws as he understands 'em.
There that is pretty much all that would a ben necessary, but some how our old folks got a notion in their head, that seetin they had just been a fightin agin a Government where one man had nigh upon the hull power "to reward his friends and punish his enemies," they would fix things so that this couldnt be if the people would keep a sharp look out, and so they made a constitution; and the only way I can account for their bein so particular in writing down every thing so that no one can git round it in no way, & pinting out how every thing is to be done, is that there was some folks among em, (such as Washington, Adams, Madison, Jefferson and such like, who help'd make it too) and some on 'em had some pritty considerable scores run up there agin 'em, for old miss Crane kept a store too, along with the tavern.—Well some of these scores got to be pritty alarmin agin Silenus Stiles; you remember Silenus, who used to bring the male bag once a week up there thew that country; and folks use to call him old Sile, when he'd come in all kiver'd with mud, and a considerable fuzzel'd—he was a willin, good natur'd critter as ever was, but plagy knowing—and then there was Jesse Brownin, and a good many more, who had considerable scores at old miss Crane's: and to rights she tell'd 'em her creditors was pressin

regulated by it pretty much as the other President before him, unless the folks about him find out some way to git around it as the foreign importers are all the while trying to git round the tariff law.

Now I am amazingly puzzled to know what the general means when he says, he allows that Congress has the right to pass laws, and rules and regulations regarding to money and other property of the Government, unless that property and money is by the laws to be put in charge of persons appointed by him, and then the General says that Congress haint got nothin more to do with it! This is pritty much the hull matter in dispute between the senate and the General.

The same thing once was tried by a tailor here jist after I come here. I sent him some cloth and some buttons, to make me a new regimental coat jist after the fashion of the old one, which I sent him as a pattern, and I told him to cut it and make it jist so. Well he took a notion to have his own way, and when he sent the coat home along with the old one, it want no more like it than a swallow's tail is like a partridge's tail, & I sent it back and I raised a natur about it, and the critter come & tell'd me as he was responsible for the cut of the coat and selected the woman who cut it out, I had no right to give any direction after the cloth and buttons left my possession. I had a right, he said to give direction afore that but not afterwards. I tell'd the General, and he was mad enuf agin the tailor for talkin so.—Why says he "Major, that tailor takes you and me for plagy dull folks I reckon," and its jist so now, and I dont see how the General has so soon forgotten that business, for his aint one grain of difference.

If the General can any get the senate to agree to his notion, then you see it comes to this, that all the laws that congress has made regulatin the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury, and tellin him what his duty is that he should put the money in a safe place that congress names to him, and not to pay it a way any jist exactly as the law pints out, all amount to nothin, the general would jist snap his finger at congress the Treasury for sendin regulations about the Treasury for sendin regulations about the Treasury, congress has no right to make laws to regulate his secretary so that every thing that is placed under the care of any one who the general appoints (and he has the appointin of pritty nigh all on em) congress haint got no right to regulate nothin. They may make laws and regulations for any thing, but as soon as the General appoints, then the General takes the lead.

The officers are his officers, and the Secretaries are his Secretaries he makes the laws then, or its pritty much the same—for if the officers and Secretaries dont execute the laws as he understand 'em, he turns 'em out and gits folks who will—and that aint all, he takes the responsibility too.
If the Constitution only gives the General the right to turn out the Judges of the Supreme Court, then according to his notion, things would be jist so there—He appoints the Judges; but seetin that he cant turn 'em out, he cant make 'em understand the laws as he understands 'em—and so the Supreme Court haint got the same advantage that other folks have who the General appoints, and turns out and appoints till he gits the right so it.

I have got a notion in my head ever since the General has got at hatchin "Protests" agin the Senate, that keeps me thinkin all the while about it. There is some plagy cunnin fellers about the General, and some on 'em have been pritty streaked ever since the Senate has got on the track of the Post-office, and other accounts—for tatter House won't do nothin about it so long as the General has got a majority there—but I'll tell a story and then you'll understand a little about my notion.

You've hearn me tell about old miss Crane's tavern a little this side Downingville—and how the neighbors uster git in there every night durin winter, and talk politics—and some on 'em had some pritty considerable scores run up there agin 'em, for old miss Crane kept a store too, along with the tavern.—Well some of these scores got to be pritty alarmin agin Silenus Stiles; you remember Silenus, who used to bring the male bag once a week up there thew that country; and folks use to call him old Sile, when he'd come in all kiver'd with mud, and a considerable fuzzel'd—he was a willin, good natur'd critter as ever was, but plagy knowing—and then there was Jesse Brownin, and a good many more, who had considerable scores at old miss Crane's: and to rights she tell'd 'em her creditors was pressin

POETRY.

From the Baltimore Visitor.
LINES;
ADDRESSED TO MISS S. H. C.
OF TALBOT.

Fair would I touch my harp again,
And list the music of its tone,
But should I dare to wake the strain,
And find its former sweetness gone;
How should I play my choicest part?
And how my fondest accents prove?
And where my lone and lonely heart,
Find echo to its song of love?

Within thy breast! Away my fears,
I've caught the chord, 'tis just the same;
Each string melodiously bears
A soft response to S—'s name.
Its queen my youthful heart confess'd
The loveliest of the lovely throng;
And now my harp tho' long repress'd
Hath named her in its waking song.

On memory's tablet pictured true,
I love those lineaments to trace;
And from those eyes of liquid blue,
To steal a beam of angel grace—
To see those lips—by fancy seen
A gentle smile at length confess,
Tho' dear as thou hast been to me,
That I by thee am loved no less.

To lean upon thy shaded neck,
And twine thy nimble auburn hair,
Or with a floral chaplet deck,
That arching brow, divinely fair.
But ah! low fleet delight doth pass,
For as I clasp thee to my heart,
Ruthless reality alas!
Bids all the fairy scene depart.

But should another prove the joy,
Which absence still denies to me:
And his be all the dear employ,
To love—and live alone for thee.
Not mine the guilt—if guilt it is,
To love thee, tho' my heart should sever;
And this, thro' life, thy source of bliss,
One aching breast adores thee over.

A. H. S.
Baltimore, April 13, 1834.

From the Pittsburg Manufacturer.
THE SEABORN SAILOR'S GRAVE.
Oh! bury me not in the cold, hard earth,
But consign my dead form to the wave,
For oft have I wish'd that the place of my
birth,
In death should afford me a grave.

A hammock's the couch upon which I was
born,
The cradle that rock'd me to sleep,
And be it, when closes life's turbulent storm,
My coffin when plung'd in the deep.

My ship is the spot where my life has been
pass'd,
My bark has been ever my home,
From hence, when life's anchor furrows is
cast,
May I find out a watery tomb.

The ocean's my country, my king is—my
God,
No country, no king, else, I own,
I would not be buried beneath their green
 sod,
Or, have plac'd o'er my tomb, their cold
stone.

I would that no landmen's salt tear should
be shed,
When this wearisome life voyage closes,
That the sea gull might flap his broad wing
o'er my head,
Where the lone, sea-born sailor reposes.

Then bury me not in the cold, hard earth,
But consign my dead form to the wave,
For oft have I wish'd that the place of my
birth,
In death, should afford me a grave.

M.

JOHN B. FIRBANKS,
Cartwheel, Plough and Wagon
WRIGHT,

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to
his customers and the public generally, for
the liberal support already received, and begs
leave to state, that he still continues to carry
on (at his old stand, on Washington street,
near the tan-yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman
& Co., and next door to R. Spencer's Smith
Shop), the above business in all its various
branches. Also the manufacture of Agricultural
implements, such as ploughs, harrows, drags,
rollers, cultivators, corn cradles, wheat
drags, cart saddles, hames, and what else of
all which will be made to order at the shortest
possible notice, and in neat and substantial
manner, as any other establishment in the
State.

Repairs of every description done at the
most moderate prices, and with the greatest
despatch.
Being a practical mechanic and having car-
ried on Col. Edward Lloyd's shop for near 8
years, (to whom he refers the public), and in-
tending to execute in person the orders for all
the wheat cradles, with which he may be fa-
vored, he intends to warrant all work sent out
of the shop to work well. He has also a large
assortment of materials in his line of every de-
scription, and well seasoned, and intends keep-
ing on hand ready made wheels of different
sizes and heights.

NOTICE.

The appointment of Overseers of the road,
will be made on Tuesday the 8th inst. and the
commissioners for Talbot County will meet every
Tuesday and Friday, in each week for
five weeks thereafter to hear appeals.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners for T. C.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Freder-
ick County, on the 6th day of Febru-
ary last, as a runaway, a dark copper col-
oured man, who calls himself
BENJAMIN JACKSON,
he is about thirty-five years of age, 5 feet nine
and 1-2 inches high; has a scar below the
mouth and has a scar on the left arm near the
elbow; no other perceivable marks; had on
when committed, a drab roundabout and pan-
talons and black hat, says he is free, and last
from Washington County, Md. The owner,
if any, is hereby requested to come forward
and have him released, he will otherwise be
discharged according to law.

MAHLON TALBOTT,
Sheriff of Frederick County, Md.

March 15
The National Intelligencer and Eastern
Gazette, will insert the above once a week for
9 weeks and charge.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick
County, Md. on the 10th day of Febru-
ary last, as a runaway, a negro Man of very
black complexion, who calls him-
self
NOBLE JOHN,
he is about five feet, eight inches
high, and about twenty one years of age, no
perceivable marks.—Had on when committed,
a Drab Coat and Blue Cloth Pantalons and
black hat, says he is free and last from Bal-
timore City. The owner, if any, is hereby
requested to come forward and have him re-
leased, he will otherwise be discharged accord-
ing to law.

MAHLON TALBOTT, Sheriff
of Frederick County, Md.

March 8
The National Intelligencer and Eastern
Gazette, will insert the above once a week for
9w, and charge.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick
County on the 27th day of December
last, as a runaway, a black man
who calls himself WILLIAM, he
is about five feet eight and a half
inches high, and about twenty eight
years of age, has a scar on the right
side of his head, and has lost several of his
front teeth, had on when committed a grey
close bodied coat and pantaloons and coarse
shoes, says he belongs to Randolph Rhodes of
Virginia. The owner, if any, is hereby re-
quested to come and have him released; he will
otherwise be discharged according to law.

MAHLON TALBOTT,
Sheriff of Fred'k county.

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick
County, on the 26th day of February last, as a
runaway, a dark mulatto man who calls
himself

CHARLES METCALFE,
he is about twenty two years of age five feet
nine inches high; has a scar above the elbow
on the left arm, no other perceivable marks,
had on when committed a pair of drab pan-
talons and roundabout, and an old pair of coarse
shoes, says he is free, and last from Wash-
ington County, Maryland. The owner, if any,
is hereby requested to come and have him re-
leased; he will otherwise be discharged accord-
ing to law.

MAHLON TALBOTT,
Sheriff of Frederick co. Md.

50 NEGROES WANTED

The subscriber wishes
to purchase one hundred
and fifty servants of all
descriptions.—Mechan-
ics of all kinds, from 12
to 25, years of age. He
also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It
is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they
will be settled in Alabama, and will not be
separated. Persons having slaves to dispose
of, will do well to give him a call as he is per-
manently settled in this market and is pre-
pared at all times to give the highest cash prices.
All communications directed to him in Easton
will be promptly attended to. He can at all
times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in East-
on.

THOS. M. JONES.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Caroline County, to wit.

Pursuant to the act of Assembly, entitled an
act for the relief of sundry Insolvent debtors,
passed at November session eighteen hundred
and five, and the supplements thereto, I do hereby
refer the within application of William
Glenden for the benefit of the said act and sup-
plements thereto together with the schedule,
petition and other papers to the Judges of Car-
oline County Court, and I do hereby appoint and
fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday
of October next, for the final hearing of said ap-
plication of the said William Glenden, at the
Court House in the Town of Denton on said
day, to answer such allegations as may be
made against him and such interrogatories as
may be propounded to him by his creditors or
any of them and that he give notice by causing
this order and discharge to be published in the
Easton Gazette once a week for the space of
three successive weeks, three months before the
first Tuesday after the second Monday of
October next.

Given under my hand this 17th day of Febru-
ary Anno Domini one thousand eight hun-
dred and thirty four.

RD. CHAMBERS.

April 12

OVERSEER WANTED.

Immediately a single or married man, to
manage a set of hands the remainder of the
present year, to whom liberal wages will be
given. Satisfactory reference respecting char-
acter and a knowledge of farming is required.
One with a small family will be preferred.

JOHN S. N. KERR.

Perry Hall, April 26

(V)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas, issued
out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed,
at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against Wil-
liam Anderson, will be sold at public sale, at
the front door of the Court House in the town
of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th day of
May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A.
M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property
to wit:—all the right, title, interest and claim
of him the said Wm. Anderson, of in and to
that Farm or plantation situate on the mouth
of Tuckahoe Creek, called, Advantage, and
said to contain 140 acres of land, taken and
will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid
venditioni, debt, interest and costs due and
to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, former Shff.
April 19 of Talbot County.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas,
issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me
directed against Joseph Chain, both at the suits
of Gerard T. Hopkins and Benjamin P. Moore
will be sold at public sale at the front door of
the Court House in the town of Easton, on
TUESDAY the thirteenth day of May next,
between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M.
the following property to wit:—all that lot or
parcel of ground being part of a tract of land
called Clifton, situate on Dover road, near the
farm of Dr. Denny containing 10 acres of land,
more or less—also a lot of land near Easton,
containing one half an acre of land, more or
less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy
the aforesaid claims and the debts, interest and
costs due, and become due thereon.

Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, former Shff.
April 19 of Talbot County.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

THE thorough bred horse, Maryland E-
clipse is now at his stand in Easton, and
will be in Centerville on Monday the tenth of
March inst. where he will remain a week, and
then alternately, at Easton and Centerville, a
week at each place during the season. He will
be let to mares at the sum of twenty dollars
the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, and
thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents
to the groom. The single leap payable before the
mare goes to the horse—the season at its
close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascer-
tained the mare is in foal, or she is parted with.
ECLIPSE is a dark chestnut Sorrel, near
16 hands high, and possesses great strength
and beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and
fine, and those upon the turf, give evidence of
great speed. One of his colts bred by the pro-
prietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York,
proved to be successful racer, running his mile
in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and beating
four others with ease.

He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page,
the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the
Central Course last Fall, beating four others
(the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie,
Tomsen and Gohanna). For a particular de-
scription of Eclipse—his pedigree, and per-
formances, &c. see handbill.

JAMES SEWALL.

March 1
Those wishing to breed from Maryland E-
clipse, will leave their names with William K.
Lamdin, Easton.

The elegant full bred horse

MOSCOW

WILL stand the present season at the
Trappe on Friday and Saturday, 21st and 22d
of March; at Easton, the 25th and 26th at
St. Michaels, the Friday and Saturday follow-
ing, and will attend each of the above stands
once in two weeks. Terms, six dollars the
spring chance, twelve dollars to insure, four
dollars the single leap, and 25 cents in each
case to the groom.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

MOSCOW is seventeen hands high, a dark
bay. He was sired by Godolphin, who was
raised by James Ward, of Virginia; his
dam by imported Shark, his grand dam by
Thornbury's Herod, great grand dam by
Washington, out of a Fearnought mare. Go-
dolphin the sire, was got by imported sorrel
Diomed, his dam Sally Shark, by Shark, his
grand dam Betsey Dingle, out of Jones' Dismal
by old Fearnought.

Signed GEORGE WHITING,
Virginia.

Moscow's Dam was sired by old Oscar,
grand dam by Vington, great grand dam by
Moscow, well known for great speed and bot-
tom. From my best recollection he was sired
by Traveller, and out of Col. Lloyd's import-
ed and very celebrated Naney Bywell.

JOHN CALDWELL.

Oak Hill.

Moscow was as fine a limbed colt as I ever
had, when by some accident he was thrown in
a narrow entry in his stable, the winter after
he was foaled and so much injured in his left
stifle joint as not to be able to use it for six
months, after which the swelling disappeared
with the exception of his pasterns—his colts
are remarkably handsome and clean limbed.

JOHN CALDWELL.

The celebrated Horse

IVANHOE,

WILL be let to mares this season at four
dollars the Spring's Chance, two dollars the
single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare
to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on
Wednesday the 26th March, Trappe 27th,
Miles River on Monday and at St. Michaels
on Wednesday 3d April, and so on throughout
the season. IVANHOE was sired by Ches-
ter, out of an Oscar mare, and is six
years old this spring.

FAYETTE GIBSON.

Talbot County, March 29

THE CELEBRATED HORSE.

RED ROVER,

Will stand this Spring at Easton and the
Trappe in Talbot County, and at New Market
and Cambridge in Dorchester County, Md.—
The prices upon which the services of Red Ro-
ver will be rendered, are as follows, to wit: \$6
the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to in-
sure a mare in foal, three dollars the single
leap; with twenty five cents to the groom in
each case. The insurance monies to be paid by
the twenty-fifth January, 1835; the monies
for the season to be paid by the 20th August
next; the monies for the single leap to be paid
at the time of service.—Mares insured and
parted with before it is ascertained they are
in foal, the person putting will be held account-
able for the insurance monies.

Red Rover is now ten years old, in fine stud
condition, of the best blood in the country as
by reference to the annexed pedigree will ap-
pear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly
16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage,
with great bone and sinew, his general ap-
pearance commanding, admired and approved by
judges.

Red Rover will be at Easton on Tuesday
the 25th inst. at New Market on Thursday
the 27th inst. at Cambridge on Saturday the
29th inst. and at the Trappe on Monday the
31st inst. and attend each stand alternately on
the aforesaid days once in two weeks during
the season. The season commences on the
20th March inst. and end on the 20th June
next.

PEDIGREE

of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Ro-
ver was got by Chance Medley, out of the late
Jas. Nabli's Forest Girl, who was got by Col.
Taylor's Oscar, & was announced one of the
finest Oscar mares ever raised on this shore (for
pedigree of Col. Taylor's Oscar, see Turf Reg-
ister) his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vington
(for pedigree of Vington, see also Turf Reg-
ister.) The grand dam of Red Rover ran on the
Centerville course the four mile heats, when
in foal with the dam of Red Rover, and won
the money, beating the second and third heats;
and the dam of Red Rover (the Forest Girl)
when but three years old, ran on the Easton
course, and won and took the purse, beating
the second and third heats—Chance Medley
was got by Col. Taylor's imported horse
Chance, (for pedigree of Chance see Turf Reg-
ister, March, No. 1833, page 324 and 325)
who was selected at a very high price in Eng-
land, by the best Judges, for Col. Taylor, and
was imported in the year 1810; he was the
sire of Grimaldi, Speculator, Accident, Scape-
colt, Chance, &c. all first rate runners in their
day. Chance was got by Lurcher, his dam
Reality, by Hyder Ally—Lurcher was by
Dun Gannon, who was by Eclipse; his dam
was by Vertumnes or Kelpie—Hyder Ally
was by Blank; his dam by Regulus—Blank,
the great g. g. grand sire of Red Rover, was
gotten by the Godolphin Arabian out of the lit-
tle Hartley mare; he was full brother to old Ja-
nus and old England. This mare was got by
Bartlett's Children, full brother to Flying Chil-
dren; her dam Flying Whig, by William's
Wood Stock Arabian grand dam by St. Vic-
tor's Barb; her great grand dam by Whynot, son
of Fenwick's Barb. Dun Gannon was gotten
by Eclipse, his dam by Herod his grand dam
Doris by Blank, his great grand dam by Specu-
lator by Crab. The dam of Chance Medley
the sire of Red Rover, was got by Young Di-
omed, by Col. Taylor's Grey Diomed, dam
by the imported horse Gabriel. Young Di-
omed's dam was got by Snap, a son of old Snap;
her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, &c.
&c. &c.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

Certificate.—We do hereby certify that Red
Rover has been located as a Stallion, since he
was four years old, in this county, that we
have seen many of his colts and believe him to
be a vigorous and sure foal getter; his colts
are large and well formed, and in general do
him credit. The blood of his sire, Chance
Medley, cannot be excelled, either for his pur-
ity, or the value of his crosses; his dam by Os-
car, his grand dam by Vington, and g. g.
dam an excellent racer, descended by Col.
Lloyd's Traveller.

Edward N. Hamblenton,
Nicholas Martin.

N. B. Few horses in this county hath prop-
riated better colts than Red Rover. Their
form, size and action, are generally admired.
His three years old colts, more particularly in-
vite attention.

J. M. FAULKNER.

Easton, March 29, 1834.

FOR SALE.

A small farm in Miles River neck, adjoin-
ing the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr.
E. Spodden, called "Wheatland"—this farm
is of the best quality, and well calculated for
wheat or corn—the improvements are, a new
two story framed house with kitchen, smoke
house, stable, barn, &c.—The above described
farm will be sold low and on accommodating
terms.—Apply to A. Graham, or to the subscri-
ber.

JAS. H. BENSON.

April 5

Bill in Caroline County Court,

Sitting as a Court of Chancery,
March Term, 1834.

Ordered by the Court,
That the sales made and
reported by John Boon,
Esq. Trustee in the a-
bove cause, be ratified
and confirmed, unless
cause to the contrary
be shown on or before the second Monday of
October next, provided a copy of this order be
inserted in one of the newspapers published in
the town of Easton, in Talbot County once a
week for three successive weeks, before said
day. The Trustee states the amount of sales
to be \$2069 50.

WM. B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE,
WM. TINGLE.

True copy
Test Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.
April 12.

FOR RENT,

And possession given immediately,
the two story framed dwelling house
on Washington street, recently oc-
cupied by John Mcconnekin, de'd.

P. F. THOMAS, Adm'r.

The thorough bred Horse

UPTON.

five years old the twenty-fourth of next June.
A bay, with black mane, tail,
and legs, upwards of fifteen
hands high—will stand the en-
tering season at Easton and the
Trappe alternately.

May Day (the sire of Upton,) was got by
Virginian, his dam by Florist, his grand
dam by Dare Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his
g. g. g. dam by Apollo, out of the imported
mare Jenny Cameron. Upton's dam, Jessie,
was got by Telegraph, (the sire of Bachelor's
dam) his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the
dam of Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g.
g. dam Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle—
Upton will cover at a reduced price, that will
place his services within the reach of all who
wish to improve their breed of horses—particu-
lars hereafter in hand bills.

TERMS.
\$8 the springs Chance and 12 dollars to en-
sure a mare in foal, 25 cents in each case to
the groom.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
TENCH TILGHMAN.

April 6.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered at public sale by the sub-
scriber on TUESDAY 20 May next, between
the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon,
at the Court House in the town of Easton,
16 1-4 acres of land, more or less being part
of the farm called Mulberry Hill and adjoining
the lands of Messrs. Rose, Shannahan, Norris
and Bowers.

Strayed during the last summer or Autumn,
a dark brown or brindle Cow, with white back
and short tail, as if bitten by a dog.

A. C. BULLITT.

New and Splendid Assortment

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Balti-
more, 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

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

Will as usual leave Baltimore every Tues-
day and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for An-
napolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf
at Castlehaven) and Easton, returning will
leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday
at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven)
Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Bal-
timore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.
On Monday the 21st inst. also will commence
her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and
Chesertown, leaving Baltimore every Mon-
day morning at 6 o'clock and return same day;
Passage as heretofore.

All baggage, packages &c. at the risk of the
owner or owners thereof.

By order
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

April 12

A CARD.

JOHN OZMAN KERR.
Having been admitted to the practice of the
Law, in Caroline, Queen Ann's, and Talbot
Counties, respectfully offers his services as an
Attorney.
Easton, Nov. 23 1833

AN OVERSEER WANTED

I wish to employ for the ensuing year (1835)
an Overseer of the first order, to manage a
large farm, about 8 miles from Cambridge—I
mean, a man of experience in Agricultural
matters, and not addicted to politics: he may
have joint stocks; or, be solely an overseer: in
either case, he may have, if he shall prefer it,
the next year thereafter, the exclusive inter-
est, or any part he may judge proper; or he may
continue as overseer, solely—provided, in
either case, his management shall prove him
qualified for the duties. Good testimonials will
be required; and early application to
JOSEPH E. MUSE.

Cambridge, April 19 1834.

JOHN HARPER,

INFORMS the public generally, and Tail-
ors especially that he has just received the
Spring and Summer Fashions for 1834; and
as he is legally authorised (by Mr. A. F. Sagaz,
Reporter of Fashions of New York,) he
now offers to the trade some beautiful Engrav-
ings, which can be seen at the subscriber's
shop, adjoining Mr. Lowe's bar room, and op-
posite Mr. Wm. Lovejoy's Store, or they can
be had at the reduced price of \$6 per year, to
subscribers.

The subscriber tenders his grateful acknowl-
edgements for the liberal patronage he has re-
ceived since he commenced business in Easton,
and from the assurance he has generally
given satisfaction, he would invite the public
to give him a call, as he is determined that
his expense nor pains shall be wanting on his
part to please those who may favor him with
their patronage. In a very short time, he ex-
pects to receive other fashions in addition to
those Reported by Mr. A. F. Sagaz; thereby
gentlemen will be able to see, judge and de-
termine for themselves, as to the style of fash-
ion of their work.

April 15

N. G. SINGLETON

WILL open a School on Monday the 2d
of February, in the Sabbath School Room on west
street; in which the following branches will be
taught, viz. Spelling, Reading, Writing, A-
rithmetic, Grammar and Geography. He so-
licits the patronage of Parents and Guardi-
ans, in Easton and the vicinity; and will use
exertions to give satisfaction, by attending
strictly to advance the scholars in literature
and morality. Terms of Tuition twelve dol-
lars per annum; payable quarterly—and a mod-
erate compensation for fuel.

Jan. 25.

NEW-ARK COLLEGE.

THE friends of science are respectfully in-
formed that this Institution, with leave of Pro-
vidence, will go into operation and commence
its first term, on the 2d Thursday, the 8th day
of May next.

A very commodious Building, sufficient to
accommodate 80 students has been erected, on
a plan capable of extension at a future day.—
Two professors of high standing and first rate
qualifications have been already elected; and a
third will be added whenever the necessities
of the College shall require.

NATHAN MUNROE, of Andover, Mass. and
JOS. HARRIS, Assessor, lately of Washing-
ton College Penn., both of them accomplished
scholars, experienced teachers, and bringing
the highest recommendations, have the honor
of being the first Professors of the Institution. Till the election
of a President, Mr. Munroe will act as
Principal.

The plan of study, and general principles of
government and discipline, it is intended, shall
correspond, as far as practicable, with those of
the best Eastern Colleges. No Usher is to be
employed. And no Professor during his con-
nexion with the College, is to engage in any
other occupation or profession, but will devote
himself exclusively to the business of instruction.

The situation of New Ark, in a rolling
country, on the borders of Delaware, Maryland
and Pennsylvania, has for more than 100 years
recommended it as a convenient, healthful
economical,

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE.—Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown. RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty.—Morality refines the Manners.—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVII.

EASTON MD. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1834.

NO. 19.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times or ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

A LIST
Of persons not residents of Allegany county and who own lands in said county, and whose Taxes on said lands for the year 1833, are due and unpaid.

Taxes	cost of adver.	Total
James Bosely	67	7
Brook Beall's heirs	43	4
John J. Hugh's heirs	1 03	13
J. Buffington	1 85	20
William Cook	8 33	1 00
Wm. Campbell's heirs	8 33	1 04
Samuel Cepna	4 14	49
Rich'd A. Clark & Co.	10 49	1 25
Wm. Page	4 67	55
Thos. Donaldson	32	2
Lewis Everette	1 45	17
Thos. Elliott & Co.	2 92	30
John Meredith	17	1
Emmanuel Ebbs, Jr.	5 23	61
George French	67	7
Frederick Grammer	4 07	43
John Gephart's heirs	1 00	12
Charles Hone	1 00	12
Thos. John's heirs	1 00	12
Caroline & Charles Johnson	5 60	66
Wm. Johnson & Co.	2 07	24
Reverdy Johnson	3 85	38
Robert Jacob	40	4
Anthony Kennedy	1 00	12
Conrad Knechtum	31	2
Edward Lloyd	11 14	1 35
Geo. Lyne's heirs	50	6
James Leonard	17	1
Richard Mackusis	83	8
Peter Mantz	67	7
Robert McClann	17	1
Honors Martin's heirs	1 73	1 73
Thos L. McKinney	37	1
Jas. M. Mason, agent	80	80
Lewis Neth, Jr.	17	1
Lewis Neth	17	1
John Oglebay's heirs	1 97	98
John P. Pace	9 37	98
President, Directors & Company of the Bank of the U. S.	29 85	9 48
Aber Ritchie	67	7
Abraham Ridgely	69	6
John Rine's heirs	50	6
Jas. Robert's heirs	2 15	25
Michael Ruckle	94	11
Hezekiah Riley	17	1
Osborn Sprigg's heirs	1 00	12
Thomas Turner	67	7
John Tomlinson, Jr.	17	1
John Van Meter	2 86	28
Ann A. & Heather Van Bibber	2 12	25
Peter Wyant	33	3
George H. Vetter	33	3
Michael Foy	80	24
Jeremiah Hughes	1 00	12
James Kinkead & Co.	43	5
Geo. Brace	1 34	14
Wm. Meley's heirs	33	3
Wm. McGruder	33	3
Richard Ridgely's heirs	2 00	24
Samuel Siler	3 34	38
John Simpkins's heirs	2 01	24
Benjamin Davis	1 81	20
James Forkner	2 67	30
John Firebank	1 33	15
Polly Johnson	1 00	12
Thos Kennedy	7 00	84
Daniel Miller	95	10
Edward Peale	2 12	25
Henry Staatsman	67	7
Levi L. Stephenson	2 67	30
John Tomlinson's heirs	2 70	30
Thomas S. Theobald	1 70	20
David Anderson	1 40	16
George Hamilton	1 00	12
John Hughes	67	7
Samuel G. Jones	1 67	20
Michael Miller	4 00	47
Mary Murdoch	5 15	61
Edward Peal	50	6
William B. Shaw	31	3
Charles F. Brodhead	1 11	13
Geo. Magruder	1 11	13
John C. Beall's heirs	27	3
Mary H. Brooke	53	6
Jacob Blubaugh	81	9
John Barley	51	6
George W. Peter	10 02	12 34
James Beatty	2 14	26
George Cooke	3 27	39
Philip Hogman	9	1
Catharine Seagriff	17	2
Jas. Timmond's heirs	8 24	98
Eliz Williams' heirs	1 33	16
R. Burgess's heirs	2 61	31
Oliver Cromwell	67	7
Charles F. Hetick	61	6
John W. Harris	2 54	30
James Johnson	15	1
Peter Jolly	1 30	14
John M. Johnson	1 00	12
Thorton B. James	1 01	12
John P. Kennedy	65	7
Samuel Londermilk	8	1
Jacob Ount	2 03	24
Lemuel Pugh	25	2
John Shelhorn's heirs	1 13	13

Jacob Taylor's heirs	15	1
John Wright	15	1
Catharine Waggoner	11	1
Edward Beatty	52	40
Doct. Charles Beatty	67	7
Nicholas Brewer	127	14
Apollon Brackett	66	7
John Donovan's heirs	49	5
John Deskin's heirs	68	7
And. & John Elliott	18	1
Walter Fernandez & F. Lucas, Jr.	6 88	80
Samuel Goodrick	83	9
James P. Heath	53	6
Isaac Osman's heirs	4 13	49
Richard J. Orme	79	8
Samuel Pugh	25	2
John Robinson	21	2
C. Stone's heirs	6 50	75
George Shambaugh	42	5
Ch'n. Varsant's heirs	47	5
Robert Wason	36	3
Robert Anderson	99	10
Isaac Peaver	27	2
John W. Pratt's heirs	50	28
Ch'n. Keller & Francis Foman	1 15	12
William Lazier	63	7
Hugh Middleton	27	2
H. McCulloh	34	3
McKinney & N. Cochran	36	3
William Potts	31	3
George Zimemler	17	1
James English	50	6
Thomas Lazier	1 00	12
Chesapeake & O. Rio Canal Co.	1 01	12

The Collector of the county Tax for Allegany county, for the year 1833, or Messrs. Branner & Forney, merchants, his agents in Baltimore, are hereby authorized to demand and receive from the foregoing persons, the amount annexed to their names respectively, for their proportion of advertising.

By order of the Commissioners for Allegany county, RICH'D BEALL, Clk.

Notice is hereby given, That if the county charges due on the lands charged on the books of the Commissioners of Allegany county, to the foregoing persons, shall not be paid to Isaac Mayberry, Esq. Collector of said county or to Messrs. Branner & Forney his agents in Baltimore, within the space of sixty days after the completion of the publication of this notice, viz on the first day of July next, the land so charged as aforesaid or such part thereof as may be necessary, to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commrs for Allegany county, Commrs. Office, Feb. 25—March 15, 34

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees &c., and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities who are with said Faulkner, under execution to the next court, May term. The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise, and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small, that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1. JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2. J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3. EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.

april 19

NOTICE.

The subscriber gives notice to all persons interested, that it is necessary that business in his hands should be promptly closed, as he is determined that his securities shall not suffer by any delay.

He also wishes to call attention to the notice of Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. by which it will be seen, that all his business as late Sheriff, is placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement by the next court, and that he must be closed as the time by which it must be closed. Those who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will, it is expected, attend to this notice—those who neglect must abide the consequences.

JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

marsh 4—22 if

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the undersigned appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of William Ozman, late of Talbot county, deceased, will proceed in the execution of the said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on Friday 16th May next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Signed LAMBERT W. SPENCER, BENNETT BRACCO, HENRY HOLLYDAY, FAYETTE GIBSON, JAMES M. LLOYD, Commissioners.

april 19 4w

MILLINERY.

MISS CATHERINE JACKSON

Takes this method to inform the Ladies of this and the adjacent counties, that she intends carrying on the MILLINERY and MANUFACTURING, at the House heretofore occupied by Mrs. Ann Maria Faulkner for that purpose. She hopes the old customers of her House and the Ladies generally will patronize her as she is determined to use her utmost endeavors to give general satisfaction.

april 19

Great Bargains, Great Bargains.

ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE

COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MANUFACTORY

OF

ANDERSON & HOPKINS

In the Town of Easton, Talbot co. Md. THE Subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to those gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above Business; & beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,

a superior assortment of articles in their line

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Eight new Gigs,

price from 150 to 300 dollars, of various patterns & finish—also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices, and too good

SULKIES.

one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs, and a splendid assortment of

NEW HARNESS,

all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper; and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coach, and a number of GIGS, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice and to any particular directions, according to order. They have also

a large assortment of

MATERIALS

in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial COACHES, BAROUCHES, GIGS, &c. &c. as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description, made and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

The Public's Own Service

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H. have also for sale, a large & superior turning Lathes, and tools, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and the other at the trimming Branch of the Business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county Md. specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.

A. & H.

Feb. 15 3m

The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge Chronicle will publish the above three months

For Sale or Charter.

The Schooner Wrightson, a well built substantial vessel, carries about 16 or 1700 bushels of Grain, has an excellent Cabin well furnished and well calculated for a Packet; in which business she now is and has been engaged for the last 15 months—between Easton Point and Baltimore—She may be seen at Easton Point wharf. Immediate possession will be given. Terms made known on application to the subscriber.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON.

april 26 (W) 31

Easton and Baltimore Packet, by way of Miles River,

SCHOONER—WILLIAM & HENRY.

JAMES STEWARD, MASTER.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public that the above fine, fast sailing, new and substantial built, copper fastened Schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and Passengers; having a very commodious Cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies. She will commence running as a regular Packet between Miles River Ferry on Sunday the 23rd of March inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning will leave Light Street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following Wednesday, and will continue to run on the above named days, during the season. She will take on board and land passengers at Wm. Townsend's; going to and from Baltimore.

All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer and Willis, Easton, or with Mr. Jas. Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The Subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public.

WM. TOWNSEND and JAS. STEWARD.

N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business, as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough, Trench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdell and John Newman, of this county.

March 5

TIMONIUM

JOCKEY CLUB RACES, SPRING, 1834.

At a meeting of the members of the TIMONIUM JOCKEY CLUB, held at Timonium, on Wednesday, the 9th April, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that WEDNESDAY, the 14th May next, be fixed upon as the day for the commencement of the Spring meeting over the TIMONIUM COURSE, and continue four days.

FIRST DAY. Sweepstakes for colts and fillies, 3 years old this spring, mile heats, \$1000 entrance half forfeit and closed. Subscribers: J. Foulke enters black colt by Tansons dam Blomish; N. Lufborough, enters sorrel colt by Ivanhoe dam by Napoleon, J. B. Kendal enters Cumberland, by Ital, dam by Potomac; T. R. S. Boyce enters Joshua, by Gohanna, dam Shillings's Crop mare by Eclipse Herod; J. M. Selden enters white colt by Tansons dam Blomish; J. Foulke enters black colt by Tansons dam Blomish; 3 years old, raised and owned in the District of Columbia and Maryland, mile heats, \$1000 entrance, half forfeit to close 1st May.

Second Day. Proprietors' Purse, \$500 3 mile heats entrance \$15.

Third Day. Jockey Club Purse, 1,000 Dollars 4 mile heats entrance \$20.

FOURTH DAY.

A SUBSCRIPTION PLATE two mile heats, comprising a complete set of Tea Service, of silver, consisting of 1 Coffee Pot, 2 Tea Pots, 1 Slip Bowl, 1 Sugar Dish and Sugar Tongs and 1 Cream Pot, also 2 Pitchers and 2 Vobles—the whole elegantly chased. The entrance money depending on the number of subscribers, to be the evening previous to the race. The winner to take the plate or receive \$500 at his option.

Second Race—Same Day. P.O.S. 5 AKS. free for all ages, single two miles out, \$500 entrance, play or pay, free for horse belonging to Maryland and District of Columbia, to close the evening previous to the race.

Weights agreeably to the Rules of the Course.

2 years old, a feather.

3 do do 85 lbs.

4 do do 100 "

5 do do 110 "

6 do do 118 "

7 do do 124 "

8 do do 130 "

9 do do 136 "

An allowance of three pounds for mares and geldings.

Distances, the days of running.

1 mile heats, 60 yards.

2 do do 90 do.

3 do do 120 do.

4 do do 160 do.

TIMONIUM RACES, for the Fall Meeting will take place the THIRD TUESDAY of October next, being the 21st of the month.

Sweepstakes for Fall Meeting, 1834. For 2 years old, single two miles out, \$500 entrance; half forfeit, 4 or more to make a race, to name and close by the 15th August next.

Same day a Sweepstakes, 2 mile heats, for horses owned in Maryland and District of Columbia—entrance \$100, half forfeit; 4 or more to make a race, to name and close 1st September.

Sweepstakes for Colts and Fillies, raised by Sussex, or any other horse of Maryland or District of Columbia; to run at 3 years old spring 1835—mile heats the entrance \$100 half forfeit, to close 1st January, 1835.

TIMONIUM is situated on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road, and York Turnpike ten miles from Baltimore.

GARRISON & GOODING, Proprietors, April 19th.

Eastern Shore Jockey Club.

THE members of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club are requested to meet at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton on Tuesday the 20th of May next, in order to decide on a suitable site for a course, for the ensuing fall races.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

Easton, April 19 (W)

HOUSES AND LOTS IN EASTON.

STILL FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say:—

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. William H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house is Stable, and all the premises, may be required 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.

2. The small brick Dwelling House, situated 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.

3. The 3d 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.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Oct. 5, 1833. (W)

NOTICE.

All persons having claims upon Elijah B. Wilson (coloured man of Talbot county) or upon the property of Anthony Roberts (coloured man, late of said county) will present them, on or before the first day of November next, to the undersigned, Trustees.

Who takes this opportunity to forbid trespasses with dog or gun upon the grounds around his dwelling house.

ALEXANDER C. BULLETT.

Major Downing's Correspondence.

SENATE CHAMBER.

WASHINGTON, April 23d, 1834.

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

Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, and Mr. Preston, and all the folks of the Senate who were absent when the General sent that Proclamation he called a "Protest" have got back again & the very day they took their seats, the General had another hatchin spell and just as the Senators was going to examine into the nature of the first "Protest," Major Donaldson brought up another one from the General, pretty nigh again the first; and my notion is, if the Senate holds on a spell, the General will go on now hatchin out protests agin protests till folks all about the country will begin to look into the Constitution themselves, and see what is written there, and when they do that—he'll find out it will take a good many "Protests" to convince them that the General knows more about it than the folks did who made the Constitution. The hull matter now is pretty much in a nut shell, and if you'll just keep your eye on't I'll crack it for you.

You see the General got a notion, and he hangs to it yet, that everything that belongs to the Government is his'n, because he thinks he is "The Government," and the only way to account for this is, that one day when he was readin about the powers and rights of the "General Government," one of the crooked hairs of his eye brow got in betwixt the glasses of his spectacles, and somehow made him think there was a kinder S betwixt General and Government, and so he thought it was "The General's Government;" and as I have said afore, when he once gets a notion, he hangs to it like all natur. However, as I was saying, the General said in his first "Protest," that Congress had no right to blame him for anything, he might do with the money, or any other property of the Government. Well I dont know yet who it was laid the next egg in his nest, but some one in looking into the Constitution found somethin like this—"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States."

And there is another ugly line in the Constitution that would take a good many hatchins to show that Congress haint got somethin to say upon pretty much most matters that the constitution has put under its charge; for after pintin out the powers that Congress has,—such as to lay and collect taxes—to provide for common defence and welfare—to borrow money—to regulate commerce—to regulate the value of money—and to do pretty much every thing that all the people would require to be done, as you'll see in the 8th section of the 1st article, it winds up by saying that Congress shall have the power "To make all laws for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

Now this means somethin or it means nothin; and my notion is, that there aint nothin in that Constitution that don't mean somethin; and afore the General gits threw he'll find it will turn out so.

The more I look into the Constitution, the more I think that the folks who made it—every one on em had his eye teeth cut. If they had known that the people would always make just such a man as the General President, then perhaps, the Constitution wouldn't be a ben much longer than the jint of the General's finger—and somethin after this fashion—

There shall be a Congress composed of two bodies, one call'd the House of Representatives and the other the Senate and congress shall make all the laws.

There shall be a President and he shall have the appintin of all the officers, if the Senate agrees to it; and if the Senate don't agree to it, the President may wait till they go home and then appint who he pleases, to execute the laws as he understands 'em.

her, and she must settle up, and some on 'em must wipe off old scores. Old Sils, he gin Elam a look, and it went round, and one whisper'd to another, and to rights one on 'em went out, and in a little while there was a most dreadful cry of fire, and in he come, frightened any most to death, and says he, "run, miss Crane," says he, "and git your bread and punkin pies out the oven, for the oven-house is all a-fire;" "I know it," says he for I smelt the smoke, and the oven is so hot you can't think," and with that two or three more on 'em run out; and old miss Crane, as soon as she see that, she out too, for tho' she know'd it was a mistake, and that the oven was bakin accordin to its natur yet she wanted to prevent the folks from drawn the bread and pies out on't. As soon as she got out old Sils he started to the well, and begun to draw water like all posset, and he swash'd it round inside the bar, and over the old lady's papers and chalk marks; and afore they got back from the oven the Lar room was all aloft, & wash'd out as slick as a whistle; then shew'd out to know old Sils's notion, and he tel'd her he was afraid the fire would git into the bar room to rights, and scorch all her accounts, and that would be the worst thing that ever was. Well, it turn'd out that the oven was just as old miss Crane said it was, only doin its duty; but it was a considerable spell afore it was found out why some on 'em got a notion the oven was a-fire; but poor old miss Crane was hearin to say a hundred times arter that, it would aben dollars and dollars in her pocket, if she'd tel folks cry fire, and she'd stuck to her accounts; for then old Sils wouldn't a bin frightened so as to bring so much water in the bar, and wash'd out all the chalk marks, and destroyed all the papers; but as he was a willin critter, and good natur'd too, she never blam'd him; and old Sils, and a good many more on 'em have ben hearin to say, if it hadn't ben for that alarm of fire in the oven in time, there is no tellin what a scorching all on 'em would a got from the bar room papers and chalk marks.

