

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. II.—No. 64.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1836

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by
GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

Every Tuesday & Saturday Morning.

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at Four Dollars

per annum;—if paid in advance, Three

Dollars will be charged; the debt, and

The Weekly, if paid in advance, Two

Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance,

Two Dollars will be charged; the debt, and

Advertisements for the half year, made during

the first three months, will be deemed payments in ad-

ance, and all payments for the year, made during the

first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six

months, nor discontinued until all arrears are set-

tled, without the approval of the publisher.

Advertisements for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for

each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in

proportion.

3. All communications to insure attention

should be post paid.

An Act

Granting half pay to widows or orphans

where their husbands and fathers have died

of wounds received in the military service

of the United States in certain cases, and for

other purposes.

Enacted by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States of

America in Congress assembled, That when

any officer, non-commissioned officer, mus-

tan or private of the militia, including ran-

gians, while in the service of the United States,

died while in the service of the United States,

since the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred

and eighteen, or who shall have died in con-

sequence of a wound received while in the ser-

vice, since the day aforesaid, and shall have

left a widow, or if no widow, a child or children

under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no

widow, such child or children, shall be entitled

to receive half the monthly pay to which the

deceased was entitled at the time of his death,

or receiving such wound, and during the term

of five years; and in case of the death, or

marriage of said widow before the expiration

of said five years, the half pay for the remain-

der of the time shall go to the said decedent:

Provided, That the half pay aforesaid shall be

paid to the widow, or child or children, as the

case may be, until the death of the said widow,

or until the said child or children shall have

reached the age of sixteen years, and no longer.

And in case where there are children and

no widow, their guardian will of course act

for them; establish their claims as prescribed

in the foregoing regulations, and receive their

stipends for them.

4. Applicants under the second section of

the law will make a declaration before a court

of record, setting forth according to the best of

their knowledge or belief, the names and

rank of the field and company officers; the day

(if possible) and the month and year when

the claimant's husband or father (as the case

may be) entered the service, and the time when

he left the same; and if under more than one

engagement, the claimant must specify the

particular periods, and rank and names of the

officers under whom the service was performed;

the town or county, y and State, in which the

claimant's husband or father resided when he

entered the service; whether he was drafted,

if any; in which he was engaged; the country

through which he marched, with such further

particulars as may be useful in the investigation

of the claim; and also, if the fact be so, that

the claimant has no documentary evidence in

his possession to prove the fact, he shall state

the relationship of the claimant to the deceased

officer or soldier will be required as the rule

POETRY.

THE DOG.

"He will not come," said the gentle child;
And she patted the poor dog's head.
And she pleasantly called him and fondly smiled,
But he heeded her not in his adish wild,
Nor arose from his lowly bed.

'Twas his master's grave where he chose to rest,
He guarded it night and day,
The love that glowed on his grateful breast,
For the friend who had fed, controlled, caressed,
Might never fade away.

And when the long grass rustled a-dry;
Beneath some hastening tread,
He started up with quivering ear,
For he thought 'twas the step of his master dear,
Returning from the dead.

But sometimes when a storm drew nigh,
And the clouds were dark and fleet,
He tore the turf with a mournful cry,
As if he would force his way or die,
To his much loved master's feet.

So there through the summer's heat he lay,
Till autumn's nights grew bleak,
Till his eye grew dim with his hope's decay,
And he pined, and he pined, and he waited away,
A skeleton gaunt and weak.

And oft the pitying children brought
Their offerings of meat and bread,
And to seek him away to their homes they sought,
But his barred master he never forgot,
Nor strayed from his lonely bed.

Cold winter came with an angry sway,
And the snow lay deep and sore,
Then his moaning grew fainter day by day,
Till close where the broken tombstone lay,
He fell to rise no more.

And when he struggled with mortal pain,
And death was by his side,
With one loud cry that shook the plain;
He called for his master—but all in vain,
Then stretched himself and died.

From the Baltimore Transcript.

SONGS OF THE SURE EYE.—NO. 1.

Air—"The Troubadour."

Gaily the Editor
Smoked his cigar,
While he was scanning
News near and far,
Looking for murders dire,
Item or puff—
That this thing—

Sally the Editor
Heard the boy shout,
"Paragraph!—paragraph!—
My copy's run out!"
Then with a nervous pen,
He scribbled some stuff,
"Devil come—devil come—
Aint this enough?"

Wild looked the Editor,
Rage fired his eye,
When cried the little imp,
"The fumes gone to pie!"
Straight to the head he flew,
Gave him a cuff—
"Careless imp!—careless imp!
I'll give you enough!"

Non-Parcell.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT
THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS FIRST
SESSION.

[PUBLIC.—No. 52.]

AN ACT to provide for the better protection

of the western frontier.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the President

be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be

surveyed and opened, a military road, from

some point upon the right bank of the Missis-

sippi river, between the mouth of the St. Pe-

ter's and the mouth of the D. Smoines river,

upon such route as may appear best calculated

to effect the purposes of this act to Red river.

place, and the said road as in the opinion of

the President, may be most proper for the

protection of the frontier, and for the preserva-

tion of the necessary communication.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That

the troops of the United States shall be em-

ployed in performing the labor herein required,

whenever, in the opinion of the President, the

same can be done with a just regard to their

other duties, and the other labor rendered

necessary shall be procured in such manner as

the President may direct.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That

the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall

be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to

be applied towards the accomplishment of the

objects specified by this act.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. R. KING,
President of the Senate. Protem.

APPROVED, 2d June, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC.—No. 53.]

AN ACT making additional appropriations

for the Delaware breakwater, and to obtain

harbors, and removing obstructions in and

at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other

purposes, for the year one thousand eight

hundred and thirty six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States of America

in Congress assembled, That the following

sums be, and the same are hereby, appropri-

ated, for removing obstructions at Cunningham

creek, Ohio, thirty-two dollars and thirty-six

cents.

For completing the pier at La Plaisance

bay, Michigan Territory, three hundred and

twenty-three dollars and fifteen cents.

For removing obstructions at Cleveland har-

bor, Ohio six dollars and fifty-nine cents.

For repairing bridges in the peninsula, at

Presque Isle, one hundred and twenty-two

dollars and eighty cents.

For erecting a beacon light at Erie Penn-

sylvania, sixty-nine dollars and sixty-nine

cents.

For erecting a light-house at Buffalo New

York, four hundred and ninety-four dollars

and seventy-eight cents.

For improvement of the navigation of the

Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburgh to

New Orleans under the act of second of March,

eighteen hundred and thirty-one seven thousand

eight hundred dollars and five cents.

For detaching the expenses incidental to

making examinations and surveys under the

act of the thirtieth of April, eighteen hundred

and twenty-four, of which sum five thousand

dollars shall be appropriated and applied to

Geological and Mineralogical surveys and re-

searches in the Indian country on the public

lands in the Territory of the United States,

thirty thousand dollars.

APPROVED, July 2, 1836.

From the Christian Advocate.

REPORT ON THE SABBATH.

The committee to whom was referred

"Overture No. 5, relating to the Sabbath,"

respectfully report:—that they have given to

the consideration of it all that attention which

circumstances would permit; and are prepared

to submit to the assembly the results of their

deliberations.

One important fact cannot be denied:—The

desecration of the Sabbath is increasing with

feared rapidity, in almost every part of our

beloved country. A solemn and alarming

crisis has already come. Unless the slumber-

ing energies of the Church are speedily aroused,

to avert the progress of this growing evil, the

entire obliteration of the Sabbath will at no

distant period be the result.

It is necessary only to look into our large

cities and villages on the Sabbath, or to glance

the eye along our navigable rivers and over

our beautiful lakes; or to trace the extended

lines of our canals and rail roads; or listen to

the perpetual rumbling of loaded vehicles, on

all our travelled roads, in order to be convinced

that Sabbath breaking has already become a

sin of great growth in our land. It is indeed a

wide-spread, deep-rooted, unblushing evil. It

enters boldly into almost every commercial

interest in the country, and convulses directly

or indirectly, in its broad sweep of mischief, a

vast multitude of individuals; and what is more,

an alarming proportion of these offenders be-

long to the Church of the living God. Here

is the root of the evil. The Church has be-

come a deliberate partaker in this great sin. In

this way has her waning voice been well nigh

silenced, her redeeming power over the com-

munity of sinners, and the salutary restraints

of God. If the Church alone can, under God,

save the Sabbath from being abolished, she

must first reform her own conduct. In order

upon the work, it must not be forgotten

that, in its failure or success, are involved the

best interests of the Church, of our country,

and the world.

The rest of the Sabbath is the only wise and

adequate provision for the wants of the animal

system. The influence of the Sabbath can

alone be relied on to sustain our true insti-

tutions—to extend the empire of mercy—to pre-

sent the domestic order and happiness; and to

continue the bare existence of morality and

religion in the world. The abandonment of the

Sabbath is therefore nothing less than resigning

all that is sacred and dear to a Christian pe-

ple, for time and eternity.

It is to be feared that whatever is done to rebuke

and arrest the profanation of the Sabbath, must

be done immediately. The work of reform

cannot be delayed without hazarding the ir-

reversible loss of all the blessings, which flow

from the observance of that day. The task has

already become formidable and difficult. It is

not, however, altogether hopeless. The Sab-

bath may yet be restored, and its blessings

perpetuated. The Church and the ministry

can, under God, do all that the exigency de-

mands.

Let this assembly do their whole duty—lift

up a voice of strength—send out a host of

of alarm, to determine, in the at night, to

carry out in their practical relations to

the Sabbath, the true principles of Christian

discipline; and the whole Church may be

cleansed, the Sabbath reinstated, and this great

and guilty nation saved. Till this is done, the

power of every other Christian enterprise will

be circumscribed and fluctuating.

Nothing that is pure and holy can flourish

without the Sabbath. The Sabbath reform is

the fundamental enterprise. It is utterly vain

to think of substituting any other conservative

power. The question of re-creating the Sabbath

from general profanation, is absolutely a ques-

tion of life and death, to every Christian deni-

mination in the world. Such is the moment-

ary nature of the subject under consideration.

Your committee rejoice that in this work all

hearts may unite, and every minor difference

be forgotten. Here is common ground. The

Sabbath of the Lord is the inheritance of all

the Church; and there it works enough for

all.—The Church must revive her wholesome

discipline; the ministry must cry aloud and

spare not; the press must be enlisted—the

capt. Willy copied from the book of the U. S. steamboat Essayon, the following particulars:—On the morning of the 16th inst., while on the way down Black Creek discovered an Indian in a hammock, on the bank, who did not rise on the boat. At 8 o'clock, in St. John's river, saw a boat coming from Col. Hallow's plantation, having Col. Hallow and Dr. Simmons, and a few negroes on board. It appeared that the Indians had fired upon the former gentlemen, while in his room in conversation with Dr. Simmons, and wounded him in the head, causing him to faint and fall. Dr. Simmons, with the assistance of some negroes, picked him up, carried him to the boat at the landing, and showed off.

The Indians pursued them, and fired upon the boat, but fortunately injured no one. In a few minutes afterwards, the dwelling of Col. Hallow was fired, and in a short time Dr. Simmons' house was also burned. The Essayon ran over to George and Lewis Flemming's plantation, took off their families and negroes, and then proceeded to Picoletta, and reported the above occurrences to the commanding officer at that post, who dispatched twenty men up Six Mile Creek, for the purpose of intercepting the Indians on their return. At 2 P. M. the Essayon returned to Hallow's plantation, and found Mr. Col. Hallow's dwelling which was near that of Col. Hallow's negroes made his appearance, and gave a signal, evincing his wish to get on board, upon which the small boat was sent for him. He stated that the Indians were 30 strong, and were back of the negro houses—they said they had now come down upon the whites for the purpose of spilling their blood, and that the way had been enabled to escape, was that they sent him to the landing to see if any troops were coming. He said they were sleeping and dancing in front of Col. Hallow's house while it was burning. The negro was sent back to the landing, and succeeded in getting all the negroes belonging to Col. Hallow, (with one exception only, who was taken prisoner by the Indians), on board.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

The election of President and Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years commencing March 4th 1837, will be held on Wednesday, the 7th day of December 1836, the Electors meeting at the Capitals of the respective States in which they are chosen. The choice of Electors must be made within thirty-four days of the said first Wednesday of December. The following shows the number of votes to which each State is entitled, with the time of election:

States.	No. of Votes.	When Held.
Maine	7	November 7.
New Hampshire	7	do 7
Massachusetts	14	do 11
Rhode Island	4	do 23
Connecticut	8	do 7
Vermont	7	do 15
New York	42	do 7
New Jersey	8	do 7
Pennsylvania	30	do 4
Delaware	3	do 7
Maryland	10	do 14
Virginia	23	do 7
North Carolina	15	do 17
South Carolina	11	do 7
Georgia	15	do 7
Kentucky	15	do 17
Tennessee	21	do 4
Ohio	9	do 7
Indiana	4	do 7
Mississippi	4	do 7
Illinois	6	do 7
Alabama	7	do 14
Missouri	4	do 7
Louisiana	6	do 8
Michigan	3	do 7
Arkansas	3	do 8
Total	294	

All the States choose by General Ticket, except S. Carolina, which chooses by the Legislature. It will be seen that Pennsylvania and Ohio open the ball three days in advance of any of the other States.

Gen. Harrison, vs. the U. S. Bank.—The hero of the great war party has been about as consistent in his opinions relative to the U. S. Bank, as brave and skillful in his military career. He is now the candidate of the bank party for the presidency, and it elected will of course use the influence of his office and official patronage in obtaining the re-charter of the U. S. Bank. Now there is a curious reversal in the Register, vol 17, page 139, under the head of "Banks and Banking," giving us his opinions of banks in 1819.—We presume Niles' Register will be good authority with the voters; a paper that most strenuously advocated seignior for several years past, and whose statistical information at that time is admitted to be correct by all parties.—Wm. Gize.

Mr. Niles says:—
"For the Cincinnati district, Gen. Harrison was a candidate for the state senate. Certain resolutions were passed at a meeting of the people, disapproving of him because he was a direct or in the branch located there; and in consequence, he has published a long address in the newspapers in which he declares himself the enemy of banks in general, and especially of the bank of the United States; that he has very little personal interest in any of them, and was uniformly opposed to the establishment and continuance of the said bank of the United States; that he views it as an institution which may be converted into an immense political engine to strengthen the arm of the federal government, and which may at some future day be used to oppress and break down the state governments."

Gen. Harrison.—The hero of North Bend and farmer of the Hot Springs is said to be on his way to the Hot Springs in Virginia, and the Albany Evening Journal expresses the wish that he would visit the State of New York. The withering frost that hangs upon his prospects, has no doubt rendered a visit to the Hot Springs quite necessary. A visit to New York would undoubtedly turn him into an icicle.—Balt. Rep.

Painters' Progress.—Pay them the money in the day that they owe it, that the evil day may be far off, lest the good man of the law sends them the bill, greeting: Remember him of the quill, and the devil around him, and thou wilt find thy daughter to a man of choice, send thou unto him a bountiful piece of the bridal loaf.

Borrow not that for which thy neighbor hath paid, but go and buy for thyself of him who will sell.

Thou shalt not read thy neighbor's paper, nor molest him in the peaceful possession of it, lest thou stand condemned in the sight of him who drives the quill, and thy character be hawked about by poor children.—[Anon.]

DECAPITATION.

A correspondent of an English Journal has been furnishing some important facts upon the subject of beheading criminals. The following extracts will be found very interesting:—
"Mojou, professor of physiology at Genoa, having produced at Paris a system of investigation of the results of the guillotine, states, that having exposed two heads, a quarter of an hour after decapitation, to a strong light, the eyelids closed suddenly. The tongue which protruded from the lips, being pricked with a needle was drawn back into the mouth, and the countenance expressed sudden pain. The head of a criminal named Tiller, being submitted to examination after the guillotine, the head turned in every direction from whence it was called by name. A report hitherto treated as fabulous, may therefore be believed,—that when the executioner gave a blow on the face to Charlotte Corday's head, the countenance expressed violent indignation.

Pontenelle asserts, that he has frequently seen the head of guillotined persons move their lips, and his memories contain many other apparently incredible, but equally well authenticated facts. Stiveling declares that by touching the spinal marrow, the most horrible demonstrations of agony succeed.

A young and beautiful Vandalen heroine who had thrown herself upon the protection of Gen. Marceau, was, with himself, (for affording her that protection,) condemned to death. He had saved the life of one who in turn saved his:—
"Condemned," the accounts go on to say "at the age of seven to die, she confided her portrait to a friend to offer to the warrior, whose pity and whose features were too deeply engraven on her heart. On going to execution, she laid down her lips on artificial rose, with which, one day, the hand of Marceau had adorned her beautiful hair. The executioner showed her head after it was cut off, when the frightened people believed that she vomited blood; but it was the rose, which the yet animated mouth clenched with gnashings of the teeth, (grincemens,) in the convulsions of death. This horrible image ever pursued the hero, and when he recalled it, grief suspended his recital, and he shed burning tears of indignation."

Besides these instances of life, passions, and consciousness, in the human head when severed from the body, and either experimentally upon, or displayed to the multitude, the beheaded trunk has been known to start upright with the head to which it was strapped, and even to walk some steps on the scaffold.

From the Baltimore American.
"ANAPOLIS, July 25th, 1836.
The Governor and his Council, according to notice, convened here to-day. The Hon. J. C. Henry, because of bad health, has resigned his seat in the Council. All the other members were present.

I learn that the Engineers of the Maryland Canal Company have reported against the practicability of a more northern route than that to the District of Columbia.

JAMES CHESTON, Esq. has been appointed a commissioner under the Indemnity Law, vice Col. John Berry, resigned.

From the Baltimore Republican. Saturday.
Wheat.—The new crop is making its appearance to market in small parcels; the quality most of the red yet offered is very poor and indifferent. The sales of red have ranged from \$1.35 to 1.50, and to-day one parcel of tolerably fair quality was sold at \$1.01.—Some sales of new white, not prime, have been made at \$1.70 a 1.75. The crop of Maryland, and the adjacent parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, is not only much less than an average, but the quality is very inferior.

Corn.—Sales of good white at 80 a 81 cents, and of yellow at 85 a 86 cents.

Rye.—We hear of no recent sales.

Oats.—We quote Virginia at 35 40 cents; and Maryland at 40 a 51 cents.

EXHIBITION.

M. BAUGE respectfully informs the citizens of Easton, and its vicinity, that he will give an Exhibition of the

Art of Fencing,

(INCLUDING BROAD AND SMALL SWORD EXERCISE.)

on Tuesday next, the 10th inst at the Court House.

M. Bauge after having successfully taught the Art in New York, Philadelphia, and Annapolis, will now be enabled to exhibit to the citizens of Talbot the progress made by his pupils in 30 lessons only, in the Art of Fencing, a science which affords elegant amusement, excellent exercise, and imparts an elegant deportment and easy action, and an agility to the body. The first Exhibition will take place at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. The second at 7 o'clock, in the evening.

ADMITTANCE.—A Gentleman accompanied by one or more Ladies 50 cts. A single ticket for a gentleman 25 cts. Children under 12 years of age 12 1/2 cts.

A sufficient police will be employed to preserve proper order.

83-Tickets may be had at the Bar of Mr. Lowe's hotel, of M. Bauge, or at the Door.

Aug. 2 3t

WAS taken from a runaway negro in Broad Creek on the 22d of July last, States, that he views it as an institution which may be converted into an immense political engine to strengthen the arm of the federal government, and which may at some future day be used to oppress and break down the state governments."

Gen. Harrison.—The hero of North Bend and farmer of the Hot Springs is said to be on his way to the Hot Springs in Virginia, and the Albany Evening Journal expresses the wish that he would visit the State of New York. The withering frost that hangs upon his prospects, has no doubt rendered a visit to the Hot Springs quite necessary. A visit to New York would undoubtedly turn him into an icicle.—Balt. Rep.

Painters' Progress.—Pay them the money in the day that they owe it, that the evil day may be far off, lest the good man of the law sends them the bill, greeting: Remember him of the quill, and the devil around him, and thou wilt find thy daughter to a man of choice, send thou unto him a bountiful piece of the bridal loaf.

Borrow not that for which thy neighbor hath paid, but go and buy for thyself of him who will sell.

Thou shalt not read thy neighbor's paper, nor molest him in the peaceful possession of it, lest thou stand condemned in the sight of him who drives the quill, and thy character be hawked about by poor children.—[Anon.]

WANTED

A N apprentice to learn the Printing Business. Enquire at this office. July 30 1t

To Persons in Want of Money!
"Nothing venture, nothing gain!"
Persons desirous to obtain chances for splendid prizes in Lotteries drawing every week, have only to call at

NEWMAN'S LUCKY OFFICE,
nearly opposite the Bank, where they can try their luck, and receive thousands of dollars as soon as drawn.

July 30

Election.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Election will be held at the several election districts of this County, on the first Monday in September next, to elect two persons for Talbot County, to be electors of the Senate of Maryland.

Also, that an election will be held at the several election districts of this County on the first Monday in October next, to elect four persons to represent Talbot County in the next House of Delegates; a Sheriff for Talbot County and two Commissioners for District No. 1.

Also, that an election will be held at the several election districts of this County, on the second Monday in November next, to elect electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

JOS. GRAHAM, Sff.

July 30 1t

\$200 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday, July 16th, a negro man named Noah Pinder about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 5 inches high and very black. Noah had several kinds of clothing, among them I recollect a steel mixed frock coat, white hat, a palm hat, and perhaps a black hat, and a pair of trousers. I will give one hundred dollars if he is taken in the county, one hundred and fifty dollars if out of the county and within the State, and the above Reward of 200 dollars if taken out of the State, if he be delivered to me in either case or secured as I get him.

WILLIAM ROACH,
East New-Market.

July 30

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, by Thomas W. Bond, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City and County aforesaid, on the 5th day of July, 1836, a negro woman, as a runaway, named ELIZABETH BAILLY, who says she is free, but did belong to James Anderson on the Eastern Shore, Md.; her age is about 17 years, and 5 feet 4 1/2 inches in height, and has a blackberry on the left side of her neck.—Had on when committed, a red cotton calico frock, cotton calico apron, cotton handkerchief on her head, white cotton stockings and fine leather shoes.

The owner, if any, of the above described negro woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be discharged as required by the act of Assembly.

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

July 30

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, by Nicholas Brewer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, on the 5th day of July, 1836, a negro man, as a runaway, named RICHARD HAWKINS, who he belongs to Elizabeth Blake, on the Eastern Shore, beyond Denton, aged about 24 years 6 feet 5 1/2 inches height, has a small scar on his right ear, and one on his left foot. Had on when committed dark blue cassinet roundabout, cotton shirt, red striped vest, light blue cassinet trousers, old pair of shoes and an old wool hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
of Baltimore city and county Jail.

July 30

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
14th day of June, Anno Domini 1836.

ON application of William E. Shannahan, Adm'r of John Edmondson late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 14th day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six.

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, Notice is hereby Given,
That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Edmondson late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same within the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 18th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 18th day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

WILLIAM E. SHANNAHAN, Adm'r.
of John Edmondson, deceased.

NOTICE.
The purchasers are hereby notified that their notes which were due on the 24th inst. have already exceeded the time, and are hereby requested to come forward and settle the same without delay.

June 18 8v

STRAYED from the subscriber at Easton on the evening of the 16th inst, a small bay mare with a blaze face and one of her hind feet white. Her back has lately been injured by the saddle, other marks not remembered. It is likely she took the road to Centerville. Any person finding said mare, and giving information thereof to Mr. Samuel Roberts of Easton or Mr. Wm. Harper of Centerville, shall be amply rewarded.

WM. W. TIPTON.

July 30

New Boot, Shoe, and



HAT STORE,
AT THE OLD STAND
LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. JOHN WRIGHT.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a large and general assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND

SILK HATS

of a Superior quality, &c. &c. which added to the Stock of the late John Wright, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

His Stock of Ladies Shoes is of a very superior selection, and he respectfully requests them to call and examine for themselves.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order.

He has employed Mr. William Shepard who will carefully attend to all orders for work, and by care and attention the subscriber hopes to give general satisfaction.

June 25 1t

ENNALS ROSZELL.

Trustee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee, will sell at public sale, at the Court House Door, in Easton, Talbot county, Md. on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A PART OF THE REAL ESTATE, of which Jacob Gibson, late of Talbot County, deceased, died, seized, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts, or parcels of land, lying and being in said County, viz.

No. 1. A PART OF A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, called "Marengo" containing by actual survey lately made by order of the Trustee, five hundred and twenty five acres of land, of which about sixty acres are in wood, now in the tenure of Mr. Horney—being that part of the said tract or parcel of land which was devised by the said Jacob Gibson, to Edward R. Gibson, and was by him afterwards conveyed to Fayette Gibson.

The improvements upon the said parcel of land are a two story DWELLING, built of brick, a kitchen, two quarters, a corn house, a granary and two barns. Also an Overseer's house, kitchen, &c.

No. 2. A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, called "Sharp's Island," which is bounded by the waters of the Chesapeake Bay and Choptank River, and contains by survey lately made by order of the Trustee, four hundred and sixty acres of land, of which about three hundred and seventy are arable, 130 marsh, and 60 in wood.

The improvements upon Sharp's Island are a Frame DWELLING, kitchen, corn house, barn and stables, and a smoke house.

No. 3. A TRACT OR PART OF A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, called "Peach Blossom," situate about two mile from Easton, containing by survey lately made by order of the Trustee, three hundred and ninety two acres of land, of which about sixty are in wood.

The improvements upon this parcel of land are a very large two story brick DWELLING, a kitchen and two barns.

These lands are of fine quality, are well situated and have good water, and offer most desirable opportunities for investment in real estate.

The terms of sale prescribed by the decree are that one third of the purchase money shall be paid in cash on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof, one other third in one year from the day of sale, and the residue in eighteen months from the day of sale, the whole purchase money to be secured by bond with security to be approved by the trustee and up on the ratification of the sale and upon the payment of the whole purchase money a deed will be executed by the trustee.

JOHN SCOTT, Trustee.

July 14 1836

The title to those lands is believed to be indisputable, and also with plats made upon recent surveys ordered by him which he will exhibit to any person desirous of seeing them, and will afford any other information in his power to those who may desire it.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—The Creditors of JACOB GIBSON, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby notified and required to file their claims with the proper vouchers, in the Chancery office, within four months from the 17th day of August next.

JOHN SCOTT, Trustee, St Paul's st.

July 23 1t

Notice.
The Commissioners for Talbot County will meet on Tuesday the 16th August to appoint a Collector of the Tax. Applicants will please hand in their applications to the Clerk previous to that day.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.

July 23 1t

Sheriffalty.
I offer myself a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty.

G. TURBUTT.

July 23, 1836

A CARD.
Miss ELEANOR C. STUART, has just returned from the city with the latest fashions and best materials, and is prepared to execute orders in the Millinery business at the shortest notice. She has taken the stand in front of her father's dwelling, nearly opposite to Mr. James Wilson's, and next door to Mr. Samuel Robertson's office, where she invites the attention of the ladies and humbly hopes to share their patronage.

April 30

To be Rented

For one or more years, that large and commodious

BRICK TAVERN



and its appurtenances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL,

situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present, and for some years past, occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House, of any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more especially if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern shores, and elsewhere given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.

WM. H. GROOME

P. S.—Applications for the above will be received by the subscriber until 16th August next.

W. H. G.

Easton June 21 5w
The Delaware Journal, Baltimore American, and Village Herald, Princess Anne, will publish the above for 4 successive weeks, and forward account to the subscriber for payment.

JOHN B. FIRBANKS.
MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has lately bought of Mr. M. Hazel's

STOCK OF GOODS
and has just returned from Baltimore with, and is opening

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

DRY GOO

Groceries and Hardware, in all their several varieties.

All of which he will sell low for cash or give in exchange for feathers, wool, rags, tow-linen, keros and fur, &c. &c. at the stand lately occupied by Mr. Hazel, between the store of Mr. Wm. Lovejoy and the Bank. He humbly solicits the public to call and examine his goods, that done, he feels confident of a share of their patronage, as he pledges himself to sell as low as the same articles can be had in the town.

N. B. He still carries on the WHEELWRIGHTING at his old stand on Dover street, where by his own attention and the assistance of a good foreman he is prepared to attend to all orders in that line as usual.

J. B. F.

May 24 1t

Dissolution.
THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Council & Vinson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the above firm will please settle their accounts with Joseph Council, who is authorized to receive the same.

JOSEPH COUNCIL,
JAMES VINSON.

June 8th 1836

Blacksmithing.
JAMES VINSON has this day taken the Shop of Council & Vinson on Dover St. in the town of Easton, lately occupied by Mr. Vanderford, next door to Mr. Dodd's, and directly opposite to Mr. John Bennett's, and intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches.

All persons wishing work done will please call and give him a trial. The cash is at all times acceptable, but all kinds of articles in trade will be taken in return.

The public's obt. servt.
JAMES VINSON.

June 8 3t

CLARK'S
Old Established Lucky Office
N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)
WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD
PRIZES, PRIZES,
in Millions of Dollars.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States who may desire to try their Luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are

Drawn Daily,
Tickets 1 to \$10, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention, as if on personal application and the result given when requested immediately after drawing.

Address
JOHN CLARK,
Museum Building, Baltimore, Md.

\$100,000!
BY AUTHORITY
OF CONGRESS.

The most Brilliant Lottery EVER DRAWN in America, containing only 7,140 Tickets, will be drawn at WASHINGTON CITY, (D. C.) on THURSDAY, 21st of July, 1836. THE ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, 35 Numbers, 5 draws Ballots. 35 Whole Tickets, Fifty Dollars.

35 ORDERS should be forwarded on without delay to this Office, to prevent disappointment in securing Chances.

Baltimore, 1836. July 16 1t

Camp Meeting.
A Camp Meeting is expected to be held at King's Creek, on Talbot Circuit, by the Ministers and members of the Methodist Protestant Church, to commence on Friday, 12th August. All our friends and members that can make it convenient, are invited to attend. A ferry will be kept during the continuance of the meeting at Mr. Shaughten's landing to Focke's neck.

WM. KESLEY,
WM. MCGWIGAN.

July 30

NOTICE

THE subscriber has opened a house of pure lic entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the

UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful waiters, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.

march 28 1t

EASTON ACADEMY,
A PUBLIC Examination of the scholars belonging to this institution will be held on Thursday and Friday 18th and 19th of August, at the Academy, in which the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and the Friends of Education, are respectfully invited to attend. After the Examination the summer vacation will commence and continue till Monday the 26th of September, on which day, the Academy will be opened again for the reception of pupils.

By the Board,
THOS. G. BULLITT, Pres't.
td (G)

July 26 3t

MARYLAND ECLIPSE
WILL make a full season at Easton, Talbot County, for a limited number of persons. He will be here by first of September, when the season will commence. Terms as when last on the stand. Persons wishing to breed from Maryland Eclipse will leave their names with

WM. K. LAMBIN.

July 26 3t

Farmer's Bank of Maryland.
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.
June 25, 1836.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, eleven Directors, for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to the charter.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

June 23

DOVER BRIDGE
FOR SALE.
THE President and directors of the Choptank Bridge Company, will in virtue of the authority granted them by the General Assembly of Maryland by an additional supplement to the Act entitled an Act for erecting a Bridge over Choptank River at Dover Ferry, passed at December Session of eighteen hundred and ten, chapter 112 proceed to sell by public Auction at the Court House Door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the second day of August next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the Choptank Bridge at Dover Ferry, with all the Franchises and privileges, thereunto belonging upon a credit of one and two years—Bond bearing interest from the day of Sale with such security as the President and Directors may approve will be required of the purchaser or purchasers. As the Law required, this Bridge has been offered to Caroline County and Talbot County at private Sale; they have neglected to purchase, they can if they choose purchase at the public sale, either jointly or separately—the Law gives the Levy Court for Caroline County and the Commissioners for Talbot County sufficient authority—and in case of a purchase by Caroline or Talbot County, no security will be required, but their official bond.

Attendance will be given in behalf of the President and Directors by

WM. HUGALETT, Treas'r.
Easton, July 9th, 1836. 1t

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber intends going to the South in a short time, and wants to purchase 10 or 12 likely young negroes of both sexes, between the age of 16 and 25, for which the highest cash price will be given.

Apply to JOHN S. BDAKE,
Near Wye Mill, Talbot County.

Centerville Times will copy the above 3 times and charge this office.

July 18 3t

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

Philadelphia Mirror.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editor to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest family newspaper in the United States, with a list of new TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryat and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science and Art; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of 22. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the lakes. The paper has been so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will do no more than reiterate the two leading daily political papers of the country. The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union; it is, in the Inquirer and Daily Courier, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says:—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 19th, 1836, says, "The Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable reading matter than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to republish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give it a permanent interest and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA Mirror, will commence with the publication of the prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales and &c. offered in a competition for the \$500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick, author of Hope Leslie, The Lincolns, &c., whose talents have been so widely and extensively appreciated both at home and abroad.

The approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER is strictly neutral the religious and political matters, and in uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

In addition to all which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, Internal Improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them could warrant.

TERMS:

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Album, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.

NEW FIRM.

BELL & STEWART.

Be leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have commenced



Coach, Gig & Harness Making

in Easton at the old stand at the North end of Washington Street for many years kept by Joseph Parrott, and recently by John W. Mills, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches. The subscribers having been regularly brought up to the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom, as they intend to keep constantly on hand the best materials and employing experienced workmen. They will also pledge themselves to work on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

April 5 3m law.

For Rent.

THE new and elegant House attached to the late residence of John Wright Esq. They will be rented separately or together, if immediate application be made to the office of this office.

June 26

Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Bollingbrook School, District No. 1 (Trappe) are desirous to employ a competent Teacher for the Primary School in that District.

Testimonials of competency, and character will be required.

Applicants will address either of the subscribers.

NS. B. NEWNAM,
JAS. MORRICK,
NAT. LEONARD,
Easton Feb. 13, 1836.

Carey's Library

OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

To say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severely their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, so many causes to keep people away from the coveted literary edifice. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held instantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With perspicacity, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary store of Continental Europe, and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

TERMS.
The work will be published in weekly numbers, containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, or rather than 220 octavo pages, each number; as the expiration of every six months, its cost will be furnished with to handsome type and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in single year will be equal to more than four volumes of a common sized English double column book; the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a years' subscription.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover, will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and bi-monthly journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character cannot fail to provide ample materials for his part of the work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selections and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is of a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favorable suffrages for his literary efforts.

The "Library" the paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not unimportant addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be five dollars per annum payable advance.

A commission of 20 per cents, will be allowed to agent, and any agent or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers post paid. Address,
E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philad'a.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgements to the inhabitants of Easton and the adjoining counties, for the flattering patronage he has met with, since he commenced the above business, and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A NEW MODE OF CUTTING,
That has never been practiced in Easton; but one, that is almost universally used in Baltimore and in the best establishments; he has also engaged

FIRST RATE WORKMEN,
that none can surpass; which will enable him to meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind of garments cut and made in the first style. His work shall be warranted to fit in all cases; otherwise he will pay them for their goods or makes them over. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the favors of a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN SATTERFIELD.

TO THE LADIES.
SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS. RIDGWAY, thankful for past favors, again solicits the attention of the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent Counties to call and examine her beautiful assortment of new FANCY ARTICLES.

ALSO,
SPRING FASHIONS,
just received. They have been carefully selected, and will be found of a superior and beautiful description.

ALSO,
MANTUA-MAKING
in all its varieties. She has engaged a competent young lady to attend exclusively to this branch of business. She solicits a share of patronage, and will use every exertion to give general satisfaction.

April 23 6t (G) 3t

THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE: A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to Literature, Criticism, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c.
Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

On Saturday, July 2, 1836, the subscribers will commence, in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper under the above title.

As the News will embrace every variety of light literature, including, Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence will be maintained with Washington, and the principal Cities of the Union, and all arrangements are in progress by which letters in Europe will be constantly forwarded.

Attention will be paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press. Popular novels will occasionally be given, though they will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news, and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The News will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish a large amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. It will be conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

LOUIS A. GODEY,
JOSEPH C. NEAL,
MORTON MC MICHAEL.

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission.
Six copies furnished for ten dollars.
All payments to be made in advance.
Orders, free of postage, must be addressed

L. A. GODEY & Co.
No. 100 Walnut St. Philad.

June 14

MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. HAMILTON.

MOST respectfully informs the Ladies of Easton and its Vicinity, that she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above business at a moment's warning, and humbly solicits a share of their Patronage. Being situated she begs leave to refer to Mrs. Leonard and Mrs. Lloyd, in regard to her competency. She may at all times be found by inquiring at her dwelling on Duver Street, Easton, nearly opposite the cartwright shop of Mr. John B. Firlanks.

June 4 6c 10c

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS



MAKERS.

The undersigned respectfully present their thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for the many avails and flattering support, they continue to receive in their line, and now beg leave to inform them, that they are prepared to furnish

COACHES, BAROUCHES, CHARIOTS, GIGS, SULKIES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES,

or any acquisition of Carriage and a shorter notice in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the most accommodating terms; they assure those gentlemen and ladies who are so worthy of ease and pleasure that there is no necessity of sending to the cities for handsome and good carriages, as their work will bear comparison and examination with the best city work, and has stood the test of time and criticism; they will also say, that they will specify the kind of carriage and price, and they will carry out to their own door free of charge.

All kinds of repairing done at shortest notice, in the best manner, and on the most pleasing terms. Silver Plating of every description done in the establishment, and all kinds of Steel Springs, made and repaired.

They have now on hand, a handsome assortment of carriages, both new and second hand, of various kinds and prices, and they will sell early call from their friends and the public.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They have for sale a pair of handsome young horses, well matched, color, blood bay, warranted sound and kind to harness, also a first rate gig horse.

Wanting three apprentices at the above business, moral habits, from 14 to 16 years of age.

SHERIFF'S LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for officers fees last year, are requested to come forward immediately, and settle the same, as long indulgence will not be given. I have given positive orders to my Deputies to execute for the same without delay, and all persons in arrears for officers fees due this year and executions now in hand are notified that I shall be under the necessity of advertising their property next if not settled.

The subscriber is not to be responsible from an expectation of leaving the County, and therefore expects all persons interested to pay attention to this notice, or otherwise abide the consequences.

JO. GRAHAM, Sheriff.

June 21

The Court of Appeals will sit in Easton on Wednesday the 30th November next for the argument of causes. Editors of newspapers on the Eastern Shore, will please insert the above notice, for the information of the Gentlemen of the Bar.

THOS. C. NICOLS, CLK.

July 16

THIRD VOLUME OF THE Ohio Farmer,

AND
WESTERN HORTICULTURIST

In presenting a prospectus for the THIRD VOLUME OF THE OHIO FARMER to the public, the Editor conceives it unnecessary to enter into a minute detail of its character and objects. There have been clearly evinced since its commencement, and from the high testimonials received from Agriculturists of the first standing and intelligence, he is not without a hope that his labors have been of some service to the cause Western Agriculture; and that there has been, at least partial satisfaction to those who patronize the work.

There never was a period of deeper interest to the cultivators of the soil in the great valley of the Mississippi than the present. There never was a time when intelligence could be put to better uses—when knowledge was of greater advantage. It is the era of advancement in the art and science of the cultivation of the earth, and the improvement of useful animals. And he who refuses to keep pace with the times by informing himself of what is transpiring around him, will lose more than half of the pleasures and advantages of his own age. The certainty of a ready market and a rich reward for all the productions of the earth, should be a double stimulant to increase the quantity.

The OHIO FARMER will be devoted to Original Essays, and articles selected from the best works, and occasionally illustrated by ENGRAVINGS. No Agricultural work ever published in the West, has been so liberally supplied with original articles, the most of which have been copied and received a wide circulation in other papers. The culture of the improvement of animals—of garden vegetables—of Agricultural implements, and Geology, Botany, Chemistry, &c. &c. will receive due attention.

SILK.—As the culture of this new article of wealth and industry is exciting universal interest through the whole country, we contemplate devoting a sufficient portion of the next Volume of the Farmer to this subject, to give all new beginners a fair start, who may wish to enter into the business, either on a large or small scale, from the sowing of the mulberry seed to the reeling and manufacturing of the cocoons, colouring &c.

Each Volume of this paper is furnished with a Title Page and Index, expressly for binding and will make about 200 pages. The first number of the Third Volume will be published on the 1st day January, 1836.

CONDITIONS.

The Farmer is published twice a month, at \$1.00 in advance. All orders on distant Banks or individuals, must be accompanied by cash, free of postage. Persons obtaining 5 subscribers and forwarding the money, shall receive a copy for trouble.

All Editors, Postmasters and officers of Agricultural Societies are authorized Agents and requested to act as such.

EVERY BODY'S ALBUM:

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF
Humorous Tales, Essays, Anecdotes, &c. &c.
EMBELLISHED WITH NUMEROUS
GROTESQUE & AMUSING ENGRAVINGS.

Each number containing seventy-two active pages, neatly covered and stitched—making the end of the year two volumes of eight hundred and sixty-four pages, and at least six hundred engravings with Tales and Index complete—at three dollars per annum.

The cheerful and pleasing feature with which it is proposed to diversify and enliven this work has never yet been adopted by any one of the numerous literary caterers that have hitherto abounded in this country—and its extensive novelty and the vast fund of humor and variety which will be interspersed throughout its pages, is calculated to render it a desirable and popular companion for the amusement of all classes who desire to possess an epitome of the works of celebrated Modern Humourists, Dickens and Rogers.