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

[From the National Gazette.]
Sketch of the Remarks of David Paul Brown, Esq., at the Poynton Jubilee.
I do not appear before you as an advocate for the state of South Carolina—nor for the state of New York—nor even for the state of Pennsylvania—but for the great American state—for our country—the land of the fair, the faithful, and the fearless—one and undivided, firm and perpetual. Let those who concur with me, unite then in three cheers for the Constitution, by which alone this country is sustained and can be preserved—(Cheers)—Having now avowed our political creed, let us next proceed to the more direct business of this meeting.

We are assembled, my fellow citizens, it is said for a Political Barbecue—and in order that we may comprehend the legitimate object of our assembly, let us understand what a barbecue means.—"A barbecue" says that learned pundit, and illustrious lexicographer, Dr. Sam Johnson, signifies "to broil a hog whole." And I hope, no less valuable authority, & Horace before him, unite in exclaiming in poetical fervor,
"Grant us, ye gods, a whole hog barbecue!"
Now I do not know that we shall broil the entire swine, from the beard to the tail, as the word barbecue implies, for I trust there will be no broils amongst us but we will do what we can towards roasting him, and by way of a beginning with your leave, I will give him a little touch of the Brown—and after that, leave it to you to spit and baste him, as may best suit your own palates, either with or without the aid of the Kitchen Cabinet.

But to proceed to our business with all becoming ceremonial—and with due observance of gravity, allow me in the first place to ask "Is there a Jackson man in this assembly?" If there be, let him deny his name, for he has unquestionably already renounced his country—I pause for a reply—I take your answer—there is not one such man amongst you! How melancholy—how deplorable must be the condition of the Executive of the United States, when in a multitude like this—a mass of fifty thousand freemen, convened in the very centre and heart of the Union, the strong hold of Jacksonism—the State of Pennsylvania, the key-stone as it has been called of the great political arch, not a single individual can be found so bold and reckless as to be willing to avow himself a disciple of the President of the United States. Why? why is this? Here is abundant food for the moral and political philosopher.

Only two years ago, say not so much, not two, Andrew Jackson was borne upon the arms, and upon the hearts of his countrymen into the Executive chair—or to adopt a nautical phrase, with all sails set, & with wind & tide in his favor, he was wafted into the haven, I might almost say the heaven of his proud hopes. Why then is it, that, when yesterday, the word of Caesar, "the old Roman" might have passed against the world, there should now be "none so poor to do him reverence." Let his word plighted and forfeited—his faith pledged and unredempted—his sacrifices of the interests and feeling of individuals—his devastation and degradation of

national character—Let all these & much more supply the reason, why, like Lucifer, he should thus suddenly be hurled, with all his ribald & rebel crew, from his bright eminence to bottomless perdition.

But we are told in his late protest and in his fulsome biography, that he must be excused for all this, as he bears upon his person, the wounds which he sustained in the great revolutionary struggle for our liberties.—For every wound he ever received, though they doubled the number inflicted upon the great Julius, his immortal prototype, he has dealt ten thousand upon the bosom of his bleeding and groaning country, and glutted and exhausted the most relentless spirit or desire of retribution, by visiting upon his friends, the vengeance which he should have reserved for his enemies.—But this trick or artifice of building upon a maimed body, instead of a sound mind, has very much lost its charm.—I must be content to refer merely to the pleasant case of Marcus Servilius of Rome. But there is another instance not less authentic, which Grecian history supplies, and which we may be permitted to quote, for the General, having been so long surrounded by the Kitchen Cabinet, may be fairly supposed to be familiar with Greece. One Pisistratus, an Athenian, we are told, aspired to sovereign sway. He was opposed in his views and defeated by Solon, the wisest among the lawgivers.—Upon this Pisistratus mangled his face and breast, and appealing before the public, gave it out that he had been thus wounded by his enemies, and thereby so excited the commiseration and interest of the populace, that he finally obtained possession of the citadel, and converted a state of freedom into a state of slavery. But what were the wounds received by the General in the Revolutionary struggle? It is said that being taken by the British when about sixteen years old, and having refused to black the boots of an officer of dragoons, the officer struck him over the head with a sabre—Heaven save the mark! That was a fatal blow to the country my fellow citizens, for who knows how far that blow may have contributed to all the crack brained measures of the President by which the nation has been afflicted.

Yet, notwithstanding the experiment of the Executive is an obvious imitation of these recorded examples, we are told by the State House Yard orators of the adverse party, that the only objection which we have to the General, is that he cannot talk Greek or Latin. This, to be sure, is something like a legitimate objection to a man who has received the highest honors of the proudest university in the land; but still this is not in truth any part of our objection. The fault is not that he cannot talk Greek,—that he cannot talk Latin, or that he cannot talk English,—but that he cannot mix Spanish and Latin, and this is the lesson, my fellow citizens, which it has become your duty to teach him.

With all his faults there is one charge, however, against the General, which appears to be ungenerous if not unjust.—I refer to his harsh reception or rather his rude dismissal of some of the late committee appointed to wait upon him in order to represent the grievances of the people. It is said he treated the committee of cabinet-makers most unkindly. Pray, what other reception could that committee reasonably expect? The remark has grown into a proverb that two of a trade can never agree.—What right had they then, I say, to expect a better reception from the Executive. The president of the United States is—ex-officio—the prime and master cabinet-maker of the age. He makes his cabinet, and he mars his cabinet; he brings his cabinet in, and he kicks his cabinet out; and in short, he does every thing with his cabinet but mend it. And is it to be supposed then that he will endure a rival near his throne—preposterous.

But at the same time that he is to be excused for this act of Executive power, there is one assumption of importance that we cannot concede his right to.—I mean his comparing himself to Moses when descending from the mount, and finding the children of Israel engaged in worshipping a golden calf. The General has erred grossly in this conception—he has confounded personages altogether; for while he imagined himself to be Moses, all the rest of the world clearly perceived that he was actually the calf; & that the Kitchen Cabinet, the children of Israel, were the worshippers.

In conclusion, my fellow citizens, I cannot but refer, as applicable to our condition, to the language of Demosthenes to the Athenians when threatened with invasion by Philip of Macedon—"Why, my countrymen, do you wonder about the streets, idly inquiring what are the news? what are the advices? what news so strange ever came to Athens as that a Macedonian should away the sceptre and lord it over Greece."

COLONEL BENTON.—The following is the account given by this gentleman of the affair he and his brother had with General Jackson at Nashville; and the wounds which the latter boasts of having received in the war of the revolution, are probably referable to the daggers flourished on this occasion.

"FRANKLIN, (Tenn), Sept. 10, 1815.
A difference which had been for some months brewing between Gen. Jackson and myself, produced on Saturday, the 4th inst., in the town of Nashville,

the most outrageous affray ever witnessed in a civilized country. In communicating this affair to my friends and fellow citizens, I limit myself to the statement of a few leading facts, the truth of which I am ready to establish by judicial proof.

"1. That myself and my brother, Jesse Benton arrived in Nashville on the morning of the affray, and knowing of Gen. Jackson's threats, went and took our lodgings in a different house from the one in which he stayed, on purpose to avoid him.

"2. That the General and some of his friends came to the house where we had put up, commenced the attack by leveling a pistol at me, when I had no weapon drawn, and advancing upon me at quick pace, without giving me time to draw one.

"3. That seeing this, my brother fired upon Gen. Jackson, when he had got within 8 or 10 feet of me:

"4. That four other pistols were fired in quick succession; one by Gen. Jackson at me, two by meat the General, and one by Col. Coffee at me. In the course of this firing, Gen. Jackson was brought to the ground, but I receive no hurt.

"5. That daggers were then drawn. Colonel Coffee and Mr. Alexander Donaldson made at me and gave me five slight wounds. Captain Hammond and Mr. Stukely Hays engaged my brother, who being still weak from the effect of a severe wound he had lately received in a duel was not able to resist two men. They got him down, and while Captain Hammond beat him on the head to make him lay still, Mr. Hays attempted to stab him, and wounded him in both arms, as he lay on his back, parrying his thrusts with his naked hands. From this situation, a generous hearted citizen of Nashville, Mr. Summer relieved him. Before he came to the ground, my brother clapped a loaded pistol to the breast of Mr. Hays, to blow him through, but it missed fire.

"6. My own and my brother's pistols carried two balls each; for it was our intention, if driven to arms, to have no child's play. The pistols fired at me were so near that the blaze of the muzzle of one of them burnt the sleeve of my coat, and the other aimed at my head, at a little more than arm's length from it.

"7. Captain Carroll was to have taken part in the affray, but was absent by the permission of General Jackson, as he has since proved by the General's certificate, a certificate, which reflects less honor, I know not whether upon the General or upon the Captain.

"8. That this attack was made upon me in the house where the Judge of the District, Mr. Searcy, had his lodgings! So little are the laws and their ministers respected! Nor has the civil authority yet taken cognizance of this horrible outrage.

THOMAS HART BENTON,
Lieut. Col. 39th Infantry."

Attempt of three Prisoners to escape.

—On Saturday evening as Mr. Burke, Police Officer, was conducting from the Annapolis Steam Boat, to which place they had been for trial, to the Baltimore County Jail, the prisoners, J. Egleston, a noted Character, C. Bowen, for passing spurious checks, &c. and Leverett Knowles, charged with murder—when nearly opposite the Jail wall, the prisoner Knowles made an attack on Burke, and Egleston immediately seconded him, by an attack with a hammer, with which he aimed a blow at his head, at the same time taking from his pocket a handful of Scotch Snuff, with the intent of blinding him.—Knowles then made a rush to get out of the carriage door, which he succeeded in forcing open, at this time Burke disengaged himself from the other two prisoners, seized Knowles by the coat, which tore in his grasp, and he unfortunately made his escape into Howard's Woods. Mr. B. then, with considerable difficulty, succeeded in securing the other two, and delivered them into the custody of the Warden of the Jail. A reward is offered for the apprehension of Knowles. Great praise is due to Mr. Burke, for securing the other two—known to be desperate characters. Knowles was once a keeper of a public garden in Baltimore.—Pat.

SHOCKING CRUELTY.

We copy with some hesitancy, the following shocking disaster from the New Orleans Courier of the 10th ult.

"A fire broke out this morning in the kitchen of Madam Lalaurie, corner of Royal and Bayou streets, which was soon wrapped in flames. It was known to some of the neighbours, that the upper part of this building was used as a family prison, and that it was then tenanted by several unfortunate slaves loaded with chains. Information of this fact was communicated to Judge Canonge, who instantly waited on Mr. Lalaurie, and asked permission of that gentleman, in a polite manner, to have the slaves removed to a place of safety; when the latter, with much rudeness, replied, that "there were those who would be better employed, if they would attend to their own affairs, instead of officiously interfering with the concerns of other people." The flames gaining rapidly on the building, orders were given to break open the doors, which being promptly obeyed, a most appalling sight was presented, in the shape of several wretched negroes emerging from the fire, their bodies covered with scars and loaded with chains. A moment

after a female slave, upwards of 60 years of age, who could not move. Some young men carried her to the city guard house, where the others, six in number, were also conducted, to be protected from the cruelty of their owner. We saw one of these miserable beings. The sight was so horrible that we could scarce look upon it. The most savage heart could not have witnessed the spectacle unmoved. He had a large hole in his head, his body from head to foot was covered with scars, and filled with worms!!!—The sight inspired us with so much horror, that even at the moment of writing this article we shudder from its effects. Those who have seen the others, represent them to be in a similar condition.

We forbear a further description of this revolting spectacle, as it can hardly be agreeable to the feelings of our readers. We hope the Grand Jury will take cognizance of this unparalleled outrage, and bring the perpetrators of it to the punishment they so richly deserve.

We notice in another paper, that the populace assembled in the evening following the above discovery, and tore down the part of the house not destroyed by fire.

The Reward of Apostacy.—Richard Rush has been elected Secretary to the Committee appointed to investigate the U. S. Bank. This gentleman has been, at different periods, Minister to England, Attorney General, and Secretary of the Treasury—and we now behold him acting as Clerk to a Bank Committee—playing second fiddle to Francis Thomas and Robert S. Lytle. Poverty is even worse than avarice in its degrading influences. It has compelled Richard Rush to place himself in a situation in which he will be expected to do all kinds of dirty work at the bidding of those who are incompetent to do it themselves. He will, no doubt, write the report of the Committee. We shall look for the ear marks of Mr. Committee Clerk Rush.—Fred. Examiner.

Lost Money Found.—We are happy to learn, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, that the money amounting to three thousand dollars, belonging to the Morris and Delaware Canal Company, which was lost a few days ago, has—every dollar of it—been restored. The recovery, we understand, was effected at the confessional—and it deserves to be known that unwearied and most laudable pains have been taken by Very Reverend Doctor Power, and the other Catholic clergymen in our city, for some time past, to accomplish the restoration. The company is indebted for it to the immediate instrumentality of the former gentleman.

We find the following notice concerning the failure of the Salisbury Bank, in the Princess Anne Herald:—
Bank of Salisbury, April 21, 1834.

The President and Directors of this Institution having duly investigated its affairs, and maturely deliberated upon the expediency of its continued operations under the existing unprecedentedly severe demands for specie, have come to the painful conclusion to announce to the public its inability to continue longer specie payment.

In consequence of the great excitement which pervades the mind of the people in relation to the currency of the country, every effort to sustain the Bank has proved unavailing, and not until compelled have they determined to adopt a course so repugnant to their feelings and injurious to the interest of this community.

But notwithstanding this temporary suspension of active business, the board have the most unlimited confidence in the solvency of the Institution, and assure the public that its resources are abundant and amply sufficient to discharge all the obligations.

The Board would therefore earnestly entreat the holders of notes and certificates of special deposits not to sacrifice their claims, and they assure them that as speedily as practicable, they will avail themselves of funds, and cancel all their liabilities.

Holders of notes on the Bank, and holders of certificates of special deposits, whether such certificates have arrived at maturity or not, will be allowed the privilege of depositing the same at the rate of six per centum per annum. The President and Cashier are also authorized to redeem the notes of the Bank and certificates of deposit with promissory notes which have been discounted by the Bank, if they should be preferred. By order,
WILLIAM H. RIDER, Cash'r.

AUGUSTA, Geo. April 2.

A CHALLENGE.—The owners of Argile, by Monsieur Tonson, dam Thistle, and Augusta, by Crusader, dam Ruth, four years old the ensuing spring—offer to run against Bertrand, Jr., and Little Venus, four mile heats, for \$5,000 or \$10,000, each, on the day preceding the Next Annual Races over the Columbian Course.

This Challenge to be accepted on or before the first day of July next, by a letter to the Secretary of the Club. The rules of the Course to govern the privilege of accepting one or both.

A Catholic observed, yesterday, that the mother church had sustained a great loss.—"The old Roman" said he,

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, May 10.

PROPOSALS

EASTON GAZETTE

In an extended and improved form,

BY the generous offer of a gentleman well known throughout the State, to superintend the Agricultural and Political departments of my paper, I am enabled to propose to publish a Journal particularly devoted to Agriculture and Politics, which I flatter myself will merit and receive an extended patronage.

From the irritations long produced by political warfare, it has been hitherto thought best to separate these interesting subjects by giving them possession of distinct papers—as it was supposed that all parties would unite in the first, whilst none but partisans of one cast would be likely to take an interest in the other.—Where political discussions and commentaries are marked with personal offence and rude intrusions upon feelings, there seems to be a necessity for this separation. But if a paper maintains its own principles and views of public men and things fearlessly and with decorum, the union of these interesting topics would only enable those of a different political way of thinking to hear the other side of the question.

Without meaning however to press this view of the subject, I must say, that the real design in uniting these two highly interesting topics is to give greater interest to the paper, and to make it more worthy of general attention.

How far the plan can be made acceptable to the public taste must be left to the sequel, in case a sufficient patronage is extended to justify the increased expenses to be incurred in wages for additional labour, type and other materials—as well as in procuring the most interesting papers and works relating to Politics and Agriculture, which cannot be had by the ordinary interchanges among Editors—and the procuring which, cannot be risked until I can ascertain the public opinion in relation to the plan, and their disposition to sustain it.

That the plan can be rendered acceptable I have no doubt, if adequate encouragement is given.

It may perhaps be thought by some, that the depressed and reduced condition of our country at the present time renders it an unsuitable occasion to put forth proposals for a Journal, that is to require patronage at the hands of the people.—The remark is obviously a plausible one, and would be irresistible, if the Journal itself did not mainly contemplate an agency in furnishing to the People the information and the aids necessary to meet the crisis, and to enable them to restore that state of comfort and prosperity from which they have been so wantonly, so causelessly, and so lawlessly ejected. Pressed down as the people are in their pecuniary concerns by measures equally ruinous and absurd—excited and indignant as they ought to be at the high handed, unconstitutional, and arbitrary course that arrogant and stimulated power has adopted, patience for a moment under such suffering would be construed into acquiescence that would tend to swell the list of their grievances, and embolden daring ambition in its usurpations and abuses. The People must resist or they are degraded and ruined.—The People must resist or their Republican Institutions, their Liberty, and happiness will be annihilated.—The People must resist now early, or they will have later to seek through blood and slaughter the reparation of a loss too great to be borne, involving all that is dear to the heart of man. The crisis calls for the proposal—it is necessary to act—the loss of time may be the loss of all—the object is to prepare the means to make known to the People their real condition, the causes that have produced it, and the way to resist it.

Let not this language be misinterpreted—we speak in all we say in the spirit and under the sanction of the Constitution and the Law—it is the triumph of these we aim at as the means, under Heavens merciful behests, of restoration to happiness and peace.

TERMS.

The paper is intended to be called "THE MARYLAND COUNTRY JOURNAL AND FARMERS SOCIAL COMPANION," to be published twice a week during the session of Congress, which will also embrace the period of the session of the General Assembly of Maryland—and once a week the rest of the year—Saturday and Tuesday, days of publication.

The price of the paper to Subscribers will be \$3 00 per annum—one half payable at the time of subscribing, the other half at the end of the year.

Where the whole subscription runs due for three months over the year, it enhances the subscription dues for each year twenty five per cent.

The present Subscribers to the Easton Gazette will be considered as subscribers to The Maryland Country Journal, unless forbidden by them.

No Subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, without the consent of the publisher of the paper.

Advertising, not exceeding a square, at a cost of one dollar for three insertions, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

Adjournment of Congress.—Many enquiries are made as to this event—when it will likely take place. We know nothing about it and suspect that no man or body of men can answer the question with any satisfaction. Our opinion on this point is as to what ought to be done, we hesitate not give—which is—that Congress ought not to adjourn until they have settled the credit & the currency of the country upon some stable foundation, that will enable the people of the different parts of these United States to carry on their usual business with a proper degree of safety and convenience.

When Congress adjourned on the 4th of March, 1833—they left the country prosperous and happy—provided with every thing that they could furnish. This prosperity continued until nearly the close of that recess, because the condition of things remained unaltered until about that time, when the President of the U. States attempted to force the Secretary of the Treasury to do what he (the Secretary) was exclusively entrusted by Congress to do, and which the Secretary did not think, at that time, he ought to do, regarding the interest of the Country. The President turned this Secretary of the Treasury out of office for not sacrificing his duty, & what the Secretary thought to be the interest of the Country, to serve the President's will, who had no right to have any will or any thing to do in the matter—and the President took upon himself, that is, usurped the power which Congress had confided to the Secretary of the Treasury alone, to do what the Secretary had refused to do—which was to remove the public money from the U. States Bank, where Congress had by law ordered it to be kept, into certain state Banks throughout the Country, of the solvency of which no person at a distance from any one of them could know any thing about—and this the President did under the form of an order of a new Secretary that he appointed in the place of the one he had just turned out.

From the moment the President did this, Business and Trade began to languish, and languishing throughout the continuance of this unconstitutional and self destroying measure, have almost died. Commerce is nearly at an end—manufactures are daily stopping and discharging their hands.—A great majority of the Mechanics of the country are idle and living upon former earnings where they have any left.—Day labourers can find employment and are literally suffering for bread.—The Produce of Farmers, such as Grain, Hay, Cattle, Horses and Hogs or Pork, is reduced from fifteen to thirty per cent, and the least activity in forwarding it to market would knock it down much lower—almost to nothing—for nobody buys now but from hand to mouth to answer the staying wants of the vicinity where the sale takes place. Our bay craft which ply in all our Rivers and Bays are laying up as in a time of War, Pestilence, or Embargo—our sailors are discharged, having nothing to do—of course they will leave the Country for foreign employment, and add to our embarrassments at a future day to get them back & to protect them. All property is diminishing in value—money can't be had except from a few private individuals at such an extortionate, enormous interest, that it ruins almost all who touch it by borrowing.—Debts due, still exist and accumulate, whilst the Debtors means are dwindling away and sinking under him.—Distresses grow and means of relief decrease—time that is so often looked to to soothe misfortunes, but aggravates our own—and men are now, thousands, and tens, and hundreds of thousands of them the victims, the persecuted sufferers of a TYRANNICAL USURPATION, that riots and exults amidst its Hecatombs of agonized and wretched fellow citizens.

WHILST THE COUNTRY IS IN THIS CONDITION, BROUGHT ON BY THE DARING, WANTON, AND WICKED USURPATIONS OF ANDREW JACKSON, set on by a BAND OF POLITICAL DESPERADOES around him, who have wormed themselves into his confidence by falsehood, and treachery, and flattery, can the adjournment of Congress be even thought of? Aught not the People & the States to rise in vindication of their real & Rights, if Congress talk of an adjournment?—Besides, Congress ought not to adjourn, nor should they proceed on the ordinary business of the Session until they have a thorough and a settled understanding with the USURPER as to his new powers now set up by him, to hold and dispose of the Treasury of this nation—for if that usurped power is not fairly surrendered & abandoned by the President, & completely secured for the People by Congress—or if refused to be surrendered by the President, it is not wrested from his sacrilegious grasp—it is a matter of no consequence whether you have a Congress or no—the Despot usurper will have got all, and subject submission or bloody rebellion will be the only alternative.

TALK OF AN ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS with this state of things? We should as soon expect to see the "Star Spangled Banner" retreating without the performance of duty from an Enemy's Ship—or an army of American Citizens flying before a handful of foreign Invaders, as to see Congress the Representatives of the People and the States, deserting their duty and cowering under the haughty mandates of the GREAT DEMOCRATIC USURPER.

BUT, if has been on of Repress desert the as to fond and his Cab to effect an House of Re which to ad disagree and another viol tion admit the rogue the P and in Roy We don't now is, such majority of a Representati not give ear branch of the such a thing we be off for cage?—If found, so act it to be suppo their Homes Washington men in Cong SO MUCH OF CONGR and there were representatives bring it about contemplated the House on and sent a M jourment, th ering it a de would calm ly its consider not believe we believe in ness of the S the rampart Law from us lustrous Bod merican Free the of the Senate guard the pas gainst all intr mighty chang ing, no hopes you—Patriot moveable as a sense of du ble valour. stand by you mon. If you cred with g through all ti ty—But if yo you must, yo tions of Ar ates to do yo worn from th tions in fter erty and Fre common Acc tance descen the seal of in Common Pro

We learn cess Anne, been nomin This cannot ost and loflic circumstances ed from him to be decide through the should calcu succeeding

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Virginia already elec Tories 56— heard from ed Editor o been a Ruller years ha and a Colla cribes the General Ju the Late I authority i was know any count This ought of Free Go

BUT, IT IS EVEN SAID, that a doubt has been entertained if a majority in the House of Representatives can be found who will desert the Constitution and the people so far as to lend themselves to President Jackson and his Cabal, by falling in with their plan to effect an adjournment of Congress, by the House of Representatives proposing a day on which to adjourn, expecting the Senate will disagree and suggest another—and thus, by another violating construction of the Constitution admit the President to step in and promulgate the Parliament with Kinglike power and in Royal style.

We don't believe that there ever was or now is, such a majority or any thing like a majority of such a disposition in the House of Representatives of the U. States—We will not give ear to such a suspicion against a branch of the American Congress. Could such a thing be true, how many steps would we be off from revolution, and bloodshed, and carnage?—If such a body of men could be found, acting in the American Congress, is it to be supposed that they would ever reach their Homes? How far would they get from Washington? No—we have no such body of men in Congress—we can't have.

SO MUCH FOR THE CHARACTER OF CONGRESS—But if the worst was true and there was a majority in the House of Representatives so disposed to act; they could not bring it about, for they could not effect the contemplated disagreement about the day. If the House embarked in the traitorous scheme and sent a Message suggesting a day of adjournment, the majority in the Senate, considering it a desertion of their duty to adjourn, would calmly let the project lie, or postpone its consideration to a convenient day. We do not believe in the perfidy of the House—but we believe in the wisdom, patriotism and firmness of the Senate—The Senate will stand as the rampart to defend the Constitution and the Law from usurpation and abuse—August—illustrious Body! The chosen champions of American Freedom, about to illustrate the true theory of the Federal Constitution which erected the Senate as the Political Block House to guard the pass into the Temple of Liberty against all intrusion—Senators, hold on to the mighty charge—no life, nor death, nor suffering, no hopes nor fears can aught avail with you—Patriotism will lead you to a stand as immovable as the mountains of the West, whilst a sense of duty will brace you up to irresistible valour. The People and the States will stand by you—your cause and our own is common. If you fall in the struggle, you fall covered with glory and will be handed down through all time as the last votaries of Liberty—But if you succeed, as we are persuaded you must, you will live in the grateful affections of your Country when the beautiful specimens of Art which will be erected as tributes to do you honor shall have fallen time-worn from their Pedestals—and unborn millions in after ages will trace their title to Liberty and Free Government up to you, as their common Ancestry, from whom the rich inheritance descended invigorated & enhanced, under the seal of immortality, that will render it the Common Property of the Human Race.

We learn from the Village Herald, of Princess Anne, that Governor CARROLL who had been nominated for Congress has declined—This cannot be attributed to any but the purest and loftiest motives, and is under existing circumstances, what might have been expected from him. The contest is now left fairly to be decided upon Whig and Tory principles through the Judgment of the People. We should calculate upon the Whig Candidate succeeding by more than a thousand votes.

Strong proof of the opinion of the People of the United States—The attention of Congress and the Country has been taken up for months past with the numerous Memorials and Petitions which have been sent to Congress by the People from almost every state in the Union upon the subject of the President's removing the Deposits of the Public money and in regard to the U. States Bank.

The Senate of Congress ordered their Secretary to report to them the numbers of the signers to the Memorials against the removal of the deposits—and also the numbers of those approving of the removal—when it was officially announced, opponents to General Jackson's removal of the deposits, almost one hundred and fifteen thousand—Friends to the removal almost nine thousand—majority against removal of deposits one hundred and six thousand.

Virginia Elections—By last accounts Whigs already elected to the House of Delegates 74 Tories 56—110 heard from 24 remaining to be heard from. Mr. Ritchie the long distinguished Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, who has been a Ruling Potentate in Virginia, and in later years has immortalized himself as a Prophet, and a Collar Jackson man, unhesitatingly ascribes the great Majority in Virginia against General Jackson and his administration to the late PROTEST—and highly credible authority informs us, that after the Protest was known by the People of Virginia, there was no instance of a subsequent election in any county resulting in favor of Jackson—This ought to reach the hearts of the Friends of Free Government every where.

Who has a heart so obdurate and hardened as not to sink at the almost daily news that arrives of distresses continually befalling our fellow men—The last news is that the Savings' Bank and the U. S. Insurance Company in Baltimore are both broken up by the willful and destructive measures of our mad and wicked administration—where and when is this suffering to end? In this Savings' Bank are lost all the little earnings of the frugal industrious poor—This institution was made expressly for them, as a safe deposit of the small savings of poor persons out of the profits of their daily labour—Here their little all was put to nurse for them—and now it is gone, and thousands of poor men and poor women may weep and wall over the misery that an obstinate, irascible old man with a parcel of plotting advisers have brought upon them to try an experiment for their political electioneering schemes. Besides the poor, there are many others, very many others, severely and seriously injured—why it would be no worse, if General Jackson and his gang of advisers were to break into people's houses and lay waste their property—where is the difference in the effect? It may well be said that the Tory principles of Gen. Jackson and his Tory advisers have broken into Banks and ruined thousands—have broken into the private coffers of private individual men and women and ruined tens of thousands of them—for Heaven's sake are we to endure all this? How much more misery must we endure before we assert our rights and make some attempt to do justice to ourselves?

We have received a new paper "The Caroline Advocate," published at Denton.—It is a clever paper of neat typography and good execution.

[COMMUNICATED.] Mr. Editor, THE FAIR—The FAIR—are you not going to the Fair? Of the world in its holiday suit will be there—The twenty first is almost at hand—come, be ready, and haste to the Fair.

The occasion is interesting, and the exhibition will reward every person that takes the trouble to go to see it. One feels so much at home too, you know, at a Fair—you see the world and its wonders—you do as you choose—you chat with whom you please—every body you meet is as disengaged and good humoured as yourself—you buy a tooth-pick if like it, or get a glass of Lemonade, or a bit of delicious cake, or something else, for which you pay a trifle by way of donation to the church—and if you think you can afford it, for so good a purpose, you can deal a little deeper with some of the Charming Ones, and bear away some of their beautiful and tasteful work, (as ornaments at home or presents for friends) of which I learn there will be a great deal, of infinite variety, and of great beauty and splendour.

Such a sight of pretty things has never before been enjoyed in all these parts. Why they tell me it will be greater than that of the Wild Boats that were here last week—And such a collection of beautiful Ladies! Gentlemen—now is your time—And such a parcel of precious, pretty Gentlemen—such a set of but what is to be seen at the Fair? come tell us—To be seen? why, every thing—All the world and a little more; for you know, that Major Jack Downing might be there with his axe on his shoulder, to chop a little kindling wood, and to show the "Critters that it's again all nature to be wrathful" at such a time? Whether the "Gentlemen" will be there or not, can't say—But if you'll look out for Colonel Crockett, I guess you needn't "mark up the wrong time"—so, "go ahead"—O! what a Race it will be! If these "Critters" are all there, we shall have a Menagerie attached to the Fair that will "beat all nature."

Now, look ye—sweet old maid! there will be socks and pin-cushions for you—and pretty young maidens, there will be Mittens and Flowers for you. Dear old Bachelors! there will be Comforts and Thread-cases for you—and nice young Bachelors, there will be Guards and green Garters for you. For Belles, there will be Boxes—for Elegantes, Beau-catchers—for Beaux, there will be Collars and Corsets—for Dandies, Nosegays and Night Caps—for charming old Grammas, there will be pockets of ancient, convenient cut—and Ottomans Oriental for Devotees to afternoon naps—and as for the rest of the world, having taken good care of these precious elect, they must squeeze through the brilliant assemblage and cater for themselves as well as they can.

Stars and Garters! what a time it will be! The first morning, it is thought, will be gayest—though some say the second—but all agree, that the first night is expected to rival in brilliancy the Meteoric Pandemonium of last autumn's night.

O! say no more—I sigh—I die for the coming of the twenty first—How can I ever wait the slow and equable pace of the hours! O! for a ten thousand horse power to force on old Times car!

Then, in the midst all that is lovely and fair—surrounded by beauties artificial and natural, where Fancy and Taste are Queen Regents together—and where cheerfulness and sociability—urbanity and kindness—cordial co-operation and generous good will are ministering to all around—Let us remember well the Great and Good Object for which this liberal industry is designed. Let us remember, and with pleasure too, that, whilst regaling ourselves with the various delights of the Fair, our little contributions will make our joys not unprofitable waste—and, above all, on the delightful occasion, let us not forget, that, for good purposes, it is better to give than to receive.

We hear a rumor that Mr. TANEY will accept the vacant mission to Russia.—U. S. Gaz.

LICENSES.—The period has arrived for the renewal of Licenses, of which it would be well for those interested to take notice.

Chapman Johnson, a distinguished Whig, has been elected to the Legislature from Richmond, Va. There were 480 votes polled, of which Mr. J. is

The last foreign arrival at New York brings the important intelligence that the French Chamber of Deputies have refused the appropriation necessary for the fulfilment of our late Treaty with France, and that, in consequence, the Duc de Broglie, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had given in his resignation.

The Hon. Richard Rush has resigned the post of Secretary to the Bank Committee, and Edward D. Ingraham, Esq. of Philadelphia, has been appointed to succeed him.

United States Bank Stock sold in New York on Saturday at 107½, being an advance of about two dollars a share on the previous sales.

It will be seen on reference to the proceedings of Congress, that the Senate on the 7th inst. came to a decision with regard to the President's Protest. Four resolutions in censure of it were adopted, each being put to the vote separately and passed by the same majority of 27 to 16.

The first resolution may be considered as a fresh exercise, by the Senate, of the right against which the Protest was chiefly directed—as it charges the President with asserting powers inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States. The concluding resolution declares that the President has no right to send a Protest to the Senate against any of its proceedings.—Balt. Gaz.

The Philadelphia Sentinel, of the 5th inst., says that in consequence of difficulties which have occurred between the government of the United States Bank and the Committee of Investigation, the latter left the city on Sunday on their return to Washington.

If this is the case, a report may shortly be expected from the Committee. It was intimated some days ago, in a Philadelphia paper, that correspondence of some length had taken place between the President of the Bank and the Committee, which will probably be published with their Report.—Balt. Gaz.

At a public sale of the balance of the property of Mr. Bouigny, in New Orleans, on the 11th inst. we observe it stated that 48 slaves were sold for the sum of forty-two thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

We learn that the Jackson Post Master and his son at Middletown, Frederick county, (Md.) have been arrested under charge of robbing the mail. Balt. Pat.

In the debate in the House of Representatives on Friday last, Mr. Lincoln, of Massachusetts contended, at length, that the Postmaster General had no right to employ Clerks, without authority of law. These Clerks, in his opinion, were unnecessarily numerous; and many of them, he said, were as useless to the Department, as its old mail bags. He wished to know what were the employment of all these Clerks. He had offered a resolution formerly, which the House was not disposed to entertain, inquiring what were the duties of these Clerks, severally, and how they were paid. He was aware that the rejection of this appropriation would not affect the Clerks themselves, for they had been paid. He wished to know where the Postmaster General got the money. Let us know if the Postmaster General takes the discretion of multiplying officers as he pleases and of converting the funds of the department to this purpose, and then applies to this House to expropriate him from his difficulties.—Mr. L. said the Department was from eight hundred thousand to a million of dollars in debt. He was warranted in saying that it had borrowed 300,000 dollars from banks, had overdrawn on deposits 150,000 dollars, and was greatly indebted to mail contractors. To the discredit of the nation, the contractors were every day supplicating payment, and were driven away by threats that their claims, if they continued their importunity, should be balanced in forfeitures for failing to comply with the terms of their contracts. They were also threatened with the loss of their contract itself; for the Postmaster General made a most convenient provision in all his contracts they should be discontinued at his pleasure. These facts he challenged any one to deny.

PRICES CURRENT—BALT. May 6. Wheat (red) \$1 05 a 1 06 Corn (yellow) 56 do. (white) 54

MARRIED In this County on Saturday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. Thomas Helsby to Miss Mary Smith.

DIED In this Town on Monday evening last, Miss Henrietta, daughter of Mr. Robert Jones, of this County.

ERRATA In the Handbills of Maryland Eclipse, the time of the first heat of his race at Poughkeepsie is stated at 3 minutes 57 Seconds. It should be 3 minutes 53 Seconds, according to the certificate of the Club.

THE FAIR Will be held in Easton on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY the 21st and 22d days of May next.

As the object is to aid in the erection of a church at Miles River Ferry, it is hoped that all those friendly to such an effort will kindly give their assistance and honor the Fair by their presence.

Any offering for this desired object will be most gratefully accepted.

NOTICE RELATING TO THE FAIR.

It is respectfully requested that all Work and Donations designed for the Fair may be sent to the exhibition rooms in Easton as early in the day on Tuesday (30th May) as convenient, when the preparatory arrangements will be made. It is desirable that the valuation of each article should be affixed to it, on a little label, before it is sent.

The Rooms will be open for Exhibition at 10 o'clock A. M. on the next day, (Wednesday 31st May) and tickets of admission may be procured at Mr. Loveday's store, in Easton.

To be drawn May the 13th 1834, the Delaware Lottery, class No. 10.

SCHEME. 1 prize of \$15,000 20 prizes of \$500 1 5,000 30 200 1 3,000 30 150 1 2,500 35 100 1 1,400 56 50

Tickets \$5. Halves \$2 50. Quarters \$1 25.

Those wishing to adventure in the McLaughlin Lottery can be accommodated with Tickets at this Office. Capital prize is valued at \$36,300, 1 prize at \$5,000, 1 at \$2,650, 6 prizes of \$800, 6 at \$750, 12 at \$200 and a large number of smaller prizes. Tickets only \$10.

P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

FOR SALE.

On Tuesday 13th inst. will be offered for sale at the front door of the Court House in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M.—a Coach and pair of horses, a set of handsome and fashionable Mahogany tables, 1 dozen rush bottom chairs, some handsome old glass, and valuable books—a credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

May 10th 1834.

NOTICE.

Will be run for, at the subscriber's, a purse of ten dollars cash—one mile and repeat for all ages, on Wednesday the week after court, to be rode by the owners or friends. Four years old carrying 138—5 do. 144—6 and aged 150 lbs. Other prizes will be run for viz a Bridle and Saddle for catch weights, &c. &c.

THOS. WARWICK Tattersalls, May, 1834.

CENTRAL COURSE RACES, SPRING MEETING, 1834.

Will take place on TUESDAY, the 20th of May, and continue four days.

FIRST DAY—A Sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old, mile heats, \$300 entrance, \$100 forfeit. Six subscribers, and closed, viz—R. F. Stuckton enters c. Warren, by Edipse. J. F. F. enters c. by Monsieur Tonson, out of Blenheim. J. M. Selden enters c. f. by Medley, out of a Sentinel Mare. W. R. Johnson enters c. f. by Medley, dam by Virginia. A. J. Douelson enters c. f. Illovia, by Bolivar, dam by Constitution. J. M. B. enters b. c. Reuben Glenroy, by Gohanna, and Rosalie Sowers, by Sir Charles, out of Mischief.

SAME DAY—A Sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old raised and owned in Maryland and District of Columbia, mile heats, entrance \$100, h. f.

SECOND DAY—The Maryland Jockey Club Plate, value \$500, two mile heats—the winner to take the plate or the money, at his option—entrance money depending on the number of entries—to close the evening previous to the race.

THIRD DAY—Proprietor's purse, \$500, three mile heats, entrance \$20.

FOURTH DAY—Jockey Club purse, \$1000, four mile heats entrance \$30.

There will also be run a sweepstakes for colts and fillies three years old, mile heats; \$1000 entrance; h. f. nine subscribers and closed.—The day of running to be determined by the subscribers. Entries—Henry A. Taylor, enters c. g. c. Renovator, by Brilliant; dam Indiana, by Forzelet. T. L. S. Boyce, Joshua, by Gohanna; dam by Herod. Jacob Powder, Jr. h. c. Jin Carr, by Forester; dam Forest Maid. Thomas Snowden, Jr. b. c. by Industry, out of 1 mare by Ogles' Oscar. R. Gilmore, Jr. b. c. by Sir Hal, out of a Potomac mare. Richard C. Stockton; James M. Selden; John McP. Brien; Davies and Seldons.

In addition to the above, it is confidently hoped and expected that there will be a post stake, fee for all ages, four mile heats, entrance \$200, p. p. four or more to make a race and to close 20th of May.

JAMES M. SELDEN, Proprietor.

BALTIMORE & ST. MICHAELS

The Wrightson a strong substantial Schooner, carrying sixteen hundred bushels of Grain, with a well furnished commodious cabin—will leave St. Michaels every Sunday Morning, at 9 o'clock A. M., for Baltimore, and leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour for St. Michaels, as a regular Packet throughout the season. Freight and passage agreeable to the now existing rates. The subscriber having determined to use every exertion to please those who may employ him, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

PETER BARWICK.

St. Michaels, May 10.

N. B. The Subscriber having employed Capt. Barwick for the last 7 years, both by land and water, and having the most implicit confidence in his industry, honesty and activity in business; has chartered him the above named schooner on the usual terms. The owner keeping up repairs and the Captain the expense of sailing, dividing the earnings equally.—Boggs leave to recommend him as worthy the patronage of the public, and can give no stronger assurance of his own confidence than a pledge of sharing with Capt. Barwick the responsibility which the duties of his station lay him under to his customers.

F. N. HAMBLETON.

MARYLAND, Caroline County Orphans' Court,

6th day of May A. D. 1834. On application of Short A. Willis, administrator of Eliza Sharp, 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 & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I

have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 6th day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Test, W. A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance to 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 Eliza Sharp, 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 17th day of November next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 6th day of May 1834.

SHORT A. WILLIS, adm'r. of Eliza Sharp, dec'd.

EDWARD STUART, Still continues to carry on the Cartwheel-right and Scythe Cradling Business,

At his old stand, at the corner of Washington and South streets, opposite Dr. Denny's and the Young Ladies' Seminary.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has procured a first rate assortment of

MATERIALS,

and has commenced cradling, and intends keeping them already made on hand.

Persons who may want Cradles, will do well by making immediate application, as it is a thing often put off till too late.

Easton, May 3, 1834. E. S.

VAR TY STORE.

The subscribers having in partnership purchased the Store formerly kept by Mr. F. F. Ninde, have just returned from Baltimore, with an

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF Groceries, Confectionary, Fruit AND FANCY ARTICLES,

consisting in part of Best Sheffield Razors and Strops, Percussion Pocket Pistols, and Caps, Gold plated Watch Seals and Keys, Gold Bells, Belt Buckles, Watchglasses, Finger Rings, Ear-drops, Breast-pins and studs, Magic Lantens, Penknives, Ever-pointed Pencils, Scissors, chains, Leather Straps, Silketies and snaps, Silver Thimbles, plated Spectacles, Patent Spickee's Cologne Water, Bears Oil, Antique Oil, Essences, Beads, Bead Purses, Bead Guards.

Toys, Marbles, Jew's Harps; Dolls, Wafers, Tapers, Lucifer Matches, Pocket Matches, Shaving Boxes and Brushes, Fishing Hooks, lines and Rods, Jumping ropes, India Rubber, Snuff Boxes, Harmonicons, Blacking and Brushes, Shoe Tramp, patent Twine, Clash Reeds, Fans, Lamp Wick, Spanish Sugars, Alaska, Spoons, Mouse Traps, &c.

SOUGHT WITH A WELL SUPPLY OF TOYS AND WALKING CANES, Caudies, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, Nuts, &c. &c.

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

Ink, Iustards, Sand Boxes, Slates and pencils, Clarified Quills, Coloured Prints, &c. Also, Brass and Brazilian Combs, Fancy Stocks, Shams, Collars, &c.

BACON, LARD, BUTTER Bologna Sausages, Dried Beef & GROCERIES

of all kinds. Having in their employ an experienced BAKER; the Public can be supplied with warm

LOAF BREAD AND RUSKS every morning; (Sunday excepted) also Pound Cake made to order for Weddings, parties, &c. &c.