The encouragement generally given to new undertakings, having salutary objects in view, has proved a decided public advantage, and it is questionable whether any other age has ever brought into active use so large a proportion of the really deserving offspring of genius and talents as the present. Assured that this periodical, affording, as it will, an elaborate and comprehensive collection of fanciful Illustrations, Satirical Essays in prose and verse, witty Tales, Quirks, and Anecdotes, and Facetiae, must have a partial tendency (among its patrons at least) to divert into other and more exhilarating channel much of the oppressive action of the mind, consequent upon the cares and vexations of business, the publisher anticipates for it a most flattering and extensive subscription list. The work, at all events, will be commenced on the first of July, and continued for one year, therefore every subscriber will be certain of receiving all the numbers for which he has paid. When the twelve numbers are completed and made up into two volumes, they will form one of the most desirable and amusing records of wit and humor which can be found in print. Let the public assist the publisher with their patronage, and he assures them he will leave nothing undone that will give celebrity and popularity to his work.

The "Every Body's Album" will be published monthly, in numbers of 72 pages with a variety of embellishments—mostly stitched in colored covers—printed with new type, and on fine white paper, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Two copies will be supplied to order, for one year, for five dollars. When sent to a distance from the city, the work will be packed in strong wrappers, to prevent the loss of any of the contents.

Noted solvent banks of every description taking in payment of subscriptions. Address the publisher (postage paid).

CHARLES ALEXANDER.

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philad. At this office and we request our friends to call on us.

A specimen number has been received at this office and we request our friends to call on us.

STRAY.

STRAYED from the Farm on which Mr. George Noble lives on the 17th ult. a small Fille 4 years old,—about 15 hands high, of fine form and very compact.

This Filly has a large switch tail, and an uncommonly thin nose—but no marks. She is but partially broken. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver her to Mr. George Noble, or to the Subscriber.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 23d 1836

INSOLVENT BLANKS

For Sale at the Office of the Whig.

July 19

SAUL HAMBLETON, Jr. & P. F. THOMAS.

July 19

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.



TO ALL PERSONS AFFLICTED.

A Certain Cure for Dyspepsia, Liver, Biliary, and Nervous Complaints; Jaundice, General Debility, Lowness of Spirits, and Diseases incident to Females.

DR. LOCKWARD'S
Celebrated Vegetable
Purificative
Symptoms of Dyspepsia.

The first symptoms of this disease is a greenness of food, producing pain and uneasiness at the region of the stomach; fullness of the organs; belching of wind, with sour, oily or putrescent eructations; pain and tenderness at the pit of the stomach; pain in the right side, extending after to the right shoulder, and under the shoulder-blade; the same kind of pain is very often experienced in the left side, especially when lying on the right or left side; pain also often in the small of the back, and giddiness of the head; dimness of the sight; coated tongue; disagreeable taste in the mouth in the morning after arising; coldness.

This Medicine acts as a gentle purge, by which all foul humors are removed from the system; at the same time it restores the lost tone of the stomach and bowels,—opens obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Pancreas, and will be found singularly efficacious in diseases of the Kidneys. As a family medicine, none will be found cheaper or to answer a better purpose, and being composed entirely of vegetable matter it is perfectly innocent, which renders it more valuable.

As a certain remedy for cure for the above diseases this medicine stands incomparably beyond any other now in use. And as nothing more could be requisite to convince the most sceptical of its utility, than the numberless testimonials which have been given in its favor, therefore, those testimonials will speak for it more than all encomiums which could be pronounced. Wherever it has been used, it has invariably been attended with complete success, and that too, in hundreds of cases, where apparently all hopes of cure have been despaired of. It was by this important discovery that the proprietor of the above Medicine, was in a few months, restored to perfect health, after years of the most distressing suffering, and after being abandoned by the profession to die without any hope of relief. Since which, hundreds, nay thousands, have in a like manner been restored from beds of sickness to perfect health.

Dr. LOCKWARD.—Sir I have made use of your valuable Medicine for the Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, both of which diseases I have abated under for about three years—I have tried a great many medicines, but all to no effect—I was induced to give yours a trial, and much to my astonishment & that of my friends, I was in a short space of time completely relieved of my disease. My symptoms, when I first commenced using your medicine, were, a hollow sensation in the stomach, with heartburn, sourness and vomiting of food, great tenderness at the pit of the stomach, accompanied with an acute pain in the right side, extending to the pit of the shoulder, connected with this pain, was a prominent enlargement in my right side pronounced by my physician "an enlargement of the liver." My appetite was variable, sometimes very good, at others a complete loss.

My bowels were generally constipated. My head very much affected with giddiness and pain; my eyesight was also affected with dimness, and was also much enervated in flesh, and suffered extremely from nervous feelings; sometimes I imagined that a few hours would close my existence; I was disposed to feel constantly cold (especially my feet and hands,) in the warmest days in summer. Thus I suffered until it was to me almost a burden, when, hearing of your medicine I was prevailed upon to make use of it; and contrary to my expectation and the expectation of my friends, I was in a few months restored to perfect health, which I still continue to enjoy. Any person desirous of knowing the particulars of my case, by calling upon me, in the Bazaar, Harrison street, I will give the details both as to disease and cure.

Yours, with respect,
JACOB D. HAIR.

The following as to the standing of the above named gentleman, is from his friend Jesse Hunt, late Mayor of Baltimore:

I hereby certify that Jacob D. Hair, is personally known to me as a gentleman of first respectability and standing in the city of Baltimore.

JESSE HUNT,
Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

Easton Nov. 3

AGENCY FOR EASTON

At the "Whig" Office, where a supply is always kept.

A CARD.

ALL persons indebted to the Eastern Shore Agency for subscription or advertisements prior to the 1st of January last, are hereby notified that the late Editor expects to leave the State of Maryland, for some months early in September next, he therefore requests them to call and liquidate their accounts otherwise he will be compelled to place them in a train of collection.

July 19th, 1836

MONSIEUR BAUGE.

PROFESSOR OF THE ART OF FENCING.

Having been engaged in his profession in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and lately in the city of Annapolis, offers his services to the citizens of Talbot County. He has in his possession, Certificates, from gentlemen of the highest respectability, of the entire satisfaction given wherever he has taught, which will be shown to persons who desire to see them.

He proposes to teach the use of the Broad Sword and Small Sword, in thirty lessons for Ten Dollars. Those desirous of becoming scholars are requested to join as early as possible, since he leaves here for the Seminary at West Point in September where he is engaged in his Profession by the Managers of that Institution.

He may be seen at his room at the Hotel of Mr. Lowes at any hour through the day, and until 10 o'clock in the evening.

Reference to
SAM'L HAMBLETON, Jr. & P. F. THOMAS.

July 19

Notice.

Persons indebted to the estate of J. H. Wright deceased are requested to come forward and make immediate payments, otherwise their accounts will be placed immediately in a proper train for collection.

SAM'L HAMBLETON, Jr. & P. F. THOMAS.

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EASTON-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. II.—No. 65.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1836

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
Printed and published by
GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.
TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at Four Dollars per annum;—if paid in advance, Three dollars will discharge the debt, and the Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two dollars will discharge the debt.
All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approval of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.
All communications to insure attention should be post paid.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC.—No. 54.]
AN ACT to extend the charter of certain Banks in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the charters of the several Banks herein enumerated, namely, the Union Bank, and Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Georgetown; The Bank of the Metropolis, Patriotic Bank of Washington; and Bank of Washington in the city of Washington; and the Farmers Bank of Alexandria, and Bank of Potomac, in the Town of Alexandria, be, and the same are hereby extended till the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

APPROVED, 21 July, 1836.

[PUBLIC.—No. 55.]
AN ACT to amend the terms of the superior courts of the District of Florida, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to amend the terms of the superior courts of the District of Florida," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, be, and the same is hereby approved, so far as it does not interfere with the terms of the court directed to be holden in the county of Franklin, which has been annexed to the said middle district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, in any prosecution for piracy, or any other criminal offence against the laws of the United States, or of the Territory of Florida, it shall be found impracticable to obtain a sufficient number of jurors for the trial of any person or persons charged with said criminal offences in the southern judicial district of Florida, it shall be lawful for the judge to send said person or persons, with the indictment and other papers, to the eastern or middle district for trial, and to take recognizances from the witnesses to appear in the same eastern or middle district, in the same manner as he is empowered by law to do in the district of which he is judge.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That an act to amend the act entitled "An act incorporating the town of Appalachicola," approved twelfth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and "An act to change the county seat of the county of Franklin," passed January twentieth, and approved January seventeenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, be, and the same are hereby approved.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of the Legislative Council as directs a superior court for the southern judicial district at Indian Key, be, and the same is hereby, annulled.

APPROVED, 21 July, 1836.

[PUBLIC.—No. 56.]
AN ACT for laying off the towns of Fort Madison and Burlington, in the County of Des Moines, and the towns of Bellevue, Du Buque, and Peru, in the County of Du Buque, Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tracts of land in the Territory of Wisconsin including the towns of Fort Madison and Burlington, in the County of Des Moines; Bellevue, Du Buque, and Peru, in the County of Du Buque; and Peru, in the County of Du Buque; and Mineral Point, in the County of Iowa, shall, under the direction to the Surveyor of the public lands be laid off into town lots, streets, avenues, and the lots for public use called the public squares, and into out-lots having regard to the lots and streets already surveyed, in such number and of such dimensions as he may think proper for the public good and the equitable rights of the settlers and occupants of the said towns: Provided, That the tracts of land so to be laid off into town-lots, &c. shall not exceed the quantity of one entire section, nor the town lots one-half of an acre; nor shall the out-lots exceed the quantity of four acres each. When the survey of the lots shall be completed, a plat thereof shall be returned to the Secretary of the Treasury, and within six months thereafter the lots shall be offered to the highest bidder, at public sale, under the direction of the President of the United States, and at such other times as he shall think proper: Provided, That no town-lot shall be sold for a sum less than five dollars: And Provided, further, That a quantity of land of proper width, on the river banks at the towns of Fort Madison, Bellevue, and Peru, Du Buque, and Peru, and running

with the said rivers the whole length of said towns, shall be reserved from sale, (as shall also the public squares,) for public use, and remain forever for public use, as public highways and for other public use.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Surveyor to cause the lots already surveyed in the said towns of Fort Madison, Burlington, Bellevue, Du Buque, Peru, and Mineral Point, into three classes, according to the relative value thereof, on account of situation, and eligibility for business, without regard, however, to the improvements made thereon, and previous to the sale of said lots as aforesaid, each and every person or persons, or his, her, or their legal representatives, who shall hereafter have obtained from the agent of the United States a permit to occupy any lot or lots in the said towns, or who shall have, by building or enclosure, actually occupied or improved any lot or lots in the said towns, or within the tracts of land hereby authorized to be laid off into lots, shall be permitted to purchase such lot or lots by paying therefor, in cash, if the same fall within the first class as aforesaid at the rate of forty dollars per acre; if within the second class, at the rate of twenty dollars per acre; if within the third class, at the rate of ten dollars per acre: Provided, That no one of the persons aforesaid shall be permitted to purchase, by authority of this section, more than one acre of ground, to embrace improvements already made.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of surveying the lands covering the said towns of Fort Madison, Burlington, Bellevue, Du Buque, Peru, and Mineral Point.

APPROVED July, 21, 1836.

[PUBLIC.—No. 57.]
AN ACT for the payment of certain companies of the militia of Missouri and Indiana, for services rendered against the Indians in eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to ascertain the sums severally due to those persons who performed duty in the companies commanded by Captains Smith Crawford, George Wallis, and Matthew P. Long, of the militia of Missouri, and in the company of Captain D. Sigler, of the militia of Indiana, for the protection of the frontiers of those States against the Indians; and to cause them to be paid for the time they were actually engaged in said service in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, at the rate, and according to the principles established for the payment of similar services rendered the United States; for the purpose of effecting which, the sum of four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, 21 July, 1836.

[PUBLIC.—No. 58.]
AN ACT for the continuation of the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of continuing the Cumberland Road in the State of Ohio; that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for continuing the Cumberland Road in the State of Indiana, including materials for erecting a bridge across the Wabash river; and that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for continuing the Cumberland Road in the State of Illinois; which sums shall be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, and replaced out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of the State of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois into the Union on an equal footing with the original States: Provided, That the expenditure of the appropriation herein made for the State of Illinois shall be limited to the graduation and bridging of the road therein, and shall not be construed as pledging Congress to future appropriations for the purpose of McAdamsizing the same. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the moneys hereby appropriated for the construction of the said roads in the State of Ohio and Indiana, be expended in completing the greatest possible continuous portions of the road in the said States, so that such finished parts thereof may be surrendered to the said States, respectively.

APPROVED, 21 July, 1836.

[PUBLIC.—No. 59.]
AN ACT making appropriations for the Military Academy of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six viz:

For pay of the officers, cadets, and musicians, fifty-six thousand and twelve dollars.

For subsistence of officers and cadets, thirty-nine thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For forage of officers' horses, one thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars.

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

For defraying the expenses of the Board of Visitors at West Point, two thousand dollars.

For arrearsages of the same in eighteen hundred thirty-four and eighteen hundred and thirty-five, three hundred and eighty-two dollars.

For fuel, forage, stationary, printing, transportation, and postage, twelve thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For repairs, improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, roads, wharves, boats, and fences, nine thousand and sixty-six dollars.

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

For philosophical apparatus and repairs of the same, three hundred dollars.

For models for the department of engineering, five hundred dollars.

For models for the department of mathematics, apparatus and contingencies for the department of chemistry, and instruments and repairs for the mathematical department, one thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For the purchase and repairs of instruments for the band, three hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For incidental expenses of the department of artillery, fifty dollars.

For increasing and expenses of the library, eight hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, two thousand two hundred and ninety-three dollars.

For completing the chapel, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the acting professor of chemistry for services in his department from September first, eighteen hundred and thirty-five to September first, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, at twenty-five dollars per month, three hundred dollars.

For the ensuing year, three hundred dollars.

APPROVED 21, July 1836

[PUBLIC.—No. 60.]
AN ACT to confirm the sales of public lands in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where public lands, taken from the bounds of a former land district, and included within the bounds of a new district, have been sold by the officers of such former district, under the pre-emption laws or otherwise, at any time prior to the opening of the land office in such new district, and in which the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall be satisfied that the proceedings in other respects have been fair and regular, such entries and sales shall be, and are hereby, confirmed; and patents shall be issued thereon, as in other cases.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where any entry has been made under the pre-emption laws, pursuant to instructions sent to the Register and Receiver from the Treasury Department, and the proceedings have been in all other respects fair and regular, such entries and sales are hereby confirmed, and patents shall be issued thereon, as in other cases.

APPROVED, July 21, 1836.

[PUBLIC.—No. 61.]
AN ACT making further appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian Treaties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect certain Indian treaties, viz:

For the amount stipulated to be paid for the lands ceded in the first article of the treaty with the Cherokee of the twenty-ninth of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, deducting the cost of the land to be provided for them west of the Mississippi, under the second article of said treaty, four million five hundred thousand dollars.

For extinguishing the title of certain half-breeds to reservations, granted them in the treaty with the Osage, in eighteen hundred and twenty-five according to the fourth article of the aforesaid treaty with the Cherokee, fifteen thousand dollars.

For payment for the improvements on a military reservation of one hundred and fifty acres, according to the same article of the said treaty with the Cherokee, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For commutation of the permanent annuity of ten thousand dollars, according to the eleventh article of said treaty, two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

For compensation of two commissioners, for two years, to examine claims, according to the seventeenth article of said treaty, at eight dollars per day each, eleven thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation to a secretary for two years, at five dollars per day according to the same article of said treaty, three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to an interpreter for two years, at two dollars and fifty cents per day, according to the same article of said treaty, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the advance of two years' annuity on the fund of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be invested for the Cherokee according to the eighteenth article of said treaty, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the removal of the Cherokee and applications, according to the third article of the supplementary treaty with the Cherokee, of the first of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, six hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses attending the negotiation of the said treaty, and of the delegation according to the fifth article of the said supplemental treaty, thirty-seven thousand two hundred and twelve dollars.

For surveying the land set apart by stipulations for the Cherokee Indians west of the Mississippi river, seven thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the fourth article of the treaty concluded with the Ottawa and Chippewa nations of Indians, twenty-eight March, and an article in, pleurantly thereto, the thirty first of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, viz:

For the annuity in specie, thirty thousand dollars.

For education, teachers, and expenses incidental thereto, five thousand dollars.

For missions, three thousand dollars.

For agricultural implements, cattle, mechanic's tools, and such other objects as the President may deem proper ten thousand dollars.

For vaccine matter, medicines, and services of physicians, three hundred dollars.

For provisions, two thousand dollars.

For six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For one hundred barrels s.t., two hundred and fifty dollars.

For five hundred fish barrels, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For goods and provisions to be delivered at Michilimackinac, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For interest to be paid annually as annuities, on the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, per resolution of the Senate, appended to the treaty, twelve thousand dollars.

For the payment of the just debts against the Indians, according to the fifth article of said treaty as ratified by the Senate, three hundred thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the sixth article of said treaty, viz:

For commutation in lieu of reservations to half-breeds, one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

For taking a census of the Indian half breed population, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the pay and travelling expenses of a commissioner, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and expenses of clerk, for stationary, postage, witnesses, messengers to collect Indians, and canoes for them, subsistence for two thousand Indians for twenty days fuel for them while on the island, and other incidental expenses attending the commission, three thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the seventh article of said treaty, viz:

For pay of two additional blacksmiths, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For two strikers, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For building a blacksmiths shop on reservation north of Grand river, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For iron, steel, coal and tools for two shops, five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of one new set of blacksmith's tools for shop on reservation, one hundred and seventy five dollars.

For rebuilding shop at Mackinac, and adding an armorer's room, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For a gunsmith, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For purchasing a set of gunsmith's tools, one hundred dollars.

For two additional interpreters, six hundred dollars.

For building a dormitory at Mackinac, and for stoves and furniture, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the keeper of the dormitory, six hundred dollars.

For one hundred and fifty cords of wood for the dormitory, three hundred and seventy five dollars.

For two farmers, one thousand dollars.

For two assistant farmers, six hundred dollars.

For two mechanics, twelve hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the eighth article of said treaty, viz:

For the expenses of a delegation of twenty Indians, with an officer, three assistants, an interpreter, a guide with two assistants to explore the country, and for the purchase of horses, and other expenses incidental to the expedition, twelve thousand dollars.

For payment of such improvements as give additional value to the land ceded, twenty thousand dollars.

For payment for the church on the Cheboigan, nine hundred dollars.

For extinguishing the claim of certain half-breeds, in lieu of reservations, according to the ninth article of said treaty, viz:

To Rix Robinson, in lieu of a section at thirty six dollars per acre, twenty three thousand and forty dollars.

To Leonard Slater, in trust for Chiminoquat, one section at ten dollars per acre, six thousand four hundred dollars.

To John A. Drew, one and three quarter sections at four dollars per acre, four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

To Edward Biddle, one section at three dollars per acre, one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

To John Holliday, five sections at one dollar twenty five cents per acre, four thousand dollars.

To Eliza Cook, Sophia Biddle, and Mary Holliday, one section each, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

To Augustine Hamelin, Jr. two sections at one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, one thousand six hundred dollars.

To William Lusley, Joseph Daily, Joseph Trotter, and Henry A. Lenake, two sections each, at one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, six thousand four hundred dollars.

To Luther Rice, Joseph Leframbois, Charles Butterfield, George Moran, Louis Moran, G. Williams, and Daniel Magag, one section each, at one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For payment to the chiefs on ratification of the treaty, according to the tenth article of the same, thirty thousand dollars.

For life annuity to two chiefs, provided for in the eleventh article of said treaty, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses attending the conclusion of the treaty at Washington, according to the twelfth article of the same, fifteen thousand four hundred and three dollars and twenty-five cents.

For transportation and other incidental expenses in executing said treaty, two thousand dollars.

Provided, however, That no part of the above appropriation for carrying into effect the treaty with the Chippewa and Ottawa, shall be drawn from the Treasury except what may be necessary for the expenses of collecting and subsisting the Indians, and for the expenses of concluding the treaty, heretofore incurred, and to enable a Commissioner to proceed to Michilimackinac for the purpose of examining the claims of the half-breeds, until the assent of the said Indians shall be given to the change proposed by the resolution of the Senate. Arrangements may be made under the direction of the President for paying to the Indians the money and goods as soon as their assent to such change is given. But no responsibility in relation to such delivery shall be incurred by the United States previous thereto, nor shall the said commissioners enter upon his duties.

For carrying into effect the stipulations of third article of the treaty concluded with the Swan creek, and Black river banks of the Chippewa nation, of the ninth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty six, viz:

For an advance in money on the ratification of the treaty, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of goods, four thousand dollars.

For expenses of the treaty, the journeys of the Indians to and from Washington, sub-

sistence and other expenses, three thousand eight hundred and two dollars and sixty seven cents.

For transportation and incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the treaties concluded with certain bands of the Potawatamie Indians, in March, and April, eighteen hundred and thirty six, viz:

For the payment of the sum stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-sixth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, with Mes-quah-bee and his band, for a cession of land to the United States, two thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For payment of the sum stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty ninth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, with Waw-kwa, and his band, for a cession of land to the United States, two thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the sum stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh April, eighteen hundred and thirty six, with Aub-na-nah-bee and his band, for a cession of land to the United States, eleven thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

For the payment of the sum stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-second April, eighteen hundred and thirty six, with Kee-waw-nee and his band, for a cession of land to the United States, six thousand four hundred dollars.

For the payment of the sum stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-second April, eighteen hundred and thirty six, with Nas-waw-bee and his band, for cession of land to the United States, one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For expenses attending the negotiation of the said treaties with the Potawatamies, six hundred and thirty six dollars and seventy-five cents.

To defray the expense of removing the Choctaw Indians residing in the State of Mississippi to the country provided for them, west of the Mississippi river, thirty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to direct the account to be closed, upon the production of proper vouchers, for blankets delivered to the Cherokees by order of the commissioner.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the pension allowed by an act of the present session of Congress to Colonel Gideon Morgan, shall be paid to him from the date of his disability to the twenty-seventh of March, eighteen hundred and fourteen, agreeably to the fourteenth article of the said treaty with the Cherokee; and that the sum of eight thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no part of the appropriation heretofore made for the eastern Creeks shall be paid to any Indians who have been engaged in hostilities against the United States, unless in such change of circumstances as may induce the President of the United States to direct the same to be paid.

Provided, however, That the whole of the annuity due to the Seminole Indians, and to the eastern Creeks may be paid to the friendly portion of those tribes respectively, unless otherwise directed by the President.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the funds appropriated by the act of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department for Indian annuities and other similar objects for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six," for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, may be expended upon such of the said Indians as actually remove, and upon no others. And the said Indians shall be removed either to the neutral ground or such country as may be assigned to them by treaty on the southwest side of the river Missouri.

APPROVED, 21 July 1836.

[PUBLIC.—No. 63.]
AN ACT making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for certain fortifications, viz:

For the preservation of Castle Island and repairs of Fort Independence, Boston harbor, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, Rhode Island, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, East river, New York, two hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Columbus and Castle Williams, and officers' quarters, on Governor's Island, New York harbor, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Delaware, Delaware river, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, Virginia, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Casswell, Oak Island, North Carolina, sixty thousand dollars.

For fortifications, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, and preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Pulaski, Cockspur Island, Georgia, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

For Fort Pickens, Pensacola, Florida, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the Port at Foster's Bank, Florida, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

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

For contingencies of fortifications, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of land and the right of way on Thurgate Point, in Long Island Sound, the balance of the appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, carried to the surplus fund the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, two thousand dollars.

And the following sums, necessary to close accounts, in the office of the Third Auditor, viz:

For a Fort on Cockspur Island, Georgia, two thousand three hundred and eight dollars and fifty six cents.

For contingencies of fortifications, sixty one dollars and eight cents.

For fortifications at Pensacola, one thousand two hundred and twenty three dollars and thirty one cents.

For the armament of fortifications, in addition to the amount included in the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, including cannon, mortars, howitzers, gun carriages, howitzer carriages, mortar bells, powder, cannon balls, shells, and for the transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores; and for the purchase of twenty acres of land adjoining the Kennebec arsenal, Maine; and the purchase of land and enclosing the rear of the public ground with a brick wall and coping at the Frankford arsenal, Pennsylvania; and constructing a forging shop, one story high, seventy five by forty feet, of brick at the arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts; and in the purchase of a steam engine of eight horse power, and for the quarters of officers at Fort Monroe arsenal, four hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort McHenry, Redoubt Wood, and Covington Battery, near Baltimore, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the repairs of Fort Marion, and the well at St. Augustine, Florida, fifty thousand dollars.

For knapsacks and camp equipage, authorized by the act approved nineteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, for volunteers or militia, fifty two thousand seven hundred and five dollars.

For accoutrements for the army, one hundred and two thousand three hundred and five dollars.

For the purchase of sites, and the construction of arsenals, for the deposit of ordnance in Arkansas, Missouri, and at Memphis, in Tennessee, forty two thousand two hundred and fifty six dollars: Provided, That the cost of such arsenals shall not exceed fourteen thousand dollars each.

For the purchase of twenty eight fire engines, and the necessary apparatus, twenty two thousand five hundred dollars.

For store-houses at Newport, Kentucky, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchasing seven acres of land, including the site of the powder magazine attached to the arsenal at St. Louis, Missouri, provided the same shall be ascertained not to be on land of the United States, two thousand one hundred dollars.

For erecting a piazza in front of the building occupied as barracks by the troops at Augusta arsenal, Georgia, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For barracks, quarters, storehouses, hospital, stables, and materials for the same, at Fort Jess

20,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

Philadelphia Mirror.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editor to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest family newspaper in the United States, with a list of TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS. The new paper is recently introduced, furnished with new illustrations, and is published without intermission, six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryat and sixty-five Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, already been published without intermission with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, and is published at the lowest price of two cents per copy. It is published at the low price of \$2. For the small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 32 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, and it is therefore not necessary to repeat the details of its merits. The Pennsylvania says: "The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union." "It is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says: "We know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 18th, 1836, says: "The Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best family newspaper ever published in this country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its great circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per copy. Its contents are agreeably varied, and number contains more really valuable reading matter than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to republish in its columns, the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give it a permanent interest and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales and &c. offered in a competition for the \$200 premium, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so lately and extensively appreciated both at home and abroad.

The approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and in uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

In addition to all of which, the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, Internal Improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c. with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use, and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them could warrant.

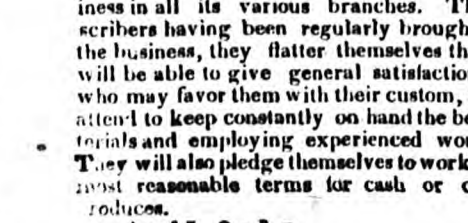
TERMS: The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albany, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance (including the Maps).

WOODWARD & CLARKE, Philadelphia.

NEW FIRM.

BELL & STEWART.

Be leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have commenced the



Coach, Gig & Harness Making

in Easton at the old stand at the North end of Washington Street for many years kept by Joseph Parrott, and recently by John W. Millie, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches. The subscribers having been regularly brought up to the business, they feel themselves that they will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom, as they attend to keep constantly on hand the best materials and employing experienced workmen. They will also pledge themselves to work on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

April 5 3m law.

For Rent.

THE Stable and Carriage House attached to the late residence of John Wright Esq. They will be rented separately or together, if immediate application be made. Enquire at this office.

Eq. T. together, if immediate application be made. Enquire at this office. June 26

Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Bollingbrook School, District No. 1 (Trappe) are desirous to employ a competent Teacher for the Primary School in that District. Testimonials of competency, and character will be required. Applicants will address either of the subscribers.

NS. B. NEWNAM, JAS. MERRICK, N. F. LEONARD, Trustees. Easton Feb. 13, 1836.

Carey's Library

OF CHOICE LITERATURE. To say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severely their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of the country, are desirous to possess the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the least of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held instantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With per chance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary store of Continental Europe, and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

TERMS: The work will be published in weekly numbers, containing twenty imperial octavo pages with double columns, making two volumes annually, out than 220 octavo pages, each number; as the expiration of every six months, as it will be furnished with to handsome type and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in single year will be equal to more than four volumes of a common sized English duodecimo book, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a years subscription.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover, will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and bi-monthly journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character cannot fail to provide ample materials of his part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selections and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favourable suffrages for his literary efforts.

The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be five dollars per annum payable advance.

A commission of 20 per cent, will be allowed to agent, and any agent or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers post paid. Address: E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philad'a.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Easton and the adjoining counties, for the flattering patronage he has met with, since he commenced the above business, and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A NEW MODE OF CUTTING, That has never been practised in Easton; but one, that is almost universally used in Baltimore and in the best establishments; he has also engaged

FIRST RATE WORKMEN, that none can surpass, which will enable him to meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind of garments cut and made in the first style. His work shall be warranted to fit in all cases; otherwise he pays them for their goods or makes them others. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the favors of a generous public.

The public's obedient servant, JOHN SATTERFIELD.

aug 29 (G)

TO THE LADIES.

SPRING FASHIONS. MRS. RIDGWAY thankful for past favors, again solicits the attention of the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent Counties to call and examine her beautiful assortment of new FANCY ARTICLES.

THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Devoted to literature, Criticism, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c. Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

On Saturday, July 2, 1836, the subscribers will commence in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper under the above title. The News will embrace every variety of light literature, including, Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence will be maintained with Washington, and the principal Cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters in Europe will be constantly furnished.

Attention will be paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press. Popular novels will occasionally be given, though they will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news, and all items of interest and intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The News will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. It will be conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

LOUIS A. GODEY, JOSEPH C. NEAL, MORTON McMICHAEL. Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission.

Six copies furnished for ten dollars. All payments to be made in advance. Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to L. A. GODEY & Co. No. 100 Walnut St. Philad'a.

MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. HAMILTON.

MOST respectfully informs the Ladies of Easton and its Vicinity, that she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above business at a moment's warning, and humbly solicits a share of their Patronage. Being a stranger she begs leave to refer to Mrs. Lounds and Mrs. Lloyd, in regard to her competency. She may at all times be found by inquiring at her dwelling on Dorset Street, Easton, nearly opposite the cartwright shop of Mr. John B. Finkbeiner.

June 4 6teow

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKERS.



The undersigned respectfully present their thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for the many avails and flattering support, they continue to receive in their line, and now beg leave to inform them, that they are prepared to furnish COACHES, BAROUCHES, CHARIOTS, GIGS, SULKIES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, or any description of Carriage and all the latest and most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the most accommodating terms, they assure those gentlemen and ladies who are so worthy of ease and pleasure that there is no necessity of sending to the cities for handsome and good carriages, as their work will bear comparison and examination with the best city work, and has stood the test of time and criticism; they will also say, that they will use every exertion to merit the unbounded confidence and patronage their work has received from a generous and discerning public nearly all over the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Having enlarged their establishment considerably, and keeping constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of MATERIALS, with the assistance of the best workmen they will be thankful to fill all orders. Gentlemen and Ladies at a distance have only to specify the kind of carriage and price and have it brought to their own door free of charge. All kinds of repairing and alterations in short notice, in the best manner, and on the most pleasant terms. Silver Plating of every description done in the establishment, and all kinds of Steel Springs, made and repaired.

They have now on hand, a handsome assortment of carriages, both new and second hand of various kinds and prices and they solicit an early call from their friends and the public generally.

The public's obedient servant, ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They have for sale, a pair of handsome young Horses, well matched, color, blood bay, warranted sound and kind to harness, also a first rate gig horse.

Wanting three apprentices at the above business, moral habits, from 14 to 16 years of age.

SHERIFF'S LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, or officers fees due last year, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same, as long indulgence will not be given. I have given positive orders to my Deputies to execute for the same without delay, and all persons in arrears for officers fees due this year and executions now in hand are notified that I shall be under the necessity of advertising their property between this and the first day of September next if not settled.

The subscriber is urged to this recourse from an expectation of leaving the County, and he therefore expects all persons interested to pay attention to this notice, or otherwise abide the consequences.

JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

June 21

The court of Appeals will sit in Easton on Wednesday the 30th November next for the argument of cases. Editors of newspapers on the Eastern Shore, will please insert the above notice, for the information of the Gentlemen of the Bar.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. Court of Appeals E. S.

July 16

INSOLVENT BLANKS

For Sale at the Office of the Whig.

THIRD VOLUME OF THE Ohio Farmer,

AND WESTERN HORTICULTURIST

In presenting a prospectus for the THIRD VOLUME of the OHIO FARMER to the public, the Editor conceives it unnecessary to enter into a minute detail of its character and object. These have been clearly evinced since its commencement, and from the high testimonials received from Agriculturists of the first standing and intelligence, he is not without a hope that his labors have been of some service to the cause Western Agriculture; and that there has been, at least partial satisfaction to those who patronize the work. There never was a period of deeper interest to the cultivators of the soil in the great valley of the Mississippi than the present. There never was a time when intelligence could be put to better use—when knowledge was of greater advantage. It is the era of advancement in the art and science of the cultivation of the earth, and the improvement of useful animals. And he who refuses to keep pace with the times by informing himself of what is transpiring around him, will lose more than half of the pleasures and advantages of his own age. The certainty of a ready market and a rich reward for all the productions of the earth should be a double stimulant to increase the quantity.

The OHIO FARMER will be devoted to Original Essays, and articles selected from the best works, and occasionally illustrated by ENGRAVINGS. An Agricultural work ever published in the West has been so liberally supplied with original articles, the most of which have been copied and received a wide circulation in other papers. The culture of soil, improvement of animals—of garden vegetables—of Agricultural implements, and Geology, Botany, Chemistry, &c. &c. will receive due attention.

SILK.—As the culture of this new article of wealth and industry is exciting universal interest through the whole country, we content ourselves with devoting a sufficient portion of the next volume of the Farmer to this subject, to give all new beginners a fair start, who may wish to enter into the business, either on a large or small scale, from the sowing of the mulberry seed to the reeling and manufacturing of the cocoons, coloring &c.

Each Volume of this paper is furnished with a Title Page and Index, expressly for binding and will make about 200 pages. The first number of the Third Volume will be published on the 1st day January, 1836.

CONDITIONS. The farmer is published twice a month, at \$1.00 in advance. All notes on solvent Banks received. Payment may be made at our risk, free of postage. Persons obtaining 5 subscribers and forwarding the money, shall receive a copy for trouble.

All Editors, Postmasters and officers of Agricultural Societies are authorized Agents and requested to act as such.

EVERY BODY'S ALBUM:

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF Humorous Tales, Essays, Anecdotes, &c. &c. ENRICHED WITH NUMEROUS GROTESQUE & AMUSING ENGRAVINGS.

Each number containing seventy-two octavo pages, neatly covered and stitched—making at the end of the year two volumes of eight hundred and sixty-four pages, and at least six hundred engravings with Tales and Index complete—at three dollars per annum.

The cheerful and pleasing feature with which it is proposed to diversify and distinguish this work has never yet been adopted by any one of the numerous literary caterers that have hitherto abounded in this country—and its extensive novelty and the vast fund of humor and variety which will be interspersed throughout its pages, is calculated to render it a desirable and popular companion for the amusement of all classes who desire to possess an epitome of the works of celebrated Modern Humorists, Etchers and Engravers.

Encouragement generally given to new undertakings, having salutary objects in view, has proved a decided public advantage, and it is questionable whether any other age has ever brought into active use so large a proportion of the really deserving offspring of genius and talents as the present. Assured that this periodical, affording, as it will, an elaborate and comprehensive collection of fanciful Illustrations, Satirical Essays in prose and verse, witty Tales, Quips, Quirks, and Anecdotes, and Facetiae, must have a paternal tendency among its patrons at least to divert and amuse, and more exhilarating channel than the oppressive action of the mind, consequent upon the cares and vexations of business, the publisher anticipates for it a most flattering and extensive subscription list. The work, at all events, will be commenced on the first of July, and continued for one year, therefore every subscriber will be certain of receiving all the numbers for which he has paid. When the twelve numbers are completed and made up into two volumes, they will form one of the most desirable and amusing records of wit and humor which can be found in print. Let the public assist the publisher with their patronage, and he assures them he will leave nothing undone that will give celebrity and popularity to his work.

"The 'EVERY BODY'S ALBUM' will be published monthly, in numbers of 72 pages each, a variety of embellishments—neatly stitched in colored covers—printed on good type, and on fine white paper, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Two copies will be supplied to order, for one year for five dollars. The work will be packed in strong wrappers, to prevent the least rubbing by the mails. Notes of solvent banks of every description taken in payment of subscriptions. Address the publisher (postage paid.) CHARLES ALEXANDER.

Athenian Builders, Franklin Place, Philad'a. A specimen number has been received at this office and we request our friends to call on it.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, by Nicholas Brewer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, on the 5th day of July 1836, a negro man, as a runaway, named RICHARD HAWKINS, says he belongs to Elizabeth Blake, on the Eastern Shore, beyond Denton, aged about 21 years 5 feet 3 1/2 inches height—a small scar on his right ear, and one on his left foot. Had on when committed a dark blue cassinet roundabout, cotton shirt, red striped vest, light blue cassinet pantaloons, old pair of shoes and an old wool hat.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warlen of Baltimore city and county Jail.

July 30

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.



TO ALL PERSONS AFFLICTED.

A Certain Cure for Dyspepsia, Liver, Billious, and Nervous Complaints; Jaundice, General Debility, Lowness of Spirits; and Diseases incident to Females. PR. LOCKWARD'S Celebrated Vegetable Sepsitic Elixir.

Symptoms of Dyspepsia. The first symptoms of this disease is a disagreement of food, producing pain and uneasiness at the region of the stomach; fullness of that organ; belching of wind, with sour, oily or putrescent eructations; pain and tenderness at the pit of the stomach; pain in the right side, extending after to the right shoulder, and under the shoulder-blade; the same kind of pain is very often experienced in the left side, typically often in lying on the right or left side; pain also often in the small of the back and giddiness of the head; dimness of the sight; coated tongue; disagreeable taste in the mouth in the morning after arising; coldness of the feet; and a general purgation, by which all foul humors are removed from the system; at the same time it restores the lost tone of the stomach and bowels, opens obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Pancreas, and will be found singularly efficacious in diseases of the Kidneys. As a family medicine none will be found cheaper or to answer a better purpose, and being composed entirely of vegetable matter it is perfectly innocent, which renders it more valuable.

As a certain remedy or cure for the above diseases this medicine stands incomparably beyond any other now in use. And as nothing more could be requisite to convince the most sceptical of its utility, than the numerous testimonials which have been given in its favor, these testimonials will speak for it more than all encomiums which could be pronounced. Wherever it has been used, it has invariably been attended with complete success, and that too, in hundreds of cases, where apparently all hopes of cure have been despair of.

It was by this important discovery that the properties of the above Medicine, was in a few months, restored to perfect health, after years of the most distressing suffering, and after being abandoned by the profession to die without any hope of relief. Since which, hundreds, nay thousands, have in a like manner been restored from beds of sickness to perfect health.

Dr. LOCKWARD—Sir I have made use of your valuable Medicine for the Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, both of which diseases I have labored under for about three years—I have read a great many medicines, but all to no effect—I was induced to give yours a trial, and much to my astonishment & that of my friends, I was in a short space of time completely relieved of my disease. My symptoms, when I first commenced using your medicine, were, as follows:—After eating my food, I felt great distress at the pit of my stomach, with heartburn, sourness and vomiting of food, great tenderness at the pit of the stomach, accompanied with an acute pain in the right side, extending to the top of the shoulder, connected with this pain, was a prominent enlargement in my right side, pronounced by my physician, "an enlargement of the liver." My appetite was variable, sometimes very good, at others a complete loss—bowels obstinately constive. My head very much affected with giddiness and pain; my eye-sight was also affected with dimness; I was also much emaciated in flesh, and suffered extremely from nervous feelings: sometimes I imagined that a few hours would close me in existence; I was disposed to feel constantly cold (especially my feet and hands,) in the warmest days in summer. Thus I suffered until life was to me almost a torment, when, hearing of your medicine I was prevailed upon to make use of it; and contrary to my expectation and the expectation of my friends, I was in a few months restored to perfect health, which I still continue to enjoy. Any person desirous of knowing the particulars of my case, by calling upon me, in the Bazaar, Harrison street, I will give the details both as to disease and cure.

Yours, with respect, JACOB D. HAIR.

The following is a true statement of the above named gentleman, as from his Honor Jesse Hunt, late Mayor of Baltimore.

"I hereby certify that Jacob D. Hair, is personally known to me as a gentleman of first respectability and standing in the city of Baltimore."

JESSE HUNT, Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

Easton Nov. 3

AGENCY FOR EASTON

At the "Whig" Office, where a supply is always kept.

A CARD.

ALL persons indebted to the Eastern Shore Whig for subscription or advertisements prior to the 1st of January last, are hereby notified that the late Editor expects to leave the State of Maryland, for some months early in September next, he therefore requests them to call and liquidate their accounts otherwise he will be compelled to place them in a train of collection.

July 19th, 1836

MONSIEUR BAUGE.

PROFESSOR OF THE ART OF FENCING.

Having been engaged in his profession in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and lately in the city of Annapolis, offers his services to the citizens of Talbot county. He has in his possession, Certificates, from gentlemen of the highest respectability, of the entire satisfaction given wherever he has taught, which will be shown to persons who desire to see them.

He proposes to teach the use of the Broad Sword and Small Sword, in thirty lessons, for Ten Dollars. Those desirous of becoming scholars are requested to join as early as possible, since he leaves here for the Seminary at West Point in September where he is engaged in his Profession by the Managers of that Institution.

He may be seen at his room at the Hotel of Mr. Lowrey at any hour through the day, and until 10 o'clock in the evening.

Reference to SAM'L HAMBLETON, Jr. & P. F. THOMAS.

July 19

Wheat

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has returned from Baltimore with a first rate assortment of

MATERIALS,

which he is prepared to manufacture to order and invites his customers to send in their orders as early as possible to enable him to have them done in time, and to know how far he may engage with transient customers, as he has heretofore been debarred from nearly all such work by the lateness of the time at which he received orders from his regular customers.