JAMES H. McNEAL, CHARLES ROBINSON.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fi. Fa. issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Wrightson Jones, one of the suit of Wm. Skinner, and the other at the suit of Samuel E. H. and J. Ellicott, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property, viz. all that farm or tract of land situated on Broad creek, near St. Michaels, where the said Jones now resides, and known by the name of Beverly, purchased by him of the heirs of Richard Spencer, and containing one hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or less, and all that farm adjoining, which was purchased by said Jones from Wm. Skinner, containing one hundred and four and a quarter acres of land more or less; also a lot of ground in the town of St. Michaels, with a large two story brick dwelling house and other improvements thereon, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of said Wrightson Jones, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendances by JO. GRAHAM, SW.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Cheap & Great Bargains to be had THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

consisting of Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS, of all descriptions; LADIES' SHOES, consisting of KID, SEAL and MOROCCO, of the most fashionable style, and made by the best manufacturers;

BOYS' and MISSES' SHOES of all descriptions; CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

—ALSO—Palm leaf Hats, Trunks and Blacking.

All which will be sold on the most pleasing terms, and prices made to suit the pressure of the times.

The public's obedient servant, JOHN WRIGHT.

may 3 6w

SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, CHINA, &c. which, added to their former Stock makes, their assortment very complete.

Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give them a call.

may 3 6w

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. TIMBER.

Proposals for the supply and delivery of sawed Scantling of yellow and pitch pine and white, for that part of the road between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, will be received by the subscriber at Ellicott's Mills, Md. until the first day of June next. The Scantling must be full six inches square, of sound timber, free from wind-shakes, and clear of sap, except on one corner of each piece, where one inch of sap will be admitted. It must be at least twelve feet long, but may be longer, provided it is increased in length by regular additions, that is, it may be 12, 16, 20, and so on feet long, clear of kerf.

If two or more kinds of timber are proposed for the kind, quantity and price of each will be separately stated. Such as may be delivered by water will be deposited on the berm bank of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at such point or points as the subscriber may designate; but if transported by land the proposer will state the point or points on the line of the rail road at which he can most conveniently deliver it. One third of the quantity proposed for to be delivered on or before the first day of August—one third on or before the first day of September—and the remaining third on or before the first day of October next, without fail. The timber to be inspected on delivery, and approved by an agent of the Company, before it will be accepted and paid for. About one hundred and thirty thousand feet lineal measure will be required in the whole, but bids will be received for any quantity from one thousand feet upwards. Proposals in the Southern States, or on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay, may avail themselves of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from the District of Columbia, or of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road from Baltimore, as cheap and safe modes of transportation. Proposals may be transmitted to the subscriber by mail.

CASPER W. WEYER, Ellicott's Mills, Md. may 3

Valuable Tavern property for Sale

THE subscriber intending to retire from business, will dispose of at private sale, that large and commodious

Tavern Property,

now occupied by him in Chester Town, Md. This property is situated in one of the healthiest and most fertile Villages on the E. Shore of Maryland, containing a population of more than twelve hundred.

The house contains four large rooms and a passage on the first floor seven commodious and airy chambers in the second story, and a large and spacious Garret, one half which is perfectly finished. In front of the house and extending its whole length, a distance of about 75 feet, is a covered Piazza.

This establishment enjoys an extensive and profitable travelling custom, being the only house in the Town where the Stages, from Philadelphia and Rock Hall stop; and to a person disposed to engage in the business of Ordinary, offers as many inducements and advantages as any in the country in which it is situated. The house is well furnished and will be sold with or without the furniture, at the option of the purchaser.

Attached to the property, are convenient and suitable Stabling, a Garden, Smoke House, Bake House, with a large Bake Oven, and a Pump of good water in the yard. The whole property is in a state of good repair. Yearly gentle borders can be had, and should the purchaser prefer a leasing of the premises, a good tenant can be had who will rent for a term and pay quarterly; it would be a safe and profitable investment, as it will produce ten per cent on the price, exclusive of taxes and the payment of an annual insurance.

The title of the property is indisputable, the terms would be accommodating, and possession immediately given.

For any further particulars, apply to Mr. George W. Miller (Merchant Marsh Market) Baltimore, to George Vickers, Esq., Chester Town, or to

CARL L. SRANDBERG.

may 3 1834. 8w

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown. RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all."

VOL. XVII.

EASTON MD. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1834.

NO. 20.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.
TERMS
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times
for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE
CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

Great Bargains, Great Bargains!
ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE
COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MANUFACTORY
OF
ANDERSON & HOPKINS
In the Town of Easton, Talbot co. Md.

THE Subscribers take this method of re-
turning their grateful acknowledgments to
those gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent
counties, for their liberal patronage, since they
commenced the above Business; & beg leave to
inform them, and the public generally, that
they have now on hand,
a superior assortment of articles in their line

consisting in part of
Eight new Gigs,
price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various pat-
terns & finish;—also SIX second hand ditto,
of various prices, and too good

SULKIES.
one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs, and
a splendid assortment of
NEW HARNESS,

all of which will be disposed of on moderate
terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal pri-
ces given for old Carriages in exchange.
They have under way a first rate Coach, and
a number of GIGS, in an unfinished state,
which can be finished at the shortest notice
and to any particular directions, according to
order. They have also
a large assortment of

MATERIALS
in their line, of every description, from which
by the assistance of the best workmen, and
their own knowledge of the business, they are
persuaded they can finish off as handsome and
substantial COACHES, BAROUCHES,
GIGS, &c. &c. as any establishment in the
State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and
durable manner, and steel springs of every de-
scription, made and repaired, all of which will
be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable
terms.

The Public's Ob't Serv'ts
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. A. & H. have also for sale, a large
& superior turning Lathe, and tools, which can
be bought low. Two boys of good steady hab-
its, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken
as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and
the other at the trimming Branch of the Business.
Letters addressed to Anderson and
Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county Md. specify-
ing the kind of carriage wanted, will be promp-
tly attended to, and the carriage brought to
their own door.
A. & H.
Feb. 15 5m
The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge
Chronicle will publish the above three months.

Easton and Baltimore Packet, by
way of Miles River,
SCHOONER—WILLIAM & HENRY,
JAMES STEWARD, MASTER.
The subscribers beg leave to inform the public
that the above fine, fast sailing, new and sub-
stantially built, copper fastened Schooner,
is now in complete order for the reception
of freight and Passengers; having a very com-
modious Cabin, she is well calculated for the
accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies.
She will commence running as a regular
Packet between the above named places—and
will leave Miles River Ferry on Sunday the
23d of March inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Bal-
timore. Returning will leave Light Street
wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B.
Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the fol-
lowing Wednesday, and will continue to run
on the above named days, during the season.
She will take on board and land passengers at
Wm. Townsend's; going to and from Balti-
more.
All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs.
Spencer and Willis, Easton, or with Mr. Jas.
Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to.
The Subscribers, intending to use every
effort to give general satisfaction, solicit the
patronage of the public.
WM. TOWNSEND and
JAS. STEWARD.
N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capa-
city and attention to business, as a commander
of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs.
Nicholas Goldborough, Tench Tilghman,
Benjamin Bowdler and John Newman, of this
county.
March 5

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A law having been passed by the last Gen-
eral Assembly, and being now in force, to au-
thorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of
Talbot County or his assigns to complete his
collection of fees &c., and the said fees being
assigned by Faulkner to his securities who
are with said Faulkner, under execu-
tions to the next court, May term. The
subscribers being duly authorized and required
by said Securities to complete said collections
by next Court, hereby give notice to all con-
cerned, that they will immediately enter upon
said collections according to law, and will press
them by order of said assigns to complete the
collection by May Court—and the Securities
hope and expect, that as they have a large sum
to raise, and the collection of these fees is the
principal source of relief for them, and the a-
mount due from each individual being compara-
tively small, that there will be no difficulty
presented in any quarter, as the collection
must be made.
WM. C. RIDGWAY, District No. 1.
JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2.
J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.
EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.
April 19

NOTICE.

The subscriber gives notice to all persons in-
terested, that it is necessary that business in
his hands should be promptly closed, as he is
determined that his securities shall not suffer
by any delay.
He also wishes to call attention to the notice
of Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. by which it will
be seen, that all his business as late Sheriff, is
placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement
and the TENTH of the present month is fixed
as the time by which it must be closed.—
Those who wish to avoid further cost and trou-
ble will, it is expected, attend to this notice—
those who neglect must abide the consequences.
JO: GRAHAM, Shff.
March 4—22

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the undersigned ap-
pointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court,
Commissioners to divide or value the lands and
real estate of William Ozman, late of Talbot
county, deceased, will proceed in the execution
of the said commission agreeably to law, on the
premises, on Friday 16th May next at 11 o'-
clock, A. M.
Signed LAMBERT W. SPENCER,
BENNETT BRACCO,
HENRY HOLLYDAY,
FAYETTE GIBSON,
JAMES M. LLOYD,
Commissioners.
April 19 4w

MILLINERY.

MISS CATHERINE JACKSON
Takes this method to inform the Ladies of
this and the adjacent counties, that she intends
carrying on the MILLINERY and MAN-
UFACTURING, at the House heretofore oc-
cupied by Mrs. Ann Maria Faulkner, for that
purpose. She hopes the old customers of the
House and the Ladies generally will patronize
her as she is determined to use her utmost en-
deavors to give general satisfaction.
April 19

NOTICE.

All persons having claims upon Elijah B.
Wilson, (coloured man of Talbot county) or
upon the property of Anthony Roberts (coloured
man, late of said county) will present them,
on or before the first day of November next, to
the undersigned, Trustee.
Who takes this opportunity to forbid tres-
passes with dog or gun upon the grounds a-
round his dwelling house.
ALEXANDER C. BULLETT.
May 3

Eastern Shore Jockey Club.

THE members of the Eastern Shore Jockey
Club are requested to meet at Mr. Lowe's
Hotel in Easton on Tuesday the 20th of May
next, in order to decide on a suitable site for
a course, for the ensuing fall races.
A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.
Easton, April 19 (W)

HOUSES AND LOTS IN EASTON STILL FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at private sale, on the
most accommodating terms, the following prop-
erty in Easton, that is to say—
1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Wash-
ington street, next adjoining the residence of
Dr. 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.
2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situ-
ated 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 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
a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient
building lot near the same.
For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr.
John Leeds Kerr.
MARIA ROGERS.
Perry Hall, Oct. 5, 1833. (W)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 5, 1834.
Mr. HALL, of Vermont, addressed
the House as follows: Mr. Speaker I
am charged with the presentation of a
memorial signed by 1722 freemen of
the county of Windham, in the State of
Vermont—a portion of my constituents.
The memorial, sir, is on the subject
which has agitated the country for the
last six months.

The county from which this memorial
comes, is situated in the South eastern
corner of the State, and forms a part of
the valley of the Connecticut river. A
large majority of its inhabitants are en-
gaged in agricultural pursuits, in the
raising of breadstuffs and cattle, in dai-
ries, and the growing of wool. But the
business of the county is not wholly con-
fined to agriculture. It contains several
flourishing villages, and a portion of its
people are employed in the manufac-
tures of cotton, wool, paper, oil, leather,
machinery, and other articles in the vari-
ous mechanic arts, and in merchan-
dise.

The memorial is signed by men of all
occupations and professions, and I haz-
ard nothing in saying that, for general
intelligence, and a just estimation of their
political rights, these memorialists will bear
a favorable comparison with any equal
number of people in any part of the U-
nion. They are also removed be-
yond any suspicion of an imputation
which has been sought to be cast upon
some memorialists who have come to
this House for relief—I mean that of be-
ing unduly influenced by the United
States Bank.

These memorialists, sir, reside nearly
one hundred miles from any branch of
the United States Bank, and in the midst
of a constellation of State Banks, two of
which are located in the county. These
local banks are as sound & as well man-
aged as any banks in the country, and
they furnish the people with facilities for
the transaction of their business, and I
with their entire circulating medium. I do
not believe a single dollar of United
States Bank stock is owned in the coun-
ty, or that any of its inhabitants have a
single dollar of its currency in their pos-
session. I think, therefore, I may safely say,
that these memorialists look upon the late
measures of the Executive divested of
any peculiar affection for the Bank, but
with a single eye to their effects upon
the business and currency of the county
and their bearing upon the political rights
of its citizens.

The people of this county represent
that, six months ago, the county presen-
ted a scene of vigorous and growing
prosperity—a prosperity based upon the
industry, frugality, and enterprise of its
hard working citizens, supported by mu-
tual confidence and cemented by a sta-
ble and responsible currency; but that
this bright scene of prosperity has been
suddenly dimmed, and is threatened with
being entirely overcast with thick dark-
ness.

I believe that the people of Windham
county deal as little upon credit as those
in any other part of the country; and
yet, sir, they have not adopted the op-
inion that "all those who use borrowed
capital ought to break." I hold in my
hand, sir, the proceedings of a conven-
tion of the inhabitants of the county, at
which the memorial I now present was
adopted. I beg leave to read one of their
resolutions, which relates to this sub-
ject:

"Resolved, That the declaration of the
President, that 'any man ought to
break who trades on borrowed capital,'
is a foolish and wicked assertion, gained
as that borrowed capital must be, by the
credit of the industry and integrity of
the borrower; and that we regard this
insult to honest enterprise as unworthy
the good citizen and good President, to
be deprecated alike by the deserving
poor and the honest rich."

Perhaps, sir, the refusal of these peo-
ple to subscribe to this new doctrine, is
to be accounted for upon the supposi-
tion, that they have become contaminated
with the ancient notions of Adam Smith,
Robert Morris, or that old fashioned
tradesman Ben Franklin, who is well
known to have been extremely national
on this subject. If I mistake not, he lays
it down as a maxim in his famous ad-
vice to a young tradesman, that "credit
is money;" and I think I have been told,
sir, that he even went so far as to be-
queath several thousand dollars, by his
last will, to two of the principal cities
of this Union, with the express intent
that the same should be loaned out to
the young men who were too poor to carry
on business without a "borrowed capi-
tal." But, whatever may be the cause,
it seems very certain, from the resolu-
tion I have read, that the reluctant light on
the science of political economy which
has lately burst from the windows of the
palace, has not been able to penetrate the
foliage of the Green Mountains; and that
though the new doctrine, may be true

on the banks of the Potomac, it is abro-
gated as false in Vermont, or to use the
figurative language of Ethan Allen, one
of our earliest statesmen and soldiers, on
an occasion somewhat similar, "the gods
of the valleys are not the gods of the
hills."

The people of Vermont, Mr. Speaker,
are as purely republican in their habits
and notions as those of any State in the
Union, and they have seen or thought
enters into the system of credit which
something in accordance with their re-
publican principles. It has enabled the
poor but enterprising citizen who has es-
tablished a character for integrity and
skill to commence life with some pros-
pect of raising himself to the level of his
neighbor who derives his capital from
the gains of his ancestors. It places
worth on something like an equality with
wealth, and enables honest poverty to
outrun and conquer riches on the fair
field of honorable competition. By thus
opposing the aristocratical accumulation
and transmission of wealth in particu-
lar families, it distributes into more nu-
merous hands the wealth of the country; and
by thus keeping in active operation the
principles of freedom, it is constantly ad-
ding new ligaments to the bonds of its
perpetuity.

The experience of the last six months
has taught these memorialists that the
Executive, under color of attacking
"aristocratical monopolists," is waging
a destructive war upon the labor and the
business of the country; and that the
money-holding monopolists are the only
persons who will be benefited by it.

The farmer, the manufacturer, and the
mechanic, behold the value of their prop-
erty dwindling in their hands. If they
have anticipated the yearly produce of
their business they find that yearly pro-
duce falls far short of extinguishing the
debt. He, who in the days of confidence
had loaned the manufacturer or the
mechanic a portion of the means with
which to prosecute prosperously his bu-
siness, becoming alarmed for the future,
demands his pay. That property which
a short time since would have sold for a
large sum, now sells for a trifle. The
claims upon it, & whose priority in no
period of ordinary prosperity, would
have redeemed itself, is found barely
sufficient to cancel the claim. The en-
terprising citizen who was fondly flatter-
ing himself that he might be able to live
on his earnings to a good old age, and
leave a pittance to his children, is in the
mid-day of life turned adrift upon the
world to begin it anew. The laborers
in his employ are also cast upon new
and untried avocations, or left in idleness
and want. It is some consolation to
these sufferers, sir, that, in their melan-
choly descent in the scale of happi-
ness, they carry with them the sym-
pathies of all save those of the greedy job-
ber that clutches their earnings, and the
Government that was instituted to pro-
tect them.

It is obvious, sir, that the process
which has been going on under the Ex-
ecutive "Experiment," unless checked in
its operation, will transfer a large share
of the property of the country into the
hands of capitalists, and leave in poverty
and want a great portion of that class
of society which is below them in wealth.
I belong, myself, sir, to that lower class;
but I hope I have no invidious or un-
friendly feeling towards those above me.
I rejoice, sir, in the prosperity of all
classes. I will be concerned in no
Quixotic expedition, or anatomical "Ex-
periment" upon any; and I wish here, in
behalf of the class to which I belong, to
enter my solemn protest against the pol-
icy of this war which the President is
waging upon the "Aristocrats," and into
which he is earnestly soliciting us to en-
list. I enter my protest, sir, because it
is perfectly manifest, that, whatever
may be the result of the contest—which
ever side gets the victory, the "Aristo-
crats" will bear off the "spoils" and the
"glory," and "all the blows will fall up-
on us."

Mr. Speaker, the people of Windham
have no confidence in the remedies which
the President proposes for the embarrass-
ments of the country. They do not un-
derstand, sir, what he means, or what we
mean by talking about "furnishing the
country with a specie currency." They
are very much inclined to think that
our talk about it is "all a humbug."

They are not certain that such a thing
is desirable. They are not sure but a
well regulated paper medium founded on
a specie basis, may be one of the facili-
ties for the transaction of business nec-
essarily attendant upon an improved
state of society among a free people.—
They hear of a specie currency among
the Arabs, the Tartars, and other semi-
barbarians, and among the subjects of
despots, but they have not been informed
of any modern free people that has es-
tablished a "hard money system." But
if it were desirable to go back to a spe-

cie currency, they do not deem it prac-
ticable, with 500 local Banks, establish-
ed under 24 independent State authori-
ties, and their number daily and hourly
increasing, with not the smallest power
in this Government in any manner to
interfere with them, they have not been
able to discover how we are to accom-
plish this object. For my own part,
sir, I have no hesitation in saying, and
I say it certainly without any disrespect
to those who may differ from me, that,
of all the speculations which this specu-
lative age has generated, I deem this one
of the wildest and most visionary. I
believe Congress might as well un-
dertake to carry the people of this country
back from the canal to the forest horse
path, from the steam boat to the scow,
with its setting poles, from the rail-road
car to the hand-barrow, as to expect to
legislate them back to "a hard money
system."

Neither, sir, have these People any
great confidence in the success of the
State Bank "Experiment." They place
but little reliance on the promise of the
Secretary to furnish the country with "a
better currency than that of the United
States Bank." They doubt whether the
fiscal concerns of the Government can,
for any longer period be safely and
prosperously managed by the aid of State
Banks. They have no sufficient assu-
rance that Roger B. Taney can accom-
plish what Albert Gallatin and William
H. Crawford could not accomplish.—
They are, sir, for the old and tried re-
medy of 1816—the Republican remedy
of Madison, Crawford, Lowndes, Gal-
latin, Clay, Calhoun, and their associate
statesmen of that day. Statesmen who,
to use the language of another, had not
conceived that "the summit of human
glory was to be scaled by demolishing
a Bank;" but who were content to rest
their claims to renown in a faithful de-
votion of their high faculties to the a-
daptation of the appropriate means to the
desired end—the happiness and prosper-
ity of their country.

But, sir, these memorialists not only
complain that the removal of the depos-
its from the United States Bank, with
its attendant circumstances, has produced
unnecessary embarrassments, but that
the act was a violation of the contract
of the nation, a shameful and dishonorable
breach of the public faith. These me-
morialists understand, sir, that in the
year 1816 this Government entered into
a contract with the stockholders of the
Bank, by which the Government, in
consideration that the stockholders
would pay the Government fifteen hun-
dred thousand dollars in cash, and would
safely keep, without charge, and faith-
fully transmit, from place to place, as the
Government might require, the public
monies thereof, the said stockholders
should have the custody and profits of
said money, for and during the term of
twenty years. They understand, sir,
that the stockholders of the Bank did
pay the Government the fifteen hundred
thousand dollars, in cash; that they have
ever safely kept, and, without charge,
faithfully transmitted the public moneys
from place to place as the Government
required; but that the Government, not
regarding the contract on their part, has
violently deprived the Stockholders of
the custody of said money.

Now, sir, the people of Vermont are
not all lawyers, yet few of them are so
ignorant as to suppose, that in a suit be-
tween individuals on such a contract it
would be competent for the defendant,
who was charged with its violation, to
introduce testimony to prove that the
plaintiff's moral example in society was
not good; that he had loaned money to
a printer who was not the defendant's
friend; that he had distributed among his
neighbours certain pamphlets, which the
defendant did not approve; that in a
town meeting the defendant had been
chosen moderator in spite of the plain-
tiff's opposition; that the plaintiff, on
another contract with him, had claimed
damages which he believed unjust and
refused to pay; or that the contract
had only about two years and a half
more to run, and therefore he had
a right to break it. If, in another part
of this contract, it had been provided
that the defendant might have it wholly
made void and cancelled, by showing
certain facts before a particular tribunal
named therein, it would be thought e-
qually strange, if he should attempt to
shield himself by saying the contract
was voided and cancelled, when it ap-
peared that he had always neglected and
refused even to bring the subject before
such tribunal.

I venture to say, sir, there is not a
Justice of the Peace in the State of Ver-
mont, and I believe their number is
about 1500, who would tolerate such a de-
fence for a moment. The party who
should undertake to set up such a de-
fence would be called a shameless fel-
low, that sought to justify a vile act by
calling his adversary hard names; & the

lawyer who would stake his reputation
by making it, would be frowned out of court
as an impudent and incurable pettifog-
ger. These memorialists, perceiving the
Secretary's reasons for the removal
of the deposits to be precisely of this
character, deem them entirely unsatis-
factory and insufficient; and, sir, they
are utterly astonished that the House
of Representatives of this great nation
should have been in session five months
without making the same discovery.

Mr. Speaker, those memorialists fur-
ther complain, that the public faith has
been violated, not by the officer to whose
care the law had entrusted the public mo-
ney; but by one in whom no authority
to do the act, or give reasons for it, had
been confided. They complain, sir,
that the President, in vaulting ambition,
has leaped over the head of the sentinel
of the law, thrust his arm into the Na-
tional Treasury, and emptied the con-
tents of the public chest into deposito-
ries of his own. They complain, sir,
that, by the same act with which he
seized the public treasure, he unlawfully
armed himself with the veto power
to defend it in his own hands against all
approaches of the people, except through
a majority of two-thirds of their Repre-
sentatives in both Houses of Congress.
They complain, sir, that having thus
taken possession of the public treasure,
and shielded it from the People, he is
now, in jeopardy of its safety, & in usur-
pation of the Legislative power, uncon-
stitutionally using it, to sustain the cre-
dit and enhance the profits of favored
banks, and to regulate the currency of
the country. These memorialists are
alarmed, sir, at the assumption of these
high powers by the Executive, and
their alarm is not lessened by the appre-
hension—to them a mortifying one—that
their alarm appears to be unshared by a
majority of the chosen guardians of the
public treasury, in this House.

I will not, Mr. Speaker, undertake
to declare the opinions of these memori-
alists upon the late attempt of the Presi-
dent to direct the manner and prescribe
the forms in which the Legislature shall,
in all due humility, speak of the acts of
the Executive, nor upon the various
other extraordinary claims of power set
forth in the Protest; nor will I undertake
to declare their opinions upon the still
more recent announcement of the Presi-
dent, that he will cease to perform his
Executive duties unless his constitu-
tional advisers, in obedience to his mandate,
shall surrender to him their discretion
and, in lieu of their own judgment, re-
gister his will—because, sir, when this
memorial was signed, the official paper
to which I allude had not been promul-
gated.

But, sir, I will venture to predict that
the sons of the Whigs of '75, who, in
the dawn of the Revolution, were the
first in the land to proclaim the authori-
ty of the "Continental Congress" within
the walls of a fortress of the Crown,
will not, in 1831, tamely submit to see
the rights of that Congress, or any por-
tion of it, trampled under the foot of pre-
rogative power.

I do not mean, by this, sir, that the
"Green Mountain Boys" will resort to
any violent or illegal measures. No sir,
they are a peaceable & orderly, as well as
an intelligent people; and there will be no
necessity for such measures. They will
not even resume the weapons with which
they were wont to chastise the ancient
enemies of the State, "the twigs of the
wilderness." It will be sufficient for
them to do, what I have no doubt they
will do, unite with their brother Whigs
throughout the Union, in proclaiming
their decree of condemnation of Execu-
tive assumptions, through the peacea-
ble, constitutional, truth-telling, power-
enlightening ballot-box.

I see clearly, sir, that this remedy for
the troubles of the country cannot be
immediate. I wish, therefore, sir, that
the President would retrace his steps;
and, as far as is now possible, permit
the free citizens of this country to send
up to him their aspirations of gratitude
for his military services, unmingled
with louder notes of lamentation over
their ruined fortunes, their broken faith,
their violated laws. But if that cannot
be, why we must wait—that is all, sir.

Mr. H. concluded by saying, that, as
the only step in his power to take to-
wards carrying into effect the wishes of
the memorialists, he would move that
the memorial be read, printed, and re-
ferred to the Committee of Ways and
Means.

Death of a giant.—The Taunton (Eng)
Courier, contains an account of the death
and funeral of Joseph Neal Sewell, the
Lincolnshire giant, who was born at
Horncliffe, in 1805. Sewell died on the
4th, and his remains were interred in the
Church yard of Taunton St. Mary Mag-
dalen. He had a great horror of ana-
tomical operation after death; and his
friends in deference to his wish, refused

many lucrative offers for his body, and had quick line thrown into the grave. The dead was seven feet four inches high and weighed thirty seven stone, or five hundred and eighteen pounds. Sewell's dress required five yards of broad cloth for his coat; five yards of cloth and linen for his waistcoat, seven yards of patent cord for his trousers, his shoes were fourteen inches and a half long, and six inches and a half wide.

The Races.—The first day's Spring races over the Union Course, Long Island, took place on Monday last, and were numerously attended. The New York Gazette says: "The match race between Terror and St. Ledger, four mile heat for \$3,000 a side, was started at one P. M. Terror much the favorite and won the first heat, time 8:38—lost second heat, time 8:14—third heat, at the end of the third mile, both boys mistook, and pulled up, St. Ledger got in order to go on again. St. Ledger got the start some little, and after running some distance, Terror finding he stood no chance hauled up, and was of course a distanced horse; time 9:4. Immediately after came on the Sweepstakes, \$200 entrance, \$500 forfeit—twelve subscribers entered, seven horses started, four paid forfeit, one missing. Entries: James Ballgates s. c.; Thomas Jones s. f.; William Gibbons' Merrygold; John M. Bott's Rosalie Somers; Joseph Alstones, b. f. by Moscow; John C. Stephens' Floranthé by Eclipse, and one not recollected. At starting 1st heat Floranthé was the favorite against the field ten to seven and won the first heat half a length Rosalie Somers second best, and Thomas Jones s. f. and the colt not recollected, distanced, time 1:52; second heat won by Rosalie Somers, half a length, time 1:52, and third heat also won by Rosalie Somers, time 1:54, under a hard pull, Floranthé being tired.

The Races—Second day.—Yesterday was a day of rare sport on the Union Course. Owing to the bad weather on Wednesday, the race for the Proprietor's purse, that day was postponed until yesterday, when came off the purse of \$200 two mile heat; seven entries, and for the \$400 purse, three mile heats, eight entries.

For the two mile heat five horses started, viz: Capt. Stockton's b. h. Monmouth, Mr. Sackler's g. m. Daniel, Mr. Schlen's o. h. Duke of Orleans, Mr. Van Mater's g. h. Shamrock, and Mr. Craig's ch. h. Ripley. The Duke of Orleans was the favorite; heavy bets were made even that he would win the first heat, and 5 to 2 freely offered and taken, that he would win the purse. The Duke and Monmouth, and the Duke and Shamrock, were freely offered and taken against the field. At the start Monmouth took the lead hand pressed by Ripley, while the Duke was seen to lag far behind. The "knowing ones" who had ventured largely upon his winning the first heat, looked blank and the friends of Monmouth cheered the gallant bearing of their favorite. Ripley pressed hard upon Monmouth until the last half of the second mile, when the Duke took him in hand; but his royal highness was too late for the Whig of Monmouth, and the noble horse who bears the name of this scene of the revolutionary triumph over Toryism gallantly won the first heat.

Bets were now two to one on Monmouth against the field, but no takers. At the start for the second heat Ripley took the favorite in hand in fine style and with an earnestness that did him credit; but it wouldn't do, and Monmouth won the second heat and the purse, without being put to his work, excepting the last quarter. They came in as follows:

Monmouth,	1	1
Daniel,	dis.	—
Duke of Orleans,	2	3
Shamrock	4	4
Ripley,	5	2

Time—1st heat 3 m. 50 sec. 2d heat 3 m. 55s.

Immediately after the two mile heat, came off the purse for \$400, three mile and repeat—seven entries. Mr. Van Mater's b. h. Tempest; Mr. Bott's b. h. Tobacconist; Mr. Craig's g. m. Blue Skin, Mr. Ballgates's b. m. Queen Dido, Mr. Pearsall's g. m. Quaker Mary, Mr. I. C. Stevens's b. m. Niagara, and Mr. C. Livingston's a. h. Singleton. Tobacconist was the favorite, and proved himself in every respect worthy of the high opinion which his backers entertained of him. He took the lead in fine style with a fair intimation to his opponents, that it was his intention to keep it against any competitor who had not the foot of him—Tempest took him in hand, and occasionally Niagara made a brush at him, but it was evident that his rider had full confidence in the powers of his horse & while from time to time looked back at his antagonist, always kept him under a severe pull. The first heat was won by him with ease, without a competitor except Tempest—the others merely aiming to save their distance.

For the second heat only four horses started—Dido and Quaker Mary having been distanced, and Niagara withdrawn. Again Tobacconist took the lead with Tempest and Blue Skin making at him alternately. Near the close of the second mile, Blue Skin came up in fine style and went to his work in such good earnest, that for some seconds there was reason to believe he would prove troublesome to the favorite; but finding he

could not put him to his speed Singleton took him in hand, and in such a gallant manner that he lapped him on coming in. It is due however, to Tobacconist to say, that he was running the whole time under a hard pull, and at no time fairly put to his work. He is a Southern horse and won the purse in style, which will do honor to the racing calendar of the ancient dominion.

The horses were placed as follows:—		
Tempest,	2	4
Tobacconist,	1	1
Blue Skin,	4	3
Queen Dido,	dis.	—
Quaker Mary,	dis.	—
Niagara,	5	dr.
Singleton,	3	2
Time of 1st heat, 3m. 55s, 2d heat 3m.		

Time of 1st heat, 3 m. 55s, 2d heat 3 m. 57s.

The sport was indeed excellent, and considering the state of the course after two days of rain, the time soon.

N. Y. Courier & Eng.

From the New York Courier

The Races—Third Day.—The contest over the Union Course yesterday for the proprietor's purse of \$1000, four mile heat, will long be remembered in the sporting annals of our State, as second only in speed and interest to the justly famed race between Henry and Eclipse; and divested of the feeling which was then excited by a trial of speed between the north and south; we do not hesitate to say, it was a contest affording more real sport to the friends of the turf than has ever occurred in this country. With the solitary exception of Colo. Johnson's Trifles, all the racers of any repute in the United States, were entered for this purse, viz: Capt. Stockton's b. h. Shark, John C. Stevens's b. h. Black Maria, Walter Livingston's g. m. Alice Gray, J. M. Seiden's b. h. Charles Kemble, John M. Bott's b. h. Rolla and S. Laird's b. h. Henry Archer.

Alice Gray was the favorite, and backed against the field at small odds, although the friends of Shark felt a confidence in his powers which was never before bestowed upon an untried horse; for up to this trial he had never been tested in anything except two mile heats.

We have not time nor space for the particulars of this interesting race today, and shall therefore content ourselves with announcing the fact that the first heat was won by Charles Kemble, and the two following ones by Shark. Time of first heat 7 m. 55s.; second heat 7 m. 57s.; third heat 8 m. 5s. Total time of the twelve miles 23 m. 55s! This, with the exception of the Eclipse and Henry race, is the best time ever made in the United States, and has established the fame of Shark only four years old, as the best horse in the United States.

as follows:			
Shark	5	1	1
Black Maria	5	2	2
Rolla	4	Drawn in consequence of injury	
Charles Kemble	1	4	4
Alice Gray	2	5	8
Henry Archer	6	5	5

Capture of a gang of Forgers, Robbers and Receivers of stolen Goods.—During the whole of last week, Messrs. Merritt, Homan, Sparks, Benjamin Hayes, and the high constable, Jacob Hayes, were busily employed in foreclosing out a gang of the most extensive forgers, robbers and receivers of stolen goods, that have for a long time infested this city. Thanks to the indefatigable exertions of these officers, the greater part of the gang are now in prison. The first intimation the officers had of their doings, was hearing of a large number of forged bills of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company were simultaneously put in circulation in different parts of the city last Saturday week. The Police immediately took measures to discover the perpetrators, and soon learned that two suspicious characters named John Finlan and William Moore, residing at the foot of 19th street, whether the officers proceeded in the evening, after it was dark, and having reconnoitered the premises, entered the house. There were then no persons in it but women. When the officers first went in, a light was burning in the window of the front room, and the shutters were unclashed; but in a short time, one of the women hung a cloth across the window, and removed the light from it.

The officers instantly suspected, and they afterwards ascertained that their suppositions were right, that this manoeuvre was intended as a signal to the fellows they were in search of, and they made the women take the cloth from the window, and place the light in its former position. Soon after, the men came to the house, and most carefully reconnoitered before they entered. The moment they did so, they were captured by the officers. Besides these, several others were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the forgeries, but Finlan and Moore were considered the principals. After the above parties were arrested, the officers elicited information which induced them to make a search in Brooklyn, and there they found the press with which the forged bills had been printed. On a further examination of the prisoners, the officers obtaining a clue which enabled them to trace out some of the accomplices of the prisoners; & on Sunday night week they arrested David Levi in Cedar street,

as mentioned in a former number of this paper. The day after Levi was arrested, a man named Jacob Woolston, a dealer in second hand articles in Chatham street, sent him a cold fish and other refreshments, to the prison. The officers had already some suspicion of Woolston, but nothing of so tangible a kind as to justify them in arresting him. They were however determined to keep a vigilant eye on his proceedings, and when he sent the provisions to Levi, they carefully examined them lest some communication should accompany them. Having opened the fish, they found a note written in the Hebrew character. This note they immediately got translated, and the purport of it was to caution Levi against giving any information to the officers, or saying any thing to criminate himself or others.

As this circumstance confirmed the suspicions of the Police respecting Woolston, he was arrested, and also another man by the name of John Livingston Carter, who kept a watchmaker's shop in Division street. From the arrest of these persons the officers discovered that besides the stores that they kept for the purpose of carrying on their ostensible business, they had also a place in Warren street which they used as a depository for stolen goods, and in this place the officers found a large quantity of stolen goods of different descriptions. Besides the above named persons, the officers, arrested Lewis Lear, George Williams, alias Frazer, Eben Van Cliff, and Joseph Williams, alias Wade. The latter unfortunately made his escape out of the Watch House the night he was taken prisoner, by springing the bolts of two locks. Moore also made a desperate effort to escape the day after he was taken, by rushing on the keeper in the prison, who came into his cell, and attempting to force his way out. The keeper was however too strong for him and the attempt failed. Eben Van Cliff it appears is well known in Albany as a dealer in counterfeit bills and stolen property, and was arrested last summer for having been concerned in robbing a store in Westchester county. How he got out of the hands of justice is not yet known. On the whole perhaps a more nefarious set of miscreants never made their appearance in this city.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

Curious Phenomenon.—The Montreal Herald of the 23th ult., states that—"On Saturday morning, a very singular phenomenon was observable from the river bank in front of our city. Those who were blessed with a very strong sight perceived, as they supposed, an immense number of small birds in the air, but at such a height as to render even birds, in that situation, a curiosity. We happened to be passing, and in vain strained our eyes to discover the objects which others were contemplating with so much eagerness; by the help of a glass, however, we at last perceived, what was to all appearance an immense flock of small birds. These objects passed away in millions before the current of the light wind then blowing; but many descended lower than the rest, until easily discernable to the naked eye. At length they approached the earth and proved to be maple leaves of an unusually large size. Many of them were picked up by the citizens, and we have kept one. Whenever they came, or how they got there are questions which furnish a wide field for conjecture. One shrewd fellow observed, "that this must be the fall of the year in the moon, and that they certainly came from thence."

From the Baltimore American.

Joseph Bonaparte has published in the London Morning Herald a letter of remonstrance against the continuance of the law excluding the family of Napoleon from France, and indignantly denouncing the principles upon which the majority of the chambers lately upheld the law. It will be remembered that petitions have lately been presented to the chambers for a repeal of the law, and the intention of the ashes of Napoleon in the Place Vendôme. The main question of the repeal was avoided by the parliamentary manoeuvre of voting to pass to the orders of the day. Against this prescriptive policy, Joseph protests in an address, dedicated to the subscribers of the petitions. The Herald, in introducing the letter, justly remarks that this law of proscription, while it works great injustice to individuals, is in one point of view, complimentary to the name of Napoleon, for it shows that the sovereign who now wields the destinies of the French nation, and is himself the child of a revolution, ears that the historical recollections connected with that name, will obscure the living splendor of his throne. Louis Philippe is perhaps right in this fear. Nothing could more effectually contrast with his stately, jobbing, paltry tyranny, the aping of vulgar autocrats of the age, than the lofty heroism and magnificent despotism of the popular Emperor.

Joseph denies emphatically the charge against the Napoleon family of intriguing to disturb the political quiet of France, and takes occasion expressly to disclaim all hereditary or other right to the French throne. He declares that families as well as individuals are bound to free nations "by duties and not by rights," and recognizes the "sovereignty of the French people, who alone have the right to give that government which seems most to their interest; or according to their pleasure—may even ascend to the throne, but he concludes with affirming that—"Such are the principles, the opinions, and feelings of the whole of the members of the family of Napoleon, of whom I am the organ—all for the people, and by the people."

From the Baltimore American.

A debate in the British House of Commons (March 17th) on the Russian and Turkish treaty, exhibits clearly the apprehensions of all parties in England that the Russians have succeeded, by their diplomacy, in securing absolute power over Turkey, to be asserted at pleasure. General complaint was made both by Tories and Liberals, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Shiel, and Colonel Evans, had been committed by the Ministry in not interfering directly for the assistance of the Sultan, when pressed by Mehmet Ali, and Ibrahim, after the battle of Koniah, and thus anticipating the Russian intervention. The Sultan applied to England for assistance, and it was refused. Neither French nor English Ambassador was at Constantinople during the critical period, and the British minister, Lord Ponsonby, appointed in November, lingered six months at Naples. Gross neglect of the ordinary means of obtaining information of the progress of events in Turkey, and the movements of the other cabinets, was clearly proven against Lord Palmerston, the foreign minister. Lord Palmerston, while he justified Russia for her intervention, as the only friendly power that had the means, at the time, to do so effectually, was obliged to admit the dangerous consequences to the independence of Turkey, and the interests of other European powers that have sprung out of it. He said that the British Government does not "look with satisfaction," nor "approve" of the Treaty of July, between Russia and Turkey. He confessed that on the face of the Treaty it appears that greater advantages are given to Russia in respect to the navigation of the Black Sea, and the passage of the Dardanelles, than to England, or any other European power; but he added that, in the Treaty, it would be a dead letter, and that this construction was disclaimed by both Russia and Turkey. It was the employment of the British fleets in the Belgian channel, and at Portugal, that made it impossible to send a force to save Turkey from Nicholas. These explanations were received with dissatisfaction in the House.

The construction of the article in the Treaty is a subject of dispute. Before that Treaty, no ships of war of any nation, had the right of passing the Dardanelles without the special permission of the Sultan. The entrance and the territory on both sides are Turkish. By the Treaty of Adrianople, which terminated the war between Russia and Turkey, the navigation was opened on certain terms to all merchant vessels, of nations at peace with Turkey. War with Russia was no disqualification. Armed vessels were still excluded. By the new treaty, it is contended that Turkey agrees to prohibit the admission into the Black Sea of the vessels of all nations at war with Russia; that is, if Russia and England should be at war, Russian armed vessels might pass and re-pass, but the English would be excluded.

On the other hand, it is contended that the effect of the treaty is only to put all nations on an equal footing, and enable Russia to demand that in the event of a war the entrance to the Black Sea should be closed against both belligerents alike.

It was in the debate affirmed that the French have cooled in their desire to co-operate with England, in checking Russian ambition, and are under the policy of Louis Philippe, more disposed to strengthen themselves at Algiers, and conciliate the northern courts than cordially the more liberal views of England.

Charles Carroll Harper, to guard against misrepresentations of the speech he delivered at a public meeting in Baltimore on Wednesday last, (whose resolutions we published on Saturday), has caused a report of his speech to be published. It does him honor. The sentiments to which he gave utterance on the occasion are worthy of his lineage. Our circumscribed space will not allow us to insert the whole. Speech in our columns, as we could wish, but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of introducing to our readers the following extract from it.—*Nat. Intelligencer of May 1.*

It will be remembered by our readers, that Mr. Harper was a Jackson Delegate from Baltimore, to the Legislature, a year ago. [EXTRACT FROM MR. HARPER'S SPEECH.] "The signs of the times, fellow citizens, are indeed portentous. I may be mistaken—I hope I am; but I think I clearly see that a conspiracy exists in this country—nay, in this government against the very existence of the Senate of the United States. Far from me to impute to the President any such design; he is an honorable & an honest man. Far from me to impute such plots to any of his constitutional advisers. But it cannot be denied for it cannot be concealed, that there is Washington a cabal, secret and not unseen, who take advantage of the President's impetuosity of character, and his propensities, and by his want of acquaintance with public affairs, to urge him on to acts, of which he does not perceive the end, and for which those advisers are not responsible themselves. When I voted for Andrew Jackson, I did not vote for this cabal; and while he remains under their control, I will not regard him as the man whom I humbly believed to exalt. I shall look upon him as I do upon all other men, as "enemies in war, in peace friends." I will sustain him when I agree with him, and oppose him when I do not. For himself personally I have warm feelings of respect, I have feelings of affection, and the day when he shall emerge from behind the curtain of that cabal that obscures him now—the day when he shall discard those irresponsible advisers, unknown to our constitution and moral habits, and worthy only of the anti-chambers of a royal palace, who have thrown a temporary tarnish on his well earned fame,—that day shall be a day of jubilee for my heart.

He has been made to appeal to my sympathies and pass as. He need not have appealed to my sympathies, they are all with him. He need not have appealed to our passions, if his arguments were sound. He reminds us of his grey hairs, his long service to the state, his revolutionary wounds. For his gray hairs, in your name I tell him, we respect him; for his great services, we revere him and are grateful; for his wounds, we honour him; but for his invasion of our rights, we will oppose him. He calls upon us by his vast personal popularity, to rally around him: I tell him that with this free and intelligent people men are nothing, principles are every thing.

Such is the eventful crisis, fellow citizens, in which our country stands. What shall be done? Shall we submit? Shall the American Senate become the "unwilling slaves" of the Executive? "Never!" Let us stand by the Senate in the day of this assault. If we must choose between an Executive and a Senate, our liberties will be more secure without an Executive than without a Senate. Remember that when the Roman Senate was silenced, the Roman people were enslaved.

BALTIMORE GAZETTE

BALTIMORE, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, May 17.