He is also prepared to furnish to order

CARTS AND WAGONS

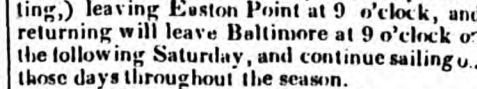
As to without iron or directed. VATO, PLOUGHES, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, CORN-DRAWS, and WHEAT RAKES.

Also, Wheels made to short notice and ironed if requested. All of which will be made in his usual neat style and warranted to answer the purpose for which they were intended and to be equal to any made on or in this Shore or elsewhere that is in common use here.

The public's ob't serv't. J. B. FIRBANKS (Geebw)

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SLENDID NEW SLOOP THOMAS HAYWARD.



WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 2nd of March, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday, and continue sailing on these days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point by Mr. P. Barwick, who will faithfully attend to their reception in the absence of the subscriber; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessels.

The subscriber has employed Mr. N. Jones as Skipper, who is well known and a skillful sailor, unsurpassed in experience and knowledge of the bay.

Thankful for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and all parties are invited to merit a continuance of the same.

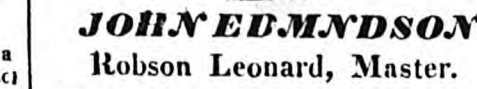
The public's obedient servant, SAM'L HAYWARD.

Feb. 23 N. B. Orders for passage to be accompanied with the cash, or a receipt from the subscriber by Tuesday evening, and to be sent to the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of March, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is now convenient for me to give that personal attention. I have heretofore been, being much absent from the country.

S. H. B.

Easton and Baltimore Packet, SCHOONER



JOHN EDMONDSON. Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the sixth of March, at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The John Edmondson is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having sailed as a Packet for about six months and proved to be a fine sailer and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freight intended for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard who will attend to all business pertaining to the packet concern, accompanied with the Cash, will meet with prompt attention.

The Public's Ob't Serv't. JOSHUA E. LEONARD.

Notice.

Persons indebted to the estate of John Wright deceased are requested to come forward and make immediate payments, otherwise their accounts will be placed immediately in a proper train for collection.

JAMES BENNY, Admr. of John Wright, dec'd

July 19 3w (G)

A CARD.

Miss ELEANOR C. STUART, has just returned from the city with the latest fashions and best materials, and is prepared to execute orders in the Millinery business at the shortest notice. She has taken the stand in front of her father's dwelling, nearly opposite to Mr. James Wilson's, and next door to Mr. Samuel Hamilton's office, where she invites the attention of the ladies and humbly begs to share their patronage.

April 30

Attention. ES BENNY, Admr. of John Wright, dec'd.

(G)

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1836

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by

GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING

TERMS.—Semi-Weekly at Four Dollars

per annum;—if paid in advance, Three

dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two

Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance,

Two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the

first three months, will be deemed payments in ad-

vance, and all payments for the year, made during the

first six months, will be deemed payments in ad-

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in wedlock, or the testimony of respectable

persons having knowledge of the fact. The

age and number of children may be ascertained

by the deposition of the mother, accompa-

nied by the testimony of respectable persons

having knowledge of them, or by transcripts

from the parish registers, duly authenticated.

The widow at the time of allowing the half

pay, or placing her on the list for it, must

show that she has not again married; and must

moreover repeat this at the time of receiving

each and every payment thereof, because in

case of her marrying again, the half-pay for the

remainder of the time shall go to the child or

children of the decedent. This may be done

by the affidavits of respectable persons having

knowledge of the case.

3. In cases where there are children and

no widow, their guardian will of course ac-

cuse for them, establish their claims as prescribed

in the foregoing regulations, and receive their

stipends for them.

4. Applicants under the second section of

the law will make a declaration before a court

of record, setting forth according to the best of

her or their knowledge or belief, the names

and rank of the field and company officers;

the day (if possible) and the month and year

when the claimant's husband or father (as

the case may be) entered the service, and the

time when he left the same; and if under more

than one engagement, the claimant must specify

the particular periods, and rank and names

of the officers under whom the services were

performed; the town or county, y, and State, in

which the claimant's husband or father resided

when he entered the service; whether he was

drafted; was a volunteer or substitute; the bat-

tle, if any, in which he was engaged; the

country through which he was marched; with

such further particulars as may be useful in

the investigation of the claim; and also, if the

fact be so, that the claimant has no documenta-

ry evidence in support of the claim.

5. The same description of proof as to the

relationship of the claimant to the deceased

officer or soldier will be required as the rule

under the first section points out.

6. Claimants under the 3d section of the law

must not only produce such proof as the fore-

going regulations direct, in relation to widows'

claims, but they must in all cases, as an indis-

pensable requisite, show when they were regu-

larly married to the deceased officer or sol-

dier, on account of whose services the claim is

presented, and that the marriage took place be-

fore the last term of service of the husband ex-

posed. They must also prove that they were

never afterwards married.

7. In a case where the service of the de-

ceased officer or soldier is clearly proved, by re-

corded documentary evidence, or the affidavit

of a commissioned officer, showing the grade and

length of service of the deceased, the particu-

lars in relation to the service are not required

to be set forth in the claimant's declaration,

except so far as to show that the claimant or

claimants is, or are, the widow or children of

the deceased.

8. The claimant must in every case where

there is no affidavit or documentary proof of the

revolutionary service of the deceased officer or

soldier, produce the testimony of at least one

credible witness. Traditional evidence will be

deemed useful in every such case.

9. Applicants unable to appear in court by

reason of bodily infirmity, may make the de-

claration before required, before a judge or jus-

tice of a Court of Record of the county in

which the applicant resides, and the judge or jus-

tice will certify that the applicant cannot

trough bodily infirmity, attend the court.

10. Whenever an official act is required to

be done by a judge or justice of a Court of re-

cord, or by a Justice of the Peace, the certifi-

A NEW FAMILY NEWSPAPER, OF THE

LARGEST, AND CHEAPEST CLASS IN THE

COUNTRY—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE,

SCIENCE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Now regularly published in Philadelphia, a

weekly Newspaper called

The Saturday Chronicle,

Philanthropist and Mirror of the

Times.

Publication Office, No. 74 South Second street,

THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE, is

the full sense of the term, a Family New-

spaper, entirely unconnected with party politics

and sectarianism, and zealously devoted to the

cause of literature, science and general intelli-

gence, as calculated to entertain and instruct

every branch of the domestic circle. Its

general contents are—Tales and Essays on

Literary, Scientific and Moral subjects—

Sketches of History and Biography—Con-

tributions from some of the best writers of

Philadelphia—European and Domestic Corre-

spondence—Notices of improvements in the

Mechanic Arts, Agriculture and Rural Econ-

omy—Articles on Music, the Drama and other

amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents,

&c. and a carefully prepared synopsis of the

current News of the day, both foreign and do-

mestic.

The publishers of the Chronicle having ac-

quired considerable experience in the newspa-

per business, from a connection of several

years standing with one of the most popular

newspapers in the country, feel satisfied that

they will be enabled to issue a sheet in all re-

spects deserving of liberal patronage. They have

already secured for its columns, the aid of se-

veral literary gentlemen of this city, and have

engaged attentive correspondents to furnish the

latest intelligence from Washington and Har-

risburg, during the sessions of the state Legis-

lature and of Congress. They design also, in

the course of a few weeks, to offer liberal pre-

miums for literary articles, in order to secure

for their readers productions from some of the

best writers in the country. The works of

popular authors will occasionally be published

at length in the Chronicle, and no pains or

expense will be spared to render the paper in-

teresting and attractive to every class of re-

aders.

Among the writers of distinction who have

already, or are about to furnish original arti-

cles for the Saturday Chronicle, are the follow-

ing: D. B. Brown, Esq. Robert Morris, Esq.

Col. T. L. McKenney, W. G. Clark, Esq.

John J. Smith, Jr. Esq. Dr. James M. Henry,

J. R. Chandler, Esq. Chas. Naylor, Esq.

C. P. Holcom, Esq. R. T. Conrad, Esq.

Miss Leslie, Dr. Joseph Pancost,

Miss E. C. Stras, J. F. Watson, Esq.

Miss J. L. Dimont, Chas. S. Cope, Esq.

John Clarke, Esq. Robt. Hare, Jr. Esq.

Rev. Jos. Rusling, B. W. Richards, Esq.

Dr. A. C. Draper, C. B. Trego, Esq.

Thos. Earle, Esq. Dr. J. A. Elkinton,

Wm. T. Smith, Esq. Thos. A. Park, Esq.

Hon. Matthias Morris, Victor Valer, Esq.

Wm. Darby, Esq. Jos. R. Hart, Esq.

Prof. John A. Kelsey, Morris Matson, Esq.

And it is the intention of the publishers to

secure, if possible, original articles from every

prominent writer in the country.

One important feature of the Chronicle is

the publication of Letters from Europe, writ-

ten expressly for this paper, by a distinguish-

ed literary gentleman. These letters are deep-

ly interesting and instructive; and equal, in

every respect, to any European letters that

have ever been written for the American

press.

The Chronicle is issued in good type, and on

a sheet of the largest mammoth size. It is

published, every Saturday, and forwarded by

mail, enclosed in strong wrappers, to all parts

POETRY.

WHAT I HATE.

I hate to ride a pacing pad

That's often apt to blunder,

I hate to see a woman sad,

I hate much worse to see one mad;

And hear the home made thunder,

I hate a midnight serenade

From cats a caterwauling,

I hate to see a cross old maid

Broom beating children 'cross the head.

Setting a score a squalling.

I hate the tattler who goes 'round

Relating lies and slander,

Some reputation deep to wound,

When there is not the slightest ground,

Such actions raise my dander!

I hate the hypocrite—hate worse

A person void of feeling,

Who hugs you while he steals your purse,

Or if he fails, bestows a curse;

I hate this double dealing.

I hate a heart that's full of guile,

I hate a female traitor,

Who under love's or friendship's smile

Receives your confidence a while,

And then betrays—I hate her.

I hate in company to meet

With him who will not know me,

I hate dispute—I hate deceit,

I hate the worse of ALL the greet,

Please pay me what you owe me.

From the New Yorker.

THE EXILE.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The ship Republic, at New York, brings to the editors of the Courier and Journal of Commerce, Liverpool papers to the 29th June.

Another attempt has been made to assassinate Louis Philippe, the particulars of which will be found below. The King was on his way to Neuilly, where his family were, and in passing through the *guichet* of the Tuileries in front of the Pont Royal—*guichet* means a carriage-way opened through the wall of a building—a young man named Alibeu raised what appeared to be a walking cane, but which was in effect a kind of pistol, and placing it on the carriage door discharged it at the King, but without effect. The offender was taken into custody, and the King proceeded to Neuilly, where the foreign Ministers and Peers thronged to congratulate him on his escape. The Chamber of Peers was called together, and a courier was despatched after the Duke of Nemours and Orleans to summon them immediately to Paris.

Another interesting piece of intelligence received by this arrival is, that the British House of Lords have taken into consideration the Amendments of the Commons to their amendments in the Irish Municipal Bill, and the result was that the amendments of the Commons were rejected, the numbers being for the amendments 75, against them 112. Lords Melbourne, Lyndhurst, and Earl Grey were the principal speakers on the occasion. The amendments of the Commons being negative generally, the Lords appointed a committee to draw up a statement of the reasons for their disagreement with the other House.

From the London Times June 27.

We have been favored with a copy of a telegraphic despatch received yesterday by the French Embassy. It runs thus:

"Paris, June 26, 1 o'clock A. M.

The King has just escaped a new danger. An individual fired at his Majesty, but his Majesty was not touched. The assassin has been arrested. Paris is indignant. Order reigns everywhere."

From the Courier Français of Sunday.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, a new attempt was made upon the King's life, which fortunately proved as unsuccessful as the former. Just as His Majesty had entered his carriage, to return to Neuilly, and was passing under the gate way leading to the Quay, a young man who had placed himself on the side opposite to that of the King, and who was armed with a pistol, fired at the King, and the ball had been fired, placed it on the carriage, and fired it at the King.

"Louis Philippe was that moment bowing to the National Guards through the other window. Whether the assassin felt agitated, or, as is stated, was pushed while engaged in taking aim, the ball did not touch the King, who, immediately after the explosion, made a sign that he was not wounded, and ordered the coach to be driven on to Neuilly. The King was with the Queen and his sister Madame Adelaide, and a detachment of dragoons escorted the carriage.

"On hearing the explosion the National Guards rushed on the man, who still held the weapon in his hand. He was at first ill treated, but the officers interfered, and having represented the importance of his being put into the hands of justice, the prisoner was brought to a room above the ground floor, where he was stretched on a bed, and searched, in order to ascertain if he had no arms concealed. A pistol was found in his side pocket. M. G. G., who was in the Tuileries, with several other persons, immediately repaired to the guard house, and proceeded to examine the individual arrested. He refused to tell his name, and when recognised by several persons who knew him, said he was a commercial traveler, and that his name was Alibeu. He pretended that Alibeu was an assumed name, and refused to give his real one on regard to his family. He was then asked if he had been agitated while aiming at the King, and if it was not agitation that had deranged the direction of the arm? He replied with much composure, that he felt no emotion; and that if he had missed his aim, it was owing to his having experienced a shock or push for which he could not account. He was finally asked, if he repented his crime, he answered in the negative, and added, that if it was to be done over again, he should not hesitate to do it, that he had no further explanation to give, because, in this age of egoism, in which anything like conviction or devotion was no longer to be found, no one could appreciate or understand his motives!

"During his examination active inquiries were made and it was discovered that this young man had entered the Place du Carroussel about 4 o'clock, by the gate of the Triumphant Arch; that he had conversed some time with a National Guard on infantry matters, and that he had been agitated by the King's carriage proceeding from the stables to the palace, saying, 'I think the person I am waiting for will not come, and went off in the direction of the Court. He repaired thence to the gate of the palace next to the quay, and there remained a group of people who were waiting for the King's departure. His appearance, it seems, did not awaken any suspicion, and no one observed the cane he carried in his hand, which contained the deadly weapon. By an extraordinary chance the gunmaker who manufactured it (a sergeant in the National Guard) happened to be on duty at the Tuileries, and felt it incumbent on him to give the Magistrate every information in his power. He stated that the weapon seized on the assassin had been made in his establishment with many others of the same kind; that he was aware of its being a violation of the laws to have made and sold such a weapon; but that the affair was of so serious a nature he did not hesitate to confess it. The lodging of the individual arrested was then discovered, and the owner of the house having been sent for, recognized the prisoner to be Alibeu. He said he had lodged in his house, but that he had gone off without paying him, leaving in pledge his passport, which had been delivered him in Lyons, and mentioned his having been born in that city.

On being confronted with the sentinel of the National Guards, he had conversed with at the gate of the Carroussel, he coolly asked him 'Did you observe that I betrayed the least emotion while speaking with you? After this confrontation, Alibeu was placed in a hackney coach and conveyed under a large escort to the Conciergerie, where he no doubt underwent another examination. He was lodged in the room formerly occupied by the Duke of Nemours, and a foot lock coat, but his shirt was dirty and in rags, and was without stockings. About two o'clock last night the Attorney General and the Prefect of Police were still at the Conciergerie interrogating him. It is M. Martin Du Nord who has commenced the proceedings. Alibeu, or the individual known by that name, is tall and slight; his hair black, and his complexion pale. Only 22 sous (11d) were found in his pockets.

"In the evening, all the Ministers, the Peers and the Deputies present at Paris, went out

to Neuilly to congratulate the King on his escape. His Majesty was to receive a deputation of both Chambers on Sunday, in the Palace on the Tuileries. It is said that the Queen took out of the King's hair some of the wadding that had been lodged therein. It was also reported that a courier had been despatched to the Duke of Orleans and Nemours, to invite them to return in all haste to Paris.

From the Journal des Debats.

"Yesterday evening, at a quarter past six o'clock at the moment when the King was passing through the *guichet* of the Tuileries, in front of the Pont Royal, to return to Neuilly, a young man, aged 28 or 30 years, fired upon his Majesty, close to his person with a weapon of a new invention, which, although a species of fire arm, had the form of a walking cane. Arrested at the same instant by the National Guards, who were under arms with their colors in compliment to the King, the assassin was dragged into the *guichet*-house, and with difficulty saved from being torn to pieces.

By a strange chance one of those National Guards was a gunmaker, of the name of Desobry, living in the Rue de Helder, who immediately recognized the prisoner as a man individual to whom some two or three months before he had sold the weapon he had just discharged, and which the prisoner, a traveler for a silk warehouseman, pretended he wanted as a pattern or specimen for the purpose of making sales for the manufacturer and inventor, M. Desobry. The prisoner admitted that fact, as well as that his name (a fictitious one probably) was Alibeu, and that he had lived in the Rue Adelaide. The prisoner is of a middle complexion, with a great beard, which surrounds his chin. His costume was apparently decent and clean, but it concealed a very much soiled shirt, which he avowed he had worn for three weeks.

"There were found upon him two very short clay tobacco pipes, 22 sous, a calico pocket handkerchief, glistening filthy, a board comb—and in fine, a couteau-poinçon (dagger) open, with a silver handle, and some paper wrapped round the blade, with which weapon he declared he intended to have killed himself, and he did, in fact attempt to stab himself, but was prevented. He displayed vast assurances and effrontery. He refused to give any satisfactory answer to the questions put to him. Lying on the guard bed he looked round with audacity, and said to those present—'If I were free I would do the same thing.'

"The Attorney General and the Prefect of Police arrived at the first intelligence of the crime, and proceeded to examine him; after which he was brought to the prison of the Conciergerie, under a strong military escort."

[From the Correspondent of the London Times.]

Paris, June 26.

My necessarily hurried letters of last night, conveying an account of the attempt made yesterday evening on the King's life, contained an innumerable error, into which I was led by the imperfect pronunciation of my informant. The name of the assassin is Alibeu, and not Lileo, as I mentioned; in every other respect my statement was substantially correct.

You will easily credit that the horrible crime of which this man was guilty caused a great sensation in the Metropolis. It was particularly observable at Tuileries where the gamblers in the lands usually congregate of evening. There the affair was variously described and related, and with few comments, but all of course, condemnatory of the crime attempted. There was, and is, however, less of sensation perceptible, and less of indignation expressed than at the attempt of Fieschi.

This may be accounted for by the deplorable effects of that attempt, although it failed to attain its great end, but, I say, without fear of contradiction, that there was and is a very striking degree of coldness and indifference observable in the public last night and to-day, compared with their demeanor on former similar occasions. I spoke to a dozen people of different classes of society last night of the affair, and from not one of them did I receive in return for my observation or communication more than an evasive shrug—a gesture, which to me, conveyed no expression of regret or horror. Every respectable, every decent man, who repels the crime in question, but I should like to see people come forward and speak out as they did after the explosion of the infernal machine in the Rue St. Nicolas, by which the life of Napoleon was sought to be taken away; or even as they did after the similar attempt of the 28th July last.

I have had occasion lately to notice the profound apathy of the people of this country in respect to other important matters, and am sorry to perceive that with some honorable exceptions, the general coldness and indifference observable in the public to-day. I think I could account for this seemingly ungrateful and lamentable fact, but it might appear more the expression of feeling than the utterance of a deliberately formed opinion. It is moreover, I am sure, unnecessary.

The ease and security of the assassin, in making the attempt of yesterday on the King's life, in the midst of the multiplied precautions taken to obviate the possibility of such a crime, which I briefly related to you in my letter of last night, destroys forever the illusion that human foresight can defeat human malice. I had occasion immediately after the close of business on the Bourse yesterday, and two hours before the event of which I speak, to go to the Avenue de Neuilly—A few hundred yards beyond the Barrière de l'Etoile. Observed at every step took notice that the King was in Paris, and that he was expected to pass on his return. These indications were the position of a mounted gendarme (do chase) at the corner of every street and road leading into or from the Champs Elysees, and the Avenue de Neuilly.

Independently of these were several men (whose faces no man can mistake) dressed in plain clothes and well mounted, who walked, or trotted, or galloped their horses backwards and forwards, as if taking the air for pleasure, but whom I was known to be police agents. Every rescue of them of course, led to the teeth. Nor was this all; for in the contracted footpaths, the whole length of the Champs Elysees, I encountered other men of the same corps promenade with the sluggish yet watchful bearing of their class, when engaged in what may be termed the preventive service. Beyond the barrier the same appearance were perceptible. Every moment, one or other cavalier, ebullient, reached the end of a crowd, where—as I have seen Hussars and other light cavalry soldiers, acting as éclaireurs—they earnestly but rapidly scanned the whole length of the road and then proceeded on their way.

I need not remind you that I stated, yesterday, that a guard of dragoons was round, before, and behind the King's carriages—that two sentinels were under the *guichets*, or gateways—that the Guard of Honor (horse and foot) within the gate in the court-yard, was under arms; and that the guard of troops of the line, without the gate on the quay, were

similarly drawn out, and that, above all a cloud of police agents, in colored clothes, were on the spot—(I know now that M. Giquet, Prefect of Police, was himself present); and yet, in the face of all these precautions and safeguards, an assassin was able to rest a firearm (for it was not an air gun, but a new species of fire-lock, made to resemble a walking-stick) on the window of the King's carriage, take aim, and fire upon him.