The Virginia Elections go on bravely—there will probably be a Whig majority of one third of the whole body, after a fair and full struggle in each county upon the ground of Administration measures and opposition to them. It is worthy of remark too that where the Tory Administration ticket has succeeded in a county, it has been generally done by very small majorities—whereas the Whig majorities, which are nearly doubly numerous, are as generally very large. The Whigs of Richmond and Fredericksburg mean to celebrate the glorious event in a becoming manner in both places—Every Whig, every Patriot will participate joyfully in their exultations.

The closing of the doors of the Maryland Savings Institution in Baltimore has been attended with all the calamities we anticipated and with increased excitement among the people. The mad course of General Jackson and his advisers will drive our people to madness—and who can answer for the consequences that may ensue when a people are goaded on to frenzy by wanton wickedness and distress? Every wrong brings some account of new and extended suffering brought on the citizens by the Experiment of General Jackson, which Mr. Van Buren is teaching him through Amos Kendall and Roger B. Taney to try, in order to give the Administration more complete control over the public funds, that they may be more easily directed to serve the election of Mr. Van Buren to succeed General Jackson in the chair of State.

The committee from the 5 wards of Baltimore that was charged with instructions from the Voters of the district to the Hon. Isaac McKim, have again addressed that Gentleman upon the subject of the difference in the names of the Voters who signed the instructions, and those on the last poll for Congress in that district. The committee seem to have instructed their Representative at last into a perfect understanding of the case, but not without much pinching and screwing. The Hon. Mr. McKim seemed inclined to vapour away a good deal at first—but the plain, solid business men with whom he had to deal brought him to a stand, they brought him to conviction—but it was too late for all—Mr. McKim had already been necessary to the country's ruin, and was too late in his return from the error of his ways to save himself—In him has fallen a Jacksonian, never to rise again—The Collar choked him to death.

Huzza for King Andrew's decline! The Albany Charter election is over, and well over. Albany is the residence of Mr. Van Buren—it is also the seat of the Regency, that Junta of Tory Aristocrats that bribe, wheedle, and corrupt all around it—and in Albany hitherto, Mr. Van Buren and the Regency have been omnipotent—But now the Whig Candidate has beaten the Van Buren Tory Candidate in Albany in every ward in the City—and in Mr. Van Buren's own ward his Tory Candidate is beaten at least 300 votes by the Whig. What more do you want? what more? Why that all elections in every community in the nation should terminate in the same way—for then we should make Mr. Van Buren and General Jackson much happier, by drawing the teeth of their wickedness and sending them home to retirement and the misfortunes of the Country might be relieved by placing honest and competent men in power—A consummation devoutly to be wished for.

The influence given to the Administration of this Government in the concerns of the Bank, by the appointment of Government Bank Directors, is a serious matter for the consideration of all. At the time of making the Bank Charter, this subject was gravely deliberated on, and together with the rejection of a proposition to make it a specie paying Bank or to forfeit its charter, were the principal, if not the only causes of any opposition in the Senate of the U. States to the Institution. Many of the strongest and most ardent friends of a National Bank in 1816 were compelled to vote against the charter—and in the Senate the three principal points made in reference to the fundamental principles of the Charter were the following.

A motion was made by Mr. Rufus King to strike out of the 8th Section of the Charter the following, viz. in the 3d line after the word "directors" to strike out the following "five of whom (the directors) being stockholders, shall be annually appointed by the President of the U. States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than three of whom shall be residents of any one State"—This was determined in the negative, yeas 14 nays 21.

Upon the failure of this proposition, the next point was made upon the motion of Mr. R. H. Goldsborough to insert after the 8th Section, the following—"And be it further enacted, that if at any time the U. States shall "cease to hold stock in this Bank, the five directors on the part of the U. States, and the power herein given to the President "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint directors, shall immediately

ly cease—and that for every million four hundred thousand dollars of said Stock which the U. States may part with, there shall be "an abridgement of the power of appointing one out of the five directors herein provided for." This amendment was negatived after debate, yeas 16—nays 18.

The third point made was, on motion of Mr. Jeremiah Mason of N. H. to add to the 17th Section the following proviso—"And if the said Corporation shall at any time suspend or refuse payment in Gold or Silver, of its notes, bills, obligations, or other debts, to such an amount, and for such length of time, as Congress may deem injurious to the U. States, in such case Congress may repeal this act "and abolish the said Corporation, and make such regulations and provisions for the settlement of the affairs and payment of the debts of said Corporation, and for distributing its remaining property among the Stockholders, as shall be deemed just & proper."—This proviso was also negatived, yeas 14—nays 22.

The present U. States Bank was, at its commencement, from party influence cast into incompetent and unworthy hands, and the institution suffered greatly—afterwards having Mr. Cheves for its President for a short time, and then Mr. Biddle, its circumstances became retrieved, and the able and sound administrations under these two last have done away the necessity of Mr. Mason's wise, precautionary proviso.

But the existence of the Government directors, appointed by the Executive, has drawn forth many of the ills anticipated from it, and it would have been happy if they never had been authorized. The ground of objection to them was, their total inability at best—and next, seeing that they were of Executive origin and liable to be moulded to suit Executive views; (should the Country be "cursed" with such a chief magistrate) they would become the source of intrigue and embarrassing interference, without any likelihood of rendering service—for as the Stockholders, if left to themselves, would take good care to place their interest under safe and judicious management, the same would be all that the Government interest would require—and as the convenience and advantages of the Government in all its fiscal concerns were amply provided for in the Charter, the power of the President to issue the "sacrosanct" fiat with that of Congress to inspect the condition of the Bank and to control the Deposites, was all that was necessary in any event.

The North American—a new name to much the same thing—This paper goes to the utmost extent of Jacksonism in measures and principles, and is edited at the City of Washington. An impression is abroad, how justly we cannot pretend to say, that this "North American" is slyly and almost imperceptibly to be a substitute for and to supplant (by contrivance) the great Globe itself. The idea is this—The Jackson administration feel that they are falling every where—"The Globe" has been their main dependence. When in a supposed palmy state of triumphant ascendancy, the Globe was altogether arrogant, bullying, high handed, and false to fact—when difficulties came on & thickened, the Globe was pious, insolent, increased in vulgarity, and became abandoned to calumny and falsehood—as matters grew more desperate, the Globe became more deformed with vice, until even its patrons began to sicken with disgust and to think it too bad. At such a time its condition must have been truly hideous. To manifest reform, would seem to indicate compunction and would look like changing ground—To evince any thing like an ameliorated course would be as unnatural and unbecoming in them as tears "a down" the cheeks of those who serve the Inquisition or the Ghetto—what then is left? The Globe must be substituted by something that can be reformed and rendered more adapted to improved and skill improving taste. The world can no longer bear the Globe—The Globe must sink, and the North American will rise.

The French chamber of Deputies have by a vote of 176 to 168, refused to appropriate the sum of twenty five millions of francs to indemnify the United States under the new treaty. In consequence of this vote, the Duke de Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Gen. Sebastiani, Minister of State, had resigned their respective offices.

Further intelligence says, that other changes have also taken place in the French Ministry. We are not disposed to believe that any thing serious will grow out of this matter—The debt being a just one though very considerable, the French Government must and no doubt will screw themselves up to a compliance with their own Treaty. If an honorable devotion to the faith of their country will not urge them on, surely the interest of their Wine and Silk trade will. We should rather believe, as we hope, that France will come to after a little while, and that all will be well.

The late great Jackson Meeting in Baltimore—Monument Square—This was a total failure, a complete letting the cat out of the bag—Every exertion had been used for a week previous to draw out every body, and every thing that could submit to be thought to wear the badge of Jacksonism was put in requisition—numerous lights and a transparency of the old usurper were got up to brighten the dismal

gloom, and the intended for the feelings of the "the Orator" Mr. Brady— and Mr. U. off in the true and the burden Hero! at whose with gesticulation—They declare that in the predeposits—any expression as That the protest between the labouring population are the plaudits rangements, at in them; and selves were selves deserved feelings of hush brought on the men they were eulogies. O! all points. Try to be in Baltimore the spiritless and thy drilled and them to pour were reduced excite a feud their best friends last resource is This meeting Baltimore—it ing Leaders of wretched a mighty Host terprise, the wealth of this President and turned do was right for the Kitchen Voted Anglie work on the the People o got written a How comes to appeal to his put into his accumulate power to their same people, child among in his experi not do it. But the e feel the States we learn you handed, for Pet, the one money in it, fore this is, stories now a Pet Bank— for the purpose of the Girard doing as they Government this President Yankee Com enable the P which is like to certain, the of Maryland per cent nine amounting to lars have be must be p that large s this Pot B Branches of is to crush— last work f thousand dol after nearly paper—and that, called Pet could not be precis that none of as the old d we old d "resene" for he will have test.—He h recently the pro's an nated fact, a

New Az enived the Work, pub for the Am This new V I. Hitchcock Gardner, a ager." This Nur which is br articles of indications much benefi the Americ is no small Mr. Hitch Mr. Gov soliciting s John Rand Mr. M authority of systeman t of his healt sisted on h to his recoo returning to Colonal in the "Pec return to V

gloom, and the Transparency was particularly intended for the Orators to point at to enlist the feelings of the last sticklers to.

The Orators were Benjamin C. Howard—Mr. Brady—Mr. Wilson—Mr. W. G. Reed—and Mr. U. S. Heath. They all flourished off in the true Faubourg of St. Antoine style, and the burden of their tune was the Hero! the Hero! at whose transparent phiz they pointed with gesticulations little less than raving mad—They declared that a crisis had arrived—that in the present struggle, the removal of the deposits—nay, the Bank itself, (monster of oppression as it was) made but an incident—That the present was a grand and general contest between the common class of men, the hard labouring population,—and a grasping, soulless, domineering Aristocracy.

The plaudits from the remaining deluded population around them were got up by arrangements, and had neither sense nor feeling in them; and the diminished multitude themselves were spiritless, for they found themselves deserted by thousands, and felt the sufferings of hunger and of want that had been brought on them by the very measures and the men they were prevailed on to come there to eulogize. Of it was a melancholy spectacle in all points. Triumphant as it proved Whiggism to be in Baltimore, it was still sickening to see the spiritless remnant of a once ascendant party drilled under a banner that had brought them to penury and ruin, and by men too who were reduced to the necessity of attempting to excite a feud between the laboring poor and their best friends the employing rich men, as a last resource in their last agonies of despair.

This meeting puts an end to Jacksonism in Baltimore—it was a death blow to the remaining Leaders hopes—and placed their handful of wretched adherents in sad contrast with the mighty Host of Whigs constituted of the Enterprise, the industry, the intelligence and wealth of that distinguished city.

President Jackson's Protest was protested and turned down by the Senate, 27 to 16, as it was right for them to do—and now, it is said, the Kitchen Cabinet, over whom councils the United Magician of Kinderhook presides, will work up the old Hero to sign a direct appeal to the People of the U. States, that they have got written and ready for him.

How consistent it will be for the old Hero to appeal to the People to help him in projects put into his head by the Kitchen Cabinet to accumulate power in himself, to Lord it over them to their ruin, when he has told them these same people, that if every man, woman, and child among them should petition him to relax in his experiment to relieve them, he would not do it.

But the General has fallen on evil times. He says, as will be seen, the Monster and protect the State Banks—now General, from all we learn you may go to work at once full bent, for the report is, that your Baltimore Pet, the one that had your Secretary Taney's money in it, but I guess he has sold it out before this, in a ticklish way—There are two stories now going about the President of that Pet Bank—one is, that he is in Philadelphia for the purpose of conferring with the Officers of the Girard Bank as to the best method of doing as they did, that is of getting rid of the Government Deposits—Another story is that this President has gone to the Eastward, the Yankee Country, to try to raise the wind to enable the Pet to meet a Government demand which is likely to overtake him—it is pretty certain, that since the explosion of the Bank of Maryland, nearly, if not quite all of the five per cent ninety days deposits in the Pet Bank amounting to something like a million of dollars have been called for, and it is supposed must be paid within sixty days. It is said that large sums have lately been drawn from this Pet Bank and deposited in one of the Branches of the Monster that the General is to crush—and further, that this Branch drew last week from the Pet upwards of Sixty thousand dollars specie, and had a few days after nearly forty thousand more of the Pet paper—and further, that the Branch had, after that, called on the Pet for an amount that the Pet could not pay—Now all this may not be precisely correct, and we would wish that none of it had a semblance of truth—but as the old Hero is to protect the State Banks, we will do all we can to call him early to the "rescue" for we fear, as we said before, that he will have his hands full and be put to the test—He has lived all his life in contest—he has recently tried protest—now laying aside the pet's and the con's, he is out down to the naked test, and there we leave him for trial.

New Agricultural Paper.—We have received the first number of a new Agricultural Work, published in Baltimore as a substitute for the American Farmer which is extinct.—This new Weekly Periodical is edited by I. I. Hitchcock and is called "The Farmer and Gardener, and Live Stock Breeder" Manager.

This Number contains the Editor's address which is brief and pertinent, and many other articles of much interest. Judging from its indications we should anticipate, at least, as much benefit and gratification from it as from the American Farmer in its best day, and that is no small or equivocal recommendation.—Mr. Hitchcock has our best wishes for success.

Mr. Gavelot, the sculptor, is in Richmond, soliciting subscriptions for a marble bust of John Randolph.

Mr. Duffie.—We regret to learn, on the authority of a letter from this distinguished statesman to a friend in this city, that the state of his health is such that his physician has insisted on his leaving Washington as essential to his recovery, and that he is now on his way returning to South Carolina.—*Charleston Mer.*

Baltimore, May 15.

Colonel Crockett arrived here yesterday in the "People's" steamboat Kentucky, on his return to Washington from a visit down east.

The Maine Enquirer, hitherto a staunch supporter of Jackson and his measures, announces its abandonment of his cause.

From the Baltimore American of yesterday. Letters from Washington mention that the President has nominated to the Senate, as Directors of the United States Bank, Messrs. Henry Horn, Charles McAlester, and Robert Vaux, of Philadelphia; Joseph White of Baltimore; and Saul Alley of New York.

A letter published in yesterday afternoon's Gazette, says:—

"Mr. Speaker Stevenson will be nominated to the Senate as Minister to England, and will be confirmed."

"The President," it is believed, had resolved on sending a Message to the Senate recommending the issuing of letters of marque forthwith, on receipt of the intelligence that the Chamber of Deputies had refused to make the appropriation to ratify the French Treaty—but he has been calmed by the recent Despatches of Mr. Livingston, giving positive assurance that the vote will be reconsidered & reversed."

The New York Star says:—"By the Ontario, from London, are received, the celebrated original tapestries of the cartoons of Raffaele, formerly owned by Charles I. of England. They were made about 300 years ago at Brussels, at a cost of 60,000 crowns. They are intended to be exhibited at the City Saloon, opposite St. Paul's Church, Broadway—a room admirably calculated for the purpose, being 90 feet long, and about 30 feet deep. An additional attraction also accompanies them—Rubens' grand painting of the Crucifixion. We understand they will be presented to the public in a few days, and will offer attractions of the very first order."

WHIG VICTORIES IN ALBANY. A charter election took place in Albany on Tuesday, not for Common Councilmen, but for Supervisors, Assessors, Collectors, Constables, and other local officers. The Whigs made a desperate effort to retain the city under their dominion—but in vain. The Whigs swept every thing before them. Unfortunately there were only five wards in Albany—and that is the only reason why the Whigs were not soundly beaten in more.

The smart little village of Catskill held its charter election on Monday. It was contested purely on political grounds. The Tories were strong in their confidence, but they were routed and overthrown. At the last trial of strength, the Whig troops prevailed by a majority of 150. They have now been left 74 in the rear. So much, says the Messenger for "Experiments," "Mortgages," and "Protests" and "Cautions."—*(New York Commercial.)*

Commodore Bidle has received from Florence, a beautiful bust of Washington, executed for him by our countryman Greenough. It is of the finest marble, finished with the greatest care, and is an excellent specimen of the skill of the artist. It is now placed by the liberal owner, in the Academy of the Fine Arts, where it may be seen.

The Philadelphia National Gazette of Saturday afternoon has the annexed paragraph:—We learn that the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States were summoned to appear this day before the Committee of investigation, at the North American Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, and to bring with them the credit books of said Bank, showing the indebtedness of individuals to said Bank.

Accordingly, the President of the Bank and all the Directors repaired in person to the Hotel; appeared before the Committee and declined producing the Books at the Hotel. And so the matter stands for the present.

The Philadelphia papers of yesterday morning inform us that immediately after the occurrence related above, the Committee adjourned, to meet in Washington on Thursday. Some of the members of it, it is said, have already passed through this city on their return thither.—*Balt. Amer.*

Our indefatigable fellow citizen, I. I. Hitchcock, who did so much in the "American Farmer" for the advancement of the interests of agriculture, is again in the field with a new enterprise, devoted to the same valuable purpose. On Saturday he issued the first number of the "Farmer and Gardener and Live Stock Breeder and Manager," a weekly publication of the same size, style and plan of its predecessor, and to be conducted under the same auspices. Mr. Hitchcock conducted the American Farmer with credit and great usefulness, until by a reverse of fortune it passed out of his hands in December. His discontinuance in March, leaves an opening for a similar work, of which he has hitherto been the manager, and for which his experience, knowledge, and industry make him fully competent. We invite to his paper the attention of all interested in the cultivation of the soil and the management and improvement of stock—a most numerous and intelligent class—who have need of and can appreciate such a publication.

From the Baltimore Patriot May 15.

From the Baltimore Patriot May 15.

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TEMPERANCE MEETING. A meeting of the Talbot county Temperance Society will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, on Tuesday evening next 20th inst. at half past seven o'clock. Several addresses may be expected on the occasion.

N. G. SINGLETON.

May 17

To be drawn May the 24th 1834, the Virginia State Lottery, class No. 4.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000 75 prizes of \$500

1 prize of 5,000 85 prizes of 200

1 prize of 2,000 125 prizes of 50

1 prize of 1,500 125 prizes of 40

1 prize of 1,210 125 prizes of 30

Tickets \$5. Halves \$2 50. Quarters \$1 25.

Those wishing to adventure in the McLaughlin Lottery can be accommodated with Tickets at this Office. Capital prize is valued at \$36,300, 1 prize at \$3,000, 1 at \$2,650, 6 prizes of \$800, 6 at \$750, 12 at \$200 and a large number of smaller prizes. Tickets only \$10.

P. SACKETT, Easton, Md.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

SAMUEL MACKEY

HAVING just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a fresh supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, QUEENS-WARE, &c.

which he will dispose of low for cash or on punctual customers.

N. B. All persons having accounts standing for six months or more are earnestly requested to come forward and close them up by cash or note.

May 17

FRESH SPRING GOODS

Received at the Store of THOMAS H. JENKINS,

Who can exhibit the latest styles and Fashions either for Ladies or Gentlemen.

May 17

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

May 15th 1834.

The stockholders of this institution are hereby notified, that a general meeting will be held at their Bank House, in the City of Baltimore, on MONDAY, the 17th day of July next, from ten o'clock A. M. till two o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order, R. MICKLE, Cashier.

By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.

May 17

W. W. HIGGINS

YOUNG RINALDO.

Will stand at Easton on every Tuesday and the residue of the week at the Stable of the subscriber, near the Chapel.

Terms of Service.

Six dollars for Spring's chance payable on 1st of October next. Twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, payable on 1st February 1835.

Three dollars for single leap, Cash—or five dollars payable on 1st August next—25 cents to the Groom in each case. Rinaldo is now in fine stud condition and but few mares having been sent to him this season, the chance of a foal is almost certain.

JOHN C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Barrow, near the Chapel, Talbot co. May 17, 6w

EDWARD STUART,

Still continues to carry on the Cartwheel-right and Seythe Cradling Business,

At his old stand, at the corner of Washington and South streets, opposite Dr. Denny's and the Young Ladies' Seminary.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has procured a first rate assortment of MATERIALS,

and has commenced cradling, and intends keeping the already made on hand.

Persons who may want Cradles, will do well by making immediate application, as it is a thing often put off till too late.

Easton, May 3, 1834 Sw E. S.

NOTICE.

Will be an far at the subscriber's, a purse of ten dollars cash—one rule and repeat for all ages, on Wednesday the week after court, to be rode by the owners or friends. Four years old carrying 138—5 do. 144—6 and aged 150 lbs. Other prizes will be run for viz a Bridle and Saddle for each weight, &c. &c.

THOS. WARWICK Tattersalls, May, 1834.

CENTRAL COURSE RACES, SPRING MEETING, 1834.

Will take place on TUESDAY, the 20th of May, and continue four days.

FIRST DAY—A Sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old, mile heats, \$300 entrance, \$100 forfeit. Six subscribers, and closed, viz—R. F. Stockton enters c. Warren, by E. Lipse. J. Foulke enters c. by Monsieur Tonnson out of Blamish. J. M. Selden enters g. f. by Medley, out of a Sentinel Mare. W. R. Johnson enters g. f. by Medley, dam by Virginia. A. J. Danderson enters g. f. by Bolivia, dam by Constitution. J. M. Bots enters b. c. Reuben Gleaner, by Gohan. and Rosalie Gleaner, by Sir Charles, out of Mischief.

SAME DAY—A Sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old raised and owned in Maryland and District of Columbia, mile heats, entrance \$100, h. f.

SECOND DAY—The Maryland Jockey Club Plate, value \$500, two mile heats—the winner to take the plate or the money, at his option—entrance money depending on the number of entries—to close the evening previous to the race.

THIRD DAY—Proprietor's purse, \$500, three mile heats, entrance \$20.

FOURTH DAY—Jockey Club purse, \$1000, four mile heats entrance \$30.

There will also be run a sweepstakes for colts and fillies three years old, mile heats \$100 entrance, h. f. nine subscribers and closed.—The day of running to be determined by the subscribers. Entries—Henry A. Taylor, enters g. c. Renovator, by Brilliant dam Julia, by Fozel. T. R. S. Boyce, Joshua by Gohan, dam by Herod. Jacob Fowler, Jr. b. c. Jim Carr, by Forester dam Forest Maid. Thomas Snowden, Jr. b. c. by Industry, out of a mare by Ogle's Oscar. R. Gilmar, Jr. b. c. by Sir Hal, out of a Potomac mare. Richard C. Stockton, James M. Selden, John McP. Brien, Davies and Selden.

In addition to the above, it is confidently hoped and expected that there will be a post stake, free for all ages, four mile heats, entrance \$500, p. p. four or more to make a race and to close 20th of May.

JAMES M. SELDEN, Proprietor.

May 10.

BALTIMORE & ST. MICHAELS

PACKET.

The Wrightson a strong substantial Schooner, carrying sixteen hundred bushels of Grain, with a well furnished commodious cabin—will leave St. Michaels every Sunday Morning, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Baltimore, and leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour for St. Michaels, as a regular Packet throughout the season. Freight and passage agreeable to the now existing rates. The subscriber having determined to use every exertion to please those who may employ him, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

PETER BARWICK, St. Michaels, May 10.

THE FAIR.

Will be held in Easton on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY the 21st and 22d days of May next.

As the object is to aid in the erection of a church at Miles River Ferry, it is hoped that all those friendly to such an effort will kindly give their assistance and honor the Fair by their presence.

Any offering for this desired object will be most gratefully accepted.

May 5

NOTICE RELATING TO THE FAIR.

It is respectfully requested that all Work and Donations designed for the Fair may be sent to the exhibition rooms in Easton as early in the day on Tuesday (20th May) as convenient, when the preparatory arrangements of each article should be affixed to it, on a little label, before it is sent.

The Rooms will be open for Exhibition at 10 o'clock A. M. on the next day, (Wednesday 21st May) and tickets of admission may be procured at Mr. Lovelady's store, in Easton.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING THE EASTON GAZETTE

In an extended and improved form,

BY the generous offer of a gentleman well known throughout the State, to superintend the Agricultural and Political departments of my paper, I am enabled to propose to publish a Journal particularly devoted to Agriculture and Politics, which I flatter myself will merit and receive an extended patronage.

From the irritations long produced by political warfare, it has been hitherto thought best to separate these interesting subjects by giving them possession of distinct papers—as it was supposed that all parties would unite in the first, whilst none but partisans of one cast would be likely to take an interest in the other.—Where political discussions and commentaries are marked with partisanship and rancorous insinuations upon feelings, there seems to be a necessity for this separation. But if a paper maintains its own principles and views of public men and things fearlessly and with decorum, the union of these interesting topics would only enable those of a different political way of thinking to hear the other side of the question.

Without meaning however to press this view of the subject, I must say, that the real design in uniting these two highly interesting topics is to give greater interest to the paper, and to make more worthy of general attention.

How far the plan can be made acceptable to the public taste must be left to the sequel, in case a sufficient patronage is extended to justify the increased expenses to be incurred in wages for additional labour, type and other materials—as well as in procuring the most interesting papers and works relating to Politics and Agriculture, which cannot be had by the ordinary interchange among Editors—and the procuring which, cannot be related until I can ascertain the public opinion in relation to the plan, and their disposition to sustain it.

That the plan can be rendered acceptable I have no doubt, if adequate encouragement is given.

It may perhaps be thought by some, that the depressed and reduced condition of our country at the present time renders it an unsuitable occasion to put forth proposals for a Journal, that is to require patronage at the hands of the people.—The remark is obviously a plausible one, and would be irresistible, if the Journal itself did not mainly contemplate an agency in furnishing to the People the information and the aids necessary to meet the crisis, and to enable them to restore that state of comfort and prosperity from which they have been so wantonly, so carelessly, and so lawlessly ejected.

Pressed down as the people are in their pecuniary concerns by measures equally ruinous and absurd—extorted and indignant as they ought to be at the high handed, unconstitutional, and arbitrary course that arrogant and stimulated power has adopted, patience for a moment under such authority would be construed into acquiescence that would tend to swell the list of their grievances, and embolden during ambition in its usurpations and abuses. The People must resist or they are degraded and ruined.—The People must resist or their Republican Institutions, their Liberty, and happiness will be annihilated.—The People must resist now early, or they will have later to seek through blood and slaughter the reparation of a loss too great to be borne, involving all that is dear to the heart of man.

The crisis calls for the proposal—it is necessary to act—the loss of time may be the loss of all—the object is to prepare the means to make known to the People their real condition, the causes that have produced it, and the way to resist it.

Let not this language be misinterpreted—we speak in all we say in the spirit and under the sanction of the Constitution and the Law—it is the triumph of these we aim at as the means under Heavens merciful bestows, of restoration to happiness and peace.

TERMS.

The paper is intended to be called "THE MARYLAND COUNTRY JOURNAL AND FARMER SOCIAL COMPANION," to be published twice a week during the session of Congress, which will also embrace the period of the session of the General Assembly of Maryland—and once a week the rest of the year—Saturday and Tuesday, days of publication.

The price of the paper to Subscribers will be \$3 00 per annum—one half payable at the time of subscribing, the other half at the end of the year.

Where the whole subscription runs due for three months over the year, it enhances the subscription dues for each year twenty five per cent.

The present Subscribers to the Easton Gazette will be considered as subscribers to The Maryland Country Journal, unless forbidden by them.

No Subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, without the consent of the publisher of the paper.

Advertising, not exceeding a square, at a cost of one dollar for three insertions, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

A. GRAHAM.

NOTICE.

The appointment of Overseers of the road, will be made on Tuesday the 8th inst. and the commissioners for Talbot County will meet every Tuesday and Friday, in each week for five weeks thereafter to hear appeals.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. to the Commissioners for T. C. April 5

BOOTS AND SHOES

Cheap & Great Bargains to be had

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES,

CONSISTING OF Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES AND PUMPS, of all descriptions: LADIES' SHOES, consisting of KID, SEAL and MOROCCO, of the most fashionable style, and made by the best of manufacturers; BOYS' and MISSES' SHOES of all descriptions; CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

—ALSO—Palm leaf Hats, Trunks and Blacking.

All which will be sold on the most pleasing terms, and prices made to suit the pressure of the times.

The public's obedient servant, JOHN WRIGHT.

may 3 6w

SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, CHINA, &c.

which, added to their former Stock makes, their assortment very complete.

Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give them a call.

may 3 6w

Valuable Tavern property for Sale

THE subscriber intending to retire from business, will dispose of at private sale, that large and commodious

Tavern Property,

now occupied by him in Chester Town, Md.

This property is situated in one of the healthiest and best villages on the P. M. of Maryland, containing a population of more than twelve hundred.

The house contains four large rooms and a passage on the first floor, seven commodious and airy rooms, and a large stable, and a large and spacious Garret, one half of which is perfectly finished. In front of the house and extending its whole length, a distance of about 75 feet, is a covered Piazza.

This establishment enjoys an extensive and profitable travelling custom, being the only house in the Town, where the Stage, from Philadelphia and Rock Hall stop, and to a person disposed to engage in the business of an Ordinary, offers as many inducements and advantages as any in the county in which it is situated. The house is well furnished and will be sold with or without the furniture, at the option of the purchaser.

Attached to the property, are convenient and suitable Stabling, a Garden, Smoke House, Bake House, with a large Bake Oven, and a Pump of good water in the yard. The whole property is in a state of good repair. Yearly gentled borders can be had, and should the purchaser prefer a leasing of the premises, a good tenant can be had who will rent for a year and pay quarterly; it would be a safe and profitable investment; as it will produce ten per cent on the price, exclusive of taxes and the payment of an annual insurance.

The title of the property is indisputable, the terms would be accommodating, and possession immediately given.

For any further particulars, apply to Mr. George W. Miller (Merchant Marsh Market Baltimore, or George Vickers, Esq., Chester Town, or to

CARL L. SRANDBERG, May 3, 1834. 6w

Send ad. to The Telegraph Office.

MARYLAND, Caroline County Orphans' Court,

6th day of May A. D. 1834.

On application of Short A. Willis, administrator of Eliza Sharp, 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 &c. that cause the same to 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 the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 6th day of May 1834.

Test, W. A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline county

POETRY.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

BY MRS. FORTON.

Old man, how different is thy heart,
From hers, the partner of thy lot:
Who in thy feelings has no part,
When love's wild charm is once forgot.
What the awakening spell shall be
Thy heart to melt, thy soul to warm,
Or who shall dare appeal to thee
To whom old days convey no charm!
When Adam turn'd from Eden's gate,
His soul in sullen musings slept—
He brooded o'er his future fate,
While Eve, poor Eve, looked back & wept!

So man, even while his anger arms
Support some trembling fair one's charms,
Looks forward to vague days beyond,
When other eyes shall beam as fond:
And other lips his own shall press,
And meet his smile with mute caress—
And still as o'er life's path he goes,
Plucks first the lily—then the rose,
And half forgets that o'er his heart
Owned for another sigh or smart;
Or dreams while bound in passion's thrall
The last, the dearest love of all—
But woman, even while she bows
Her veiled head to altar vows,
Along life's slow and devious track,
Forever gazes fondly back.

And woman, even while her eye
Is turned to give its meek reply
To murmured words of praise,
Deep in her heart remembers still
The tones that made her bosom thrill
In forgotten days.
Yes, e'en when on her lover's breast
She sinks, and leaves her hand to rest
Within his clasping hold,
The sigh she gives is not so much
To prove the empire of that touch
As for those days of old:
For long remembered hours, when first
Love on her dawning senses burst—
Nor all the wild impassioned truth
That blest the visions of her youth!

NEW SPRING GOODS.

William Loveday

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store house in Easton, a very handsome supply of fresh

GOODS,

suitable for the Spring and Summer use—His supply consists of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, China, Glass and Queensware, &c. &c. &c.

each of which he thinks is very complete, and having been purchased at reduced prices, he thinks he can offer them very low, he invites the attention of his friends & the public generally to an inspection of the same, to judge for themselves.

Easton, April 19 1854 (W) if

WM. L. JONES



CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

The Subscriber feeling grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a choice assortment of MATERIALS in his line, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms, he has on hand a beautiful assortment of new WATCHES with many other articles too tedious to mention—all of which he will sell at a small profit for cash.

The Public's obt. serv't. W. L. J. April 25 cow3w

JOHN B. FIRBANKS,

Cartwheel, Plough and Wagon

WRIGHT,

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal support already received, and begs leave to state, that he still continues to carry on (at his old stand, on Washington street, near the tan-yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co., and next door to R. Spencer's Smith Shop,) the above business in all its various branches. Also the manufacture of Agricultural Implements, such as ploughs, harrows, drags, rollers, cultivators, corn cradles, wheat cradles, and all other articles of the kind, all of which will be made to order at the shortest possible notice, and in as neat and substantial a manner, as any other establishment in the State.

Repairs of every description done at the most moderate prices, and with the greatest despatch.

Being a practical mechanic and having carried on Col. Edward Lloyd's shop for near 3 years, (to whom he refers the public,) and intending to execute in person the orders for all the wheat cradles, with which he may be favored, he intends to warrant all work sent out of the shop to work well. He has also a large assortment of materials in his line of every description, and well seasoned, and intends keeping on hand ready made wheels of different sizes and heights.

April 26 cow3w

NOTICE.

The appointment of Overseers of the road, will be made on Tuesday the 8th inst. and the commissioners for Talbot County will meet every Tuesday and Friday, in each week for five weeks thereafter to hear appeals.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. to the Commissioners for T. C.

April 6

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County, Md., on the 6th day of February last, as a runaway, a dark copper coloured man, who calls himself

BENJAMIN JACKSON, he is about thirty-five years of age, 5 feet nine and 1-2 inches high; has a scar below the mouth and a scar on the left arm near the elbow; no other perceptible marks; had on when committed, a drab roundabout and pantaloons and black hat, says he is free, and last from Washington County, Md. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come forward and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

MAHLON TALBOTT, Sheriff of Frederick County, Md. March 15 The National Intelligencer and Easton Gazette, will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks and charge. M. T.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County, Md., on the 10th day of February last, as a runaway, a negro Man of very black complexion, who calls himself

NOBLE JOHN, he is about five feet, eight inches high, and about twenty one years of age, no perceptible marks.—Had on when committed, a Drab Coat and Blue Cloth Pantaloons and black hat, says he is free and last from Baltimore City. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come forward and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

MAHLON TALBOTT, Sheriff of Frederick County, Md. March 8 The National Intelligencer and Easton Gazette, will insert the above once a week for 8w, and charge. M. T.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County, on the 27th day of December last, as a runaway, a black man who calls himself WILLIAM, he is about five feet eight and a half inches high, and about twenty eight years of age, has a scar on the right side of his head, and has lost several of his front teeth, had on when committed a grey close bodied coat and pantaloons and coarse shoes, says he belongs to Randolph Rhodes of Virginia. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released; he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

MAHLON TALBOTT, Sheriff of Frederick County, Md. March 22 8w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick County, on the 25th day of February last, as a runaway, a dark mulatto man who calls himself

CHARLES METCALFE, he is about twenty two years of age five feet nine inches high; has a scar above the elbow on the left arm, no other perceptible marks, had on when committed a pair of drab pantaloons and roundabout, and an old pair of coarse shoes, says he is free, and last from Washington County, Maryland. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released; he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

MAHLON TALBOTT, Sheriff of Frederick County, Md. March 22 8w

50 NEGROES WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions.—Mechanics of all kinds, from 12 to 25 years of age. He also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they will be settled in Alabama, and will not be separated. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will do well to give him a call as he is permanently settled in this market and is prepared at all times to give the highest cash prices. All communications directed to him in Easton will be promptly attended to. He can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.

THOS. M. JONES.

may 4

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Caroline county, to wit.

Pursuant to the act of Assembly, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of William Glenden for the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto together with the schedule, petition and other papers to the Judges of Caroline county court, and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, for the final hearing of said application of the said William Glenden, at the Court House in the Town of Denton on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors or any of them and that he give notice by causing the same to be published in the Easton Gazette once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next.

Given under my hand this 17th day of February Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

RD. CHAMBERS.

OVERSEER WANTED.

Immediately; a single or married man, to manage a set of hands the remainder of the present year, to whom liberal wages will be given. Satisfactory references respecting character and a knowledge of farming is required. One with a small family would be preferred.

JOHN J. N. KERR. Ferry Hall, April 26 (W)

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

TIMBER.

Proposals for the supply and delivery of sawed Scantling of yellow and pitch pine and white, for that part of the road between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, will be received by the subscriber at Elliott's Mills, Md. until the first day of June next. The Scantling must be full six inches square, of sound timber, free from wind-shakes, and clear of sap, except on one corner of each piece, where one inch of sap will be admitted. It must be at least twelve feet long, but may be longer, provided it is increased in length by regular additions, that is, it may be 12, 16, 20, and so on, feet long, clear of knots.

If two or more kinds of timber are proposed for, the kind, quantity and price of each will be separately stated. Such as may be delivered by water will be deposited on the berm bank of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at such point or points as the subscriber may designate; but if transported by land the proposer will state the point or points on the line of the rail road at which he can most conveniently deliver it. One third of the quantity proposed for to be delivered on or before the first day of August—one third on or before the first day of September—and the remaining third on or before the first day of October next, without fail. The timber to be inspected on delivery, and approved by an agent of the Company, before it will be accepted and paid for. About one hundred and thirty thousand feet lineal measure will be required in the whole, but bids will be received for any quantity from one thousand feet upwards. Proposers in the Southern States, or on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay, may avail themselves of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from the District of Columbia, or of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road from Baltimore, as cheap and safe modes of transportation. Proposals may be transmitted to the subscriber by mail.

CASPER W. WEVER, Elliott's Mills, Md. May 3

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.



THE thorough bred horse, Maryland Eclipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centerville on Monday the tenth of March inst. where he will remain a week, and then alternately, at Easton and Centerville, a week at each place during the season. He will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, and thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse—the season at his close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal, or she is parted with. ECLIPSE is a dark chestnut Sorrel, near 16 hands high, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and fine, and those upon the turf, give evidence of great speed. One of his colts bred by the proprietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York, proved to be a successful racer, running her mile in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and beating four others with ease.

He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page, the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall, beating four others—the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie, Tonson and Gohanna.—For a particular description of Eclipse—his pedigree, and performances, &c. see handbill.

JAMES SEWALL, March 1 Those wishing to breed from Maryland Eclipse, will leave their names with William K. Landin, Easton.

The elegant full bred Horse



MOSCOW is a seventeen hands high, a dark bay. He was sired by Godolphin, who was raised by James Ware, of Virginia; his dam by imported Shark, his grand dam by Thoroughbred, great grand dam by Washington, out of a Pearnought mare. Godolphin the sire, was imported sorrel, named his dam Sally Shark, by Shark, his grand dam Betty Dingle, out of Jones' Dismal, by old Pearnought.

Signed GEORGE WHITING, Virginia.

Moscow's Dam was sired by old Oscar, grand dam by Virginia, great grand dam by Moscow, well known for great speed and bottom. From my best recollection he was sired by Traveller, and out of Col. Lloyd's imported and very celebrated Noney Bywell.

JOHN CALDWELL.

Oak Hill. Moscow was as fine a limbed colt as I ever had, when by some accident he was thrown in a narrow race in his stable, the winter after he was foaled and so much injured in his left stiffl joint as not to be able to use it for six months, after which the swelling disappeared, with the exception of his pasterns—his colts are remarkably handsome and clean limbed.

JOHN CALDWELL.

March 15

The celebrated Horse



IVANHOE, WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's Chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Wednesday the 26th March, Trappe 27th, Miles River on Monday and at St. Michaels on Wednesday 3d April, and so on throughout the season. IVANHOE was sired by Chester, out of a Oscar mare, and is six years old this spring.

FAYETTE GIBSON. Talbot County, March 26

THE CELEBRATED HORSE



RED ROVER,

Will stand this Spring at Easton and the Trappe in Talbot County, and at New Market and Cambridge in Dorchester County, Md.—The prices upon which the services of Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows, to wit: \$5 the Spring's chance, twelve dollars the single leap; with twenty five cents to the groom in each case. The insurance monies to be paid by the twenty-fifth January, 1835; the monies for the service to be paid by the 20th August next; the monies for the single leap to be paid at the time of service.—Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the person putting will be held accountable for the insurance monies.

Red Rover is now ten years old, in fine stud condition, of the best blood in the country as by reference to the annexed pedigree will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, with great bone and side, his general appearance commanding, admitted and approved by judges.

Red Rover will be at Easton on Tuesday the 25th inst. at New Market on Thursday the 27th inst. at Cambridge on Saturday the 29th inst. and at the Trappe on Monday the 31st inst. and attend each stand alternately on the aforesaid days once in two weeks during the season. The season to commence on the 20th March inst. and end on the 20th June next.

PEDIGREE

of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Medley, out of the late Jas. Nab's Forest Girl, who was got by Col. Taylor's Oscar, & was pronounced one of the finest Oscar mares ever raised on this shore; (for pedigree of Col. Taylor's Oscar, see Turf Register) his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Virginia (for pedigree of Virginia, see also Turf Register). The grand dam of Red Rover ran on the Centerville course the four mile heats, when in foal with the dam of Red Rover, and won the money, beating the second and third heats; and the dam of Red Rover (the Forest Girl) when but three years old, ran on the Easton course, and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats.—Chance Medley was got by Col. Taylor's imported horse Chance, (for pedigree of Chance see Turf Register, March No. 1833, page 324 and 325) who was selected at a very high price in England, by the best Judges, for Col. Taylor, and was imported in the year 1810; he was the sire of Grimalkin, Speculator, Accident, Scapelo, Chance, &c. all first rate runners in their day. Chance was got by Lurcher, his dam Reality, by Hyder Ally—Lurcher was by Dun Gannon, who was by Eclipse; his dam was by Vertumnes or Eclipse—Hyder Ally was by Blank; his dam by Regulus.—Blank, the great g. g. grand sire of Red Rover, was gotten by the Godolphin Arabian out of the little Hartley mare; he was full brother to old Janus and old England. This mare was got by Bartlett's Children, full brother to Flying Childers; her dam Flying Whig, by William's Wood Stock Arabian bred dam by St. Victor's Barb; her great grand dam by Whynot, son of Foxwhick's Barb. Dun Gannon was gotten by Eclipse, his dam by Herod his grand dam Doris by Blank, his great grand dam by Speculator by Crab. The dam of Chance Medley the sire of Red Rover, was got by Young Diomed, by Col. Taylor's Grey Diomed, dam by the imported horse Gabriel. Young Diomed's dam was got by Snapa son of old Snap; her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, &c. &c. &c.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

Certificate.—We do hereby certify that Red Rover has been located as a Stallion, since he was four years old, in this county, that we have seen many of his colts and believe him to be a vigorous and sure foal getter; his colts are large and well formed, and in general do him much credit. The blood of his sire, Chance Medley, cannot be excelled, either for its purity, or the value of its crosses; his dam by Oscar, his grand dam by Virginia, and his g. g. dam an excellent racer, descended by Col. Lloyd's Traveller.

Edward N. Hambleton, Nicholas Martin.

N. B. Few horses in this county hath propagated better colts than Red Rover. Their form, size and action, are generally admired. His three years old colts, more particularly invite attention.

J. M. FAULKNER.

Easton, March 29, 1834.

FOR SALE.

A small farm in Miles River neck, adjoining the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr. E. Spedden, called "Wheatland"—this farm is beautifully situated on Hunting Creek, (a river abounding with fish and oysters,) the land is of the best quality, and well calculated for wheat or corn.—The improvements are, a new two story framed house with kitchen, stable, house, stable, barn, &c. The above described farm will be sold low and on accommodating terms.—Apply to A. Graham, or to the subscriber.

JAS. H. BENSON.

April 5

Bill in Caroline County Court,

Sitting as a Court of Chancery, March Term, 1834.

Ordered by the Court That the steels made and reported by John Boon Esq. Trustee in the above cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second Monday of October next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Easton, in Talbot County once a week for three successive weeks, before said day. The Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$2069 50.