These facts prove, among other things, that cutting off heads is not a preservation against crime, as had been foolishly hoped when Fieschi, Morey, and Pepin were put to death. That to gag the press is not a security against the spread of disaffection; and that, in short, there is in France (which I never doubted) desperate men, fanatics in politics, as there were formerly in religion, against whom, bolts, bars, spies, guards, scoundrels, and gendarmes are no protection.

This leads to another observation. Alibeu (the prisoner) is a native of Lyons. I need hardly remind you that several Lyonsese are at this moment suffering imprisonment for the affair of April, 1834. I run little risk therefore in predicting that it will turn out, that Alibeu was connected with the insurrection of 1834, in his native city, or with some other victim of it.

The court of Peers will be so instructed to-morrow. An inquiry will, of course, be immediately commenced, and that done a report will be made to the Court and trial of Alibeu will come on. Think not, however, that this will be an immediate result. All the connections and acquaintances of the prisoner will be sought for, and many of them (thanks be to the absence of the habes corpus in France) will be arrested and imprisoned. Every movement of his will be traced. He will himself and his friends be examined and re-examined, and then, and not till then, will be put upon his trial; so it will yet be some months ere this apparently simple affair will be wound up.

It is superfluous to add that the intended victim of the King and Royal Family to Fontainebleau, is definitely postponed.

COL. FANNING.

Mr. Joseph H. Spon, a native of New Orleans, and one of Fanning's detachment in Texas, who was saved from the massacre, has given a long and circumstantial account of that horrible affair—the murder of prisoners. It does not differ materially from the details already given to the public, but the statement of the death of Fanning himself, possesses a melancholy interest, and we believe has not before been published.

About this time Col. Fanning, who had a room in the church for his use, came out of the church for a particular purpose, when a Mexican captain of the battalion called Tre Villias, with six soldiers came up to Spon and told him to call Col. Fanning, at the same time pointing to a certain part of the yard where he wished him to be taken; Spon asked him if he was going to shoot him, and he coolly replied, "Yes." When Spon asked Fanning the Colonel asked what was that firing, and when he told him the facts he made no observation, but appeared resolute and firm, and told him he was a brave soldier, which made no visible impression on Col. Fanning, who finally walked to the place pointed out by the Mexican captain placing his arm upon the shoulder of Spon for support, being wounded in the right thigh from which he was very lame. All this time the soldiers were taking the wounded, two at a time near the gate and setting them down on the ground and bandaging their eyes, would stand off, with the same indifference they would a wild animal. There were three soldiers to each, so that if one of the wounded should make an attempt to rise, he would be held down, the third soldier placed the muzzle of the musket near their head or breast, so ended them. When Col. Fanning reached the spot required, the N. W. corner of the fort, Spon was ordered to interpret the following sentence:—"That for having come with an armed band to commit depredations and revolutions in Texas, the Mexican government was about to chastise him." As soon as the sentence was interpreted, Col. Fanning asked if he could not see the commandant. The officer said he could not, and asked why he wished it. Col. Fanning then pulled forth a valuable gold watch, which he said belonged to his wife, and he wished to present it to the commandant. The captain then said he could not see the commandant, but if he would give him the watch he would thank him—and he repeated in broken English, "thank you—me thank you." Col. Fanning told him he might have the watch, if he would leave him bound and blindfold, which the captain said should be done. "Con todas las formalidades necesarias" at the same time smiling and bowing. Col. Fanning then handed him the watch, and pulled out of his right pocket a small bead purse containing doubloons, the clasp of which was bent, he gave this to the officer, at the same time saying that it had saved his life, as the ball that wounded him had lost part of its force by striking the clasp, which bent and carried off with it the wound part of a silk handkerchief which he had in his pocket, and which on drawing out drew forth with it the ball. Out of the left pocket of his over coat, being cold weather he had on of Indian Rubber, a piece of canvas containing a double handful of dollars, which he also gave to the officer. Spon was then ordered to bandage his eyes, and Col. Fanning then handed him his pocket handkerchief. He proceeded to fold it, but being agitated he did it clumsily, when the officer snatched it from his hand and folded it himself, and told Col. Fanning to sit down on a chair which was near, and stepping behind him bandaged his eyes, saying to Col. Fanning in English, "good good"—meaning that his eyes were properly bound—to which Fanning replied, yes, yes. The captain then came in front and ordered his men to untie their bayonets and approach Col. Fanning, he hearing them near him, told Spon to tell them not to place their muskets so near as to scorch his face with the power. The officer standing behind him, after seeing their muskets were brought within two feet of his body, drew forth his handkerchief as a signal, when they fired, and poor Fanning fell dead on his right side on the chair, and from thence rolled into a dry ditch about three feet deep, close by the wall.

ANECDOTE.

We were amused at the remark of a child to its mother the other day, while watching a couple of painters at work on the roof of a house. "Mother! Mother! just come here and see these men!" "What are they doing my child?" "Oh they are shooting the house!" The boy had seen a man lay the ladder on his chin with a brush and hence the first idea that suggested itself to his mind was that the painters were lathering and shaving the house.

LOST AND DITTO.—An auctioneer's lady produced twins to her spouse the other day, that bore so much of a likeness to each other, that it was difficult to tell them apart; so he determined to christen one of the lot *Idio*, and the other *Ditto*, from his own catalogue.

From the Washington Globe.

SANTA ANNA.

The Georgetown Metropolitan takes a warm interest in the late of Santa Anna, and by way of giving its sentiments in regard to him some importance, undertakes to utter them for the President of the United States.

"It is understood (it says) that the President of the United States has expressed the greatest solicitude for the fate of the illustrious prisoner, whom the fortune of war has thrown into the hands of the Texans."

Santa Anna's advocate directly inverts the opinions of the President, unreservedly expressed by him to all who have conversed with him, and repeatedly stated in our presence. So far from ever having "the greatest solicitude for the fate of the illustrious prisoner," the President has again and again declared that he deserved the most ignominious death; and that the only justification for the lenity shown him, was to be found in the condition of Texas, which might make it proper to subject the demands of justice, to the policy of getting rid of the armies of Mexico, through the influence of the chief.

We presume our friends in the dry-goods line will think the following as good a piece as we could select, and we are sure the clothiers will believe that in overlooking our scraps and remnants we could not have cut out a better.

The right who could dress up so prettily a paragraph, has a just idea of what shows him, "to constitute a marvelous proper man," and should never be permitted to show a threadbare vest, a rusty beaver, or a worn-out sole.

VALUE OF GOOD CLOTHES.—No man acquainted with life can be ignorant of the improvement which genteel apparel produces in the carriage, tone of thought, and principles of an individual. It gives a man confidence, self-respect, and a sense of equality with his companions; it inspires him with energy, independence, delicacy of sentiment, courtesy of manner, and elevation of language. The face becomes manly, bold, and free; the brow open and the eye clear; there is no slinking through narrow lanes and back streets; but on the contrary, the smoothly dressed man steps out with a determination not to spare the earth, or to walk as if he trod on eggs or razors. No; he brushes onwards, as if the first to accost his friends; gives a careless bow to that, a bluff nod to that, and a patronizing how'd'ya do to a third, who is worse dressed than himself. First me, kind reader, that good clothes are calculated to advance a man's life, nearly well as good principles, especially in a world like this, where external appearance is taken as the exponent of what is beneath it.

We publish the two following articles, and desire the reader to pay strict attention to them. He will find that Mr. Dudley Selden, formerly a representative in Congress from New York, and who the people of that City refused to send a second time, is a little in error, but stands corrected as well as rebuked by the article from the Wilmington Gazette. Reader look around—pause, and look again over the long list of names that you could summon to your mind, and then see who the proud, the haughty, and the aristocratic few oppose—why to a man they oppose Van Buren and his democratic measures.

ARISTOCRACY AND DEMOCRACY.

Sir, said Dudley Selden, a member of Congress from New York, I am called an aristocrat and Mr. Vice President Van Buren an democrat, and when I have seen our democratic Vice President reclining in his splendid English coach with a splendid pair of English horses, an English footman behind and an English coachman behind dressed in splendid liveries, whirling by and splashing the mud on me, as I have been making my way on foot through mud, wind, and rain, in the Pennsylvania Avenue toward the Capitol, I have thought it strange, that I, the wind and weather beaten pedestrian, should be called an aristocrat, and he, the master of that splendid and gorgeous equipage, should be deemed the head of the great democratic family!

MR. VAN BUREN'S ARISTOCRACY.

Among other ridiculous and absurd stories, which the opposition have invented, and put in circulation in relation to Mr. Van Buren, the story about an English carriage, English footmen, &c. is of a piece with that establishing his alliance with the Pope. The story of the English carriage originated with the eccentric Noth of Bank memory, and has been repeated so often, and with so much apparent seriousness, that many a credulous wight, no doubt, really believes that Mr. Van Buren rides in an English carriage, with English horses, English footmen, English liveries, &c. &c. The story is ridiculous to be worthy of notice, but since it has been so often repeated, and is really believed by many leading wights, it may be well to state, that the whole is about the least foundation in truth. We have a letter from a correspondent, who spent the whole of last winter in Washington, and who has long been personally acquainted with Mr. Van Buren, and all his relatives in New York, and whose statements can be implicitly relied upon. He alludes to this ridiculous story, and says, "Mr. Van Buren never owned an English carriage, or English horses, and so far from employing English servants, he does not employ any at all, except by way of leading wights, and even these were a word or two from our own personal knowledge. We were educated, and spent the early part of our life in New York, in that part of the state too, where Mr. Van Buren and his relatives resided. Mr. Van Buren and his nearest relatives, we have often met, and seen. A family plainer or more plebeian in appearance can scarcely be found in the whole state. This is proverbially the case with the Vice President, so much so that at that time, he was known as the subject of remark. How could it be otherwise? Who are Mr. Van Buren's friends and supporters in New York and every other state to the Union? They are the farmers, the bone and sinew of the country, whom the opposition call ignorant and degraded plebeians, that should not be entitled to vote. They reside in the interior towns and counties, in the mountainous districts remote from wealthy aristocrats and their corrupt influence. The wealthy and aristocratic towns, where English coaches and splendid equipages are used, almost invariably give opposition majorities. The elections show this in every part of the Union. Mr. Van Buren from his earliest political career has ever advocated the rights of the lower classes of the community, he sprang from them himself, fought his way to eminence in opposing aristocrats, and of all other men is entitled to the support of farmers and mechanics."—*Wm. Gaz.*

Tit for Tat.—A mad dog bit an old topser with a hide full of rum, in the city of New York, the other day, and lay dead drunk for several hours after it! Both animals were full of poison, and both had an unconquerable antipathy to water.—*Northern Courier.*

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS.

For the Eastern Shore—Wm. A. STENGER.
For the Western Shore—HUGH ELY.
First District—JAMES A. STEWART.
Second District—EDWARD LLOYD.
Third District—J. T. H. WORTHINGTON.
Fourth District—W. FRICK & A. THOMAS.
Fifth District—JOSEPH HOLMAN.
Sixth District—WASHINGTON DEXALL.
Seventh District—JOHN B. BROOKS.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic Republican Convention which assembled in Easton on the 2nd inst. meets agreeable to adjournment again in Easton, on TUESDAY the 23d inst. at 12 o'clock, to nominate Delegates for the Legislature, and to do all other business that may require their attention.

We have received the August No. of the Lady's Book. We have frequently had occasion to express our opinion of this interesting publication, and nothing that we could now add would more fully give it the commendation it certainly merits.

The Gazette of Saturday contains a large portion of Mr. Storer's speech in defence of the character of Gen. Harrison. It is strange that all the laborers of the opposition are put in motion to make a hero of Harrison, when he is not offered to the people because of his military capacity. No not at all, for such an attempt would be too glaring a quiz for the veriest tool of the party to swallow, and too notably inconsistent for a sensible man to urge. These gentlemen give us his other qualifications. We want no General President, there's danger in it. Military heroes are not safe to govern in Republics, are they Messrs. whiggies?

WHAT HAS MARTIN VAN BUREN EVER DONE?

This posing question of the whigs is frequently used by way of answering a similar one of Gen. Harrison. It is asked because they are hard run; they feel conscious of its total inability of mind from the great years of the late war in which he was engaged and believe him incapacitated for an office like that to which he now aspires. They can but speak of his military achievements, and yet they assert he is supported apart from claims arising out of his services in the late war. As a civilian, in our opinion, he bears no comparison with Mr. Van Buren—as a Hero no man need covet his renown.

If we are asked who is Martin Van Buren, we need only point to the history of his country, and we will find it interwoven with many of the most brilliant incidents that are there recorded. He had not in early life the advantages of a fortune, but by industry and perseverance, added to a strong and naturally powerful mind, he rose rapidly to eminence in his legal profession.

In looking at Mr. Van Buren's political life we find he has filled many distinguished stations—we further find all the votes he ever gave upon important leading measures were both politic and wise.

He was a zealous supporter of the war of 1812 and thought it "the sacred duty of every American to support it."

In 1815 he was appointed Attorney General of the State of New York.

In 1812 he was elected to the State Senate.

In 1816 he was re-elected to the Senate.

In 1821 he was elected to the Senate of the United States.

In 1820 he was appointed Secretary of State of the United States.

In 1831 he was appointed by the President, minister to Great Britain, which appointment the Senate without a shadow of reason refused to confirm. This high handed act of injustice roused the indignation of the People, and in 1832 he was triumphantly elected Vice President of the United States—the People selected him to preside over the fractious spirits who had resolved upon his destruction *ad usque ventum*.

These are the stations he has with ability filled—these are the things which he has done!

The Van Buren—majority on joint ballot in the Legislature of Louisiana is 17.

A small affair called the Marlboro' Gazette is in quite a pucker because we noticed it last week. The thing must certainly be very sensitive, but if it will excuse us we'll never condescend to waste pen, ink, or paper, in noticing it again. We have other matters of a little more importance to think of, for "These, and the unnumber'd shoals of smaller fry, That nibble round, we pity and do fly!"

A LEARNED INSCRIPTION.—The following inscription may be seen on a sign in Main street, Brooklyn:

WASHIN, MENDIN, AND AKUL TRAININ, doot up stairs.

FOR THE WHIG.

MR. SHERWOOD.—I have always been led to believe that the federalists professed to be opposed to conventions, but if I mistake not, they were the first who commenced caucusing in old times; and of late have held their conventions regularly. Notwithstanding they called a meeting of their friends in their different election districts, we find the old feeling of aristocracy could not be smothered. The wire worker behind the curtain soon issued his mandates, and ordered General Dickinson, Bruff, or Dudley to be nominated as Electors of Senate, which was done. Not content with this, and fearful Dickinson might not be able to save the state, he again puts forth his high handed proclamation in the Gazette of Saturday last, thus: "Though we have friends or rather associates who would be required to be operated upon by considerations of self advancement, this is no time for men to be presenting their own pretensions, or to be holding out that either their *fidelity*, or their exertions may depend upon the gratification of their personal wishes." This is the language of one of your high toned federalists in the Gazette of Saturday last. Freemen of Maryland, Freemen of Talbot, can you brook such language? are you to be led to the election in September next, by the silken halber of aristocracy? are you to be stigmatized as the "associate" not friend who dare express the honest pretensions of freemen? or the gratification of their own wishes? Yes, by the stern order or command of the elevated individual, you freemen are ordered not to express your opinion, but submit to his imperial demand. And why were Dickinson and Dudley ordered to be nominated as Electors, the one an old federalist, the other a late convert? because they are willing and ready to replace the late United States Senator, as on the election in September of the electors, depends his election. Have you forgotten his votes in the Senate during the late war with England? has Dickinson forgotten them, or could he then approve of them? let him answer. Freemen reflect you have offered to you two federal electors who will support the present United States Senator. And two democratic electors who will reject him; make your choice like independent citizens.

August 4, 1836 O. P. Q.

FOR THE WHIG.

MR. SHERWOOD.—As the time is fast approaching when the citizens of Maryland will be called on to vote at a very important election; one which may confine the destinies of Maryland for five years in the grasp of the present ruling power, or set her free and break the iron fetters of aristocracy. On the election in September will also depend the election of a United States Senator, a time of Robert Goldsborough with us in March. It therefore is important that the people should in a plain and honest way have told what the present ruling power have done. In the year 1811 about the time the federal party assumed the power, the capital stock of Maryland amounted to one million, six hundred and eleven thousand, seven hundred and sixty five dollars, 67 cents, and she did not owe one dollar. In the year 1819 about the time the democrats got the power again, they found the capital stock of the state was reduced by the federalists to one million, two hundred and thirty three thousand, three hundred and thirty three dollars, 74 cents, and was in debt seventy two thousand dollars, thus in seven years the federalists spent two hundred and fifty thousand, five hundred and eleven dollars, 93 cents of the capital stock. And since they have again assumed the power, say for the last ten or twelve years they have not only spent the balance of the money, but plunged the state in debt between five and six million of dollars, and have authorized the Treasurer to borrow 7-4 millions of dollars more, thus creating a debt between thirteen and fourteen millions of dollars, for which they have pledged the State. So well convinced were they that the farmers, mechanics, and laboring portion of the State would be taxed to pay the amount, that they passed a law at the last session, designating how the tax was to be raised, and further to show how far they disregard the welfare and interest of the people, and how profligate and spend-thrift like they are, they at the last session authorized the Governor to appoint three individuals to go to England to borrow the money for which they will be paid something like twenty thousand dollars, when the amount could be borrowed in Philadelphia or Baltimore at the expense of 25 or 30 cents postage—and further at the last session they borrowed or were authorized to borrow fifty thousand dollars more to pay the expenses of the Government. I have made no calculation but am told it will take upwards of a thousand waggons to draw the debt of Maryland, if it was all in silver. What a blessed time. As this money is to be borrowed from England, and the English nobility now hold a large portion of the United States Bank stock, I suppose the feds thought it a good plan to subjugate us, as it could not be done by arms. How different from Jackson and his democratic Congress who have paid the whole debt of the union, and have seventy or eighty million of dollars surplus. Can the citizens of Maryland bear it, are the farmers and mechanics and laboring men of the state, who have toiled for an honest support for their families, prepared again to support such politicians as have entailed on their children and children's children, a debt to make them pay tribute to some English bank stock jobber?

Democrats cannot, and will federalist any longer give a helping hand to place such men in power; have they no regard for themselves and families!

Again, have they not passed a law to tax Baltimore, or in other words to tax the farmers, to indemnify some rich favorites who have been rolling in luxury and extravagance as managers of the Bank of Maryland, at the expense of the poor daymen and washerwomen, and orphans and widows who deposited, and where it was willfully received, their last penny, and now are turned on the wide world penniless and friendless? Have they not created an enormous amount of the manifest injury of the poor man, to enable your stock jobbers and speculators to purchase property at a reduced price, and distress the poor and honest portion of mankind. Sir my heart sickens at the many acts of oppression they have been guilty of and they now come forward and solicit to be placed in power again. Voters can you do it? methinks I hear you exclaim no! they shall no longer serve us but be turned away as unfaithful stewards.

A PLAIN MAN.

Talbot County, August 6, 1836.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The Republican Committee from the several election districts, have agreed to give notice, met at Denton on Tuesday last, 21st inst. and proceeded to organize their meeting by calling Dr. William Whitley to the Chair, and appointing James R. Chance Secretary.

The meeting then proceeded to nominate Electors of Senate, when Marcy Fountain and Robert T. Keene were unanimously selected. The meeting further proceeded to nominate delegates to the General Assembly, and a candidate for Sheriff, which resulted in the choice of John Thawley, Matthew W. Hardeste, Robert T. Keene, and Marcy Fountain, for delegates to the General Assembly, and Filghina Johnson for Sheriff.

On motion it was ordered that the foregoing proceedings be published in the Caroline Advertiser, and Eastern Shore Whig, and attested by the Chairman and Secretary.

WM. WHITLEY, Ch'n.

JAMES R. CHANCE, Sec.



Democratic Republican Tickets.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

ELECTORS FOR SENATE.

James M. Lloyd. Col. Samuel Stevens.

FOR QUEEN ANNE'S.

ELECTORS FOR SENATE.

Dr. ENOC GEORGE. JOHN B. THOMAS.

DELEGATES.

LEWIS ROBERTS, ROBERT B. A. TATE, VAL WAREHAM, KENNEY HARRISON.

JOHN FOGWELL.

LEVY COURT.

SAMUEL S. ROBINSON.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

ELECTORS FOR SENATE.

Marcy Fountain. Robert T. Keene.

DELEGATES.

Robert T. Keene. Marcy Fountain.

John Thawley. M. W. Hardeste.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

ELECTORS FOR SENATE.

Thomas Brewster. Thomas White.

PRICE CURRENT.

Saturday 6th.

Wheat.—The lapse of another week goes still further to confirm the accounts heretofore given, of the disastrous failure of the crop, not only in regard to quantity but quality. The receipts of the new crop this week, with scarcely an exception, have been comprised of lots of a few bushels of reeds, and mostly of very inferior quality, the sales of which have ranged from \$1.25 a bushel. Good reeds would readily command \$1.65 a bushel. A parcel of pretty fair new wheat was sold yesterday at \$1.70. In old wheat we hear of no transactions.