WM. B. MARTIN, A. B. SPENCE, WM. TINGLE.

True copy Test Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk. April 12. 3w

FOR RENT.

And possession given immediately, the two story framed dwelling house on Washington street, recently supplied by John Meconkin, den'd.

P. F. THOMAS, Adm'r.

The thorough bred Horse

UPTON.

five years old the twenty-fourth of next June: A bay, with black mane, tail, and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high—will stand the ensuing season at Easton and the Trappe alternately.

May Day (the sire of Upton), was got by Virginia, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam by Dare Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his mare Jenny Cameron. Upton's dam, Jessie, was got by Telegraph, (the sire of Bachelor's dam) his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the dam of Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g. g. dam Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle—Upton will cover at a reduced price, that will place his services within the reach of all who wish to improve their breed of horses—particulars hereafter in hand bills.

TERMS. \$8 the springs Chance and 12 dollars to ensure a mare in foal, 25 cents in each case to the groom.

E. N. HAMBLETON, TENCH TILGHMAN. (W) April 5.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered at public sale by the subscriber on TUESDAY 20 May next, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock, in the afternoon, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, 16 1-4 acres of land, more or less being part of the farm called Mulberry Hill and adjoining the lands of Messrs. Ross, Shannahan, Norris and Bowers.

Strayed during the last summer or Autumn, a dark brown or brindle Coar, with white back and short tail, as if bitten by a dog.

A. C. BULLITT.

April 26

New and Splendid Assortment

of Boots and 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

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

Will as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton, returning to leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton 62.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Cornica and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore.

All baggage, packages &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

By order L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

April 12

NOTICE

To the Stockholders of the Choptank Bridge Company. An election will be held at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Son in the town of Easton, on JONDAY the 19th inst. between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing five persons to serve as Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year.

T. H. DAWSON, Treasurer.

may 3

AN OVERSEER WANTED

I wish to employ for the ensuing year (1835) an Overseer of the first order,—to manage a large farm, about 8 miles from Cambridge—1 man, a man of experience in Agricultural matters, and not addicted to politics; he may have joint stocks, or be sole; he may prefer it, either case, he may have, if he shall prefer it, the next year thereafter, the exclusive interest, or any part he may judge proper; or he may continue as overseer, solely;—provided, in either case, his management shall prove him qualified for the duties. Good testimonials will be required; and early application to

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

Cambridge, April 19 1834. 8w

JOHN HARPER,

INFORMS the public generally, and Tailors especially that he has just received the Spring and Summer Fashions for 1834; and as he is legally authorized (by Mr. A. F. Sagua, Reporter of Fashions of New York,) he now offers to the trade some beautiful Engravings, which can be seen at the subscriber's shop, adjoining Mr. Lowe's bar room, and opposite Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, or they can be had at the reduced price of \$6 per year, to subscribers.

The subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business in Easton, and from the assurance he has generally given satisfaction, he would invite the public to give him a call, as he is determined that neither expense nor pains shall be wanting on his part to please those who may favor him with their patronage. In a very short time, he expects to receive other fashions in addition to those Reported by Mr. A. F. Sagua; thereby gentlemen will be able to see, judge and determine for themselves, as to the style of fashion of their work.

April 15 cow3t

WHEAT MACHINES.

Two excellent Machines made by Z. Booth, New York. There can be no doubt about the superiority of these Machines, simple in their construction, rapid and efficacious in the performance of their work.—The materials and workmanship are of the first order. For terms, which will be accommodating, enquire of the Editor.

April 26 3w

N. G. SINGLETON

WILL open a School on Monday the 2d of February, in the Sabbath School Room on west street; in which the following branches will be taught, viz. Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. He solicits the patronage of Parents and Guardians, in Easton and the vicinity; and will use exertions to give satisfaction, by attending strictly to advance the scholars in literature and morality. Terms of Tuition twelve dollars per annum; payable quarterly—and a moderate compensation for fuel.

Jan. 25.

NEW-ARK COLLEGE.

THE friends of science are respectfully informed that this Institution, with leave of Providence, will go into operation and commence its first term, on the 2d Thursday, the 8th day of May next.

A very commodious Building, sufficient to accommodate 80 students has been erected, or a plan capable of extension at a future day. Two professors of high standing and first rate qualifications have been already elected; and a third will be added whenever the necessities of the College shall require.

NATHAN MUNROE, of Andover, Mass. and JOHN HOLMES AGNEW, lately of Washington College Penn., both of them accomplished scholars, experienced teachers, and bringing the highest recommendations, have the present charge of the Institution. Till the election of a President, Mr. Munroe will act as Principal.

The plan of study, and general principles of government and discipline, it is intended, shall correspond, as far as practicable, with those of the best Eastern Colleges. No User is to be employed. And no Professor during his connection with the College, is to engage in any other occupation or profession, but will devote himself exclusively to the business of instruction.

The situation of New Ark, in a rolling country, on the borders of Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania, has for more than 100 years recommended it as a convenient, healthful, economical, and pleasant location for a Public School. The College has grown out of an Academy established by the Allisons, the Blairs and McDowell's of a former age.

There will be connected with the College, an Academic Department, under the care of the Professors, in which students may fit for College; and in which those who do not wish to go through a regular course, can be taught such branches as they may select.

Students will be received at once not only into the Freshman, but into any of the College classes.

The cheapness of all the necessities and conveniences of life in New-Ark will render the whole expenses of an education in this institution remarkably low. The Students will Room in College at a rent of 5 dollars a year; Board in Commons at \$1 25 per week, and

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown. RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVII.

EASTON MD. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1834.

NO. 21.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

Great Bargains, Great Bargains. ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MANUFACTORY

OF ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

In the Town of Easton, Talbot co. Md.

THE Subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to those gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above business; & beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,

a superior assortment of articles in their line

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Eight new Gigs,

price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various patterns & finish;—also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices, and too good

SULKIES

one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs, and a splendid assortment of

NEW HARNESS,

all of which will be disposed of, on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coach, and a number of GIGS, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to order. They have also

a large assortment of

MATERIALS

in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial COACHEES, BAROUCHES, GIGS, &c. &c. as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description, made and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

The Public's Ob't Serv'ts

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H. have also for sale, a large & superior turning Lathe, and tools, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and the other at the turning Branch of the Business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county Md. specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.

A. & H.

Feb. 15 3m

The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge Chronicle will publish the above three months

Easton and Baltimore Packet, by way of Miles River,

SCHOONER—WILLIAM & HENRY.

JAMES STEWARD, MASTER.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public that the above fine, fast sailing, new and substantially built, copper fastened Schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and Passengers; having a very commodious Cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies. She will commence running as a regular Packet between the above named places—and will leave Miles River Ferry on Sunday the 23d of March inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning will leave Light Street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following Wednesday, and will continue to run on the above named days, during the season. She will take on board and land passengers at Wm. Townsend's, going to and from Baltimore.

All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer and Willis, Easton, or with Mr. Jas. Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The Subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public.

WM. TOWNSEND and JAS. STEWARD.

N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business, as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough, Tench Tighman, Benjamin Bowdle and John Newnam, of this county.

March 5

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees &c., and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the next court, May term. The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise, and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small, that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

WM. C. RIDGWAY, District No. 1. JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2. J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3. EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.

April 19

NOTICE.

The subscriber gives notice to all persons interested, that it is necessary that business in his hands should be promptly closed, as he is determined that his securities shall not suffer by any delay.

He also wishes to call attention to the notice of Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. by which it will be seen, that all his business as late Sheriff, is placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement and the TENTH of the present month is fixed as the time by which it must be closed.

Those who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will, it is expected, attend to this notice—those who neglect must abide the consequences.

JO: GRAHAM, Shff.

March 4—22

AN OVERSEER WANTED

I wish to employ for the ensuing year (1835) an Overseer of the first order,—to manage a large farm, about 8 miles from Cambridge—I mean, a man of experience in Agricultural matters, and not addicted to politics: he may have joint stocks, or, he solely, an overseer in either case, he may have, if he shall prefer it, the next year thereafter, the exclusive interest, or any part he may judge proper; or he may continue as overseer, solely,—provided, in either case, his management shall prove him qualified for the duties. Good testimonials will be required, and early applications to

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

Cambridge, April 19 1834. 3w

MILLINERY.

MISS CATHERINE JACKSON

Takes this method to inform the Ladies of this and the adjacent counties, that she intends carrying on the MILLINERY and MANUFACTURING, at the House heretofore occupied by Mrs. Ann Maria Faulkner for that purpose. She hopes the old customers of the House and the Ladies generally will patronize her as she is determined to use her utmost endeavors to give general satisfaction.

April 19

NOTICE.

All persons having claims upon Elijah B. Wilson, (coloured man of Talbot county) or upon the property of Anthony Roberts (coloured man, late of said county) will present them, on or before the first day of November next, to the undersigned, Trustees.

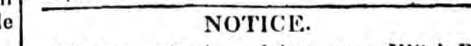
Why is this opportunity to forbid trespasses with dog or gun upon the grounds around his dwelling house.

ALEXANDER C. BULLETT.

May 3

THE UNION TAVERN,

EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSHUA M. FAULKNER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Lewis Kerr, and opposite to that of Wm. R. Price, Esq.—his house is situated in the most fashionable part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House, and a market (I cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages in this tavern never before had, viz: A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Ostrlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two more, Eastern Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.

Oct. 5.

Extract from the Report on the Geological Survey of the State of Maryland made at the last Session.

"If the observation be confined, for the present, to that portion of the Eastern shore which lies south of the river Elk, it is found comprising an extensive and irregular deposit of gravel, sand & clay; supported, perhaps, in its whole extent, by a substratum of clay, enveloping innumerable reliques of many genera of testaceous animals. This substratum, the value of which is to a certain extent known is commonly denominated, and not improperly so, beds of shell marl; its utility for agricultural purposes—according to the species of shells which it encloses the degree of decomposition of these shells & the nature of the cement by which they are held together—being in some instances greater than, in most equal to that of the mineral species described in systematic works as offering two varieties namely indurated or stone marl and earthy marl.

These beds of shell marl occur at variable depths. They are sometimes covered by a thick stratum of gravel or sand, measuring from ten to thirty feet and upwards in thickness. At other times they reach nearly to the surface of the soil, & their limits, under this latter circumstance, are marked by a line distinctly undulating; whilst elsewhere the line of separation from the superincumbent soil is horizontal, and in some localities slightly inclined. In some places, the fossils in the marl bed, are its principal constituent; that is to say, consisting of numerous genera and species of shells, they are bound together by a cement of their own nature, which offers an admixture of foreign ingredients, either argillaceous, or siliceous not exceeding a ratio of fifteen or twenty per cent. Such beds are characterized by the great predominance of that species of shells known in popular language as clam shells. Other beds consist principally of scallop shells. Some contain both scallop and oyster shells; others oyster shells alone. Some beds are principally composed of these shells thickly imbedded in clay; while in others the shells and more especially the scallop shells, are firmly agglutinated by an argillaceous and ferruginous cement. A portion of these beds of shell marl offers an inexhaustible supply of the best material that can be used for improving the soil, in an extensive circle around the spots on which they are deposited.

Notwithstanding the great diversity of soils, (according to localities), which is observable on the Eastern shore of Maryland, it would be easy to show, that, excluding the vegetable and animal matter, contained in them, they may all be arranged under two classes, namely, those containing a predominance of siliceous ingredients, and such as contain a predominance of argillaceous ingredients; in other words, sandy soils, and clayey soils. It is presumed that the great characteristic of the soil, in this portion of the territory of Maryland, is an absence, or deficiency of calcareous ingredients.

Taking this view, then of the constitution of the soil, in connexion with this well known fact, that to constitute a permanently good soil, there should necessarily be present in it a due proportion of siliceous, argillaceous and calcareous particles; and, in connection too with the fortunate circumstances of the existence of the immense deposits of shell-marl, which have just been referred to, the undersigned remain persuaded, that the system of Geological investigation, to be pursued for the Eastern shore of Maryland, in so far as its agricultural interests are concerned is a very simple one. It must consist—1st, in ascertaining and then delineating upon a map, the extent and limits of each class of soils; and 2dly, in discovering the position and ascertaining the extent and nature of the deposits of shell-marl.

In reference to the latter subject of investigation, it must be borne in mind, that, as already stated, the value of this marl as an amendment to the soil will depend upon the species of shells which it encloses, the facility with which those shells are susceptible of disintegration, and the nature of the cement by which they are sometimes held together, or the nature of the mineral deposits with which they are associated. Thus it has been found, that those beds, which consist principally of Clam shells usually associated with numerous varieties of other smaller bi-valve and many univalve shells, and containing very little admixture of foreign ingredients, yield a marl which exhibits its beneficial effects upon the soil in a very short time; because the calcareous particles are derived from shells which are very prone to disintegrate when exposed to the atmosphere. Marl-beds, composed entirely, or principally of oyster shells, are much less valuable, because of the slow disintegration and decomposition of this species of shell. Scallop shells, which are so much more difficultly disintegrated than do oyster-shells, and when they occur, as they have been observed to do, in extensive beds firmly agglutinated by an argillaceous cement, they are useless in all soils, and may be positively injurious to some. The undersigned have had abundant opportunities of ascertaining, that beds of shell marl, thus constituted, occur in various localities, on the Eastern shore of Maryland—sometimes as distinct uniform deposits, but more generally in alternating strata, which might be described as so many varieties of shell-marl; the indiscriminate use of which has given occasion to some mortifying disappointments.

"From these considerations it follows, that the prominent features in a geological map of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, will be an exhibition of the various kinds of soil, circumscribed by accurate limits for each county, and of the extent of the whole shell-marl deposits, so far as this can be ascertained; and a location of such special deposits, as from their more accessible position and the nature of their contents, are calculated to afford the greatest advantage to the greatest number. The utility of a representation in this manner of the actual condition of the soil, and of the means of improvement which it possesses without itself must be apparent to every one: the application of these resources is within the competency of every intelligent farmer.

Another geological feature of interest belonging to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and one which should be made of great prominence, is its extensive deposits of *lignite*.—These are found to embrace a portion of Caroline county, the eastern part of Dorchester county and a great part of Somerset and Worcester counties. As this ore of iron is of daily formation, being deposited from stagnant waters containing the oxide of iron, it may be said to be inexhaustible. Commonly yields thirty to thirty-five per cent. of metal, which, though of a brittle nature, has nevertheless a great range of application.

The ore is extensively worked at the Nasego furnace, in Worcester county. On Barren creek, in Somerset county, it occurs in great abundance; and, as it has been found to be advantageously used with other ores of iron, it is thence sent to Baltimore and other places to be smelted. The Barren creek springs, which yield chalybeate waters are said to have been at one time much frequented. They are now quite neglected; but a careful inquiry into all the advantages which they may possess, might possibly lead to the foundation of some establishments that would diffuse benefits over a considerable vicinage."

From the New York Star.

They are digging in the Wall street church yard, probably to erect a building in front of the sessions room, which may rent for 800 or 1000 dollars per annum, to accomplish which, they have invaded tombs and sepulchres, and we saw a dozen skulls gathered together and tossed in a heap in one corner. We thought we recognized the small well turned head of a splendid girl, whom we remember when a youth, as the admiration of the page in front of Trinity Church, as she walked in beauty like the starry night, graceful and accomplished. She was the girl of all others, who was the dazzling attraction of the ball room, and happy was he who could secure her hand for a cotillion, or encircle her slender waist in a waltz; many a glass has been drained of its ruby liquid to her health and happiness, and wherever she appeared there was a charm thrown around her person and the graces might have contended with her for witching precedence.

She was accustomed to attend divine service in the church near which her remains are not permitted to repose in peace, and when the old chime of Trinity bells proclaimed the hour of prayer on the tranquil Sabbath, she was seen, with meek and pious look, wending her way down the aisle, her mild blue eye piously and pensively cast down, with her white cambric handkerchief carefully enveloping the crimson covered prayer book; and when the choisters lifted up their voices to the loud swell of the deep toned organ, her liquid notes floated through the fretted vault above, and ascended like pure incense to the throne of Grace. She was intuitively modest; and if by accident any one took the freedom of this lady's chamber and found even a curl deranged, or a bodice out of place, deeper than the fragrant rose would her blushes speak her embarrassment; and yet, an omnibus driver, with his sooty hands, his rude and vacant stare, was twirling round that skull,

thus sacrilegiously exposed to the gaze of the curious and prying world, and thrusting his dirty fingers in those sockets which were the casement of eyes that once beamed with goodness and love. *Vanitas vanitatum*. The cupidity of man is every where alike; the *aurisara fames* embraces every object dead or alive; and they who deposit the body in the sepulchre, under the prayer that it may repose until the last trumpet shall sound, will sell the land, and the sacred bones it contains, to erect a building which shall yield ten per cent. per annum; and if the speculator can count his gains thereby, he will run a street through the middle of the church yard, though he scatter the bones of all that was good and lovely on earth, which may impede his passage, to the right and left of him. Such violations of the grave among *Turks* are punished with death—with us, who boast of a purer faith, we make money out of it.

How fortunate it is that Westminster Abbey is not in the neighborhood of Wall street, or within the reach of Corporation improvements. The bones of Addison, Gray, Parnell, Goldsmith, Johnson, Chatham, Canning, Nelson, Abercrombie, Pitt, Fox, Burke, and hundreds of immortal spirits, whose remains lie there, quietly and triumphantly undisturbed, would be tossed in promiscuous heaps, for every lounging vagabond to kick over, or picked up for phrenological virtuosi, to be scraped and cleaned, and made decent, for the purpose of adorning a shelf in their study.

A most awful tornado passed over a part of Virginia on the 5th instant.—We derive the following account of its devastating effects from the Petersburg Intelligencer of the 8th inst.

"The most terrific tornado ever witnessed in this part of Virginia, occurred on Monday last. The destruction of human life and of property of every kind is truly appalling. It would be impossible to give more than a faint outline of its desolating fury. The scene is represented by those who had an opportunity of witnessing it, as of surpassing and inexpressible grandeur and sublimity. Every thing in its range was laid prostrate; the largest trees were torn up by the roots and carried a considerable distance; dwelling and out houses were levelled with the earth, & their fragments scattered in every direction. The day had been cloudy with occasional showers. About 3 o'clock the clouds assumed a black and lowering aspect; in a few minutes after the whirlwind commenced its ravages. A correspondent who witnessed its violence, says "It was in the form of an inverted cone, and every cloud near seemed to rush into the vortex. As it approached, you might see the limbs of the forest careering thro' the darkened air. Its duration at any point, was not more than one or two minutes." Its general course was from West to East; its width varied from two hundred yards to half a mile; and, from what we have already heard of its destructive march, its extent could not have been less than seventy miles. The following details will, we fear, present but a very imperfect sketch of its devastations.

A gentleman writes us that the tornado "appears to have commenced in the county of Lunenburg, near Hungry Town, where almost all the heavy timber was torn up by the roots, and where it proved very fatal. Near this place, it seems that the poor (who live in log houses) were the principal sufferers, several negroes and children were killed." Hence it passed by Nottoway Courthouse where the storm instead of abating increased—the public road being utterly impassable. From Nottoway Courthouse, or near that place, the wind passed in a North-east direction, reached the plantation of Mr. R. Fitzgerald where great injury was done, but no lives lost. Near his residence was that of Mr. John Fitz who suffered immensely, having one negro killed, another's arm broken, and various others injured. Hence it pursued the same course to the house of Mr. Justice where great injury was likewise sustained, several persons severely injured, and the life of one despaired of. The next death was that of Joshua Hawks, an honest, upright citizen, who was literally crushed, his wife at the same time received injury so severe, as to leave but little hope of recovery.

The next place from which we have any authentic particulars, is Custis (formerly Reese's) on Cox road, where the storm appears to have been equally destructive. Mr. Curtis writes us, "that every house on Mr. Reese's plantation, except his dwelling house, is blown to atoms; Mr. Frank Reese, the overseer, & 5 negroes lost their lives; several other negroes badly crippled; his wagon, which was nearly new, hurled to atoms, even the wheels broken to fragments, and the hubs blown two or three hundred yards. Mrs. Jincy Crowder had every house on her farm, (dwelling house and all) torn to pieces. Old farmer Reams lost every house except his dwelling house. No lives lost at either of the two last named places. I understand from a gentleman traveller, that it passed in the neighborhood of Col. Jeter's. Several lives lost in that neighborhood. I also hear that it has done considerable damage in the neighborhood of Thos. Jordan with loss of lives, &c. It appears that it passed from west to east near on the north side, and nearly parallel with Cox Road."

We have no certain accounts of the ravages of the tornado after it passed the neighborhood of Curtis, until it reached the plantation of Wm. E. Boisseau, about four miles from town. The scene at this place baffles every attempt at description. Here its desolating fury spared nothing. The dwelling house, kitchen, barn, &c. separated into fragments and scattered over the farm in every direction. Nothing is left to mark the site of a dwelling house but a small portion of the brick foundation. The family escaped from the house and attempted to take refuge in the garden, but were overtaken by the whirlwind, and knocked down by the flying wreck of their former dwelling. Mr. B's brother, a fine youth of about 14 years of age, was killed; and Mr. B., his wife and four other inmates of his family, were wounded though not dangerously. In the negro quarters the injury was equally severe—one woman was killed, and six or eight others were wounded, one very dangerously. The loss sustained by Mr. B. is very great. The persons who have subsequently visited the place describe it as though the genius of destruction had made it his temporary abode.

From Mr. Boisseau's it passed along near the Southern boundary line of this town, without doing much injury until it reached the plantation of Mr. Augustine Burge, in Prince George. A friend has given us the following account of its devastation in that direction:—"At Mr. Augustine Burge's it blew down his stable, and almost all his negro houses; fortunately no person was killed; but several were slightly hurt. At Halls Field, the plantation of Mr. Wm. Baird, every house was blown down except the dwelling a two story house near it, a kitchen or two, and the machine house. The wagoner, John a faithful servant, was killed in the woods by the falling of a tree; the two horses in the wagon were likewise killed. At Hickory Hill, the residence of Mr. Wp. Shands, Jr. a cotton gin, a stable and kitchen were blown down. There were two negro men in the kitchen, both of whom were badly hurt; one of them was carried with the wreck of the house at least fifty yards. So tremendous was the storm, that, from Walnut Hill, J. V. Wilcox's country residence, to Preston, the residence of Mrs. Ann Thwait, you have a vista scarcely interrupted by a solitary tree, a distance of four or five miles. The forests too, through which the tornado passed, were wooded with as majestic a growth as can be found probably in Virginia."

At Preston, the residence of Mrs. Ann H. Thwait, there is not a house except the dwelling—and one small out house left standing. One negro was killed and ten or twelve wounded. A gentleman who has seen the effects of the storm on this plantation says, that it presents the appearance of having been visited by a heavy freshet.

We have no further particulars of its progress to the East, but we learn that it crossed the James River between Tarrybay and Coggins Point.

Bargain and Corruption.—We were not a little amused on Monday last the sorrowful day when the Bank of Maryland stopped payment, with two sons of Erin; who were bargaining for a 5 dollar bill which one of them held in his hand.

"I'll sell it to ye cheap, Jem,"—says Pat, "you shall have it for four dollars." "Och!—It's the Susquehanna Bridge Bank, honey," says Jemmy,—"and they say it's not worth a potato peel. Niver mind, Pat, you're my friend—and so I'll make a fair swap with ye;—here's five dollars honey."

"It's a fair bargain,"—said Pat giving his five for Jemmy's—which turned out to be a note on the Bank of Maryland! It is no knowing which profited most by the trade.—Balt. Visitor.

Prescott, who recently escaped with another from the goal at Keene, N. H. by the aid of a pewter key, of "domestic manufacture," returned voluntarily a few days since and demanded readmittance. Prescott excused himself for taking the unceremonious flogging, by stating that he had some important private business to transact and concluded it best to attend to it himself.

WHIG AND TORY.—Samuel Johnson was not a little disconcerted by an unexpected retort made upon him before a large party at Oxford, by Dr. Crowe. The principles of our lexicographer can with too much violence in one way not to foam a little when they meet with a current equally strong in another. This dispute happened to turn upon Whiggism, for Johnson had triumphantly challenged Dr. Crowe to tell him who was the first Whig; the latter finding himself a little puzzled, Dr. Johnson tauntingly rejoined, "I see, sir, you are even ignorant of the head of your own party, but I will tell you sir; the Devil was the first Whig; he was the first reformer; he wanted to set up reform even in Heaven." Dr. Crowe calmly replied, "I am much obliged to you for your information, and I certainly did not foresee that you would go so far back for your authority, yet I rather fear that your argument makes against yourself; for if the Devil was a Whig, you have admitted that while he was a whig, he was in heaven, but you have shown that the moment he got to hell he set up for a Tory."—*Colton.*

During Feast.—Considerable attention has been excited for a few days past, by the daring feat of a painter, who, it is said, was formerly a sailor, and who has been engaged in painting the roof of the church on the steeple of the Dutch Reformed church. Not content with the task required of him, which was comparatively safe and easy, he, on Monday last, ascended to the figure of the fish, which is at an elevation of 150 feet from the ground, and standing upon it, placed his cap upon the ball which surmounts the spire. The fears of a large body of spectators were now sensibly excited for his safety; but their apprehensions were doubled, when he deliberately stretched himself at full length upon the Vane, holding by one hand to the upright bar of iron on which it is supported. To a Landsman it was a terrible sight. To him, however, it doubtless only brought to mind the recollections of the dangers of the sea. He descended in safety. —*Frederick Examiner.*

From the Baltimore American of May 12.
A novel agricultural feat was performed in Rhode Island, a few days since. It was a ploughing match on trial of skill in the use of the plough, among 15 competitors. The projector engaged fifteen ploughs with the teams, to plough fifteen acres of "green sward," paying each a fair compensation, and offering a premium for the best performance, according to certain specified rules. A committee was appointed to superintend the performance and examine the work. The trial employed six head of cattle, and was completed in from six to eight hours. It must have been a pleasant and exhilarating spectacle. Of such sports we have too few in this country. The desire for excitement unfortunately takes, in most cases, a more pernicious direction. It would be a national benefit if it could be converted into such innocent and profitable channels. The revival of a taste for these rural competitions would do much to soothe the acrimony of mere party squabbles, towards which the thirst for occupation and excitement, now leads, make the use of ardent spirits a less general resort, and relieve the tedium of too much leisure by the stimulus of rational amusement.

Sporting.—The following anecdote is related of Old Sheridan, in an English paper. The old gentleman, it appears, was not quite au fait at a fowling piece, and was thus complimented by his Irish servant, who accompanied him on one of his shooting excursions in No-fall.

Shot the first. (the birds are getting away).—Fore God, your honor, did you see one little gentleman drop his leg as he went off; he'll never stand on his toes again!

Shot the second. (ditto, ditto).—By the powers there they go! But did not your honor hear the shot rattle among them like passing a window? They'll pray to never see your honor again on this side of the country!

Shot the third. (birds all off again).—Blood and ouns, but they've caught it! (After watching them awhile).—There's three wounded one how, for they could but just get over yonder hedge! They'll get no sleep this blessed night!

Shot the fourth. (a peasant gets away).—Well, I never saw a poor gentleman like him! He'll remember your honor many a day to come! That Spalpeen shall carry away more shot than would set up an iron monger at Ballyshannon.

Shot the fifth. (a snipe gets off).—"Crack!" indeed! You may take your long bill in against this world! You'll wake to-morrow morning with a lump-bone in your coat head.

Poor Sheridan could stand it no longer, but gave his countrymen a hand, some fee for his ingenuity, and proceeded on his beat alone.

Marrying made easy.—The legislature of Ohio seems determined to knock off the shackles of matrimony, and make it as easy to get unmarried as it is for silly young creatures sometimes to slip into the noose matrimonial. By a law of the last Session, the Supreme Court of that state is authorized to grant divorces whenever either of the contracting parties can prove that the other has been an habitual drunkard for two years. Now as habitual drunkenness is

an enormity of very loose and indefinite character, and one that has been mooted in the courts without any very clear or satisfactory settlement of the question, we look upon it that the Ohioese of both genders have greater facilities under this act of untying the connubial knot than most other people under the sun. For if either party be in the habit of taking a glass every day for two years, it would be construed into "habitual drunkenness" by some Judges; and those of the "total abstinence" school would always so construe it; for the drinking of one glass of wine, according to their creed, is as bona-fide a case of drunkenness as that of the more thorough going in these matters, who are diurnally drunk on rye whiskey. We hope better things to be done, but we are very much afraid this statute will play the mischief with one half the matrimonial copartnerships in Ohio.

N. Y. Cour.

The Locusts are coming.—A very respectable inhabitant, who has resided in Germantown during a life of 74 years, mentions the curious fact that locusts not only appear every 17 years, but that they make their appearance in great numbers always on the 25th of May. Our informant recollects their advent on the 25th of May, 1776, then six years old; he has since recorded their coming on the

25th of May, 1783
25th of May, 1800
25th of May, 1817

Their holes may now be seen in ploughing, or under boards laying on the ground, preparing to come forth on Sunday 25th inst. It is remarked that occasionally a few locusts are seen creeping out of their hiding-places before the 25th, but they return again to join the crowd.

Some two months since, a highly respected friend, who has resided all of his long and useful life in the vicinity, left for us a notice of the approach of the locusts, an account of their time and customs.—The piece did not reach our hand until it had appeared elsewhere. It was instructive with reference to this subject, and contained a remark that the locust seasons had usually been characterized as those of plentiful harvests of grain, &c.—*Philadelphia U. S. Gaz.*

A SHORT STORY.
Mrs. Price, the widow of James Price of Langnough Park, England, in 1829 placed her two daughters at a celebrated boarding school. Louisa was 16, Ellen 14 years of age. There were musical parties of both sexes once a week, at the Academy, which were attended by many respectable people, and among others by two young merchants from the adjoining town, named Harris and Benson. Perhaps it is needless to remark that Louisa and Ellen, possessing superior endowments of mind and great beauty of person, very soon attracted the earnest attention of the two young merchants. The latter were afterwards received by Mrs. Price as suitors for her daughters. In June, 1831, a large sum of money was left to the young ladies, by their uncle, on condition of their remaining single till the age of 25. Mrs. Price would not give her consent to their marriage till the provisions of their uncle's will were complied with. What then was to be done? These mercantile lovers persuaded the young, confiding, and thoughtless girls to elope and peril their happiness on the faithfulness of man. The adventure was performed. The marriage was celebrated privately in an obscure church. The officiating priest was only an accomplice in the garb of a clergyman. Here let us skip over some length of time. Louisa the deluded wife of Benson, became a mother. In June 1835, Harris goes to Lisbon on business where he married a Miss Kent, daughter of a celebrated wine merchant. He returned to England last February with his new wife. Soon after Harris' return, Benson abandoned his wife, the mother of his two children; soon he sends a letter to the victims of his fraud, relating the whole affair of their false marriage, and offering to make a settlement on them by way of reparation. Our readers cannot conceive the wretched fate of these two unhappy females. Ellen died insane two weeks after this. Louisa hearing that her pretended husband was to be married on the 10th of March, first strangled her two infants dressed herself in men's clothes, armed with pistols, went to the road, and waited for the rig containing the objects of her revenge. She fired both pistols. Benson was shot dead.—The horse being frightened, ran over the cliff into the river, where Harris was drowned. Louisa knifed herself, and was found dead across the corpse of Benson.

Panctucket Chronicle.

The Committee on Public Lands, in the Senate, to which was referred the petition of the Poles recently transported to this country by the orders of the Austrian Government, have made a report in which they unanimously recommend that a donation of one entire township of land in the state of Illinois or territory of Michigan be granted to the petitioners, for actual habitation and cultivation.

The Committee, in the commencement of their report, say that they do not admit the justice or policy of granting any portion of the public domain to emigrants from foreign countries who voluntarily seek an asylum on our shores from the arbitrary governments of Europe, but justly represent the present case as justifying a departure from the general rules.—*Balt. Gaz.*

A prosecution was some time since instituted by the proprietors of the N. York Daily Sentinel against a subscriber for the amount of his subscription to that paper. He pleaded that he had not ordered the paper, that it was sent him without his requesting it. The plaintiff however recovered the amount claimed; for it was decided that persons receiving a newspaper, without ordering it to be discontinued, are liable in every instance for the price of subscription.

It is said that the elder Baring has retired from business with savings to the amount of \$40,000,000. A shagsum!

From the Boston Patriot.

THE ADMINISTRATION.—There are not many, who have leisure, or perhaps inclination, to enter upon an examination of the documents, which show the comparative amount of the expenditures of the present and the preceding administrations. We hold it therefore, to be a duty to set before our readers the results of our own. In order that those results may appear in their true light, and produce their just impression, it is proper to remind them if their ears are not still aching with the din, of the clamor which was raised against what was called the extravagance of Mr. Adams, by the present occupants of high official stations. It is perfectly well known, that a strong impression was produced by this clamor, and that the present administration came into power under a solemn pledge, as far as their professions can be said to involve a pledge, to reduce the public expenditure. Five years have been allowed them to reduce their doctrines of economy to practice; and what is the result? The Washington Globe is endeavoring, by a lame defence, and still more impotent apologies, to explain the reason why those expenditures have been, in almost every particular, increased; and the other administration Journals prudently keep silence on the subject, which nothing but the effrontery of a desperate official paper could attempt a vindication. Here is an account which we commend to the particular attention of Jackson men. If their minds are not absolutely closed against conviction, if they are not wilfully blind, it will unveil to them the deception and hypocrisy of the leaders, in whom they have put their trust.

During the first term of Gen. Jackson, the compensation of members of Congress amounted to \$1,913,116 22; during that of Mr. Adams, to 1,746,850 81; superior extravagance of Gen. Jackson \$166,265 41. During the first term of Gen. Jackson, the contingent expenses of Congress, amounted to \$21,303 00; during that of Mr. Adams, to \$84,353 50; superior extravagance of Gen. Jackson \$166,265 41. During the first term of Gen. Jackson, the salaries of Executive officers amounted to 1,767,717 69; during that of Mr. Adams, to 1,618,404 74; superior extravagance of Gen. Jackson \$149,355 95. During the first term of Gen. Jackson, the contingent expenses of executive offices amounted to 429,587 95; during that of Mr. Adams, to \$89,954 69; superior extravagance of Gen. Jackson \$39,633 26. During the first term of Gen. Jackson, the salaries and outlays of diplomatic agents amounted to 685,024 05; during that of Mr. Adams, to 575,812 03; superior extravagance of Gen. Jackson \$99,212 02. During the first term of Gen. Jackson, the contingent expenses of foreign missions amounted to 210,512 40; during that of Mr. Adams, to 99,198 62; superior extravagance of Gen. Jackson \$111,333 78. During the first term of Gen. Jackson, the expenses of intercourse with the Mediterranean powers amounted to 103,419 71; during that of Mr. Adams, to \$9,430 92; superior extravagance of Gen. Jackson \$13,988 49. During the first term of Gen. Jackson, the miscellaneous expenditures amounted to 6,772,843 51; during that of Mr. Adams, to 4,202,336 70; superior extravagance of Gen. Jackson \$3,570,506 84. During the first term of Gen. Jackson, the expenditures for military purposes, exclusive of pensions, amounted to 19,779,290 83; during that of Mr. Adams, to 16,697,630 99; superior extravagance of Gen. Jackson \$3,091,659 89. During the first term of Gen. Jackson, the total amount of expenditures, exclusive of those made on account of the public debt, were 56,270,480 63; during that of Mr. Adams, 50,004,985 72; superior extravagance of Gen. Jackson \$6,265,494 90. From the beginning of the first term of Gen. Jackson up to the end of the present year, relying on the estimates of his Secretary for 1834 and the last quarter of 1835, the average annual expenditure will have been, still exclusive of the debt, 16,160,576 17; during the term of Mr. Adams, the average annual expenditure was 12,501,240 48; superior average annual extravagance of General Jackson \$3,659,335 74.

The only item, that we remember, to be set down as an offset to this balance against Gen. Jackson, arises from the expenditures on account of the Navy.—These during the first term of Gen. Jackson, amounted to \$1,360,727 46; and during that of Mr. Adams, to \$15,450,669 10. The excess of expenditures in this department by Mr. Adams, amounted to \$1,089,911 61, is nearly all accounted for by the fact, that \$1,031,157 50, were expended for the completion of ten sloops of war, which were required to be constructed during the administration of President Monroe. This amount is not chargeable as ordinary expenditure; and we imagine, without having made a very minute examination into the fact, that the small remaining balance must have arisen from the suppression of piracy, which was maintained during a part, if not the whole, of Mr. Adams' administration.

We copy the following highly interesting letter from the Gazette of last evening. If the information therein contained be true, the people may look out for direct taxes in addition to their other troubles. It appears also, that General Jackson has resolved to be a candidate for the presidency for another term;

or, in other words, for life. It has been discovered, we suppose, that he cannot appoint Mr. Van Buren his successor, and he is therefore determined to hold the power in his own hands. We should not much regret this determination, because we are convinced that the vote at the next election would overwhelm the tyrant and public oppressor with shame and disgrace.—*Balt. Chronicle of May 20.*

Washington, May 17th, 1834.

It is now decided by common consent, that Congress shall proceed to close the present session so soon as the business before them can be acted on, leaving the currency of the country precisely where they found it.

The friends of the President say that it would be presumption to ask him to consent to renew or extend the charter of the present Bank on any terms. Many of them (at least forty of his firm supporters in Congress) have entered into an operation when the present charter shall have expired; but he is inexorable, and expresses entire confidence in the ability of the State Banks to furnish all the facilities that the government and the community can require. He has been admonished that the distress which now pervades all classes will result in an alienation of his political friends, and leave the Jackson party in a minority; but he is firmly convinced to the contrary, and declares his determination to appeal directly to the People to sustain him by their votes; and I now announce to you, from authority which cannot be contradicted, that ANDREW JACKSON IS THIS DAY A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY. Whether he will continue to be six months hence is doubtful—then the exhaustion of the Treasury by a diminished Revenue will compel the Government to call on the selected Banks to pay up their deposits, thus increasing our present embarrassments, and making the Experiment still more odious. In my judgment, not even the Hero of New Orleans will submit his popularity to such a test.

The opposition will not consent to sanction the State Bank system by any legislation on the subject, leaving the Treasury, until the meeting of Congress, entirely under the control of the Executive. He has taken the responsibility, and the accountability is to the nation, who will pass judgment on the measure through the ballot box.

The Bank Directors will be confirmed as nominated. Should Ministers to England and Russia be submitted to the Senate for approval, the appropriation will be made for their salary and outfit, not else. \$600,000 has been voted to McAdams and completely repair the Cumberland Road, and then transfer it to the State of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The custom House returns show an alarming deficiency in the Revenue. It is conceded that a loan must be made to meet the current expenses of 1834 and 1835; but none will be authorized by the present Congress, as it is determined not to permit the public funds to accumulate in the pet Banks, about whose solvency serious apprehensions are entertained by the warmest advocates of the Administration.

By private advices to the Editors of this paper, we learn that the despatches received from our minister at Paris, only state the claim under the treaty was rejected, and that he (Mr. Livingston), would immediately have a full interview with the King and the new Ministers on the subject. We must, therefore, wait with patience, until we hear again from France. For ourselves we have no uneasiness on the score of dollars and cents—they can be always adjusted mathematically; and if France does not pay us now, she will only have more to pay, some time hence.

N. Y. Mer.

American claims on France.—We understand that the Ship United States brings despatches for our Government from Mr. Livingston, American Minister to France, which are presumed to relate to the rejection by the Chamber of Deputies, of the bill providing for the adjustment of our claims for spoils. On this subject we have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter from an intelligent American in Liverpool.

Liverpool, 7th April, 1834.

The rejection is to be ascribed partly to bad faith on the part of the King, who is the soul of the Ministry, and can pass through the Chambers whatever measure he insists upon—partly to some squabbles between the Ministers themselves—and partly to the desire of the members to gain favor with their constituents by an economical vote. There is another reason, however, the strongest of all perhaps, and yet no doubt the most difficult to persuade an American of. The United States have so little to do with the ordinary march of European affairs—they enter so little into the calculations of politicians of this side of the water—that we are not thought of at all, or only remembered to be underrated. We are so far off, so commercial, so pacific, so secure loving, that is taken for granted we will submit to any indignity & any denial of our rights without murmuring, or at least without having recourse to these measures of redress which though they injure, & greatly, those who have wronged us, will also diminish our own commerce for the moment. I hope Congress, by adopting some measure that will strike heavily the French manufactures (the silks and wines) and consequently their large manufacturing towns, as Lyons, and their wine growing districts, will convince the French Statesmen of their error, and show them that we can make ourselves felt across the water. I hope you, as a merchant, will use your influence with your brother merchants to induce them to consent to a present sacrifice. They may rest assured that if the U. S. consent to this wrong and insult, they will have many others in the future to endure and that the honor and safety of our commercial name will be violently shaken on this side of the water.

BALTIMORE GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, May 24.

The proposals for new modelling this Gazette are now before the world for consideration, and we respectfully invite the attention of our fellow-citizens of Maryland to the subject. It will be obvious to all that a country paper of this sort, edited from this place, cannot be designed to rank or compete with city papers, as to freshness of intelligence, which are at the ports of arrival and the daily thoroughfares from North to South. To those to whom a daily paper from these sources is convenient at a high price, and important, we should not consider our paper of much interest in a political point of view—for such persons would exclusively consist of the most wealthy citizens who could afford to go to any expence to gratify curiosity or subserve their views. But this constitutes, numerically speaking, but a small part of our population, and of that population too whose opinions are altogether influential and sovereign in all popular decisions, from whence flow all powers. There is no arrogant hope or idle pretence that the proposed form of the Gazette, however well patronized it might be, could render it a substitute in the hands of any portion of our citizens for the daily or the city papers—nor is it designed to be a substitute for any class of papers.

The plan is founded upon the conviction that the great body of voters in the country are neither well nor adequately informed upon public measures, so as to render them really and entirely independent in forming their opinions, and is intended to cure that evil. In our country, every freeman's opinion is important—it has, and ought to have influence. When that opinion is formed and enlightened by fair intelligence, furnished to a man in his own private retirement at home, it will be safe as it regards the public welfare, and satisfactory to the man himself.—But where the means of correct information are not provided and furnished, and men are "doomed to live on trust"—the freeman is robbed of his freedom, the citizen of his rights, and the voter of his substantial independence. The man who does not supply himself with the proper means of information, leaves himself at the mercy of any and every designing man he meets with—having no means of information of his own, he trusts to others, and thus we see how men are misled, deceived, and imposed on. A good newspaper, properly edited, and widely circulated—originating with the country interest, not devoted to particular men, but aiming and directing all its powers and exertions to the preservation and maintenance of the Political Institutions of our country and the true cause of popular Rights and civil Liberty, is an institution that ought to be cherished by the great body of the People as a safeguard and friend in all the changes, changes, and emergencies, that attend the concerns of men. If the citizens who are competent to the undertaking do not regard it as a duty, and take care that means are found to give ample and general information to all, the lamentable omission will be marked in the general depravation, and in as general a system of individual deception.—We boldly and openly maintain that there is no greater friend to the people, no greater preservative of their Independence and Freedom, than a well edited paper presenting fair and just views of public measures, well circulated among the voters in a state.

We will hereafter make some comments upon the contemplated Agricultural Department of the paper.

The downfall of Jacksonism, the result of his wanton Experiment. The Kitchen Cabinet, that batch of depraved counsellors, have set up General Jackson as the Prince and Chief of the Tories, and the doctrines they have put forth and made him father, constitute him, as the idol of the great Democratic family, the great Democratic Usurper. All merit, every consideration of worth have been hitherto made to yield to the name of Democracy, and to the pretensions and claims of the self styled exclusive Democrats—until the success of the long practised fraud has emboldened its advocates, and entrapped them into an unguarded discovery of their designs. This self styled and arrogant Democracy has urged Gen. Jackson on in his ruinous course—it has made him usurp powers exclusively confided to others—it has made him abuse the powers really given to him, it has made him contemn & attempt to control the rightful powers of Congress—it has made him assert and attempt to centre in his own person an absolute and entire control over the National Treasury, the people's money, and thereby arm himself with the sinews, as he was already furnished with the implements of war, to be used as he and his advisers might direct to suit their own purposes.

The evidences of these misdoings have been seen and felt by the American People—they remembered that their Republican Government sprang from the ruins of a Tyranny that their Fathers had prostrated—and they have resolved as worthy sons of generous Sires, to down with the growing Tyranny which Gen. Jackson and his advisers are striving to erect under the deceptive guise of "Exclusive Democrats"—Behold the progress and the growing result!

The true Whig spirit which always maintains the just rights of the people and the true principles of constitutional liberty, has risen up to meet the Tory advances of unconstitutional power, & in N. York all the elector elections this spring throughout the State, as far as heard from, have given glorious and decisive successes to the Whig party against Jackson, Van Buren and the whole Democratic Tory ticket.—The same has occurred throughout the State of Virginia, whose elections for their State Legislature have just closed.—The same spirit is manifested in Rhode Island as is seen by the resolutions of the House of Representatives, just adjourned, a majority of whom, when elected, were of the Jackson party.—The elections in Connecticut of this spring have all gone triumphantly for the Whigs and against the Jackson Tory party.—In Maine too the Whig spirit is rising superior to Jacksonism under which it has been trodden for some time past.—In Jersey the Tories are going down with all possible celerity.—In Philadelphia, in Lancaster, in Pittsburgh the Whigs are all prevailing, and in Berks, Northumberland and many other of the former strongholds of Jackson Van Burenism, the Whig spirit has subverted the slavish doctrines and more slavish advocates of Jackson Toryism, and Pennsylvania even, steeped as she has been in abject Jackson devotion, and blinded by non-resistance to Tory measures, begins to understand the dark designs of those that she has so long followed as friends, and with becoming spirit is casting off her oppressors with their oppressions.

In every part of our country, where elections have lately been held, Jackson Van Burenism and its Tory adherents are sinking.—The people will not be duped.—A pretence of solicitude for their rights and for their institutions, whilst every measure and every course designed to be pursued are destructive to the principles of Republicanism and the Constitution they live under, as well as ruinous to their happiness and welfare; can no longer deceive them, and is an attempt too barefaced to be tolerated, too insolent to be submitted to.

The people are awakening—the people must and will act for themselves in their own cause, when those in whom they have confided are betraying the trust. There is no time now to wait—to forward or to delay to act now is to permit themselves to be controlled among the submissive Tories, who are ready to transfer the kisses from Jackson's feet to those of the successor whom he and his Kitchen Cabinet have set up—that is Martin Van Buren.—If then fellow citizens you can basely resolve to follow the Jackson Tory Party in all their destructive measures, and transfer your allegiance afterwards to Martin Van Buren, as the successor appointed by the Kitchen Cabinet, you will remain silent and inactive, and sanction by your silence the oppressors wrong and the Tory plots.—But if you will early resist like men, like freemen—then like freemen you will merit and enjoy the rich Legacy for which your soldier fathers bled and your statesmen fathers tilted.

From the Baltimore Patriot of May 19th.

RUMORS.—A gentleman from Washington states, that it was currently rumored there in the Court circles—as well as others, that the President would soon send the following nominations to the Senate: Mr. Stevenson, the Speaker, Minister to England. Joel B. Sutherland, of the House, Minister to Russia! R. B. Taney, Secretary of State!! L. Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Wilkins, Post-Master General. The above is given as the rumor of the day.

Mr. Van Buren is considered as politically defeated—hence arises the rumor that the General is to be brought forward for a third term, as a forlorn hope, to save the party.

It is further rumored, that the Western members have a Bank project under consideration and that it is to be brought forward by R. M. Johnson.

Just at this point in pops a large private Committee, direct from the Albany Regency; with countenances denoting distress and alarm.

Berries of New Yorkers are nightly congregated at Mr. Van Buren's residence, which is familiarly called the York Castle.

Messrs Bell, Folk, Speight, Wayne and Sutherland, are all eager for the Speaker's chair—result very doubtful.

From the New York Advocate of the 19th.

STILL LATER.
Arrival of the Packet of the Sixteenth.—The Packet ship Poland, arrived yesterday afternoon, sailed from Havre on the 16th ult. and we have received papers to the 15th, with Paris papers to the 14th inclusive. Their contents are interesting. France is evidently in a state of fermentation. The press and the people will not endure the recent measures of the government. The troops have, it is true, suppressed the insurrection at Lyons, after killing as it is said, nearly 600 of the people; but it is a question, whether they have put down the spirit which appears to prevail generally against the recent law prohibiting public meetings.

From a Havre paper of the 15th, we learn that an insurrectionary movement took place at Paris, the preceding day—but order was restored before night.

A Paris paper of the 12th, says:—"On the reception of very important despatches from the Government, by the maritime Department at Brest, Capt. Brinx, of the brig *Cuirassier*, was immediately sent for. The Government despatches were delivered to him, with instructions to sail without delay, for the U. States, and to make the passage with the greatest possible speed. A quarter of an hour after the *Cuirassier* was under sail.

(Passengers in the Poland) state that it was fully believed in France that our Government would retaliate the refusal of the French

Chambers to elect a war minister. We do not know the result. (The Paris papers.)

TERMINATION.

The following is the result of the elections of the 12th inst. at New York. The Whig party were successful in all the elections, and the Democratic party were defeated in all.

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Chambers to fulfil the treaty; and that the
people of war was despatched to some explanation.
We do not find any allusion to the sub-
ject, in the proceedings of the French Cham-
bers.]

PARIS, April 14. TERMINATION OF THE CONTEST AT LYONS.

The following despatch, dated Lyons, Sat-
urday 12th April, 11 in the evening, sent from
Villfranche by telegraph, was received at
Paris yesterday—Lyons is delivered. The
fugitives which were occupied by the insur-
gents have fallen into our power. The com-
munications are fully re-established. The
mails have assumed their course. The an-
archists are in the greatest disorder."

The Correspondent of the Baltimore Chron-
icle of May 21 says—I wrote you on Sunday
last, that Mr. Speaker Stevenson had declar-
ed his intention to resign his chair of office,
during the present week. His nomination, as
Minister to the Court of St. James, has been
made to-day, as also that of Mr. Mahlon Dick-
erson of New Jersey, as Minister to the Court
of St. Petersburg.

We regret to hear that Ex-President Man-
derson is ill, at his residence in Virginia.

ANNAPOLIS, May 16th, 1834.

The Governor and Council are now in ses-
sion—they convened, pursuant to notice, yes-
terday at 12 o'clock, and proceeded to busi-
ness. After a short session, they adjourned.
Governor Thomas arrived at 11 o'clock, and
Messrs. Washington, Martin, and Vandy,
were present at the Council board. This
morning Messrs. Mass and Bowie arrived.

Among other appointments to-day were
made the following:
JOSEPH L. MERRICK, Esq. of Washington
County, & BEN. S. PUGH, Esq. of Allegany
County, were appointed additional Counsel, to
assist the Attorney General in the prosecu-
tion of a suit in the name of the State of
Maryland, against the State of Virginia, in
the Supreme Court of the United States, for
the purpose of procuring a final and legal set-
tlement of the Southern and Western Bound-
aries of this State.

ABRAHAM WHITE, of the City of Balti-
more, was appointed a Director of the Peni-
tentiary, and one of the Maryland Executive
Committee, vice Sellers, deceased.

THOMAS W. HALL, was appointed a Direc-
tor of the Penitentiary, vice R. S. Stewart,
deceased.

The other appointments were those of Jus-
tices of the Peace, &c.

I presume that they will adjourn to-mor-
row.

A warrant has been issued for the election
of a Representative to Congress, in the Con-
gressional District, composed of Dorchester,
Somerset and Worcester counties, to supply
the vacancy occasioned by the death of L. P.
DENNIS. The laws of the State, I be-
lieve, require that ten days notice of such an
election shall be given, and moreover, that
the election shall take place within fifteen
days from the date of the warrant. An ex-
press left here this morning with the war-
rant of the date of yesterday, to serve the
same on the respective Sheriffs of the district,
so that in the space of about two weeks we
will know who is to represent the State from
that district.—Patriot.

For the Eastern Gazette.

Mr. Graham,
Dear Sir:—Some few days previous, I
received a specimen of Marl from Col. John
Leeds Kerr, to analyze for him. Its analysis
stands thus, in one hundred grains by weight
Pure carbonate of lime 63 parts.
Siliceous earth or sand 34
Argillaceous earth or clay 1

In last October, I analyzed a specimen which
Capt. Young was carrying from the James
River, in Virginia, to Gunpowder River, a-
bove North Point in Maryland; a distance
of nearly three hundred miles for Esquire
Oliver, of Baltimore to put on his lands,
at a cost of 12 1-2 cts. per bushel. The analy-
sis of which stands thus:

Pure carbonate of lime 48 parts.
Argillaceous earth or clay 11
Siliceous earth or sand 25
Vegetable matter 13

Hence Mr. Kerr's marl is worth 17 per cent
more than the marl purchased by Oliver in the
marl deposit, independent of its advantage of
a contiguous locality to fertile lands. Now
whether the vegetable matter was intermixed
with Oliver's marl in the process of digging, or
not, I am not able to say.

The soil of Talbot county, so far as I have
seen, is a compound of vegetable matter, ar-
gillaceous earth (that is clay), and siliceous
earth (sand). In many localities of said coun-
ty, the siliceous earth prevails to excess, with a
deficiency of vegetable matter and argillaceous
earth—in many other localities of said county,
the argillaceous earth prevails to excess, with a
deficiency of vegetable matter and siliceous
earth—hence either of those soils are sterile or
barren. What would constitute a fruitful soil
should be a compound of vegetable matter, or
mould Siliceous earth (sand) Argillaceous
earth, (clay) and carbonate of lime, neither to
be in excess.

Time will not permit me to pursue this
subject through its all-important ramifications.
But by your permission, I will in the course
of a few weeks, (or perhaps sooner) write a
dissertation on vegetable and animal Chemis-
try for your paper.

I shall be pleased to analyze any specimens
of Marl that may be sent me by any Gentle-
man of the county.

ABSALOM THOMPSON, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon to
Mary's Delight Hall Infirmary.
May 16th 1834.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. A DREAM.

"Two gates the silent house of sleep adorn,
The one of polished ivory, the other of tran-
parent horn;
True visions through transparent horn arise,
Through polished ivory pass deluded lies."

And if I didn't dream the dog's best lie
together night when any fellow ever dream-
ed in this known world I'm mistaken.

Mr. Graham:—

I went to bed a few nights' past
at my usual hour, which is about eleven
o'clock, and it was but a short time be-

fore my eyes and senses were closed in
a sound sleep; I had not however long
enjoyed this state of peaceful and quiet
slumber, before I began to dream, and
in order to show you how often people
are mistaken in their dreams, I'll just
tell it to you. I dreamed that I had a
most desperate quarrel with some fellow,
during which my anger rose to an al-
most unutterable fury, and all I thought
I wanted in this world, (my thoughts
not then soaring far beyond it) was to
get hold of the fellow with whom I was
quarrelling, but thought I was prevented
from doing so by some one holding me;
it was not long however, before by some
desperate effort, I succeeded in extricating
myself from the grasp that held me.
No sooner was I at liberty, than I let
fly at him slap-bang with my fist, and
as I wanted to do my best, at the same
moment gave him a desperate kick, which
I am sure would have made a barn
door ring for part of a week, had it
happened to have come in contact with
it. My antagonist returned the assault
with a fury bordering on desperation,
and at it we went, rough and tumble, up
and down, I had not however as you may
readily imagine, received many pells a-
mong my peepers, before they were
pretty wide open, & my senses perfectly
awake, and as the conversation of Rob-
bers is now very fashionable, and their
existence among us pretty generally be-
lieved, the first idea that struck me was
that some one had entered my house,
during my sleep, and finding me there
and fearing detection, had concluded that
the best way was to dispose of me to the
best advantage by depriving me of my
senses;—with these impressions you may
well suppose that I fought with a despera-
tion seldom seen, no two dogs that
ever you saw engaged, fought with a more
savage determination, the combat was a
long and dreadful one, we had it up and
down, over and over, till chairs, tables,
beds, bedsteads, nay, every thing in the
room, was knocked to and fro, in such
utter confusion, that I am sure if you had
then started them, it would have taken
them a week to find their proper places.
The combat lasted I reckon well on to
twenty minutes, until from want of breath,
and from total prostration of strength we
were both compelled to yield, neither
having strength enough left to rise and
claim the victory; when to my utter as-
tonishment, my good old friend Amos
Fearnought, with whom I have lived, in
peace and friendship for the last ten
years, both sleeping and awake, called
out my name, and in his voice I recog-
nized my imagined deadly antagonist,—
an explanation took place, and I found
that my attack in my sleep had been
upon poor Amos, who was sleeping with
me, I aroused him from his peaceful
slumbers, in perfect astonishment, and he
thinking of me as I did of him, that I was
a robber, and that he was struggling
for his life, fought as you would imagine
with the desperation before alluded to.
After some considerable search I found
my candle, & struck a light, but it was only
to increase our mortification. For there
set poor Amos, unable to rise, with both
of his eyes knuckled into one, his shin
barked from knee to toe, which I had done
in my sleep, & his clothes torn entirely off
of him. I came off a little better, but
in such a pickle, as no man ever saw be-
fore, he had bled my nose, and tumbled
me over and over in ashes and dirt
candle snuff and grease, until I made
such a frightful appearance, that if after
I had looked at myself in the Glass, any
man had have told me that I then was
the good looking Peter Noster, which so
often parades your streets in stately
magnificence, I should have with one
lick knocked him beyond the Frigid Zone.

Poor Amos I fear will not be able to
make his appearance for some time, but
I have him now under the care and su-
perintendence of one of our best men of
Physic, and shall use all means in my
power, to return him to society, cured of
his wounds as speedily as possible.

Yours truly

PETER NOSTER.

TIMONIUM RACES—Third Day.

Jockey Club Purse, \$500, four mile
heats—Result:
J. S. Garrison's b. c. Ohio, 4 1 1
W. R. Johnson's b. m. Fanny
Cline, 2 2 2 dis
Mr. Hammond's ch. h. Ty-
rant, 2 2 2 dis
R. Gilmor Jr's. (Mr. Kendall's
ch. c. Drone, 3 4 dr.

T. R. S. Boyce's imp. h. Ap-
parition 4 drawn

Time 7 m 43s.—8m. 6s.—7m. 59s.

In publishing the result of Wednes-
day's Race, Mr. Potter's Clara Fisher
was put down distanced in the third heat
—it should have been inserted drawn.

TIMONIUM RACES—Fourth Day.

The race advertised to be run on Sat-
urday for the subscription plate, two
mile heats, between Mr. Kendall's gr.
m. Mary Randolph, and Mr. Garrison's
mare Eliza Drake, did not come off;—
Mr. Kendall having withdrawn his mare,
(she not being in condition) by the con-
sent of Mr. Garrison.

The MATCH RACE between Mr.
Selden's and Mr. Gilmor's Medley, filled
a single two mile heat, was won by the
latter—time, 5m. 52s.

"Hallo, Snooks—what's the matter
with you to-day?"

"I've got the deposit fever."

"What's that?"

"Why one empty pocket and nothing
in the other."

PRICES CURRENT—BALT. May 20.

Wheat (red)	\$1 06 a 1 08
do (white)	1 10
Corn (yellow)	57 a 58
do. (white)	58 a 60

DIED

In this town or Tuesday last, Miss Mary
Stevens.

In this county on the same day, Charles
Frankton, son of Mr. Bennett Frankton.

In this county on Tuesday night last, Mrs.
Kirby wife of Mr. Hynson Kirby.

In Centerville, Queen Ann's county, on
Monday last, William H. Robinson, in the
19th year of his age. Highly esteemed by
all his acquaintances while living, his death
is therefore the more lamented, and although
in the wisdom of providence severed from
friends and relations, in the morning of life,
the deceased has left an assurance, though
dead he yet lives, and our loss is his infinite
gain.

NOTICE.

There is now in preparation, and will be
published as soon as practicable, a work en-
titled, the Protest, containing a series of ob-
servations and remarks against the high claims
of the Romish Priesthood, and all others who
set up pretensions to ecclesiastical power by
Divine appointment. Addressed, generally, to
every denomination of professing Christians,
by

J. FORMAN,
a Presbyter of the Protestant
Episcopal Church.

May 24

(GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT.)

SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMES-
TIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS,
BOOKS, &c. &c.

FOR SALE AT THE

AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISH-
MENT.

No. 16 South Calvert Street, Baltimore Md.

The subscriber presents his respects to far-
mers, gardeners, and dealers in Seeds through-
out the United States, particularly his custom-
ers, and informs them that he has received
from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and
from various parts of this country, his
annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN
SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute
orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness
and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as fa-
vorable terms as can be afforded by any dealer
in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants,
grapevines, shrubbery, gooseberry, raspberry,
currant, and strawberry plants, bulbous and
other flower roots, will at the proper seasons
be procured to order, from the best sources,
including all the principal nurseries and garden-
ers in this country, for most of which the sub-
scriber is agent also.

PLOUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw
cutters, wheat fans, corn shellers, threshing
machines, and all other kinds of agricultural &
horticultural implements, will be procured from
the best manufacturers in Baltimore, at the
manufacturers' prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS particularly cattle
of the improved Durham Shorthorn, the
Devon, and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the
Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine wool-
ed breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, es-
pecially of the Barnitz breed; Dogs of several
varieties for the farmer and sportsman, various
kinds of Poultry, such as white turkeys, Bre-
nott and Westphalia geese, game and other
fowls, and several other species of animals,
all of choicest breeds, (and no others) are eth-
er for sale at the experimental and breed-
ing farm of this establishment, or can be pro-
cured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and
botanical, in much greater variety than at the
bookstores, some of them rare and particularly
valuable, kept constantly for sale.

In short, all articles wanted by farmers and
gardeners in the prosecution of their business
are intended either to be kept on hand, or pro-
cured when ordered, for a small commission.

And though last in order here, yet
FIRST IN IMPORTANCE to every tiller of the
soil and keeper of Domestic Animals, the sub-
scriber offers to them THE SEEDS OF
KNOWLEDGE in their vocations, "fresh
and genuine," having been carefully gathered
from the field of experience, and the garden of
science—the whole done up in papers, and la-
belled—THE FARMER AND GARDEN-
ER, AND LIVE STOCK BREEDER &
MANAGER; and dispensed from the printing
press of this establishment every Friday in
the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at \$5
a year, payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar
to the late AMERICAN FARMER, the
publication of which has been for some time
past suspended. Address

IRVING HITCHCOCK,
American Farmer Establishment.

Note.—An "Extra" number of the Farmer
containing a Prospectus of the Establishment,
and a catalogue of Seeds and other articles for
sale, will be sent gratis to any person who
shall furnish his address, post paid, for that
purpose.

May 24.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP THOMAS HAYWARD.

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

This splendid new coppered and copper
fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in
the most complete and commodious manner for
the accommodation of passengers, (with dining
cabin and state room) has commenced her
regular trips between Easton and Baltimore,
leaving Easton every Wednesday morning
at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner
of Baltimore and Broadway) at the same hour.

This packet has two ranges of commodious
berths furnished with the best beds and bed-
ding—the table will be supplied with
every article in season calculated to minis-
ter to the comfort of the passengers—
and every attention will be given to the wants
of those who may patronize the packet.

Freights will receive the same prompt and
punctual attention as ever, and the smallest
order thankfully received and strictly fulfilled
as far as practicable.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Easton Point, May 6—24

For Sale or Rent?

The Subscriber will sell or rent his House
and Lot situated on the road about half way be-
tween Hillsborough and Wye Mill, on very
accommodating terms.—This House is a large
one story, with stables and an excellent or-
dard. It would be a desirable site for a
blacksmith or wheelwright shop. For terms
apply to the Subscriber.

ZEBDIAL PRATT.

King's Creek, Talbot County, May 24

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

16th day of May A. D. 1834.

On application of Thomas Benny, Adminis-
trator of William P. Benny, late of Talbot
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 he cause the same to be pub-
lished once in each week for the space of three
successive weeks, in one of the newspapers
printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied
from the minutes of proceedings
of Talbot County Orphans' Court
I have hereunto set my hand & the
seal of my office affixed, this 16th
day of May in the year of our Lord eight-
teen hundred and thirty four.

Test

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

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot County hath
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot
County, in Maryland, letters of Administration
on the personal estate of William P. Benny,
late of Talbot 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 1st of December next, or they
may otherwise by law, be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 16th day of May
A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

THOS. BENNY, adm'r.
of William P. Benny, dec'd.

May 24

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

16th day of May A. D. 1834.

On application of John Harrington, adminis-
trator of George Jefferson late of Talbot Coun-
ty, deceased, it is ordered, That he give the notice
required by law for creditors to exhibit
their claims against the said deceased's estate
& that he cause the same to be published
once in each week for the space of three suc-
cessive weeks in one of the newspapers printed
in town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly cop-
ied from the minutes of pro-
ceedings of Talbot County Or-
phans' Court I have hereunto
set my hand and the seal
of my office affixed, this 16th
day of May in the year of our
Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Test,

JAS. PRICE, Register
of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance to 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
George Jefferson 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 subscriber, on or before the
1st day of December next, or they may other-
wise by law be excluded from all benefit
of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 16th day of
May 1834.

JOHN HARRINGTON, adm'r.
of George Jefferson, dec'd.

May 24

\$100 REWARD.

RAN off from the subscriber between Sat-
urday 17th and Wednesday the
21st of this month of May, a ne-
gro lad named

JACOB,

of tawny complexion and about
5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is
rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—
he shows his white teeth a good deal when he
speaks—in his ordinary walk he is labouring
and seems to work his whole body. It is sup-
posed he went off on the Saturday before
Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holidays—He is
a shrewd and specious fellow—whoever
will deliver to the subscriber the said absconding
servant, or secure him so that the subscriber
can get him, shall receive the above reward.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
near Easton Talbot county
Eastern Shore of Maryland.

May 24

150 Dollars or 100 Dollars

REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Farm of Col. Nich-
olas Goldsborough, near Easton, where he was
hired, early on Sunday morning
last, the 18th inst, a tall copper-
coloured negro man, named

LEVIN,

about six feet high, thirty years of age with
long arms and legs and in general a fine look-
ing fellow, belonging to the subscriber, as Ex-
ecutor of Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, deceased.—
This fellow made off with two other negroes,
belonging to Gentlemen of this county—the
one a negro lad, named JACOB, who is de-
scribed to me as of a tawny complexion—
about five feet seven or eight inches high—la-
bouring with his body in walking, the other
a negro man named Phill, about twenty four
years of age—a dark mulatto—about five feet
six inches high.

It is very certain that these fellows have
made their way to Jersey or Delaware, or
Philadelphia as they were seen travelling to-
gether on the Main road in that direction, on
Sunday morning last.

I will pay a reward of one hundred and
fifty dollars for the delivery of Levin to me
in Easton, or one hundred dollars for securing
him so that I get him again.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Md. May 24, 1834.

NOTICE.

Will be run for, at the subscriber's, a purse
of ten dollars each—one mile and repeat for
all ages, on Wednesday the week after court,
to be rode by the owners or friends. Four
years old carrying 138—5 do. 144—6 and aged
150 lbs. Other prizes will be run for viz. a
Bridle and Saddle for catch weights, &c. &c.
THOS. WARWICK.

Tattersalls, May, 1834.

NOTICE.

The appointment of Overseers of the road,
will be made on Tuesday the 8th inst. and the
commissioners for Talbot County will meet ev-
ery Tuesday and Friday, in each week for
five weeks thereafter to hear appeals.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners for T. C.

April 3

W. W. HIGGINS

Has just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore

a fresh supply of

SADDLERY,

Easton May 17

BALTIMORE & ST. MICHAELS

PACKET.

The Wrightson a strong substantial Schoon-
er, carrying sixteen hundred bushels of Grain,
with a well furnished commodious cabin—
will leave St. Michaels every Sunday Morn-
ing, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Baltimore, & leave
Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the
same hour for St. Michaels, as a regular Pack-
et throughout the season. Freight and pas-
sage agreeable to the now existing rates. The
subscriber having determined to use every ex-
tension to please those who may employ him,
respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

PETER BARWICK.

St. Michaels, May 10

N. B. The Subscriber having employed
Capt. Barwick for the last 7 years, both by
land and water, and having the most implicit
confidence in his industry, honesty and activity
in business; has chartered him the above nam-
ed schooner on the usual terms. The owner
keeping up repairs and the Captain the expense
of sailing, dividing the earnings equally.—
Beggars leave to recommend him as worthy the
patronage of the public, and can give no stronger
assurance of his own confidence than the
pledge of sharing with Capt. Barwick the re-
sponsibility which the duties of his station lays
him under to his customers.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

Easton, May 10, 1834. (W) 41

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having been appointed
GEOLOGIST to the State of Maryland,
deems it advisable to make known to his fel-
low citizens the duties which under such
appointment he is required to perform, and to
inform them of his readiness to satisfy their
inquiries as well as of the most convenient
mode in which their application to him may be
made.

It is the duty of the Geologist "to make a
complete, a minute geological survey of the
State, commencing with that portion which
belongs to the Tertiary order of geological
formation, and with the Southern division
thereof, and progressing regularly with the
course of the waters of the Potomac and
Chesapeake through that region, and thence
through the other subdivisions of the State
with as much expedition and despatch as may
be consistent with minuteness and accuracy;
and he shall prepare and lay before the legisla-
ture at the commencement of every session a
detailed account of all remarkable discoveries
made, and the progress of the work."

"It shall further be his duty "at those ses-
sions not suited to the active prosecution of the
geological survey, to analyze and ascertain the
qualities and properties of all specimens of
mineral substances or soils left at his office or
residence, for that purpose, by any citizen
of the State, and taken from any portion of the
Territory of the State."

In pursuance of these duties, the undersigned
is about to proceed immediately to the
Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he will re-
main until the end of June, after which he
will visit the counties lying between the Pa-
tuxent and Potomac rivers, proposing to make
his examination of this portion of the State
during the months of July and August. His
cabinet duties cannot therefore be commenced
before the month of September. Desirous,
however, that no avoidable delay should be
experienced by such of his fellow citizens as
are interested in the subject of his investigation,
the undersigned has made arrangements with
Mr. Philip F. Tyson of the firm of Tyson
and Fisher, No. 192 Baltimore street, to re-
ceive during his absence the specimens of
mineral substances, soils, waters, &c. which
may be submitted. Any information concern-
ing these, not requiring to be determined on
an elaborate investigation or analysis, will be
furnished by Mr. Tyson; further information
will be communicated by the undersigned
himself at the earliest convenience.

J. T. DUCATEL.

14 Lexington street, Baltimore.

May

VARIETY STORE.

The subscribers having in partnership purchased the Store formerly kept by Mr. F. F. Nade, have just returned from Baltimore, with an

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF Groceries, Confectionary, Fruit AND FINE ARTICLES

consisting in part of

Best Sheffield Razors and Strops, Percussion Pocket Pistols, and Caps, Gold plated Watch Seals and Keys, Gold Rings, Ear-drops, Breast-pins and studs, Magic Linters, Penknives, Ever-pointed Pen-cils, Scissors and chains, Letter Stamps, Silettes and snaps, Silver Thimbles, plated Spectacles, Patent Spoons, Cologne Water, Bears Oil, Antiseptic Oil, Essences, Beads, Bead Purses, Seed-Grains.

Tops, Marbles, Jew's Harps; Dolls, Wafers, Tapers, Lucifer Matches, Pocket Matches, Sewing Boxes and Brushes, Fishing Hooks, Lines and Rods, Jumping ropes, India Rubber, Snuff Boxes, Harmoniums, Blacking and Brushes, Shoe Thread, Twine, Calash Ropes, Fans, Lamp Wick, Spanish Segars, Masks, Spittoons, Mouse Traps, &c.

TOYS AND WALKING CANES, Candles, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, Nuts, &c. &c.

BOOKS & STATIONARY, Ink, Instand, Sand Boxes, Slates and pens, Calfs, Clarified Quills, Coloured Prints, &c. Also, Bibles and Brazilian Combs, Fancy Sticks, Shams, Collars, &c.

Also constantly on hand

BACON, LARD, BUTTER

Bologna Sausages, Dried Beef &c.

GROCERIES

of all kinds. Having in their employ an experienced BAKER, the Public can be supplied with warm

LOAF BREAD AND RUSKS every morning (Sunday excepted) also Pound Cake made to order for Weddings, parties, &c.

JAMES H. McNEAL, CHARLES ROBINSON.

April 19

NEW SPRING GOODS.

William Loveday

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store house in Easton,

a very handsome supply of fresh

GOODS,

suitable for the Spring and Summer use.

The supply consists of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, China, Glass and Queensware, &c. &c. &c.

each of which he thinks is very complete, and having been purchased at reduced prices, he thinks he can offer them very low, he invites the attention of his friends & the public generally to an inspection of the same, to judge for themselves.

Easton, April 19 1834 (W) if

EDWARD STUART,

Still continues to carry on the Cartwheel-right and Seythe Cradling Business,

at his old stand, at the corner of Washington and South streets, opposite Dr. Denny's and the Young Ladies' Seminary.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has procured a first rate assortment of

MATERIALS,

and has commenced cradling, and intends keeping them already made on hand.

Persons who may want Cradles, will do well by making immediate application, as it is a thing often put off till too late.

Easton, May 3, 1834 Sw

JOHN B. FIRBANKS,

Cartwheel, Plough and Wagon

WRIGHT,

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal support already received, and begs leave to state, that he still continues to carry on (at his old stand, on Washington street, near the yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co., and next door to R. Spencer's Smith Shop) the above business in all its various branches. Also the manufacture of Agricultural Implements, such as ploughs, harrows, drags, rollers, cultivators, corn cradles, wheat drags, cart saddles, hames, and wheat cradles, all of which will be made to order at the shortest possible notice, and in as neat and substantial a manner, as any other establishment in the State.

Repairs of every description done at the most moderate prices, and with the greatest despatch.

Being a practical mechanic and having carried on Col. Edward Lloyd's shop for near 3 years, (to whom he refers the public), and intending to execute in person the orders for all the wheat cradles, with which he may be favored, he intends to warrant all work sent out of the shop to work well. He has also a large assortment of materials in his line of every description, and well seasoned, and intends keeping on hand ready made wheels of different

April 26 60w3w

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Cheap & Great Bargains to be had

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS, of all descriptions:

LADIES' SHOES, consisting of KID, SEAL and MOROCCO, of the most fashionable style, and made by the best of manufacturers;

BOYS' and MISSES' SHOES of all descriptions;

CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

—ALSO—

Palm leaf Hats, Trunks and Blacking.

All which will be sold on the most pleasing terms and prices made to suit the pressure of the times.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN WRIGHT.

May 3 6w

SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARD-WARE, CHINA, &c.

which, added to their former Stock makes their assortment very complete.

Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give them a call.

May 3 6w

Valuable Tavern property for Sale

THE subscriber intending to retire from business, will dispose of at private sale, that large and commodious

Tavern Property,

now occupied by him in Chester Town, Md.

This property is situated in one of the handsomest and healthiest Villages on the E. Shore of Maryland, containing a population of more than twelve hundred.

The house contains four large rooms and a passage on the first floor, seven commodious and airy chambers in the second story, and a large and spacious Garret, one half of which is perfectly finished. In front of the house and extending its whole length, a distance of about 75 feet, is a covered Piazza.

This establishment enjoys an extensive and profitable travelling custom, being the only house in the Town, where the Stages, from Philadelphia and Rock Hill stop; and to a person disposed to engage in the business of an Ordinary, offers as many inducements and advantages as any in the county in which it is situated. The house is well furnished and will be sold with or without the furniture, at the option of the purchaser.

Attached to the property, are convenient and suitable Stables, a Garden, Smoke House, Bake House, with a large Bake Oven, and a Pump of good water in the yard. The whole property is in a state of good repair. Yearly rented heretofore can be had, and should the purchaser prefer a leasing of the premises, a good tenant can be had who will rent for a term and pay quarterly; it would be a safe and profitable investment; as it will produce ten per cent on the price, exclusive of taxes and the payment of an annual insurance.

The title of the property is indisputable, the terms would be accommodating, and possession immediately given.

For any further particulars, apply to Mr. George W. Miller (Merchant Mark Market) Baltimore, to George Vickers, Esq., Chester Town, or to

CARL L. SRANDBERG.

May 3, 1834. Sw

Said to be The Telescope Office.

MARYLAND,

Caroline County Orphans' Court

6th day of May A. D. 1834.

On application of Short A. Willis, administrator of Eliza Sharp, 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; that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office, fixed this 6th day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Test, W. A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline County.

In compliance to 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 Eliza Sharp, 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 17th day of November next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 6th day of May 1834.

SHORT A. WILLIS, adm'r. of Eliza Sharp, dec'd.

May 10

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

TIMBER.

Proposals for the supply and delivery of sawed scantling of yellow and pitch pine and white, for that part of the road between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, will be received by the subscriber at Ellicott's Mills, Md. until the first day of June next. The Scantling must be full six inches square of sound timber, free from wind-shakes, and clear of sap, except on one corner of each piece, where one inch of sap will be admitted. It must be at least twelve feet long, but may be longer, provided it is increased in length by regular additions, that is, it may be 12, 16, 20, and so on, feet long, clear of knot.

If two or more kinds of timber are proposed for this kind, quantity and price of each will be separately stated. Such as may be delivered by water will be deposited on the bank of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at such point or points as the subscriber may designate; but if transported by land the proprietor will state the point or points on the line of the rail road at which he can most conveniently deliver it. One third of the quantity proposed for to be delivered on or before the first day of August—one third on or before the first day of September—and the remaining third on or before the first day of October next, without fail. The timber to be inspected and approved by an assessor appointed by the subscriber, and the assessor will state the point or points on the line of the rail road at which he can most conveniently deliver it. 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EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature," well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown. RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVII.

HASTON MD. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1834.

NO. 22.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

Great Bargains, Great Bargains! ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MANUFACTORY

ANDERSON & HOPKINS In the Town of Easton, Talbot Co. Md.

THE Subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to those gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above Business; & beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,

a superior assortment of articles in their line

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Eight new Gigs,

price from 150 to 300 dollars, of various patterns & finish;—also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices, and too good

SULKIES

one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs, and a splendid assortment of

NEW HARNESS,

all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coach, and a number of GIGS, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice and to any particular directions, according to order. They have also

a large assortment of

MATERIALS

in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can furnish off as handsome and substantial COACHES, BAROUCHES, GIGS, &c. &c. as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description made, and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

The Public's Ob't Serv'ts

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H. have also for sale, a large & superior turning Lathe, and tools, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and the other at the turning Branch of the Business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county Md. specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.

A. & H.

Feb. 15 3m

The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge Chronicle will publish the above three months

Easton and Baltimore Packet, by way of Miles River,

SCHOONER—WILLIAM & HENRY, JAMES STEWARD, MASTER.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public that the above fine, fast sailing, new and substantially built, copper fastened Schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and Passengers; having a very commodious Cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies.—She will commence running as a regular Packet between the above named places—and will leave Miles River Ferry on Sunday the 23d of March inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Baltimore. Retaining will leave Light Street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following Wednesday, and will continue to run on the above named days, during the season. She will take on board and land passengers at Wm. Townsend's, going to and from Baltimore.

All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer and Willis, Easton, or with Mr. Jas. Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The Subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public.

WM. TOWNSEND and JAS. STEWARD.

N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business, as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdler and John Newnam, of this county.

March 5

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees &c., and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities who are with said Faulkner, under execution to the next Court, May term. The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise, and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small, that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

WM. C. RIDGWAY, District No. 1. JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2. J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3. EDWARD ROE, District No. 4. April 19

NOTICE.

The subscriber gives notice to all persons interested, that it is necessary that business in his hands should be promptly closed, as he is determined that his securities shall not suffer by any delay.

He also wishes to call attention to the notice of Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. by which it will be seen, that all his business as late Sheriff, is placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement and the TENTH of the present month is fixed as the time by which it must be closed.—Those who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will, it is expected, attend to this notice—those who neglect must abide the consequences.

JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

March 4—22

AN OVERSEER WANTED

I wish to employ for the ensuing year (1835) an Overseer of the first order,—to manage a large farm, about 8 miles from Cambridge—

mean, a man of experience in Agricultural matters, and not addicted to politics; he may have joint stocks; or, be solely, an overseer; in either case, he may have, if he shall prefer it, the next year thereafter, the exclusive interest, or any part he may judge proper; or he may continue as overseer, solely;—provided, in either case, his management shall prove him qualified for the duties. Good testimonials will be required; and early application to

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

Cambridge, April 10 1834.

MILLINERY.

MISS CATHERINE JACKSON

Takes this method to inform the Ladies of this and the adjacent counties, that she intends carrying on the MILLINERY and MANUFACTURING, at the House heretofore occupied by Mrs. Ann Maria Faulkner for that purpose. She hopes the old customers of the House and the ladies generally will patronize her as she is determined to use her utmost endeavors to give general satisfaction.

April 19

NOTICE.

All persons having claims upon Elijah B. Wilson (coloured man of Talbot county) or upon the property of Anthony Roberts (coloured man, late of said county) will present them, on or before the first day of November next, to the undersigned, Trustee.

Who takes this opportunity to forbid trespasses with dog or gun upon the grounds around his dwelling house.

ALEXANDER C. BULLETT.

May 3

THE UNION TAVERN,

EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot County, Md. known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm. R. Price, Esq.—his house is situated in the most fashionable & pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House; and a market (I cannot hesitate to say,) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz: A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair; which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Ostlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia, via Centerville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.

Oct. 5.

COLONIZATION.

The subjoined sketch was drawn up by an English Friend, who spent some years in this country, on a religious visit, and enjoyed extensive opportunities of forming a correct estimate of the real tendency of the Colonization System.—The circulation of the sketch in England, excited considerable interest in behalf of Liberia, and to use the expression of a venerable female, who contributed several hundred pounds in behalf of herself and family, "first warmed her heart towards Africa." It may not perhaps be generally known, that a most interesting feature in the history of Colonization, is about to be presented to the benevolence of our citizens: under the following circumstances. The late Dr. Hawes, of Virginia, a gentleman of piety and benevolence, after manifesting a partial regard for the best interests of his slaves, bequeathed them, (upwards of 100 in number) to the care of the American Colonization Society, for settlement in Africa. The funds of that society being inadequate to fulfil the will of the testator, the case must be speedily met or that law of Virginia, which requires the removal of the slaves within a year, consigns to the slave market. The Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, which has lately been formed, desirous of averting their fate, appeal to the well known benevolence of their fellow citizens, to meet the emergency, and as soon as the necessary funds can be obtained, will locate them at Bassa Cove, a territory about seventy miles south of Monrovia, and celebrated for its salubrity, fertility, and fine harbour. The native King has become so fully convinced of the blessings conferred upon his neighbors, by the settlement of colonists among them, that he has repeatedly urged the establishment of a colony in his dominions.

This Society now propose on the principles of peace and temperance, uniting agricultural and mechanic arts, with literary and religious instruction. We trust that this benevolent effort will warm the hearts of some of our own citizens and that the infant "Pennsylvania" may soon bear record of the united philanthropy and wisdom of its founders.—Subscriptions and donations of money, will be thankfully received by the Rev. Geo. Boyd, Coates street near Seventh; W. Scattergood, 334 North Second street; Rev. John Breckenridge, 124 North Ninth street; Lloyd Millin, 253 Spruce street, and Elliott Cresson, 30 Sansom street. Donations in provisions, clothing, goods, hardware, tools, books, &c. by Topliff Johnson, 175 Chesnut street, and Gerard Rolston, 8 South Front street.

The establishment in Liberia has had an extensive influence in checking the slave trade. In 1826, three Slave factors were destroyed within 10 miles of the town, and in doing this 116 miserable victims were rescued and carried to Monrovia, where they were fed, clothed, and educated. The neighbouring tribes congratulated the colonists on their energetic measures; and shortly afterwards, not a Slave durst attempt his guilty traffic for one hundred and forty miles along the coast. In exploring the surrounding country the settlers have had most ample and melancholy proof of the baneful influence of the Slave trade; it has spread its pestilential influence from one end of the continent to the other, undermining the foundations of social happiness, destroying confidence, rendering man an enemy to his fellow, and introducing the sordid love of gain as the end and object of all authority; and, as in every vitiated process, happiness recedes as iniquity advances, so has the once fertile soil of Africa become comparatively a waste; agriculture has been neglected, and in the vicinity of Liberia forests are now found which were once smiling cornfields.

The just, humane, and benevolent policy pursued by the colonists in all their intercourse with the native tribes, has given a great and increasing influence over them.—The agent says in 1829:—"We have practically taught them that one end of our settlement in their country, is to do them good.—We have adopted sixty of their children, and are bringing them up as the other children; and have shown a tender concern for their happiness and a sacred regard for their religious rights, and have thus given them a new and surprising view of the character of civilized man. Our influence over them is unbounded; thieves, and other malefactors have, in too many instances to be recited, been voluntarily given up to the colony for punishment."

The following address, prepared entirely by the colonists, without any assistance from the United States agent, presents an interesting exhibition of the circumstances and feelings of the settlers.

"Address of the Colonists at Monrovia to the Free People of Color in the United States." Sept. 4, 1827.

"As much speculation and uncertainty continue to prevail among the people of color in the United States respecting our situation, and prospects in Africa; and many misrepresentations have been put in circulation there, of a nature slanderous to us, and in their effects injurious to them; we feel it our duty, by a true statement of our circumstances, to endeavor to correct them."

"The first consideration which caused our voluntary removal to this country, and the object which we still regard with the deepest concern, is liberty—liberty, in the sober, simple, but complete sense of the word—not a licentious liberty, nor a liberty without government, or which should place us without the restraint of salutary laws. But that liberty of speech, action, and conscience which distinguishes the free, enfranchised citizens of a free state. We did not enjoy that freedom in our native country; and from causes which, as respects ourselves, we shall soon forget for ever, we were certain it was not there attainable for ourselves or our children. This, then, being the first object of our pursuit in coming to Africa, is probably the first subject on which you will ask for information. And we must truly declare to you, that our expectations and hopes in this respect have been realized. Our constitution secures to us, so far as our condition allows, 'all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the citizens of the United States; and these privileges are ours. We are proprietors of the soil we live on, and possess the rights of freeholders. Our suffrage, and what is of more importance, our sentiments and opinions have their due weight in the Government we live under. Our laws are altogether our own; they grow out of our circumstances; are framed for our exclusive benefit, and administered either by officers of our own appointment or such as possess our confidence. We have a judiciary, chosen from among ourselves, we serve as jurors in the trial of others, and are liable to be tried only by jury of our fellow-citizens ourselves. We have all that is meant by liberty of conscience. The time and mode of worshiping God is prescribed in its word and dictated by our conscience, we are not only free to follow, but are protected in following."