Corn.—The sales of good white have ranged throughout the week at 80 a 82 cents, and those of yellow at 85 and 70 cents. Sales of both sorts have taken place to-day at these prices.

Rye.—Now is worth \$1.

Outs.—We note considerable sales of new Outs at 35 cts. Some sales of old have been made at 37 1/2 cts. This market is well supplied with old and new.

Temperance Convention.

A Temperance Convention to be composed of delegates from the several Temperance Societies in Talbot County, will be held in the M. E. Church in St. Michaels, on the 1st Tuesday in September next. It is proposed that each Society send fifteen Delegates, and when this number cannot be obtained, let as many as practicable be sent. It is most earnestly desired that every Society will be represented in this Convention, as subjects of deep importance to the cause of Temperance will be considered, and amongst these, Total Abstinence will be numbered.

By order N. G. SINGLETON, Sec. of the T. C. Tem. Society.

N. B. The Convention will meet at 10 o'clock A. M.

Farm to Rent

NEAR Skipton, formerly the property of Henry Court, with one or two small houses. Likewise a BLACKSMITH SHOP, below St. Michaels, and two or three dwelling houses. The above property is very desirable, and will be rented on accommodating terms, by application to the subscriber in the Bay Side.

JAMES M. McDONNELL

Aug. 9

THE heirs of the Officers and Soldiers of the army of the Revolution, Widows who lost their husbands while in the Service of the United States during the late War, and widows whose husbands died while in the Naval Service of the United States since the year 1824, can hear something to their advantage by applying at the Easton Hotel kept by Mr. Solomon Lowe.

August 9

To be Rented,

for one year or any longer term,

THE UNION TAVERN, in Easton, Maryland, on Washington street, near the Farmer's Bank, now occupied by Mr. E. McDowell.

A commodious new dining room has been lately finished and by the addition of an adjoining dwelling house and lot, the accommodations are ample as well for a family of the most respectable sort as for all travellers and other guests that can be accommodated in the Town of Easton. All necessary repairs and judicious improvements will be made for a tenant likely to be permanent. Apply to JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Md. P. S. I have several Farms to rent, large and small.

August 9

Passage to and from

Corsac, Queenstown & Baltimore.

THE Steamboat Gov. Wolcott, Capt. William W. Virdin will make a trip every Monday to Queenstown and Corsac. She will commence on Monday next the 8th August and continue to leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock until further notice.—Returning she will leave Corsac at 12 noon and Queenstown at one P. M. of the same day (Monday).

Aug. 6

WM. OWEN, Agt.

Talbot County to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Henry Ridgway stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, and the said Henry Ridgway having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that he said Henry Ridgway be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Henry Ridgway to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Ridgway should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 10th day of February 1836.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Aug. 6

JOHN B. FIRBANKS

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has lately bought out Mr. M. Hazel's

STOCK OF GOODS and has just returned from Baltimore with, and is opening

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS

Groceries and Hardware, in all their several varieties.

All of which he will sell low for cash or give in exchange for feathers, wool, rags, tow-lins, kersey and fur, &c. &c. at the stand lately occupied by Mr. Hazel, between the store of Mr. Wm. Lovelady and the Bank. He humbly solicits the public to call and examine his goods, that done, he feels confident of a share of their patronage, as he pledges himself to sell as low as the same articles can be had in the town.

N. B. He still carries on the WHEEL- WRIGHTING at his old stand on Dover street, where by his own attention and the assistance of a good foreman he is prepared to attend to all orders in that line as usual.

J. B. F.

My 24

Commissioners Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot County Court, the undersigned Commissioners will expose to public sale, on the premises on Wednesday the 10th day of August next at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. the whole of the lands and real estate in Talbot county of which James Ridgway died, seized and possessed, lying and being in the County District. This estate consisting of about sixteen hundred acres of land has recently been divided into six farms, on some of which are tolerable good improvements.—Any further description of this estate is deemed unnecessary as those wishing to purchase, will no doubt view the property previous to the day of Sale. The Terms of sale prescribed by the order of the Court are as follows, viz: a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, as to the right of the said James Ridgway, who are of the full age and as to the right and title of each heir and legal representatives of the said James Ridgway who is a minor, a credit until such minor shall arrive at full age. The payment of the whole of the purchase money, to be secured by bond or bonds to the State of Maryland, with good and approved security being interest from the day of sale. The interest on the portion of the sale by the Court, and the payment of the purchase money, the commissioners will execute good and valid deeds to the purchasers or their legal representatives.

JOSEPH TURNER, WILLIAM ROSE, G. TURBUTT, THOMAS O. MARTIN, Commissioners.

July 9

2aw to

CHEAP LITERATURE.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

That it may be within the means of every person who wishes to subscribe to AN AMUSING AND USEFUL JOURNAL OF NEWS, and have it carefully and regularly forwarded to them by mail, or otherwise, we shall from the present time until the first of next January, receive orders FOR TEN COPIES OF THE SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE DAY, AT THE RATE OF ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM FOR EACH SUBSCRIPTION.—that is, any person forwarding us a TEN DOLLAR NOTE, free of postage will be furnished with ten of our papers for a whole year, to be forwarded to any direction signified. The subscription price for a single name is two dollars. We make this offer, believing, as the pecuniary expense will be trifling, that all who have the inclination to become acquainted with the character of a journal which has made such rapid progress in public estimation as this has, will take advantage of the proposition at once, and enroll their names on the list of its numerous patrons. It cannot be doubted that those who subscribe will receive the worth of their dollar, when we assure the public that each number contains, independent of its various amusing engravings, and other good matter as many of the popular volumes which are sold in our bookstores at double the rates that we ask for a whole year's subscription.

The SALMAGUNDI already circulates through every post office in this country, and continues to multiply. It furnishes its patrons with the leading features of the News and humorous compilation of lively and pungent sales which are floating along the tide of Literature. The SALMAGUNDI is printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is used by the largest and best journals of the day. It is calculated that more than

500 ENG. SAVINGS will be furnished in the journal in one year—these, in addition to a choice selection of Satire, Criticism and Wit, contained in its columns, will form a literary banquet of a superior and attractive order. 62-Clubs of Four will be supplied with the paper for one year, from the commencement, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid.

PREMIUMS.—The publisher prompted by the unexampled and unexpected patronage which this paper has received, offer the following premiums:

For the best ORIGINAL COMIC TALE, FIFTY DOLLARS—for the best ORIGINAL COMIC SONG, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS—for the best collection of ORIGINAL ANECDOTES, JESTS, &c. not less than fifty in number, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS—for the best ORIGINAL COMIC DESIGN, SKETCH, or DRAWING, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS; for the second best, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; and for the third best TEN DOLLARS.

Persons entering as competitors, are not to forward their names, agreeably to their own wishes. The premiums will be awarded by competent judges. All communications for the subject must be addressed to the publisher, prior to the first of September, 1836 postage paid.

A post-master's certificate will be a satisfactory guarantee of a residence. Negotiable notes of every kind taken in payment of subscriptions.

Address

CHARLES ALEXANDER, No. 3 Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place Philadelphia.

No true gentleman can ever indulge resentment against a female. All vindictive feelings are unwelcome to the weaker sex and unwelcome to the world.

The utmost that is allowable, when wrong is experienced from them, is the simple exposition of truth—accompanied by regret and entire resignation, or generous forbearance as far as possible, consistently with strict self-defence. Sarcasm, obliquity, mere annoyance or revenge of any kind are repugnant to many character and chivalrous spirit.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a well selected assortment of

MATERIALS in this line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which will be manufactured at the shortest notice and on the most pleasing terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his personal attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Watch Guards, Silver Thimbles, Silver Ever Pointed

Scissors, Scissor-hooks, Silver Shields, Plain Gold Rings, Razors, & Razor Straps, Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives, Scissors, Percussion Caps, and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for cash. He invites his customers and the public in general, to give him a call, view his assortment, and he thinks there is no doubt but they will be induced to purchase.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received at their hands, and still hopes by strict and personal attention to business to receive a portion of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant, JAMES BENNY.

Jan. 2

N. B. The subscriber must remind those persons whose accounts have been standing over six months, that they must call and settle by the end of the year, and all those who do not call, will find their accounts placed on the hands of officers for collection.

J. B.

To Persons in Want of Money!

"Nothing venture, nothing gain!" Persons desirous to obtain chances for splendid prizes in Lotteries drawing every week, have only to call at

NEWNAM'S LUCKY OFFICE, nearly opposite the Bank, where they can try their luck, and receive thousands of dollars as soon as drawn.

July 30

New Boot, Shoe, and

HAT STORE, AT THE OLD STAND

LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. JOHN WRIGHT.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a large and general assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SILK HATS

of a Superior quality, &c. &c. which added to the Stock of the late John Wright, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

His Stock of Ladies Shoes is of a very superior selection, and he respectfully requests them to call and examine for themselves.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order.

He has employed Mr. William Shepard who will carefully attend to all orders for work, and by care and attention the subscriber hopes to give general satisfaction.

June 25

ENNA ROSZELL.

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY. I offer myself a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty.

July 23, 1836

G. TURBUTT.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, by Thomas W. Bond, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City and County aforesaid, on the 5th day of July, 1836, a negro woman, as a runaway, named HANNAH BAILY, who says she is free, but did belong to James Anderson on the Eastern Shore, Md.; her age is about 17 years, and 5 feet 4-2 inches in height, and has a blackberry on the left side of her neck.

Had on when committed, a red cotton calico frock, cotton calico apron, cotton handkerchief on her head, white cotton stockings and fine leather shoes.

The owner, if any, of the above described negro woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away otherwise she will be discharged as required by the act of Assembly.

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

July 30

\$200 REWARD.

ANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday 16th inst. a negro man named Noah Pinder about 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high and very black. Noah had several kinds of clothing, among them I recollect a steel mixed frock coat, white hat, a palm hat, and perhaps a black hat, and a pair of trousers. I will give one hundred dollars if he is taken in the county, one hundred and fifty dollars if out of the county and within the State, and the above Reward of 200 dollars if taken out of the State, if he be delivered to me in either case or secured so that I get him.

WILLIAM ROACH, East New-Market.

July 30

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court, 14th day of June, Anno Domini 1836.

ON the petition of William E. Shannon, Adm'r of John Edmondson late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 14th day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six.

Test,

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Edmondson late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same within the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 18th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 18th day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

WILLIAM E. SHANNON, Adm'r. of John Edmondson, deceased.

NOTICE.

The purchasers are hereby notified that their notes which were due on the 21st inst. have already exceeded the time, and are hereby requested to come forward and settle the same without delay.

June 18

SOLOMON BARRETT.

NOTICE.

The Delaware Journal, Baltimore American, and Village Herald, Princess Anne, will publish the above for 4 successive weeks and forward account to the subscriber for payment.

Easton June 21

WAS taken from a runaway negro in Broad-Creek on the 22d of July last, a Copper latched Bataux with main-sail and jib, said boat is 25 feet long 5 feet 7 inches wide, a small figure head, her bottom painted light yellow, beards or side gun walls green with red beads and six bright yellow stars, one on each side of the bows and four on the stern.

The owner of the above mentioned Bataux is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away.

PETER H. FAIRBANK, JOSEPH H. McQUAY.

Broad Creek neck

Aug. 2

CLARK'S

Old Established Lucky Office

N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets (UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD PRIZES, PRIZES, in Millions of Dollars.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons through-out the United States who may desire to try their Luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are

Drawn Daily,

Tickets 1 to \$10, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention, as if on personal application, and the result given when requested immediately after drawing.

Address

JOHN CLARK, Museum Building, Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore, 1836. July 16

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Council & Vinson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the above firm will please settle their accounts with Joseph Council, who is authorized to receive the same.

JOSEPH COUNCIL, JAMES VINSON.

June 8th 1836

Blacksmithing.

JAMES VINSON has this day taken the Shop of Council & Vinson on Dover St. in the town of Easton, lately occupied by Mr. Vanderford, next door to Mr. Dodd's, and directly opposite to Mr. John Bennett's, and intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches.

All persons wishing work done will please call and give him a trial. The cash is at all times acceptable, but all kinds of articles in trade will be taken in return.

The public's obt. servt.

JAMES VINSON.

June 8

Talbot County to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Thomas Henrix stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, and the said Thomas Henrix having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that he said Thomas Henrix be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of the Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Thomas Henrix to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Henrix should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 13th day of February, 1836.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Aug. 6

To be Rented

For one or more years, that large and commodious

BRICK TAVERN

and its appurtenances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL,

situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present, and for some years past, occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe.

This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House, on any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more especially if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern shores, and elsewhere with these places.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.

WM. H. GROOME

P. S.—Applications for the above will be received by the subscriber until 15th August next.

W. H. G.

Easton June 21

The Delaware Journal, Baltimore American, and Village Herald, Princess Anne, will publish the above for 4 successive weeks and forward account to the subscriber for payment.

Easton June 21

WAS taken from a runaway negro in Broad-Creek on the 22d of July last, a Copper latched Bataux with main-sail and jib, said boat is 25 feet long 5 feet 7 inches wide, a small figure head, her bottom painted light yellow, beards or side gun walls green with red beads and six bright yellow stars, one on each side of the bows and four on the stern.

The owner of the above mentioned Bataux is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away.

PETER H. FAIRBANK, JOSEPH H. McQUAY.

Broad Creek neck

Aug. 2

EASTON ACADEMY.

A PUBLIC Examination of the scholars belonging to this Institution will be held on Thursday and Friday 18th and 19th August, at the Academy, at which the Parents, Guardians of the Pupils, and Friends of Education, are respectfully invited to attend. After the Examination, the summer vacation will commence on Monday the 26th of September, on which the Academy will be opened again for the reception of pupils.

By the Board, THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't

July 26

THE STEM BOAT

MARYLAND.

LEAVES Baltimore for An

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!
Philadelphia Mirror.

The splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editor to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest family newspaper in the United States, with a list of TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryat and sixty-five Mr. Brook's valuable letters from Europe, have already been published without intermission, and the new paper will continue to furnish its readers with the latest and most interesting reading matter. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper in the country, containing a variety of topics useful to the public, including full and complete news of the day, and of the latest sales, markets, and news of the day. Published at the low price of \$2. For the year, subscribers get valuable and interesting matter, each week, enough to fill a book of 200 pages, and equal to \$2 a year, and which is estimated to be worth, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea to the lakes. The paper has been long established as a reader, it is well known to require an extended circulation, and the two leading daily political papers, the "Pennsylvania" and the "Inquirer and Daily Courier," say, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the best in the United States." The New York Star says, "it is a paper of no mean value, and one of the best of the kind in the country." The Albany Mercury of March 18th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best family newspaper ever published in this country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week. Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable reading matter than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting works that issue from the British press, which cannot be given to it a permanent interest and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes of our readers, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the Mirror Tale, to which was awarded the prize of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of several other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in a competition for the \$500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers which will also be enhanced by a story from Miss Sedgewick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so widely and extensively appreciated both at home and abroad.

THE APPROVED FAMILY NEWSPAPER

is strictly neutral the religious and political matters, and in uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, extent of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the seaboard, Internal Improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet at an average price of nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them could warrant.

TERMS:

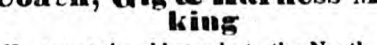
The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier with its increased dimensions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size, as the New York Albany, will be put at precisely one-half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE, Philadelphia.

NEW FIRM.

BELL & STEWART.

Do leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have commenced



Coach, Gig & Harness Making

in Easton at the old stand at the North end of Washington Street for many years kept by Joseph Parrott and recently by John W. Miller, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches. The subscribers having been regularly brought up to the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom, as they attend to keep constantly on hand the best materials and employing experienced workmen. They will also please themselves to work on the most reasonable terms for cash or country notes.

April 15 3m law.

For Rent.

THE Stable and Carriage House attached to the late residence of John Wright Esq. They will be rented separately or together, if immediate application be made. Enquire at this office.

June 25

Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Bollingbrook School, District No. 1 (Trappe) are desirous to employ a competent Teacher for the Primary School in that District.

Testimonials of competency, and character will be required.

Applicants will address either of the subscribers.

NS. B. NEWNAM, Trustees.

JAS. MERRICK, Trustees.

NAT. LEONARD, Trustees.

Easton Feb. 13, 1836.

Carey's Library

OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

To say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severely tried the patience of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews, the daily and passing notices of the books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and book-sellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the least of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use, and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held instantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With perseverance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recollections of the literary store of Continental Europe, and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly numbers, containing twenty important octavo pages, with double columns, making ten volumes annually, out than 220 octavo pages, each number; abridgment of every six months, as it will be furnished with to handsome type and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in single year will be equal to more than forty volumes of common sized English duodecimo book; the cost of which will be at least one-third the price of a year's subscriptions.

When the body of the work will be reprinted, a times a translation of entire volumes, the cover, will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and bi-monthly journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character cannot fail to provide ample materials for his part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selections and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favourable suffrages for his literary efforts. The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome as well as valuable, and not cumbersome addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be five dollars per annum payable advance.

A commission of 20 per cent, will be allowed to agent, and any agent or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers post paid. Address, E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philad'a.

02

TAILORING.

THE subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Easton and the adjoining counties, for the flattering patronage he has met with, since he commenced the above business, and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore with

NEW MODE OF CUTTING.

That has never been practised in Easton; but one, that is almost universally used in Baltimore and in the best establishments: he has also engaged

FIRST RATE WORKMEN,

that none can surpass; which will enable him to meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind of garments cut and made in the first style. His work shall be warranted to fit in all cases; otherwise he pays them for their goods or makes them others. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the favors of a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

02

TO THE LADIES.

SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS. RIDGWAY, thankful for past favors, again solicits the attention of the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent Counties to call and examine her beautiful assortment of new FANCY ARTICLES.

AND

SPRING FASHIONS

just received. They have been carefully selected, and will be found of a superior and beautiful description.

ALSO,

MANTUA-MAKING

in all its varieties. She has engaged a competent young lady to attend exclusively to this branch of business. She solicits a share of patronage, and will use every exertion to give general satisfaction.

April 23

TH SUNDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE: A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to literature, Criticism, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c. Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

On Saturday, July 2, 1836, the subscribers will commence, in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper under the above title.

The News will embrace every variety of light literature, including, Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence will be maintained with Washington, and the principal Cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters in Europe will be constantly furnished.

Attention will be paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press. Popular novels will occasionally be given, though they will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety of the latest news, and all items of interest. Intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The News will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. It will be conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

LOUIS A. GODEY, JOSEPH C. NEAL, MORTON MCMICHAEL.

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission. Six copies furnished for ten dollars. All payments to be made in advance. Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY & Co.

No. 100 Walnut St. Philad

June 14

MANTUA-MAKING

MRS. HAMILTON

MRS. Hamilton respectfully informs the Ladies of Easton and its Vicinity, that she is prepared to attend to all orders in the above business at a moment's warning, and humbly solicits a share of their Patronage. Being a stranger she begs leave to refer to Mrs. Lounds and Mrs. Lloyd, in regard to her competency. She may at all times be found by inquiring at her dwelling on Dover Street, Easton, nearly opposite the cartwright shop of Mr. John B. Finkbanc.

June 4 6two

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKERS.



MAKERS.

The undersigned respectfully present their thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for the many favors and flattering support they continue to receive in their line, and now beg leave to inform them, that they are prepared to furnish COACHES, BAROUCHES, CHARIOTS, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, or any description of Carriage and harness, in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the most accommodating terms, they assure those gentlemen and ladies who do us the honor to patronize them, that there is no necessity of sending to the cities for handsome and good carriages, as their work will bear comparison and examination with the best city work, and has stood the test of time and criticism; they will also say, that they will use every exertion to merit the unbounded confidence and patronage their work has received from a generous and discerning public nearly all over the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and having enlarged their establishment considerably, and keeping constantly on hand a

large and complete assortment of MATERIALS,

with the assistance of the best of workmen they will be thankful to fill all orders. Gentlemen and Ladies at a distance have only to specify the kind of carriage and price and have it brought to their own door free of charge. All kinds of repairing done at shortest notice, in the best manner, and on the most pleasing terms. Silver Plating of every description done in the establishment, and all kinds of Steel Springs, made and repaired.

They have now on hand, a handsome assortment of carriages, both new and second hand of various kinds and prices, and they solicit an early call from their friends and the public generally.

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They have for sale, a pair of handsome young horses, well matched, color, blood bay, warranted sound and kind to harness, also a first rate gig horse.

Wanting three apprentices at the above business, a moral habits, from 14 to 16 years of age.

SHERIFF'S LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers for officers fees due last year, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same, as long indulgence will not be given. I have given positive orders to my Deputies, to execute for the same without delay, and all persons in arrears for officers fees due this year and executions now in hand are notified that I shall be under the necessity of advertising their property between this and the first day of September next if not settled.

The subscribers are urged to this recourse from an expectation of leaving the County, and he therefore expects all persons interested in the consequences, to attend to this notice, or otherwise abide the consequences.

JO. GRAHAM, Sheriff.