"Forming a community of our own in the land of our forefathers, having the commerce, and soil, and resources of the country at our disposal; we know nothing of that debasing inferiority with which our very color stamped us in America; there is nothing here to create the feeling on our part—nothing to cherish the feeling of superiority in the minds of foreigners who visit us. It is this moral emancipation—this liberation of the mind from worse than iron fetters, that repays us ten thousand times over, for all that it has cost us, and makes us grateful to God and our American patrons for the happy change that has taken place in our situation. We are not so self-complacent as to rest satisfied with our improvements either as regards our minds or our circumstances.—We do not expect to remain stationary. Far from it. But we certainly feel ourselves for the first time, in a state to improve either to any purpose. The burden is gone from our shoulders; we now breathe, and more freely; and know not (in surveying your present state) for which to pity you most; the empty name of liberty which you endeavor to content yourselves with, in a country that is not yours; or the delusion which makes you hope for ampler privileges in that country hereafter. Tell us which is the white man who, with a prudent regard to his own character, can associate with one of you on terms of equality? Ask us which is the white man who would decline such associations with one of our number, whose intellectual and moral qualities are not an objection? To both these questions we unhesitatingly make the same answer, There is no such white man."

"People now arriving here comfortable houses to receive them; will enjoy the regular attendance of a physician in the slightest sickness that may await them, will be surrounded and attended by healthy and happy people, who have borne the effects of the climate, who will encourage and fortify them against despondency, which alone has carried off several in the first years of the colony."

"But you may say, that even health and freedom, as good as they are, are still dearly paid for when they cost you the common comforts of life, and expose your wives and children to famine, and all the evils of want and poverty. We do not dispute the soundness of this conclusion neither—but we utterly deny that it has any application to the people of Liberia. Away with all the false notions that are circulating about the barrenness of this country—they are the observa-

tions of such ignorant or designing men as would injure both it and you. A more fertile soil, and a more productive country, so far as it is cultivated, there is not, we believe, on the face of the earth. Its verdure which never fades; the productions of nature keep on in their growth through all the seasons of the year. Even the natives of the country almost without farming tools, without skill, and with very little labor, raise more grain and vegetables than they can consume, and often more than they can sell.

"Cattle, swine, fowls, ducks, goats and sheep, thrive without feeding, and require no other care than to keep them from straying. Cotton, coffee, indigo, and the sugar cane, are all the spontaneous growth of our forests, and may be cultivated at pleasure; to any extent, by such as are disposed. The same may be said of rice, Indian corn, Guinea corn, millet, and too many species of fruits and vegetables to be enumerated. Add to all this we have no dreary winter here, for one half of the year to consume the productions of the other half. Nature is constantly renewing herself, and constantly pouring her treasures, all the year round, into the laps of the industrious. We could say more on this subject, but we are afraid of exciting too highly the hopes of the imprudent. Such persons, we think, will do well to keep their rented cellars, and earn their 25 cents a day, at the wheelbarrow, in the commercial towns of America, and stay where they are. It is only the industrious and virtuous that we can point to independence, and plenty, and happiness, in this country. Such people are nearly sure to attain, in a very few years, to a style of comfortable living, which they may in vain hope for in the United States. And however short we come of this character of ourselves, it is only a due acknowledgment of the bounty of Divine Providence to say, that we generally enjoy the good things of this life to our entire satisfaction."

"Our trade and commerce is chiefly confined to the coast, to the interior parts of the continent, and to foreign vessels. It is already valuable and fast increasing. It is carried on in the productions of the country, consisting of rice, palm oil, ivory, tortoise shell, dye woods, gold, hides, wax, and a small amount of coffee; and it brings us in return, the products and manufactures of the four quarters of the world. Seldom, indeed, is our harbor clear of European and American shipping; and the bustle and thronging of our streets, show something already of the activity of the similar sea ports of the United States."

"Mechanics of nearly every trade are carrying on their various occupations; their wages are high, and a large number would be sure of constant and profitable employment. Not a child or youth in the colony, but is provided with an appropriate school. We have a numerous public library, and a court house, meeting house, school houses, and fortifications, sufficient, or nearly so, for the colony in its present state. Our houses are constructed of the same materials, and finished in the same style, as in the towns of America. We have abundance of good building stone, shells for lime, and clay, of an excellent quality for bricks. Timber is plentiful, of various kinds, and fit for all the different purposes of building and fencing."

"Truly we have a goodly heritage; and if there is any thing lacking in the character and condition of the people of this colony, it never can be charged to the account of the colony; it must be the fruit of our own mismanagement, or slothfulness, or vices."

In 1827, as may be seen by the foregoing address, this sable community had risen completely above the pressure of urgent necessities. Several fresh towns were already springing up in this flourishing settlement; and the capital, Monrovia, was rapidly improving in accommodations and magnitude. Besides many other public edifices, these too often despised negroes had built a public library, and stocked it with 1200 volumes, together with a reading room and museum—they had also erected 'two beautiful chapels, each sufficient to contain several hundred worshippers, on the confines of a lately gloomy forest consecrated to the demon worship of the natives; and whilst these chapels are held by Christians as new and joyful landmarks of the widening empire of the Son of God, they are regarded by the neighboring tribes as monument of the incipient overthrow of their superstitions."

The recaptured Africans sent back to Africa by the Government of the United States, have been placed in a very salutary situation; Dr. Randall expresses much pleasure in the improvements made by them; they had built themselves comfortable houses, enclosed their lots, and had luxuriant crops growing around them."

The most recent accounts from Liberia are exceedingly encouraging as to the health; commerce, and prosperity of the colony.—Fresh emigrants are constantly arriving, who are immediately supplied with employment, or if sick, removed to a spacious Infirmary. Many of these having been just liberated from galling bondage, must be expected to carry with them the vicious morals connected with slavery; yet the pity of the first settlers has continued to spread its blessed leaven; and the standard of morals consequently remains to be high.—The Sabbath is carefully regarded, every child enjoys the benefit of instruction, and notwithstanding the multiplied occupations of the settlers, they have not been satisfied without attempting something for the benefit of the native children, for whom two Sunday schools have been established.

A disposition in the United States of America to emancipate slaves for the purpose of enabling them to partake of the comforts of liberty in the land of their forefathers, is making progress with a rapidity far exceeding the means of the Colonization Society. Many planters are now only waiting to restore these injured beings to their natural rights, till the means of transporting them to Liberia can be found and though it does not average more than thirty dollars a head; the sacrifice incurred by the masters in giving freedom to their slaves is all that they can generally afford to do. Doubtless, benevolent individuals in England, who have the ability, will be glad to contribute something towards enabling these to secure for themselves a retreat from oppression and contempt in the well regulated establishment of Liberia; a colony described by an excellent individual, who sacrificed his health and life to the welfare of the settlement, as, "in deed and reality a christian community. The faith of the everlasting gospel has become the animating spring of action, the daily rule of life, and the source of ineffable hope and enjoyment to a large proportion of the Colonists. I have seen the proudest and profanest of foreigners after they had visited the coast trembling with amazement; almost literally they find, in the descriptive language of St. Paul, the secrets of their hearts made manifest; and so falling down on their faces, they will worship God, and report that God is in us of a truth."

1 Cor. xvi. 25.

FROM MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

SENATE CHAMBER,

WASHINGTON 16th May, 1834.

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

You may look out for me night upon as soon as you get this letter, for I guess you must begin to think I belong to the Post office committee or some other committee, in Congress that don't like to make no report, seeing that you have heard nothing from me ever since I wrote to you about the General's 2d Protest, and told you that are story about "Old Sils" and the rest on "era down East there, at old Miss Crane's Tavern, when they tried an experiment in wiping out the chalk marks again 'em. But, my good old friend, I have been idle since that time, but I have been no less about here every day pretty much after the old fashion all day; and then at night talk over all matters with Mr. Clay who has treated me so kind ever since I have been at his house that some folks begin to think that he is putting up with me instead of my putting up with him."

When the General came to hear where I was and what I was busy at, he has been in a pesky worryment, and almost every day I would get some kind of a coaxing hint, from some of his friends here in Congress, that he would like to have me back again with him. And Mr. Clay has told me over and over that I needn't make no bones on't but as soon as I thought I would be better off with the General, I could pack up and go back again, and be wouldn't think a bit hard on't."

But I am determined to let the General see that I haint got as good an opinion of the folks about him as he has and I would sooner hoe potatoes all day than submit agin to mix up with such a set of chaps as he has all the while about the Government; and the last time the General sent me a message, and asked me the reason I wouldn't quit the Senate and Mr. Clay and go back to the White House, I set down and wrote to him every word of that are story about old Deacon Whittles's two sons and the flock of sheep. You remember when the old Deacon died, about a year afore the Embargo, he left two sons, Ezra and Jehabod, and told 'em in his will they might have all his property equally atwixt 'em. Ezra was a pretty aly, cute critter and Jehabod wart quite so much so, but was good natured, and

Some folks thought he never would cut his eye teeth, tho' I always thought in the long run he had a pretty considerable share of mother wit, but took his own way in showing on't. Well, when they came to divide off the sheep, (for the Deacon had one of the biggest flocks of sheep in all them parts,) Ezra thought he'd try and get the best of the bargain and he got up early in the morning and put all the fine healthy and clean sheep in one pen; and all the scabby and snuff-nosed and tag locks in another pen, and then he put Old Billy along with 'em—Old Billy you know was a pet ram, and Ichabod loved him almost as much as he did any thing in this world, for he had taken care of him ever since he was a lamb. So Ezra thought that Ichabod would take that share, seeing that Old Billy was among 'em. Well, after breakfast they went out & says Ezra, here says he, Ichabod, the sheep are all divided off, and seein' it's you, and I don't want to take no advantage on you, you may be your choice of pens, Ichabod he got on the fence, and he looked at one flock, and then again he looked at another, and as soon as Old Billy seen 'im he began to ha-ha-ha right out after him as he always use to do when ever he see Ichabod, and Ichabod he looked agin, and to rights he took up the tail of his coat and wiped his eyes, (for he was an amazin' tender hearted critter,) and says he—my old friend Billy, is playin' hard for me to part with you, I tell you; I like you says he high upon as well as ever I did, but you are surrounded by such a raft of snuff-nosed, scabby set of tag tails, that I can't have nothin' more to do with you. And with that Ichabod told Ezra he'd take tother flock, and so Ezra got the worst of it after all his pains. He got Old Billy to be sure, but then he got an everlastin' set of scabby scamps along with him. And all the neighbors about say to this day, that upon the hill, tho' Ezra is a pretty sharp fellow, they some how think Ichabod got the best of that bargain.

I have heard tell, but I won't say sartin' it's true (for I won't say nothing is true now-a-days unless I see it,) that when the General got my letter containin' this story, he read it over two or three times, and couldn't somehow git the bottom on't. He said he was sartin' there was somethin' 'nt important to the "Government," for he never knew the Major to take the trouble to write about a story without there bein' somethin' 'nt of that nature, and so he stated round and ordered Amos, and Levi, and Ruben, and Barry, and Blair, and pretty nigh the rest of the Cabinet to get together and to lend him a hand in understandin' this matter. As soon as they got into the Cabinet room and found out what the General was after and all of 'em had read my letter over, they began to whisper round among themselves, and to rights one on 'em told the General there was one story almost as important as the Major's sheep story, and that the General better take that up at once, and that was that Biddle had refused to let the Committee, sent by Congress to examine into the Bank, take over to their lodgings out of the Bank and to examine them there. And that he wouldn't let the Committee have his private letters, that he had written and received, nor his wife's nor his children's private letters. Nor would he tell the Committee how much it cost him every day to go to market, nor whether he roasted his potatoes or boiled 'em.

And when the Committee asked him if he wore a wig or his own natural hair, he told 'em it wasn't none of their business; that if they wanted to examine the Bank, and all the money, and books and papers 'nt, there it was for 'em, and a good room in the Bank for 'em to do all their work in they wanted, and that he or some other officer of the Bank would all the while be present to explain every thing, and keep an eye on every thing and he wouldn't let a single book or paper go out of the Bank so long as he was President on't; that once when Congress sent a Committee there afore, Reuben Whitney swore pint blank to some things that took place on a certain day, 'twixt him and the Squire at the Bank, he was sure on't or he marked it right down on paper; and if it hadn't been for a little piece of paper that the Squire found by accident, he never could have shown that on that very day he was at Washington and not in the Bank, and so, as it's important to keep all the papers of the Bank in order, he won't let nobody handle 'em without keepin' some one at hand to have an eye out, and put 'em all strait agin, and so forth. The General got hoppin' mad at hearin' this, and especially when they told him it was impossible to find any mistake or error in the Bank unless the Committee had the siffin and mix in all the papers and letters and those of his wife and children; and also knew what it cost the Squire to go to market every day, and whether he roasted his potatoes or not; and more especially, nothing could be done unless they knew whether the Squire wore a wig or his own natural hair.

Well says the General, I'm glad of this, and it's just what I expected; now says he, I'll order the Committee back to Washington, and all on you must turn to and lend the Committee a hand in writin' a report to Congress that will swell Biddle and the Bank all to splinters; it will help keep folks from lookin'

into other matters, won't it Barry? says the General. The Major give the general a look as knowin' as old Sile did at old Miss Crane's Tavern. Now says the General, let us take up Major Downing's Letter agin, and just then another one of the Cabinet he spoke up, and says he, General, you hain't heard yet about the Frenchmen refusin' to pay up Rives' Treaty? hadn't we best take up that business?—and so he told the General all the news just receiv'd from France, about that matter. The General some how didn't seem to think much about that—he said he always had a kinder notion that Rives had quit France a little too soon, and that he had boasted too much about it, and that there was a play deal of difference atwixt making a bargain and clinchin' on't, however, says the General, if we don't git the money, we have got the Treaty, and that's more than Mr. Adams got of the Frenchmen, and we have had our full share of glory out on't any way, I reckon. I wish though, says the General, instead of Mr. Livingston, I had sent Major Downing right out there in the two 'Polies, along with Captain Jumper," and says he, talkin' about Major Downing, let's take up that Letter of his agin, and the General began to hunt for it among a hull pile of papers on the table, and not findin' it, he got 'em all huntin' for it, and he began feelin' for it as he did for his spectacles a spell ago, and was just gittin' into the same trouble, and was tellin' what difficulty he met with in keepin' things in order ever since I left him, when another member of the Cabinet seen the General wouldn't give up or forget that sheep story, asked him what he thought of that new plan of making Whiskey, that it was one of the most important things that ever was for seen now that Masonry and Anti-Masonry was pritty much all one, and goin' to vote the entire Whig Ticket, all over the country and all the foreigners too; and if somethin' wasn't done to git up another party they were all gone—and seein' that the Temperance Society was now the biggest and strongest in the country, it was all important to git that on the General's side. But that's impossible, says the General, for some of our strongest leaders would just as soon go barefoot as to give up Whiskey." What says the General, would become of 'em and he was just goin' to give a good list of whiskey folks, when the other one went on tellin' how it could be done, that a new invention was discovered to make Whiskey that any man could drink, and git drunk too, without showin' on't no more than if he drank water all the while, and the hull trick out was in alterin' the worm, and instead of havin' that crooked, to make it straight, for the crook of the worm was the hull cause of folks feelin' in round when they drank Whiskey. So now by this discovery any man could be a good temperance man and drink as much Whiskey as he pleased, and no one would be the wiser out. The General was so taken with this notion, he stop'd lookin' any further for my letter; he told the Cabinet right off to go to work and git up a proclamation in favor of temperance; and to have all the crooked worms altered to straight ones. Why says he, there is no tellin' to what a pitch my Government will go yet, when any man may drink what he pleases, and no mortal can tell the difference; and whist Mr. Jefferson could say "we are all Federalists and we are all Democrats." I'll say in my next message "we are all drunk and we are all sober."

I begun this Letter, by tellin' you I'd be in New York nigh upon as soon as this would, and I hain't told you yet why I am goin' there—Well you see the Senate has been waitin' for a long spell to get a report from Mr. Taney, of the exact condition of the Pet Banks, where the General keeps the money now—and as "The Government" don't chose to tell much about it, I have offered to go & look into the work myself—I ask'd some of the Senators if they wanted to give me any directions about it, and how I was to act, but they say I know as much about it as any on 'em; but seein' that tother House had just sent a committee to examine Squire Biddle's Bank I best follow the same track they took and give the pet Banks a siffin arter the same fashion; and so I am off for New York in a day or two, as soon as I can get my boots footed, and some shirts mended. I want you to tell Zekel Bigelow I calculate on him to act as my Secretary—and he can be gittin' things in order, for a rare genevieve and close examination—I think it will be best to begin in New York, for I shall have the aid of Zekel and if I give them Banks a siffin and I find ev'ry thing there free from all party business and corruption, and no monst'ers among 'em, my notion is, there won't be no occasion to look no further—as I want to be as nigh Wall street, as possible; tell Zekel to try and get a room for me in Howard's Exchange Hotel, Broad street, and one big enuf for spreadin' books and papers about.

You needn't say much about my plans, as I should like to hop in upon the pet Banks as I did upon Squire Biddle's Bank last summer, without lettin' 'em know of my comin' Yours, &c.

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

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following brief sketch of the individuals who at present compose the Senate of the United States is by the Washington correspondent of the Portland Advertiser, and we think will not prove unacceptable to our readers:—

Leigh (pronounced Lee) is a lawyer of

great eminence in Virginia, reputed to be one of the strong men of the Old Dominion, never before in the National councils, but known as the writer of the celebrated essay under the signature of "Algernon Sidney." Leigh has often been spoken of in Virginia as a candidate for the Presidency. His every body knows, and has been heard of these twenty-five years past. He sits in the Senate with one finger on his nose, listening to the speaker, or goes about crackin' jokes, or begin pinches of snuff from his neighbors, Southard and Prentiss. Ewing is a lawyer in Ohio of high reputation as an acute reasoner—a self made man who has risen from obscurity solely by his own exertions. Smith is a lawyer from Connecticut, a gentleman of the old school, with a powdered head, breeches and white topped boots, the only link to the grave and revered Senators' now have an antiquity. Tomlinson is a lawyer from Connecticut—Wilkins is from Pittsburg, and was formerly the United States (District) Judge in Western Pennsylvania. Wright is from New York, formerly the Comptroller of the Treasury of that State, and now probably more in the confidence of the administration than any other man in Congress. Hill was formerly editor of the New Hampshire Patriot. Swift is a lawyer in Vermont. Black was taken from the bench in Mississippi, and sent to the Senate. McKean was Secretary of State in Pennsylvania, an able publicist, more lucrative and important than the like office in any other State. Talmadge is a lawyer in New York. Morris is a lawyer in Ohio. Mangum is a lawyer in North Carolina. Grundy is a lawyer in Nashville, Tennessee, and has been in Congress many years. The firm of John Holmes, Felix Grundy and the D— is well known—Tyler is a lawyer in Virginia, formerly Governor of that State.

Kane is a lawyer in Illinois. Benton is a lawyer in St. Louis, Missouri. Shepley is a lawyer in Maine. Linn is a physician in Missouri. Porter is an Irishman by birth—came to this country—opened a law office in Attakapa county, Louisiana, and was taken from that Bar to the Supreme Bench in Louisiana, and sent thence to the Senate. [Southard is a lawyer of eminence in New York, and is well known as Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Adams. Webster is a lawyer and a Senator divides his time in Washington between the Supreme Court and the Senate Chamber, and works hard in both. Ask him, and he will say, intellectual eminence is not to be won in this country, without hard labor. Prentiss is a lawyer, formerly a Judge in Vermont. Frelighuysen is an eminent lawyer in N. J. say, well known for his efforts in behalf of Temperance and African Colonization. Nathan is a distinguished physician in Wilmington, Delaware. Knight was a farmer in Rhode Island. Chambers is a lawyer of reputation on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Robinson is a lawyer in Illinois. Davis is a planter in Alabama, formerly Governor of that State. Brown was a lawyer, but is now a planter in North Carolina. Forsyth is or was a lawyer in Augusta, Geo., but practices little or none now. Wagnaman is from Louisiana, a lawyer, I believe originally lived in New Orleans—and owns a plantation. He was formerly from Maryland. King of Alabama is not an old man, nor the oldest member in the Senate—but yet the oldest member of the Senate. He was Secretary of Legation to the Court of St. James under Mr. Pinckney. He was a lawyer and lives somewhere in N. Y. He has never practised. He is now a planter in South Carolina—a man near, or from among the mountains. Preston is from Columbia, S. Carolina—a lawyer; a most accomplished speaker, the Chief of the Senate. Sprague is well known as a lawyer in Maine. Bell was formerly Governor of New Hampshire. He was a lawyer. Clayton is the most eminent lawyer in Delaware. Hendricks was formerly Governor of Indiana, a printer, but originally, but afterwards a lawyer. Tippecanoe was formerly an Indian Agent in Indiana. Robbins was a lawyer in Rhode Island. Pinckney was a lawyer in Mississippi, formerly Governor of the State. Silsbee is a merchant in Salem. King of Georgia was Judge and lawyer in that State. White is from Knoxville, Tennessee, and was a Judge in that State.

Bibb was a Judge and a lawyer in Kentucky. Kent was Governor of Maryland. He is a physician by profession and a planter by practice. Thus you will see what were the starting points of eminence with all these Senators, and through what grades of honor they have come. It is a body of intellect, eloquence, and political resources, probably unsurpassed by any political assembly in the world. There are men in it, who would have filled the world with their names, and would have glittered like stars on the historian's page, if they had lived in the illustrious days of Greece and Rome. History would then have embalmed their acts and Poetry would have embellished their fame. Looking through the mist of antiquity, they would have bloomed forth upon us as the Demosthenes and Ciceros of their age, and through what grades of honor they have come. It is a body of intellect, eloquence, and political resources, probably unsurpassed by any political assembly in the world. There are men in it, who would have filled the world with their names, and would have glittered like stars on the historian's page, if they had lived in the illustrious days of Greece and Rome. History would then have embalmed their acts and Poetry would have embellished their fame. Looking through the mist of antiquity, they would have bloomed forth upon us as the Demosthenes and Ciceros of their age, and through what grades of honor they have come.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Second Annual exhibition of the Maryland Horticultural Society was held on the 14th and 15th of May in the spacious Saloon of the Athenaeum and was attended with the most pleasing results both to the Society and the numerous visitors so much as, indeed, that the Society have abundant cause to congratulate the citizens of Baltimore on the good effects of this infant association, already visible.

The collection of Culinary Vegetables was not very great, but there were several articles of unsurpassed excellence. The Cauliflowers presented by Thomas Dixon, gardener to Mrs. Donnell, of Willowbrook, were superior to any heretofore produced here, and equal to the best raised in Europe. The early York Cabbages presented by Thos. Doran, were equalled by any heretofore produced at this season of the year. These two items indicate a spirit of industry, attention and skill, in their cultivation, highly creditable to them, and the Society deems the expression of its sense of their merits in this mode due to them, in addition to the Society's Medals. Nor should we omit to notice the Cauliflowers presented by Edward Green and Thos. Dorsey, and the early York Cabbages by the same both of which were of excellent quality.

The following articles also were excellent viz: superior Asparagus and Lettuce, by Peter Nantz; Radishes, by Thos. Doran; Carrots, Cabbage and Lettuce, by Thomas Dorsey;

Cabbage and Lettuce, by Edward Keene; Cucumbers, Potatoes and Helianthus tuberosus (Jerusalem Artichoke) by Lawrence Herring, gardener to Wm. H. Freeman, Esq. Radishes, Cabbage and Lettuce, by Caleb Whittemore; Cucumbers and Beans, by Mr. Wilhelm, gardener of John Ridgely, Esq. of Hampton; a fine bunch of Rhubarb, (Rheum undulatum) by Gideon B. Smith, and Green Peas, by Robert Blanchard, gardener to Col. Benjamin C. Howard.

PREMIUMS

Awarded for the Products of the Kitchen Garden.

For the best Cauliflowers, a silver medal valued at \$5, to Thomas Dixon, gardener to Mrs. Donnell, of Willowbrook.

For the best Asparagus, forced, a silver medal, valued at \$5, to Wm. Blanchard, gardener to Col. B. C. Howard.

For the best Asparagus, from the open ground, a silver medal valued at \$2, to Peter Stewart.

For the best Rhubarb, for tart, a silver medal valued at \$5, to Gideon B. Smith.

For the best Carrots, a silver medal valued at \$2, to Thos. Dorsey.

For the best Lettuce, forced, a silver medal valued at \$3, to George Duncan.

For the best Lettuce, open ground, a silver medal valued at \$2, to Edward Keene.

For the best Onions, from seed same year, a silver medal valued at \$3, to Samuel East.

For the best Tomatoes, a silver medal valued at \$3, to Charles Scheigle.

For the best Beets, a silver medal valued at \$3, to Thos. Dorsey.

For the best Early York Cabbage, a silver medal valued at \$2, to Thos. Doran.

For the best bush of Irish Potatoes, with mode of cultivation, the Amateur premium, a silver cup, valued at \$10, offered by Thos. Edmondson, to Caleb Whittemore.

For the best Cucumbers and Snap Beans, a floating premium medal of \$5, to Mr. Wilhelm, gardener of John Ridgely, Esq. of Hampton.

For the best new Potatoes, a floating premium medal \$5, to Peter Nantz.

For Cucumbers and Early Potatoes, a floating premium medal, \$5, to Lawrence Herring, gardener to Wm. H. Freeman, Esq. of Hampton.

We notice with satisfaction, some very fine Rhubarb plants, (Rheum rapanzicum), and garden Lettuce, sent by Capt. Wm. P. Matthews, of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

FRUIT.

The season of our exhibition was that of flowers, rather than fruit, and therefore we had but few objects of interest in this department, except from the green houses.

The severe frost in the latter part of April had materially retarded the strawberries; notwithstanding which, however, we had some very fine specimens from Robert Dore, J. B. Smith, and J. Coates. It was too early for gooseberries, but there were some fine specimens presented by Samuel East, consisting of about 25 select varieties, and by Richard Valentine, gardener to Robert Oliver, Esq.—The latter were very large, and both those of Mr. East and Mr. Valentine, afforded indications of great excellence when they shall arrive at maturity. Fair specimens of the Catawba, Isabella, Bland, and Constantia Grapes, were exhibited by Robert Sinclair, senr.

Of green-house fruit, the specimens were very superior, particularly the Lemon, Oranges, and limes, of Mrs. Edmondson, Mrs. Emory, Miss Eliza Schreder, Mr. Mann, and Mr. Ackerman, of each of whom the thanks of the Society are due for their exhibition.

For the best Strawberries, a silver medal, \$5, to Robert Dore.

For the best Raspberries, a silver medal, \$3, to Richard Valentine, gardener to Robert Oliver, Esq.

For the best Grapes, (native) a silver medal, \$5, to Robert N. Blair, senr.

For the best Gooseberries, a silver medal, \$4, to Richard Valentine, gardener to Robert Oliver, Esq.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

In the ornamental department, we were relieved from the restrictions of the season and those of vegetables and fruits, and all climates and all seasons became tributary to our festival of flowers. The collection of rare and valuable exotics was very extensive, as also was that of indigenous plants. The following are some of the most prominent articles:

From the collection of Mrs. Edmondson, a Rhododendron ponticum—a splendid specimen, in full bloom, the largest we have seen; a splendid Viburnum chinensis; Abo arborea, 8 feet high; Ardisia crenata several fine specimens of Polargonium, and various others.

From the collection of Mrs. Emory, a very large Streptocarpus, a splendid collection of Polargoniums, and fine specimens of Pittosporum tobira, carnation roses, Banksia grandis, and other species, Melosiphia infundibulata, Aster argophyllus, Daphne genkwa, Sec. From the collection of St. Mary's College, fine specimens of the Musa Sapientum, and the Musa rosacea (Banana and Plantain tree) the latter in flower, Ficus nitida, Draecena fragrans, Encycliptus ovata, Polygala Speciosa, Bromelia Caracae, or Caracae pine apple, Protea Striobline, several specimens of acaia, Metrosideros in flower, Banisteria fulgens, &c.

From the collection of Edward Kurtz, a splendid specimen of the Azalea indica, near six feet high and profusely covered with bloom. For this plant the Society's medal for the finest and rarest Exotic, was awarded to Mr. Kurtz, besides which he exhibited fine specimens of correa pulchella and viridiflora, Lithum longiflorum, Thea bohea, and viridis, (bohea and green tea plant) Olea fragrans, seven splendid specimens of Polargonium, an Azalea cuprea and pontica pallida, Verbenia melindris, magnolia fuscata and pumila, Ardisia crenata, Fuschia arborea, &c.

From the collection of George Ackerman, a splendid specimen of Cactus Speciosissimus, near five feet high, with two full blown flowers, and a large number of buds, and fine specimen of cactus Speciosus. These plants were in a fine state of perfection.

From the collection of Zebulon Waters, variegated, curled leaved and China orange trees; 25 specimens of polargoniums, 5 of aloes, 2 of canna indica, 2 of Phlox; Anemone thalictroides, double, Cactus Speciosus and quadrangularis, Mimulus moschata, Rhododendron ponicum, Hibbertia volubilis, Amyrilis rutila and fulgida, Malix lili, folia Heliotropium peruvianum, Eugenia jamaica and myrtifolia, magnolia grandiflora and purpurea, &c.

From the collection of Mr. E. P. Thomas a fine cactus Janquinaria, Cupressus Somniferous, or Cedar of Goash, a most beautiful evergreen, which excited universal admiration, Cereus revolutus, Eugenia myrtifolia, Ruellia Speciosa, Magnolia purpurea, and fuscata, Po. largum, many varieties, Banksia cricoides, Myrtle leaved

Orange, full of fruit a very fine specimen, Ardisia crenata, &c.

From the collection of Mr. Wm. G. Thomas, a fine Metrosideros marginata, Rhododendron ponticum, Myrtle leaved Orange, in full fruit, Jasminum, revolutum, &c.

From the collection of Joseph King, Jr., a fine specimen of Jasminum revolutum Punicagranatum, Plumago, cypensis. Sec.

From the collection of Mr. Geo. H. Keel, a very fine Rhododendron ponticum, Pittosporum tobira, &c.

From the collection of Mr. B. I. Cohen, a splendid specimen of Ficus elastica, 25 feet high and well branched; Yucca aloefolia, ten feet high; Eriothra cristata galli, Aloe corina, Dianella caerulea, Agapanthus umbellatus Punicagranata Justicia albatro, Allueta altissima, &c.

From the collection of Mr. Henry Schreder a very fine Yucca aloefolia; Cereus revolutum; Vine major, a fine fig tree in full fruit, lemon tree, orange trees, &c.

From the collection of Mr. Robert Oliver, a splendid cactus tuna, 12 ft. in circumference, finely fruited, a fine air plant, Oncidium biflorum, &c.

From the collection of Mr. Samuel Feast, a large number of rare and valuable plants, among which were fine specimens of Laureus cinnaomum, (cinamon tree) and camphora, (camphor tree), Amari, (its Joints), Metrosideros longiora, Calceolaria salicifolia, Metrosideros, marginata and salicifolia, Cactus speciosus, cypensis, and Braziliensis, Escobaria californica, Erica pubescens minor and verticillata, Brunia capitata, Bletia, Veruenda, Leptopernum multiflorum and Baratanum, Geum chilense, acaia armata, agrostifolia, &c. and several varieties of Kias, Streptocarpus, Calceolaria, a large number of Polargonium of the most beautiful and rare varieties, Musa rosacea, (Banana tree), Saracenia flava and variolus, Acaia heterophylla, Melaleuca pubescens, Calceolaria guadalupe, Eucalyptus, Draecena fragrans, sempervirens, cactus Texanensis, &c.

From the collection of Mr. J. East, the number of specimens was also very large and rich among them were Justicia perfoliata, Hesperia alba pleno, Buddia globosa; Banksia cunninghamia, & verticillata, cassia, 2 varieties; Metrosideros grandiflora, stylifera, &c. cactus speciosus, and many others Aloe variegata and arizonescens, Saccharum officinale, (sugar cane), Magnolia fuscata, Rhododendron ponticum, Streptocarpus planifolia, Bletia verticillata, Andropogon paniculata, many varieties of Erica, upwards of seventy varieties of Polargonium, (Geraniums), Mingo tree, (Man gilia indica), several varieties of roses, Clematis florida pleno and purpurea, Renesmaia, (Melia), 3 varieties, Pittosporum tobira, Musa rosacea, (Banana tree), Lithum martianum and longiflorum, Musa rosea, Potex omentata, Justicia speciosa and cecilia, Calceolaria guadalupe, &c.

From the collection of Mr. James Wilkes a fine champagne rose, Polargonium, Rhododendron ponticum, Viburnum nitidum, Ficus elastica, Westringia rosmarinifolia, &c.

From the collection of Mr. J. B. Bastian, a splendid specimen of Cactus Speciosissimus in bloom, Cactus Cylindrica, and hexagonalis, Eugenia uniflora and Jambois, Plumago cypensis and rosea, and a fine collection of other plants.

From the collection of Mr. Thomas Dorsey, some fine specimens of Aster argophyllus, griseomeria longiflora, Clematis florida, Thunbergia (holer tea plant), Calceolaria integrifolia, Jacobaea elegans, gaphurium, rose olamoni, Ficus elastica, Jasminum revolutum, Lycopodium, Nandina domestica, Bouvardia triphylla, Ixia gladiolus undulatus, Allueta altissima, Trades, cania crassifolia, Polargonium, Auebia, japona, Mesembrianthemum trinellum, Aloes, four varieties, Fuschia macrantha, &c.

Premiums awarded in the Ornamental Department.

For the best conducted Green house, a silver medal valued at \$20, to Mr. Samuel Feast.

For the best collection of Camellias, a silver cup valued at \$10, to Mr. John East.

For the best collection of Polargonium, a silver medal \$5, to Mrs. Thomas Emory.

For the best collection of Chloranthus, a silver medal \$5, to Mrs. Geo. H. Keel.

For the best collection of Equilua Polyanthus, a silver medal \$2, to Mr. John East.

For the finest and rarest Exotic, a silver medal \$5, to Mr. Edward Kurtz.

For a choice and rare collection of green house plants in fine condition, the Society's optional premium, a silver medal \$5, to J. B. Bastian.

On Thursday, 15th, at 12 o'clock, an elegant address was delivered by J. B. Bastian, Esq. on the nature and objects of the Society, which was listened to with much pleasure by a very numerous audience of ladies and gentlemen. It is expected that the address, will be published. At the conclusion of the address, the award of premiums was read; and in the evening the ceremony of distributing them among the successful competitors was performed, in which John P. Kennedy, Esq. officiated by invitation, to witnesses which, a very numerous company of ladies and gentlemen attended. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Latrobe and Mr. Kennedy for the very handsome manner in which they fulfilled the objects of their respective appointments.

The thanks of the Society are due to the many ladies whose contributions to the exhibition tended so much to enhance its value. In particular they may be permitted to refer to Mrs. Edmondson, Mrs. B. I. Cohen, Mrs. Emory, Mrs. Power, Mrs. Muschett, Mrs. Forester, Miss Eliza Schreder, and Miss Moody. The valuable contribution of Specimens and Seeds, collected by Amanda I. Cohen, Esq. in Asia, Syria and Egypt, and presented to the society, attracted much and deserved attention. Among them was a Lupin, the seed of which was sent by Mr. Cohen from Egypt, already in bloom at the exhibition. The *Dhura*, a species of the cereal grain of Egypt, and the Nabian cotton excited considerable interest.

A beautiful specimen of fine cloth, made from the fibres of the leaves of the pine apple, from Mannilla, resembling the finest linen, cambric, was presented by Miss Eliza Schreder.

In conclusion, the Society's thanks are due to the committee of arrangements, particularly to Dr. Thos. Edmondson (the chairman, and Messrs. Sahil, and John Feast, for the excellent and tasteful arrangement of the exhibition, and for the prompt and efficient manner in which they performed the arduous duties imposed on them.

U. S. Bank.—The Report of the Minority of the Bank Investigation Committee occupies ten columns of yesterday's National Intelligencer.

BALTIMORE GAZETTE

BALTIMORE, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, May 31.

Adjournment of Congress.—We expressed opinions a short time ago on this matter, since which time we have seen the subject agitated in Congress and remarked on in some of the public prints. We regret to find any variety of opinion on this point among the Whigs of our Country.—That the followers of General Jackson and Van Buren should desire Congress to rise is not strange—because almost every day, they, their proceedings, the administration, its advisers, and measures are exposed and held up to the nations view in merited disparaging and contemptuous lights.—They wish to get rid of Congress, particularly the Senate Branch of it, because it opposes and obstructs their destructive plans and holds them up to the People in odious reprobation.—The Senate thwarts their iniquitous course, baffles all their schemes, and checks their wilful and wanton attempts to undermine the pillars of the Federal Constitution and to rob the people of their just rights and dear bought Liberties.—Such are the reasons, obviously enough, why Jackson men wish Congress to adjourn.

But seeing and knowing this as every intelligent man, one would think, must, we are at a loss to know why any zealous Whig, in or out of Congress, should think an adjournment proper. To us, at this time, and until an adjustment of the whole money concerns of the Country is made, and the President made to abandon or retract his assumptions of arrogant and unconstitutional power, the continuance of Congress in session appears to be our great if not our only protection.—Let them disperse and abandon the whole ground to the intrigues and corruptions and daring ambition of the administration, and a system of ruin will be prepared that will bring this people to slavery or to slaughter. The administration and its corrupt advisers want to get rid of Congress—it is in their way—they do not carry on their nefarious schemes with success under the immediate inspection of Congress—with all their plans of secrecy, and corrupt agencies, and espionage they can't succeed half so well when Congress is in Session, where they are so closely placed under the vigilant eye and patriot spirit of the Senate.

We should think Congress must not adjourn—they can't adjourn with safety to the country. If the Constitutional Whigs find that they cannot prevail to carry those measures which are essentially necessary to the country's welfare, they must know that the state of things will inevitably grow worse and worse, and as all will then be rightfully thrown upon the People of the U. States to interpose their agency and influence and commands, Congress ought to be kept in Session that their Constituents may act upon and control them, and even force them out of the harness of Administration and make them do their duty to their Constituents and Country.

To adjourn is wrong—obviously wrong—even the Tories know and feel it, and fear the sole responsibility of the measure—they desire to divide that responsibility with the Whigs—as Whigs we should bear no part of it—as whigs we should resist it to the last moment.

Secure the People's money, the National Treasury, in its true constitutional custody—restore the nations credit and currency—act upon the Executive Branch of the Government with all the force of Law and Constitution until it abandons its pretensions to unconstitutional, to daring Monarchical powers—that accomplished, adjourn, and return to the generous embraces of a grateful & applauding people.—But until that is accomplished, keep the obdurate adherents to monarchical and unconstitutional measures pent up, that the people may drive them from their subserviency to a lawless Pretender, or hold them together exposed to public odium as wrong doers, who prefer the badge and promise of a Master to the rewards of a chivalrous and approving nation.

In the proposals for new modelling this Gazette, the plan of filling a portion of its columns with Agricultural matter is thought to be calculated to make it acceptable, because it will thereby be rendered more useful. Except at a time like the present, when the nation, its

business, and from their four with anxiety and always a portion in general, and the people the charms and gratify this chaste noble passion of nature is selected associated with whilst we add of the reader's that will be of all.

The system ted to our soil, ter of first im Intelligent prac per the medium and views upon farming life, to flit each; and a plans and open country.

There are m in our country of all farmers—so be had from to crops, culti suggested patri to bring these generally, by p treats as are mo circumstances columns will be be invited and will contain from various ved at a conven farmers upon t as we expect, our patrons w dozen times ove to the new cou.

The exclusi country, of the they are with science, as we not be afford are now plac the hands of o it is to remedy fal of this mat taken among sign.

We shall soon as an in plan finds fav the undertak until a suffici bers shall com a paper is des the citizens in land at their

The Con piscopal Ch at St. Paul' mencing on Brown atten considerable men.

At the t were two d four Deacon the Presch Extract o

"Dear Sir— you, that the Mr. Steele, lo in this couny heard from (I will give him between 50 and in Dorset 45

The mail nelectu, o large remit exclusively change. Commerce pear to ha in bank no

The Ex will meet June.

A singular attached to well as to him to enjoy quarrelled with him; he sent that, in divided betw Veli, and in grand child between Sir erick Adam killed all a and Sir Tho Sir Fredric have passed veyed to M deposited in singular acc the chest fro into a ba broke, and it divers, after covering and

business, and its general prosperity are heaved
with anxiety and alarm for the future, there is
always a portion of the year when political to-
pics in general lose a little of their high relish,
and the people love to refresh themselves with
the charms and interests of rural life. It is to
gratify this chaste taste, to elicit and indulge a
noble passion for a noble pursuit, that Agricul-
ture is selected as a subject to be permanently
associated with politics in our columns, and
whilst we administer to the taste and passion
of the reader, the design is to furnish much
that will be eminently useful to the interests
of all.

The system of agriculture particularly adapted
to our soil, climate, and condition is a mat-
ter of first importance, and it is hoped that the
intelligent practical farmers will make our pa-
per the medium of conveying their experience
and views upon all, or any, of the concerns of
farming life, to the world, that each may ben-
efit each, and all may have a full view of the
plans and operations in different parts of the
country.

There are many excellent agricultural works
in our country that richly merit the attention
of all farmers—much valuable matter may al-
so be had from foreign publications in relation
to crops, cultivation, and farm stock. If the
suggested patronage is afforded, it is intended
to bring these works to the view of the people
generally, by presenting them with such ex-
tracts as are more immediately adapted to their
circumstances and condition, and whilst our
columns will be open to all farmers (who will
be invited and solicited to make use of them)
and will contain interesting and useful extracts
from various valuable works, all will be afford-
ed at a convenient price suited to the means of
farmers upon the smallest scale, and we hope,
as we expect, that the advantages afforded to
our patrons will annually remunerate them, a
dozen times over, for the expense of subscrip-
tion to the new country paper.

The exclusively Agricultural papers of our
country, of the size that they are, and filled as
they are with interesting matter to the man of
science, as well as to the practical farmer, can-
not be afforded for a less subscription than they
are now placed at, and therefore cannot fall into
the hands of our country farmers generally—
it is to remedy this evil, to bring the most use-
ful of this matter before all our farmers, accom-
panied with systems and views adopted and
taken among ourselves, that is our great de-
sign.

We shall hold ourselves in readiness, as
soon as an indication may be made that the
plan finds favour with the public, to commence
the undertaking, which will only be deferred
until a sufficient number of additional subscrib-
ers shall come in to justify the work. If such
a paper is desirable, it may be commanded by
the citizens in the different counties in Mary-
land at their own will.

The Convention of the Protestant Epis-
copal Church, held its last Meeting at
St. Paul's Church in this Town, com-
mencing on Wednesday last. Bishop
Stowe attended the Convention with a
considerable number of Clergy and Lay-
men.

At the time of this Convention there
were two ordinations of Deacons and
four Deacons were raised to the office of
the Priesthood.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated
Cambridge May 30, 1834.

"Dear Sir—I have merely time to inform
you, that the Whig candidate for Congress,
Mr. Steele, leads the Tory candidate, Stewart,
in this county, 395 votes—two districts to be
heard from (H. Island and the Neck), which
will give him at least, an increased majority of
between 50 and 70 votes—say Whig majority
in Dorset 450."

The mail which was robbed in Con-
necticut, on Saturday last, contained
large remittances, but they were almost
exclusively in checks and bills of ex-
change. The New York Journal of
Commerce states that the robbers ap-
pear to have gotten but ninety dollars
in bank notes.

The Executive Council of Maryland
will meet at Annapolis on the 5th of
June.

A singular fatality, says a French paper, is
attached to the riches of the Ali Pacha, as
well as to the persons who were destined by
him to enjoy them. At the period when he
quarrelled with the Porte, and was expecting
an attack, the issue of which might be fatal to
him; he sent all his treasures to Corfu, directing
that, in case of his death, they should be
divided between his two sons, Moutar and
Veli, and in case of their death, among his
grand children, and finally, on failure of them,
between Sir Thomas Maitland and Sir Fred-
erick Adam. Moutar and Veli have both been
killed, all the grand children have perished,
and Sir Thomas Maitland is no more, leaving
Sir Frederick Adam sole survivor. Years
have passed since these treasures were con-
veyed to Malta, and there they still remain,
deposited in the Government Palace. By a
singular accident, while they were lowering
the chest from the ship that brought it to Mal-
ta into a barge moored alongside, the ropes
broke, and it fell into the sea, but the Maltese
divers, after great difficulties, succeeded in re-
covering and bringing it to land.

Virginia Election.—The Richmond Com-
piter, some days since, published the result of
the late election in Virginia, from which it ap-
peared that the Whig majority in the House
of Delegates elect was twenty-eight. More
certain accounts of individual sentiment, since
received by that paper, enables it now to state
that there will be a clear Whig majority in
the House, of thirty-eight votes. In addi-
tion to this, there is little doubt but all those
now deemed "doubtful," will when the House
meets, be found on the side opposed to despo-
tism. The same paper contains a list of the
Virginia Senators elect, by which it appears
that the Whigs have also a majority in that
body. In the Ancient Dominion, the revolution
from Jacksonism has been complete.

Extract of a letter from B. Bates, Esq.,
assistant Post Master at New York, dated
May 25, to the Post Master of Philadel-
phia.

"The Eastern Mail was robbed yester-
day, between 3 and 4 o'clock, A. M., a
mile to the East of Norwich, Connecticut. The Boston letters for this city
were rifled of their contents. The port-
manteau was cut off from the stage, car-
ried into a field on the side of the road
where it was found about noon, yester-
day, and brought to this office last night.
I am happy to say that the Philadelphia
Bag was neither taken out of the port-
manteau nor the seal disturbed. I am
led, therefore, to hope your office has
lost nothing by the robbery. No estimate
can be formed of the amount stolen, but it
must have been very large. No bank notes
were found among the wreck, but bills of ex-
change, checks, notes of hand, &c., were found
lying with the rifled letters."

The Jackson Mississippi, of the 25th Ap-
ril, says:—The Confession of Alonzo Phelps,
the Rob Roy of the Mississippi, is in press,
and will in a week or two issue from our
office. It will make a book of about 60 pages,
and to those who have heard of his lawless
and murderous deeds, for the last nine years
in this State and Louisiana, and on the Mis-
sissippi river, it will be found full of interest.
It was written by himself, and is evincive of
great strength of mind. He recounts about
fifty robberies and near a dozen murders.

For the Eastern Gazette.

Mr. Graham—
Can it be possible that nothing has
been said of the Fair? I fondly hoped that
your paper of Saturday last, would have
contained one or more speculations from
amidst the crowd of your correspondents.
At least thought I friend Absalom—the
despairing Doolittle, will not suffer his
genius to slumber on so important an
occasion. And per little Billy—the
puker Bearless, was silent too—I am
amazed! and only to think how ungal-
lant Mr. Peter Noster has shown him-
self! To be talking of that "sleep of
death," and therein engaging himself in
deadly battle to the imminent danger of
a total flight of his wit as well as cour-
age—"his monstrous injustice." O cruel
sire, ne'er attempt to "adorn." The
silent house of sleep "with dogs at lies."
Those "two gates" were so perfectly
"polished" by your Poet, that no doubt
your "senses were closed in a sound
sleep." My dear Mr. Peter Noster, per-
mit me to entreat of you, not to "slap-
bang with your fist" any more, unless you
"rough & tumble" it upon your own dear
self—let some of those "pelts" be placed
"among your papers," as doubtless you
have some to spare, and if another essay
should haply engage your attention, think
of the Fair, the ever smiling Fair!
whose good esteem I value more than
words may tell.

O! if you had been amidst that brilliant
Assemblage of beauty, your warring
soul, would have ceased to boil with "un-
utterable fury." It would have gently
calmed away, for hard is the heart in-
vulnerable to the charms of female beauty.
farewell Mr. Peter Noster! may balmy
sleep visit your restless pillow, and ne'er
again "shadowy dreams" disturb your
quiet.

COLONIZATION.

Mr. Editor—
The piece on Colonization is sent you for
publication by a Lady of high respectability
and intelligence, who has herself made ear-
nest and efficient efforts to promote the interest
of the Colony and from sources of information
deemed to be authentic, adds her suffrage in
favour of the statement contained in the letter
as far as it goes. It is not pretended that it
does not exhibit the situation of the Colony
in the best aspect—mischievous however, it is known,
is incident to every Society—and idleness and
vice are plants that thrive and bear their fruits
to maturity in all climates. M.

"See first page."

BALTIMORE, MAY 31.

CENTRAL COURSE RACES,
FIRST DAY.

For the Sweepstakes, for three years old,
mile heats, \$300 entrance \$100 forfeit, six
subscribers, two only started, viz:
W. R. Johnson's gr. f. Columbia Taylor, 1 1
Jno. M. Botts' b. m. Rosalie Sumers, 2 2
Time each heat, 1m. 52s.

Second Race.—Sweepstakes for 4 year olds,
mile heats, entrance \$100, h. f. three started,
viz:
T. R. S. Boyce's b. c. Joshua, by Gohan-
na, 1 1
Jacob Ponder, Jr's. b. c. Jim Crow, by 2 2
Forester, 3 3
Th. Snowden, Jr's. b. c. by Industry, 3 dr.

Time, 2m.—2m. 1s.

SECOND DAY.

Maryland Jockey Club Plate, value \$500—
two mile heats:
J. S. Garrison's ch. m. Eliza Drake, 1 1
W. R. Johnson's gr. c. Jessup, 4 2
Maj. Donelson's b. f. by Stockholder, 3 3
R. Gilmer Jr's. b. f. Miss Patience 2 dr.
Henry A. Taylor's b. h. Sir Whitefoot 5 dr.
J. M. Seldon's ch. c. Troubadour 5 dr.
Won by about a neck.—Time 3m. 53s.—
3m. 48s.

THIRD DAY.

Proprietor's Purse, \$500.—Three mile heats:
John M. Botts' b. h. Tobaccoist, by 1 1
Gohanna, 3 2
J. B. Kendall's gr. m. Mary Randolph, 4 3
by Gohanna, 2 dr.
Gen. Gibson's ch. h. Tyrant, by Go-
hanna, 5 dr.
J. C. Gittings' b. h. Duke of Orleans, 5 dr.
by Sumpter, 5 dr.
W. R. Johnson's gr. c. Cadet, by Med-
ley, 5 dr.
Time, 5m. 59s.—5m. 56s.

Mr. Garrison's horse De Witt Clinton, was
entered for this race, but did not start, in con-
sequence of lameness.

FOURTH DAY.—May 23.

JOCKEY CLUB PURSE \$1000—four
mile heats:
Col. W. R. Johnson's ch. m. 1 1
Trifle, 2 2
Jas. B. Kendall's b. h. Anvil, 3 3
Maj. Donelson's b. f. Lady Nash-
ville, 4 dr.
C. S. W. Dorsey's ch. f. Ann Page, 5 dr.
Time—8m 1s.—8m 37s.

PRICES CURRENT.—Balt. May 27.

Wheat (red) \$1 05
Corn (yellow) 57
do. (white) 57 a 59

DIED.

In this County on Monday last, Mrs. Eliza
consort of Mr. John Helsby.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural
Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their
next meeting at Compton, the residence of
Samuel Stevens, on THURSDAY next, the
5th of June at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual
attendance of the members is particularly
requested.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.
may 31

NOTICE.

The Vestry of St. Michaels Parish having
appointed at their last meeting, Robert H.
Goldsborough, Richard Spencer, Fayette Gib-
son, Daniel Lloyd and Richard Fiedeman,
Esqrs., a building Committee to superintend
the erection of a Church on the site presented
to the Parish by Charles Lowndes, Esq., at
Miles River Ferry. These gentlemen are re-
quested to meet at Easton on Tuesday June 3d,
for the purpose of taking into consideration
the measures necessary to effect the object for
which they have been appointed. The hour
of meeting 11 o'clock, A. M.

may 31.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Firm of James C. Reyner & Co.
heretofore existing at Greenboro' Caroline
county, is this day dissolved by limitation, all
persons indebted to the concern will
make immediate payment, those having claims
against the firm are requested to present them
to James C. Reyner for payment.

WILLIAM HUGHLETT,
JAMES C. REYNER.

may 31

The Baltimore Gazette and National Ga-
zette, Philadelphia, will insert the above 4
weeks.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold by order of the Orphan's
Court of Talbot County, on (Fourth
day) Wednesday the 11th day of June next,
if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late
residence of Howell Powell, deceased, all the
personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP
AND HOGS, farming utensils, Corn, Corn
blades, Bacon and Lard, Household and Kitch-
en Furniture and a variety of other articles
too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months
will be given on all sums over five dollars the
purchaser or purchasers giving note with ap-
proved security bearing interest from the day
of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars
the cash will be required. Sale to commence
at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
JOS. K. NEALE, adm'r.
of R. Powell, dec'd.

may 31

A STRAY HOG.

Came to the Subscribers farm the latter
end of April last, a stray hog, (a young boar)
coloured black and white, marked with a hole in
the right ear and a slip of the upper part of
the left. The owner is requested to come
forward, prove property pay charges and take
him away.

E. P. GOLLOTHIUN.
Bay Side, Talbot Co. May 31, 1834.

150 Dollars or 100 Dollars
REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Farm of Col. Nich-
olas Goldsborough, near Easton, where he was
hired, early on Sunday morning last,
the 18th inst. a tall copper-col-
oured negro man, named

LEVIN,

about six feet high, thirty years of age with
long arms and legs and in general a fine look-
ing fellow, belonging to the subscriber, as suc-
cessor of Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, deceased.

This fellow made off with two other negroes,
belonging to Gentlemen of this county,—the
one a negro lad, named JACOB, who is de-
scribed to me as of a tawny complexion—
about five feet seven or eight inches high—
about five feet seven or eight inches high—
a negro man named Phill, about twenty four
years of age—a dark mulatto—about five feet
six inches high.

It is very certain that these fellows have
made their way to Jersey or Delaware or
Philadelphia as they were seen travelling to-
gether on the Main road in that direction, on
Sunday morning last.

I will pay a reward of one hundred and
fifty dollars for the delivery of Levin to me
in Easton, or one hundred dollars for securing
him so that I got him again.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Md. May 24, 1834.

NOTICE.

There is now in preparation, and will be
published as soon as practicable, a work enti-
tled, "The Protest," containing a series of ob-
servation and remark against the high claims
of the Romish Priesthood, and all others who
set up pretensions to ecclesiastical power by
Divine appointment. Addressed, generally, to
every denomination of professing christians,
by

J. FORMAN,
a Presbyter of the Protestant
Episcopal Church.

May 24

NOTICE.

The appointment of Overseers of the road,
will be made on Tuesday the 8th inst. and the
commissioners for Talbot County will meet ev-
ery Tuesday and Friday, in each week for
five weeks thereafter to hear appeals.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners for T. C.

april 5

MARYLAND,
Talbot County Orphans' Court?

16th day of May A. D. 1834.

On application of John Harrington, admin-
istrator of George Jefferson late of Talbot Coun-
ty, deceased, it is

ORDERED, That he give the notice
required by law for creditors to exhibit
their claims against the said deceased's
estate & that he cause the same to be published
once in each week for the space of three suc-
cessive weeks in one of the newspapers printed
in town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of pro-
ceedings of Talbot County Or-
phans court I have hereunto
set my hand and the seal
of my office affixed this 16th
day of May in the year of our
Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

JAS. PRICE, Register
of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot County
has obtained from the Orphans' Court
of Talbot County a Maryland letters of
administration on the personal estate of
George Jefferson late of Talbot County
decd. 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
1st day of December next, or they may oth-
erwise by law be excluded from all bene-
fit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 16th day of
May 1834.

JOHN HARRINGTON, adm'r.
of George Jefferson, dec'd.

May 24

[GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT.]

SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMES-
TIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS,
BOOKS, &c. &c.

FOR SALE AT THE
AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISH-
MENT,

No. 16 South Calvert Street, Baltimore Md.

The subscriber presents his respects to far-
mers, gardeners, and dealers in Seeds through-
out the United States, particularly his custom-
ers, and informs them that he has received
from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and
from various parts of this country, his
annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN
SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute
orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness
and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as fa-
vourable terms as can be obtained by any dealer
in the United States, for the first article.

The subscriber presents his respects to far-
mers, gardeners, and dealers in Seeds through-
out the United States, particularly his custom-
ers, and informs them that he has received
from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and
from various parts of this country, his
annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN
SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute
orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness
and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as fa-
vourable terms as can be obtained by any dealer
in the United States, for the first article.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants,
grapevines, shrubbery, rosebushes, raspberries,
currant, and strawberry plants, and other
flower roots, will at the proper seasons
be procured to order, from the best sources,
including all the principal nurseries and garden-
ers in this country, for most of which the sub-
scriber is agent also.

PLOUGHES; harrows, cultivators, straw
cutters, wheat fans, corn shellers, threshing
machines, and all other kinds of agricultural &
horticultural implements, will be procured from
the best manufacturers in Baltimore, at the
manufacturer's prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS particularly cat-
tle of the improved Durham Shorthorn, the
Dorset, and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the
Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine wool-
ed breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, es-
pecially of the Barnitz breed, Dogs of several
varieties for the farmer and sportsman, various
kinds of Poultry, such as white turkeys, Brown
and Westphalia geese, game and other
fowls, and several other species of animals,
all of choicest breeds, (and no others) are either
kept for sale at the experimental and breed-
ing farm of this establishment, or can be pro-
cured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and
botanical, in much greater variety than at the
bookstores, some of them rare and particularly
valuable, kept constantly for sale.

In short, all articles wanted by farmers and
gardeners in the prosecution of their business
are intended either to be kept on hand, or pro-
cured when ordered, for a small commission.

And though last in order here, yet
FIRST IN IMPORTANCE to every tiller of the
soil and keeper of Domestic Animals, the sub-
scriber offers to them THE SEEDS OF
KNOWLEDGE in their vocations, "fresh
and genuine," having been carefully gathered
from the field of experience, and the garden of
science—the whole done up in papers and la-
belled "THE FARMER AND GARDEN-
ER, AND LIVE STOCK BREEDER &
MANAGER; and dispensed from the printing
press of this establishment every Friday in
the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at \$5
a year, payable in advance.

N. B.—This paper is essentially suited
to the late AMERICAN FARMER, the
past subscriber of which has been for some time
subscribed.

IRVING HITCHCOCK,
American Farmer Establishment,
No. 16 South Calvert Street, Baltimore.

Note.—An "Extra" number of the Farmer
containing a Prospectus of the Establishment,
and a catalogue of Seeds and other articles for
sale, will be sent gratis to any person who
shall furnish his address, post paid, for that
purpose.

May 24.

W. W. HIGGINS

Has just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore

a fresh supply of
SADDLERY,
Easton, May 17

BALTIMORE & ST. MICHAELS

PACKET.

The Wrightson a strong substantial Schoon-
er, carrying a hundred bushels of Grain,
with a well furnished commodious cabin—
will leave St. Michaels every Sunday Morn-
ing, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Baltimore, & leave
Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the
same hour for St. Michaels, as a regular pack-
et throughout the season. Freight and pas-
sage agreeable to the now existing rates. The
subscriber having determined to use every ex-
ertion to please those who may employ him,
respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

PETER BARWICK.
St. Michaels, May 10

N. B. The Subscriber having employed
Capt. Barwick for the last 7 years, both by
land and water, and having the most implicit
confidence in his industry, honesty and activity
in business; has chartered him the above na-
med schooner on the usual terms. The owner
keeping up repairs and the Captain the expense
of sailing, dividing the earnings equally—
Bereavement to recommend him as worthy the
patronage of the public, and can give no stronger
assurance of his own confidence than a
pledge of sharing with Capt. Barwick the re-
sponsibility which the duties of his station lays
him under to his customers.

E. N. HAMBLETON.
Easton, may 10, 1834. (W) 41

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having been appointed
GEOLOGIST to the State of Maryland,
deems it advisable to make known to his fel-
low citizens the duties which under such
appointment he is required to perform, and to
inform them of his readiness to satisfy their
curiosity as well as of the most convenient
mode in which their application to him may be
made.

It is the duty of the Geologist "to make a
complete, minute geological survey of the
State, commencing with that portion which
belongs to the Tertiary order of geological
formation, and with the Southern division
thereof, and progressing regularly with the
course of the waters of the Potomac and
Chesapeake through that region, and thence
through the other subdivisions of the State
with as much expedition and despatch as may
be consistent with minuteness and accuracy,
and he shall prepare and lay before the legisla-
ture at the commencement of every session a
detailed account of all remarkable discoveries
made, and the progress of the work."

It shall further be his duty "at those sea-
sons not suited to the active prosecution of the
geological survey, to analyze and ascertain the
qualities and properties of all specimens of
mineral substances or soils left at his office of
residence, for that purpose, by any citizen
of the State, and taken from any portion of the
Territory of the State.

In pursuance of those duties, the undersigned
is about to proceed immediately to the
Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he will re-
main until the end of June, after which he
will visit the counties lying between the Pa-
tuxent and Potomac rivers, proposing to make
his examination of this portion of the State
during the months of July and August. His
cabinet duties cannot therefore be commenced
before the month of September. Desirous,
however, that no avoidable delay should be
experienced by such of his fellow citizens as
are interested in the subject of his investigation,
the undersigned has made arrangements with
Mr. Philip P. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson
and Fisher, No. 152 Baltimore street, to re-
ceive during his absence the specimens of
mineral substances, soils, waters, &c. which
may be submitted. Any information concern-
ing these, not requiring to be determined on
an elaborate investigation or analysis, will be
furnished by Mr. Tyson; further information
will be communicated by the undersigned
himself at the earliest convenience.

J. T. DUGATEL.
14 Lexington street, Baltimore.
May 17, 1834

\$100 REWARD.

RAN off from the subscriber between Sat-
urday 17th and Wednesday the
21st of this month of May, a ne-
grolad named

JACOB,

of tawny complexion and about
5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is
rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—
he shows his white teeth a good deal when he
speaks—in his ordinary walk he is labouring
and seems to work his whole body. It is sup-
posed he went off on the Saturday before or
Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holidays—He is
a shrewd and specious fellow—whoever will
deliver to the subscriber the said absconding
servant, or secure him so that the subscriber
can get him, shall receive the above reward.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
near Easton Talbot county
Eastern Shore of Maryland.

May 24

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW SPRING GOODS

SAMUEL BLACKLEY

HAVING just returned from Philadelphia
and Baltimore with

a fresh supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
QUEENS-WARE, &c.

which he will dispose of low for cash or to
punctual customers.

N. B. All persons having accounts standing
for six months or more are earnestly requested
to come forward and close them up by cash
or note.

May 17

FRESH SPRING GOODS

Received at the Store of
THOMAS H. JENKINS,
Who can exhibit the latest styles and Fash-
ions either for Ladies or Gentlemen.

may 17

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING THE
EASTON GAZETTE

In an extended and improved form,

BY the generous offer of a gentleman well
known throughout the State, to superintend
the Agricultural and Political departments of
my paper, I am enabled to propose to pub-
lish a Journal particularly devoted to Agricul-
ture and Politics, which I flatter myself will
merit and receive an extended patronage.

From the irritations long produced by politi-
cal warfare, it has been hitherto thought best to
separate these interesting subjects by giving them
possession of distinct papers—as it was sup-
posed that all parties would unite in the first,
whilst none but partisans of one cast would
be likely to take an interest in the other.—
Where political discussions and commentaries
are marked with personal offence and rude in-
trusions upon feelings, there seems to be a ne-
cessity for this separation. But if a paper
maintains its own principles and views of pub-
lic men and things fearlessly and with decen-
rum, the union of these interesting topics would
only enable those of a different political view
of thinking to hear the other side of the question.
Without meaning however to press this view
of the subject, I must say, that the real design
in uniting these two highly interesting topics
is to give greater interest to the paper, and to
make it more worthy of general attention.

How far the plan can be made acceptable to
the public taste must be left to the sequel, but
cases sufficient patronage is extended to justify
the increased expenses to be incurred in
wages for additional labour, type and other ma-
terials—as well as in procuring the most inter-
esting papers and works relating to Politics
and Agriculture, which cannot be had by the
ordinary interchanges among Editors—and the
procuring which, cannot be risked until I can
ascertain the public opinion in relation to the
plan, and their disposition to sustain it.

That the plan can be rendered acceptable I
have no doubt, if adequate encouragement is
given.

It may perhaps be thought by some, that the
depressed and reduced condition of our country
at the present time renders it an unsuitable
occasion to put forth proposals for a Journal,
that is to require patronage at the hands of the
people.—The remark is obviously a plausible
one, and would be irresistible, if the Journal
did not mainly contemplate an agency in
furnishing to the People the information and
the aids necessary to meet the crisis, and to en-
able them to restore that state of comfort and
prosperity from which they have been so wan-
tonly, so carelessly, and so lawlessly ejected.
Pressed down as the people are in their pecu-
niary concerns by measures equally ruinous
and absurd—excited and indignant as they
ought to be at the high handed, unconstitutional,
and arbitrary course that arrogant and stimu-
lated power has adopted, patience for a mo-
ment under such suffering would tend to swell
the list of their grievances, and embolden the
ambition of its usurpations and abuses. The
People must resist or they are degraded and
ruined.—The People must resist or their Re-
publican Institutions, their Liberty, and hap-
piness will be annihilated.—The People must
resist now early, or they will have later to
seek through blood and slaughter the repara-
tion of a loss too great to be borne, involving
all that is dear to the heart of man. The cri-
sis calls for the proposal—it is necessary to
set—the loss of time may be the loss of all—
the object is to prepare the means to make
known to the People their real condition, the
causes that have produced it, and the way to
resist it.

Let not this language be misinterpreted—
we speak in all we say in the spirit and under
the sanction of the Constitution and the Law
—it is the triumph of these we aim at as the
means, under Heavens merciful bestows, of re-
stitution to happiness and peace.

TERMS.

The paper is intended to be called "THE
MARYLAND COUNTRY JOURNAL AND FAR-
MER'S SOCIETY COMPANION," to be published
twice a week during the session of Congress,
which will also embrace the period of the ses-
sion of the General Assembly of Maryland—
and once a week the rest of the year—Sat-
urday and Tuesday, days of publication.

The price of the paper to Subscribers will
be \$3 00 per annum—one half payable at the
time of subscribing, the other half at the
end of the year.

Where the whole subscription runs due for
three months over the year, it enhances the
subscription dues for each year twenty five
per cent.

The present Subscribers to the Easton Ga-
zette will be considered as subscribers to the
Maryland Country Journal, unless forbidden
by them.

No Subscription discontinued until all ar-
rearages are paid up, without the consent of
the publisher of the paper.

Advertising, not exceeding a square, at a
cost of one dollar for three insertions, and
twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

A. GRAHAM.

VARIETY STORE.

The subscribers having in partnership purchased the Store formerly kept by Mr. F. F. Nind, have just returned from Baltimore, with an

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
GROCERIES, Confectionary, Fruit
AND
FANCY ARTICLES

consisting in part of
Best Sheffield Razors and Strops,
Percussion Pocket Pistols, and Caps,
Gold plated Watch Seals and Keys,
Gold Rings, Ear-drops, Breast-pins and studs
Magic Lanterns, Penknives, Ever-pointed Pen
cils, Scissors and chains,
Letter Stamps, Silettes and snaps,
Silver Thimbles, plated Spectacles, Patent
Spickets, Cologne Water, Boars Oil, An
tique Oil, Essences, Beads, Bead Purse,
Bead Guards,
Tops, Marbles, Jew's-Harps,
Dolls, Wafers, Tapers, Lucifer Matches,
Pocket Matches,
Shaving Boxes and Brushes,
Fishing Hooks, lines and Rods,
Jumping ropes, India Rubber, Snuff Boxes,
Horncombs,
Blackening and Brushes,
Shoe Thread, patent Twine, Calash Reeds,
Fans, Lamp Wick, Spanish Segars, Masks,
Spittoons, Mouse Traps, &c.

TOYS AND WALKING CANES,
Candles, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs,
Nuts, &c. &c.

BOOKS & STATIONARY,
Ink, Instands, Sand Boxes, Slates and pen
cils, Clarified Quills, Coloured Prints, &c.
Also, Brass and Brazilian Combs, Fancy
Stocks, Shams, Collars, &c.

BACON, LARD, BUTTER
Bologna Sausages, Dried Beef &
GROCERIES

of all kinds. Having in their employ an ex
perienced BAKER, the Public can be supplied
with warm

LOAF BREAD AND RUSKS
every morning (Sunday excepted) also Pound
Cake made to order for Weddings, parties, &c.
&c.

JAMES H. McNEAL,
CHARLES REYNOLDS.

april 19

NEW SPRING GOODS.

William Loveday
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and is now opening at his store
house in Easton,

a very handsome supply of fresh

GOODS,
suitable for the Spring and Summer use—
His supply consists of

DRY GOODS,
Gceries, Hat-Ware, China,
Glass and Queensware,
&c. &c. &c.

each of which he thinks is very complete,
and having been purchased at reduced prices,
he thinks he can offer them very low, he in
vites the attention of his friends & the public
generally to an inspection of the same, to
judge for themselves.

Easton, April 19 1834 (W) if

EDWARD STUART,

Still continues to carry on the
Cartwheel-right and Scythe Cra
ndling Business,

At his old stand, at the corner of Wash
ington and South streets, opposite
Dr. Denny's and the Young
Ladies' Seminary.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he begs leave
to inform his friends and the public generally,
that he has procured a first rate assortment of

MATERIALS,
and has commenced cradling, and intends
keeping them already made on hand.

Persons who may want Cradles, will do
well by making immediate application, as it is
a thing often put off till too late.

Easton, May 3, 1834 Sw

JOHN B. FIRBANKS,

Cartwheel, Plough and Wagon
WRIGHT,

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to
his customers and the public generally, for
the liberal support already received, and begs
leave to state, that he still continues to carry
on (at his old stand, on Washington street,
near the tan-yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman
& Co., and next door to R. Spencer's Smith
Shop) the above business in all its various
branches. Also the manufacture of Agricultural
implements, such as plows, harrows, drags,
rollers, cultivators, corn cradles, wheat
cradles, hoes, and all other articles, all of
which will be made to order at the shortest
possible notice, and in as neat and substantial
a manner, as any other establishment in the
State.

Repairs of every description done at the
most moderate prices, and with the greatest
despatch.

Being a practical mechanic and having car
ried on Col. Edward Lloyd's shop for near 3
years, (to whom he refers the public), and in
tending to execute in person the orders for all
the wheat cradles, with which he may be fa
vored, he intends to warrant all work sent out
of the shop to work well. He has also a large
assortment of materials in his line of every de
scription, and well seasoned, and intends keep
ing on hand ready made wheels of different
sizes and heights

april 26 cow3w

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Cheap & Great Bargains to be had
THE subscriber has just returned from
Baltimore, with a complete assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

consisting of
Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS,
of all descriptions:

LADIES' SHOES, consisting of KID,
SEAL and MOROCCO, of the most fash
ionable style, and made by the best of man
ufacturers;
BOYS' and MISSES' SHOES of all descrip
tions;
CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

—ALSO—
Palm leaf Hats, run ks and
Blackings.

All which will be sold on the most pleasing
terms, and prices made to suit the pressure of
the times.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.

may 3 6w

SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME
HAVE just received from Philadelphia
and Baltimore, their entire supply of

**SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,**

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARD
WARE, CHINA, &c.

which, added to their former Stock makes,
their assortment very complete.

Their friends and the public generally are
respectfully invited to give them a call.

may 3 6w

Valuable Tavern property for Sale
THE subscriber intending to retire from
business, will dispose of at private sale, that
large and commodious

Tavern Property,
now occupied by him in Chester Town, Md.

This property is situated in one of the hand
somest and healthiest Villages on the E. Shore
of Maryland, containing a population of more
than twelve hundred

The house contains four large
rooms and a passage on the first floor
seven commodious and airy cham
bers in the second story, and a large
and spacious Garret, one half of which is per
fectly finished. In front of the house and ex
tending its whole length, a distance of about 75
feet, is a covered Piazza.

This establishment enjoys an extensive and
profitable travelling custom, being the only
house in the Town, where the Stages, from
Philadelphia and Rock Hall stop; and to a
person disposed to engage in the business of
an Ordinary, offers as many inducements and
advantages as any in the county in which it is
situated. The house is well furnished and
will be sold with or without the furniture, at
the option of the purchaser.

Attached to the property, are convenient
and suitable Stabling, a Garden, Smoke House,
Bake House, with a large Bake Oven, and a
Pump of good water in the yard. The whole
property is in a state of good repair. Yearly
gentle borders can be had, and should the
purchaser prefer a leasing of the premises, a
good tenant can be had who will rent for a term
and pay quarterly; it would be a safe and pro
fitable investment; as it will produce ten per
cent on the price, exclusive of taxes and the
payment of an annual insurance.

The title of the property is indisputable, the
terms would be accommodating, and possession
immediately given.

For any further particulars, apply to Mr.
George W. Miller (Merchant Marsh Market)
Baltimore, to George Vickers, Esq., Chester
Town, or to

CARL L. SRANDBERG.
may 3, 1834. Sw
Send act to The Telescope Office.

FOR RENT,
And possession given immediately,
the two story framed dwelling house
on Washington street, recently oc
cupied by John Meenekin, dec'd.

P. F. THOMAS, Adm'r.

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
16th day of May A. D. 1834.

On application of Thomas Bennet, Administrator
of William P. Bennet, late of Talbot
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 he cause the same to be pub
lished once in each week for the space of three
successive weeks, in one of the newspapers
printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied
from the minutes of proceedings
of Talbot county Orphans' court
I have hereunto set my hand & the
seal of my office affixed, this 16th
day of May in the year of our Lord eight
hundred and thirty four.

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

In compliance to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath
obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot
county, in Maryland, letters of Administration
on the personal estate of William P. Bennet,
late of Talbot county dec'd. 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 1st of December next; or they
may otherwise by law, be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 16th day of May
A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

THOS. BENNET, adm'r.
of William P. Bennet, dec'd.

May 24

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

TIMBER.

Proposals for the supply and delivery of
sawed Scantling of yellow and pitch pine and
white, for that part of the road between the
Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, will be
received by the subscriber at Ellicott's Mills,
Md. until the first day of June next. The
Scantling must be full six inches square, of
sound timber, free from wind-shakes, and clear
of sap, except on one corner of each piece,
where one inch of sap will be admitted. It
must be at least twelve feet long, but may be
longer, provided it is increased in length by
regular additions, that is, it may be 12, 16, 20,
and so on, feet long, clear of knot.

If two or more kinds of timber are proposed
for the kind, quantity and price of each will
be separately stated. Such as may be deliv
ered by water will be deposited on the barge
bank of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at
such point or points as the subscriber may
designate; but if transported by land the pro
poser will state the point or points on the
line of the rail road at which he can most con
veniently deliver it. One third of the quan
tity proposed for to be delivered on or
before the first day of August—one third on
or before the first day of September—and the
remaining third on or before the first day of Oc
tober next, without fail.

The timber to be in
spectred on delivery, and approved by an a
gent of the Company, before it will be accept
ed and paid for. About one hundred and thirty
thousand feet lineal measure will be required
in the whole, but bids will be received for any
quantity from one thousand feet upwards. Pro
posers in the Southern States, or on the navi
gable waters of the Chesapeake Bay, may a
vail themselves of the Chesapeake and Ohio
Canal from the District of Columbia, or of the
Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road from Baltimore,
as cheap and safe modes of transportation.

Proposals may be transmitted to the subscriber
by mail.

CASPER W. WEVER.
Ellicott's Mills, Md. may 3

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

THE thorough bred horse, Maryland E
clipse is now at his stand in Easton, and
will be Centreville on Monday the tenth of
March inst. where he will remain a week, and
then alternately, at Easton and Centreville, a
week at each place during the season. He will
be let to mates at the sum of twenty dollars
the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, and thirty
dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to
the groom. The single leap payable before the
mare goes to the horse—the season at its
close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascer
tained the mare is in foal, or else is parted with.
ECLIPSE is a dark chestnut Sorrel, near
16 hands high, and possesses great strength
and beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and
fine, and those upon the turf give evidence of
great speed. One of his colts bred by the pro
prietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York,
proved to be successful racer, running her mile
in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and beating
four others with ease.

He is the sire of Mr. Horsey's Ann Page,
the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the
Central Course last Fall, beating four others—
(the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archibald,
Tonson and Gohanna.) For a particular de
scription of Eclipse—his pedigree, and per
formances, &c. see handbill.

JAMES SEWALL.
(W)

These wishing to breed from Maryland E
clipse, will leave their names with William K.
Lindin, Easton.

The elegant full bred Horse

MOSCOW

WILL stand the present season at the
Trappe on Friday and Saturday, 21st and 22d
of March; at Easton, the 25th and 26th at
St. Michaels, the Friday and Saturday follow
ing, and will attend each of the above stands
once in two weeks. Terms, six dollars the
spring chance, twelve dollars to insure, four
dollars the single leap, and 25 cents in each
case to the groom.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

MOSCOW is a seventeen hands high, a dark
bay. He was sired by Godolphin, who was
raised by James Ware, of Virginia, and
dam by imported Shark, his grand dam by
Washington, out of a Fearnought mare. Go
dolphin the sire, was got by imported sorrel
Diomed, his dam Sally Shark, by Shark, his
grand dam Betsy Dingle, out of Jones' Dismal
by old Fearnought.

Signed
GEORGE WHITING,
Virginia.

Moscow's Dam was sired by old Oscar,
grand dam by Vinton, great grand dam by
Moscow, well known for great speed and bot
tom. From my best recollection he was sired
by Traveller, and out of Col. Lloyd's import
ed and very celebrated Nancy Bywell.

JOHN CALDWELL.

Oak Hill.

Moscow was as fine a limbed colt as I ever
had, when by some accident he was thrown in
a narrow entry in his stable, the winter after
he was foaled and so much injured in his left
stifle joint, as not to be able to use it for six
months, after which the swelling disappeared,
with the exception of his pasterns—his colts
are remarkably handsome and clean limbed.

JOHN CALDWELL.

March 15

The celebrated Horse

IVANHOE,

WILL be let to mate this season at four
dollars the Spring Chance, two dollars the
single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare
to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on
Wednesday the 26th March, Trappe 27th,
Miles River on Monday and at St. Michaels
on Wednesday 3d April, and so on throughout
the season. IVANHOE was sired by Ches
ter, out of an Oscar mare, and is six
years old this spring.

PAYETTE GIBSON.
Talbot County, March 25

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

RED ROVER,

Will stand this Spring at Easton and the
Trappe in Talbot county, and at new Market
and Cambridge in Dorchester county, Md.

The prices upon which the services of Red Ro
ver will be rendered, are as follows, to wit: \$6
the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to insure
a mare in foal, three dollars the single leap;
with twenty five cents to the groom in each
case. The insurance monies to be paid by the
twenty-fifth January, 1835; the monies for
the season to be paid by the 20th August
next; the monies for the single leap to be paid
at the time of service—Mares insured and
parted with before it is ascertained they are
in foal, the person putting will be held account
able for the insurance monies.

Red Rover is now ten years old, in fine stud
condition, of the best blood in the country as
by reference to the annexed pedigree will ap
pear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly
16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage,
with great bone and sinew, his general appear
ance commanding, admired and approved by
judges.

Red Rover will be at Easton on Tuesday
the 25th inst. at New Market on Thursday
the 27th inst. at Cambridge on Saturday the
29th inst. and at the Trappe on Monday the
31st inst. and attend each stand alternately on
the aforesaid days once in two weeks during
the season. The season to commence on the
20th March inst. and end on the 20th June
next.

PEDIGREE

of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Ro
ver was got by Chance Medley, out of the late
Jas. Nabb's Forest Girl, who was got by Col.
Taylor's Oscar, &c. was pronounced one of the
finest Oscar mares ever raised on this shore; (for
pedigree of Col. Taylor's Oscar, see Turf Reg
ister); his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vinton
(for pedigree of Vinton, see also Turf Reg
ister.) The grand dam of Red Rover ran on the
Centreville course the four mile heats, when
in foal with the dam of Red Rover, and won
the money, beating the second and third heats;
and the dam of Red Rover (the Forest Girl)
when but three years old, ran on the Easton
course, and won and took the purse, beating
the second and third heats—Chance Medley
was got by Col. Taylor's imported horse
Chance, (for pedigree of Chance see Turf Reg
ister, March No. 1833, page 324 and 325)
who was selected at a very high price in En
gland, by the best Judges, for Col. Taylor, and
was imported in the year 1810; he was the
sire of Grimalkin, Speculator, Accident, Scape
colt, Chance, &c. all first rate runners in their
day. Chance was got by Lureher, his dam
Reality, by Hyder Jilly—Lureher was by
Dun Gannon, who was by Eclipse; his dam
was by Vertunnes or Eclipse—Hyder Jilly
was by Blank, his dam by Eclipse—Blank,
the great g. g. grand sire of Red Rover, was
got by the Godolphin Arabian out of the lit
tle Hartley mare; this mare was old Jan
nus and old England. This mare was got by
Bartlett's Children, full brother to Flying Chil
dren; her dam Flying Whig, by William's
Wood Stock Arabian; her grand dam by St. Vic
tor's Barb; her great grand dam by Wynot, son
of Fenwick's Barb. Dun Gannon was gotten
by Eclipse, his dam by Herod his grand dam
Doris by Blank, his great grand dam by Spec
ulator by Crab. The dam of Chance Medley
the sire of Red Rover, was got by Young Di
omed, by Col. Taylor's Grey Diomed, dam
by the imported horse Gabriel. Young Di
omed's dam was got by Snap, son of old Snap;
her dam by Lightfoot, son of old Cade, &c.
&c. &c.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

Certificate—We do hereby certify that Red
Rover has been located as a Stallion, since he
was four years old, in this county, that we
have seen many of his colts and believe him
to be a vigorous and sure foal getter; his colts
are large and well formed, and in general do
him much credit. The blood of his sire, Chance
Medley, cannot be excelled, either for its pur
ity, or the value of its cross; his dam by Os
car, his grand dam by Vinton, and g. g.
dam an excellent racer, descended by Col.
Lloyd's Traveller.

Edward N. Hambleton,
Nicholas Martin.

N. B. Few horses in this county hath prop
agated better colts than Red Rover. Their
form, size and action, are generally admired.
His three years old colts, more particularly in
vite attention.

J. M. FAULKNER.
Easton, march 29, 1834.

FOR SALE.

A small farm in Miles River neck, adjoin
ing the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr.
E. Spedden, called "Wheatland"—this farm
is beautifully situated on Hunting Creek, (a
river abounding with fish and oysters), the land
is of the best quality, and well calculated for
wheat or corn—the improvements are, a new
two story framed house with kitchen, smoke
house, stable, barn, &c. The above described
farm will be sold low and on accommodating
terms—Apply to A. Graham, or to the subscri
ber.

JAS. H. BENSON.
april 5 (W)

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP THOMAS HAYWARD.

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

THIS splendid new copper and copper
fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in
the most complete and commodious manner for
the accommodation of passengers, (with dining
cabin and state room), has commenced her
regular trips between Easton and Baltimore,
leaving Easton every Wednesday morning
at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner's)
Baltimore, every Saturday at the same hour.

This packet has two ranges of commodious
berths furnished with the best beds and bed
ding—the table will be supplied with every
article in season calculated to mini
ster to the comfort of the passengers—
and every attention will be given to the wants
of those who may patronize the packet.

Freights will receive the same prompt and
punctual attention as ever, and the smallest
order thankfully received and strictly fulfilled
as far as practicable.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.
Easton Point, may 6-24

The thorough bred Horse

UPTON.

five years old the twenty-fourth of next June.

A bay, with black mane, tail,
and legs, upwards of fifteen
hands high—will stand the en
suing season at Easton and the
Trappe alternately.

May Day (the sire of Upton,) was got by
Virginia, his dam by Florizel, his grand
dam by Dara Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his
g. g. g. dam by Apollo, out of the import
ed mare Jenny Cameron. Upton's dam, Jessie,
was got by Telegraph, (the sire of Bachelor's
dam) his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the
dam of Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g.
g. dam Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle—
Upton will cover at a reduced price, that will
place his services within the reach of all who
wish to improve their breed of horses—particu
lars hereafter in hand-bills.

TERMS.

\$8 the springs Chance and 12 dollars to en
sure a mare in foal, 25 cents in each case to
the groom.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
TENCH TILGHMAN.
(W)

YOUNG RINALDO.

Will stand at Easton on every
Tuesday and the residue of the
week at the Stable of the sub
scriber, near the Chapel.

Terms of Service.

Six dollars for Spring's chance payable on
1st of October next. Twelve dollars to insure
a mare in foal, payable on 1st February 1835.

Three dollars for single leap, Cash—or five
dollars payable on 1st August next—25 cents
to the Groom in each case. Rinaldo is now
in fine stud condition and but few mares hav
ing been sent to him this season, the chance
of a foal is almost certain.

JOHN C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Barnwell, near the Chapel, Talbot co.
May 17, 6w

New and Splendid Assortment

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Balti
more, 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, Blackings, &c.
&c.

PETER TARR.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

Will as usual leave Baltimore every Tues
day and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for An
napolis, Cambridge (via the company's whar
f at Castlehaven) and Easton, returning will
leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday
at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven)
Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Balti
more to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence
her routes from Baltimore, to Corson and
Chesetown, leaving Baltimore every Mon
day morning at 6 o'clock and return same day;
Passage as heretofore.

All baggage, packages &c. at the risk of the
owner or owners thereof.

By order
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

april 12

WM. L. JONES

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

The Subscriber feeling grateful for past fa
vors begs leave to inform his friends and the
public generally, that he has just returned
from Baltimore with a choice assortment of
MATERIALS in his line, and is prepared to
do all kinds of work in his line in the best
manner and on the most reasonable terms, he
has on hand a beautiful assortment of
new WATCHES with many other articles
too tedious to mention—all of which he will
sell at a small profit for cash.

The Public's ob't serv't.
W. L. J.
april 25 cow3w

JOHN HARPER,

INFORMS the public generally, and Tail
ors especially that he has just received the
Spring and Summer Fashions for 1834; and
as he is legally authorized (by Mr. A. F. Sag
uaz, Reporter of Fashions of New York,) he
now offers to the trade some beautiful Engrav
ings, which can be seen at the subscriber's
shop, adjoining Mr. Lowe's bar room, and op
posite Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, or they can
be had at the reduced price of \$6 per year, to
subscribers.

The subscriber tenders his grateful acknowl
edgements for the liberal patronage he has re
ceived since he commenced business in East
on, and from the assurance he has generally
given satisfaction, he would invite the public
to give him a call, as he is determined that nei
ther expense nor pains shall be wanting on his
part to please those who may favor him with
their patronage. In a very short time, he ex
pects to receive other fashions in addition to
those reported by Mr. A. F. Sagauz; thereby
gentlemen will be able to see, judge and de
termine for themselves, as to the style of fash
ion of their work.

april 15 cow3t

WHEAT MACHINES.

Two excellent Machines made by Z. Booth,
New York. There can be no doubt about the
superiority of these Machines, simple in their
construction, rapid and efficacious in the
performance of their work.—The materials
and workmanship are of the first order. For
terms, which will be accommodating, enquire
of the Editor.

april 26 3w

N. G. SINGLETON

WILL open a School on Monday the 24 of
February, in the Sabbath School Room on west
street; in which the following branches will be
taught, viz. Spelling,