June 21

THE COURT OF APPEALS WILL SIT IN EASTON

Wednesday the 30th November next in the Court of Appeals at Easton. Editors of newspapers on the Eastern Shore, will please insert the above notice, for the information of the Gentlemen of the Bar.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clerk.

Court of Appeals E. S.

July 16

INSOLVENT BLANKS

For Sale at the Office of the Whig.

THIRD VOLUME OF THE Ohio Farmer,

AND WESTERN HORTICULTURIST

In presenting a prospectus for the THIRD VOLUME of the OHIO FARMER to the public, the Editor conceives it unnecessary to enter into a minute detail of its character and object. These have been clearly evinced since its commencement, and from the high testimonials received from Agriculturists of the first standing and intelligence, he is not without a hope that his labors have been of some service to the cause Western Agriculture; and that there has been, at least partial satisfaction to those who patronize the work.

There never was a period of deeper interest to the cultivators of the soil in the great valley of the Mississippi than the present. There never was a time when intelligence could be put to better uses—when knowledge was of greater advantage. It is the era of advancement in the art and science of the cultivation of the earth, and the improvement of useful animals. And he who refuses to keep pace with the times by informing himself of what is transpiring around him, will lose more than half of the pleasures and advantages of his own age.—The certainty of a ready market and rich reward for all the productions of the earth should be a double stimulant to increase the quantity.

The OHIO FARMER will be devoted to Original Essays, and articles selected from the best writers, and occasionally illustrated by ENGRAVINGS. No Agricultural work ever published in the West, has been so liberally supplied with original articles, the most of which have been copied and received a wide circulation in other papers. The culture and improvement of animals—of garden vegetables—of Agricultural implements, and Geology, Botany, Chemistry, &c. &c. will receive due attention.

SILK.—As the culture of this new article of wealth and industry is exciting universal interest through the whole country, we contemplate devoting a sufficient portion of the next Volume of the Farmer to this subject, to give all new beginners a fair start, who may wish to enter into the business, either on a large or small scale, from the sowing of the mulberry seed to the reeling and manufacturing of the cocoons, colouring &c.

Each Volume of this paper is furnished with a Title Page and Index, expressly for binding and will make about 200 pages. The first number of the Third Volume will be published on the 1st day January, 1836.

CONDITIONS.

The farmer is published twice a month, at \$1.00 in advance. All notes on solvent Banks received. Payment may be made at our risk, free of postage. Persons obtaining 5 subscribers and forwarding the money, shall receive a copy for trouble.

All Editors, Postmasters and officers of Agricultural Societies are authorized Agents and requested to act as such.

EVERY BODY'S ALBUM:

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF Humorous Tales, Essays, Anecdotes, &c. &c. ENLARGED WITH GROTESQUE & AMUSING ENGRAVINGS.

Each number containing seventy-two making pages, neatly covered and stitched—acted at the end of the year. Two volumes of eight hundred and sixty-four pages, and at least six hundred engravings with Tales and Index complete—at three dollars per annum.

The cheerful and pleasing feature with which it is proposed to diversify and distinguish this work has never yet been adopted by any one of the numerous literary caterers that have hitherto abounded in this country—and its extensive novelty and the vast fund of humour and variety which will be interspersed throughout its pages, is calculated to render it a desirable and regular companion for the amusement of all classes who desire to possess an epitome of the works of celebrated Modern Humourists, Etchers and Engravers.

The encouragement generally given to new undertakings, having salutary objects in view, has proved a decided public advantage, and it is questionable whether any other age has ever brought into active use so large a proportion of the really deserving offspring of genius and talents as the present. Assuredly, the amusement of all classes who desire to possess an epitome of the works of celebrated Modern Humourists, Etchers and Engravers.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A Certain Cure for Dyspepsia, Liver, Biliary, and Nervous Complaints; Jaundice, General Debility, Lowness of Spirits; and Diseases incident to Females.

DR. LOCKWARD'S Celebrated Vegetable

sympthetic Elixir.

Symptoms of Dyspepsia.

The first symptoms of this disease is a disinclination to food, producing pain and uneasiness at the region of the stomach; fullness of that organ; belching of wind, with sour, oily or putrescent eructations; pain and tenderness at the pit of the stomach; pain in the right side, extending after to the right shoulder, and pain in the left side, extending to the left side of the chest; the tongue is coated with a white or yellowish matter; the breath is offensive; the bowels are either constipated or relaxed; the urine is loaded with gravel; the blood is impure; the skin is sallow; the countenance is pale; the system is debilitated; the mind is depressed; the memory is impaired; the sleep is disturbed; the appetite is lost; the strength is exhausted; the life is shortened.

As a certain remedy or cure for the above diseases this medicine stands incomparably beyond any other now in use. And as nothing more could be requisite to convince the most sceptical of its utility, than the numerous testimonials which have been given in its favor, hereafter, those testimonials will speak for more than all encomiums which could be pronounced. Wherever it has been used, it has invariably been attended with complete success, and that too, in hundreds of cases, where apparently all hopes of cure have been despaired of. It was by this important discovery that the proprietor of the above Medicine, was in a few months, restored to perfect health, after years of the most distressing suffering, and after being abandoned by the profession to die without any hope of relief. Since which, hundreds, nay thousands, have in a like manner been restored from beds of sickness to perfect health.

Dr. LOCKWARD—Sir I have made use of your valuable Medicine for the Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, both of which diseases I have labored under for about three years—I have tried a great many medicines, but all to no effect—I was induced to give yours a trial, and much to my astonishment & that of my friends, I was in a short space of time completely relieved of my disease. My symptoms, when I first commenced using your medicine, were, a fullness at the pit of my stomach, with heartburn, sourness and vomiting of food, great tenderness at the pit of the stomach, accompanied with an acute pain in the right side, extending to the top of the shoulder, connected with this pain, was a prominent enlargement in my right side pronounced by my physician "an enlargement of the liver." My appetite was variable, sometimes very good, at others a complete loss;—bowels obstinately constipated. My head very much affected with giddiness and pain; my eyesight was also affected with dimness; I was also much emaciated in flesh, and suffered extremely from nervous feelings; sometime I imagined that a few hours would close in existence; I was disposed to feel constantly cold (especially my feet and hands,) in the warmest days in summer. Thus I suffered until life was to me almost a burthen, when hearing of your medicine I was prevailed upon to make use of it; and contrary to my expectation and the expectation of my friends, I was in a few months restored to perfect health, which I still continue to enjoy. Any person desirous of knowing the particulars of my case, by calling upon me, in the Bazaar, Harrison Street, I will give the details both as to disease and cure.

Years, with respect, JACOB D. HAIR.

The following is to the standing of the above named gentleman, is from his Honor Jesse Hunt, late Mayor of Baltimore: "I hereby certify that Jacob D. Hair, is personally known to me as a gentleman of first respectability and standing in the city of Baltimore."

JESSE HUNT, Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

Easton Nov. 3

AGENCY FOR EASTON

At the "Whig" Office, where a supply is always kept.

A CARD.

ALL persons indebted to the Eastern Shore Whig for subscription or advertisement prior to the 1st of January last, are hereby notified that the late Editor expects to leave the State of Maryland, some months early in September next, he therefore requests them to call and liquidate their accounts otherwise he will be compelled to place them in a train of collection.

July 19th, 1836

MONSIEUR BAUGE.

PROFESSOR OF THE ART OF FENCING.

Having been engaged in his profession in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and lately in the city of Annapolis, offers his services to the citizens of Talbot county. He has the highest respectability, of the entire satisfaction given wherever he has taught, which will be shown to persons who desire to see them.

He proposes to teach the use of the Broad Sword and Small Sword, in thirty lessons for Ten Dollars. Those desirous of becoming fencers are requested to join as early as possible, since he leaves here for the Seminary at West Point in September where he is engaged in his Profession by the Managers of that Institution.

He may be seen at his room at the Hotel of Mr. Lowes at any hour through the day, and until 10 o'clock in the evening.

Reference to

SAM'L HAMBLETON, Jr. & P

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1836

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

Printed and published by

GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at FOUR DOL-

LARS per annum;—if paid in advance, Three

dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two

Dollars per annum;—if paid in advance,

Two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during

the first six months, will be deemed payments in ad-

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troller of the Treasury, whose decision shall

be final and conclusive. The said auditor shall

report to the Postmaster General, when re-

quired, the official forms of papers to be used

by postmasters, and other officers or agents of

the Department concerned in its receipts and

payment, and the manner and form of keeping

and stating its accounts. He shall keep and

preserve all accounts, with the vouchers, after

settlement. He shall promptly report to the

Postmaster General all delinquencies of post-

masters in paying over the proceeds of their

offices. He shall close the accounts of the

Department quarterly, and transmit to the

Secretary of the Treasury quarterly state-

ments of its receipts and expenditures. He

shall register, charge and countersign, all war-

rants issued by the Postmaster General, when

warranted by law. He shall perform such

other duties, in relation to the financial con-

cerns of the Department, as shall be assigned

to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, and

shall not be removed from his office, except

as either of them may require respecting the

same. The said auditor may frank, and re-

ceive, free of postage, letters and packets un-

der the regulations provided by law for other

officers of the Government. And all letters

and packets to and from the Chief Engineer

which may relate, to the business of his office

shall be free of postage.

Sec. 9 And be it further enacted, That it

shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to

devise the official forms of all papers to be

used by postmasters, and other officers or

agents of the Post Office Department, con-

cerned in its receipts and payments, and the

manner and form of keeping and stating its ac-

counts, to enforce the prompt rendition of the

returns of postmasters and of all certificates, ac-

knowledgments, receipts, and other papers, by

postmasters and contractors, relative to the ac-

counts of the Department; to control, accord-

ing to law, and subject to the settlement of the

auditor, the allowances to postmasters, the ex-

penses of post offices, and all other expenses

incident to the service of the Department; to

regulate and direct the payment of the said

allowances and expenses for which appropria-

tions have been made; to superintend the

disposition of the proceeds of post offices and

other moneys of the Department; to pre-

scribe the manner in which postmasters shall

pay over their balances; to grant warrants for

money to be paid into the Treasury; and out of

the same, in pursuance of appropriation by

law, to persons to whom the same shall be

certified to be due by the said auditor: Pro-

vided, That advances of necessary sums to de-

fray expenses may be made by the Postmas-

ter General to agents of the Department em-

ployed to investigate mail depredations, ex-

amine post routes, and post offices, and per-

form other like services, to be charged to the

auditor for the Post Office Department, and

be accounted for in the settlement of their ac-

counts.

Sec. 10 And be it further enacted, That the

auditor for the Post Office Department shall

submit quarterly, to the Post-

master General, accounts of moneys paid pur-

suant to appropriations, in each year, by post-

masters, out of the proceeds of their offices,

towards the expenses of the Department, un-

der each of the heads of the said expenses

specified in the second section of this act up-

on which the Postmaster General shall issue

warrants to the Treasurer of the United States,

for the receipt and payment of the said

moneys into and out of the Treasury, in

order that the same may be carried to the

credit and debit of the appropriation for the

service of the Post Office Department, on

the books of the auditor for said Depart-

ment.

Sec. 11 And be it further enacted, That the

Postmaster General shall, within sixty

days after the making of any such settle-

ment, submit to be held in the office of the

auditor of the Post Office Department, Up-

on the death, resignation, or removal of

any postmaster, he shall cause his bond of of-

fice to be delivered to the said auditor; and

shall also cause to be promptly certified to him

all establishments and discontinuances of post

offices, and all appointments, deaths, resig-

nations, and removals of postmasters, together

with all orders and regulations which may ori-

ginate a claim, and in any manner affect the

accounts of the Department.

Sec. 12 And be it further enacted, That the

accounts of the Post Office Department

shall be kept in such manner as to ex-

hibit the amounts of its revenues, derived

respectively from "letter postages," "newspapers

and parcels," "mail depositions," "mail

bags," "mail locks," "mail keys," and

"miscellaneous." And the Postmaster Gen-

eral shall render an account to Congress, at

each succeeding annual session, of the amounts

actually expended for each of the purposes

above specified.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the

aggregate sum required "for the service of

the Post Office Department," in each year,

shall be appropriated by law out of the re-

venue of the Department, and that all pay-

ments of the receipts of the Post Office Depart-

ment into the Treasury, shall be to the credit of

the said appropriation.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the

sums appropriated for the service aforesaid

shall be paid by the Treasurer in the manner

herein directed: Provided, That the compen-

sation of postmasters, the expenses of post of-

fices, and such other expenses of the Depart-

ment for which appropriations have been made,

as may be incurred by postmasters, be de-

ducted out of the proceeds of their offices,

under the direction of the Postmas-

ter General: And be it further enacted, That

all charges against the Department by post-

masters, on account of such expenses, shall be

submitted for examination and settlement, to

the auditor herein provided for; and that no

such deduction shall be valid, unless the ex-

penditure so deducted, be found to have been

made in conformity to law: And provided,

also, That the Postmaster General shall have

power to transfer debts due on account of the

Department, by postmasters and others, in ac-

cordance with the legal demand for such ap-

propriations have been made, of such con-

tractors who may be creditors of the Depart-

ment, as shall have given bonds, with secu-

rity, to refund any moneys that may come

into their hands over and above the amount

which may be found due to them on the set-

tlement of their accounts.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the

Treasurer of the United States, shall give

receipts for all moneys received by him to the

credit of the appropriation for the service of

the Post Office Department; which receipts

shall be endorsed upon warrants drawn by the

Postmaster General, and without such warrant,

no acknowledgment for money received as

aforesaid shall be valid.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the

appropriations for the service of the Post Of-

fice Department shall be disbursed by the

Treasurer out of the moneys paid into the

Treasury for the service of the Post Office

Department, upon the warrants of the Post-

master General, registered and countersigned

as herein provided, and expressing on their

faces the appropriation to which they should be

charged.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the

Treasurer shall render his accounts of the moneys

received and paid by him to the account

of the Auditor for the Post Office Depart-

ment, hereinafter provided for, and shall transmit ex-

copies of the same, when adjusted by him, to the

two Houses of Congress.

Sec. 8 And be it further enacted, That there

shall be appointed by the President, with the

consent of the Senate, an Auditor of the

Treasury for the Post Office Department,

whose duty it shall be to receive all accounts

arising in the said Departments or relative

of dollars.

To fifteen clerks, each one thousand two hundred dollars.

To eight clerks, each one thousand dollars.

To the messenger, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To the three assistant messengers, each three hundred and fifty dollars.

To the two watchmen, each three hundred dollars.

Sec. 44. Be it further enacted, That the following annual salaries shall be allowed to the Auditor of the Post Office Department, and to the clerks and messengers hereon provided for the service of his office, viz:

To the auditor, three thousand dollars.

To the chief clerk, two thousand dollars.

To the four principal clerks, each one thousand six hundred dollars.

To ten clerks, each one thousand four hundred dollars.

To twenty clerks, each one thousand two hundred dollars.

To eight clerks, each one thousand dollars.

To the messenger, seven hundred and fifty dollars and to the assistant messenger, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 45. And be it further enacted, That the sum of three millions one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department for the year commencing on the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, out of any moneys in the Treasury, arising from the revenues of the said Department, to be accounted for in the manner pointed out in the second section of this act.

Sec. 46. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force and take effect from the passage thereof.

JAMES K. POLK.

President of the Senate, R. King.

APPROVED, 24 July 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

THE BOSTON OUTRAGE.

We copy from the Boston Atlas the subjoined account of the late rescue of two negro slaves, from the custody of a Court in that city.

OUTRAGEOUS VIOLATION OF JUSTICE.

The Supreme Court Room was yesterday the scene of one of the most disgraceful and outrageous proceedings ever witnessed in any Court. It arose from an attempt made by the agent of John B. Morris, Esq. of Baltimore, to reclaim two of his runaway slaves.

The circumstances are briefly these:—

Some time in June last, one of these slaves—Eliza Small, we believe, aged about 30—fell in love with a negro in Baltimore, who asked her in marriage of Mr. Morris. Mr. M. told the girl that he had no objection, and she was accordingly allowed to go to a better and more likely looking fellow than the one in question—telling her at the same time that he would prefer that she should not marry him. Thereupon the man persuaded both her and one other slave called Polly Ann Bates to runaway.

The brig Chickasaw, Capt. Henry Eldredge, was to sail for this port on the 19th July, and in this vessel they determined to come. By some means they obtained a passage and sailed on the 18th, leaving the vessel behind to reach Baltimore by some other mode. Mr. Morris finding where they had gone, despatched Mr. Matthew Turner to Boston with a power of attorney to seize them. Mr. Turner came on board the brig as she was coming up the harbor on Saturday last, found the two girls, charged them with absconding—which they readily acknowledged, and gave the reasons why—

—heard till he could get a warrant for their return to Baltimore. He went on shore for that purpose, and during his absence a party of abolitionists came on board with a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be served on the two female slaves and the colored man, who, it seems, was expected by their friends in this place, to arrive at the same time with the women. The writ was granted on the application of Samuel H. Adams, and by virtue of its authority the women were taken away, and the Captain summoned before Judge Wilde to answer for detaining them on board. [All this—he it remembered—was before the vessel had reached the wharf, and it was therefore absurd to charge the captain with detaining the slaves—it shows however that it was a concerted plan to prevent Mr. Morris from retaking his property, and the circumstances of the colored man being mentioned in the writ, when he had not come on in the vessel, is an incontrovertible proof of this fact.] The captain appeared before Judge Wilde, who referred the case to Chief Justice Shaw to be decided on Monday (yesterday.)

When the time came, the Court Room was thronged with negroes, with here and there a sprinkling of white people, nearly all of whom were a violent abolitionist. Old and young, large and small, men and women of every variety of shade, from the ebony of the full-blood negro to the sickly yellow of the mulatto, were there to aid in the execution of a plot to rescue the slaves in question from the Court should the decision be in favor of the owner.

After the Court had organized, Mr. Turner made a demand for the bodies of the slaves, which was supported by A. H. Fiske, Esq., his counsel, in a short speech, in which he quoted the following section of the United States Laws as authority.

"That when any person held to labor in any of the United States or either of the territories on the northwest or south of the river Ohio under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said States or territories, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent or attorney, is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labor, and take him or her before any judge of the circuit or district courts of the United States, residing or being within the State or before any magistrate of the county, city, or town corporate where such seizure or arrest shall be made; and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate, either by oral testimony, or by affidavit taken before and certified by a magistrate of any such State or territory, that the person so seized or arrested doth, under the laws of the State or territory from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his agent or attorney, which shall be a sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor to the State or territory from which he or she fled."

Laws of the U. S. chap. 51, sec. 3.

Mr. Sewall opposed the claim on the ground of its being necessary to obtain a warrant before attempting to detain the slaves, and also on the general ground of its being contrary to right and to justice. [This part was greeted with a round of applause by the blacks, which was with some difficulty suppressed.]

The Judge then proceeded to give his opinion, in the course of which he observed, that he did not consider the detention of slaves by the captain as legal, but with respect to Mr. Turner, the agent of Mr. Morris—

Samuel E. Sewall, Esq. then rose from his place and went to the slaves, at the same time beckoning to the negroes in the rear to come forward. Immediately a rush was made—the slaves were seized by their friends and carried out, put into a carriage and hurried off at full speed. The doors and windows were immediately blocked up by the retreating negroes, and all efforts to stop the tumult proved unavailing.

The Judge commanded every one to sit still, and seized the door himself to shut it but he was forced back, and the negroes carried the day. As the officers were rushing down stairs endeavoring to arrest the rioters, they were maltreated by the blacks and some of them much injured.

Sheriff Huggesford was caught by the throat by two negroes, forced against the wall, his coat torn, and he himself nearly choked. Constable Glover was kicked down stairs, and a gentleman coming up met the same fate. Such an occurrence being entirely unexpected, there were but two or three officers in the building—a number wholly inadequate to master a crowd of two or three hundred blacks.

A number of officers started in pursuit of the fugitives, but at the last account they had not been overtaken. They probably took the road to Worcester, with the intention of getting out of the State as speedily as possible.

Since writing the above, we hear that the fugitives are ascertained to have gone towards Needham, and that one of the Deputy Sheriffs, with a sufficient number of officers, has gone in pursuit. There is little doubt that they will be retaken and the rescuers with their aiders and abettors, of both colors and sexes, properly punished.

MOB IN CINCINNATI.

The public excitement which, it was evident from recent indications, existed in Cincinnati against an abolition press and its proprietors, has resulted in open violence. The following particulars are published in a postscript to the Cincinnati Whig of Monday last, August 1st.

About nine o'clock on Saturday evening, between four and five thousand people (as it is supposed) had assembled around the publication office of the abolition paper, edited by James G. Birney and printed by A. Pugh, at the N. E. Corner of Maine and Seventh streets. In a few moments the types and printing materials of that establishment were seen dashed out of its windows into the street, amid the cheers of the numerous mass of people below.

In a very short time the windows of the building and every thing in the office were completely demolished and strewn about the streets. The Printing Press was broken to pieces, and the largest piece dragged through several of the principal streets and then thrown into the river. Thus far every thing was done in the most systematic order, and as is believed, was tacitly countenanced by a very large number of our most respectable citizens.

At this juncture, however, the names of Birney, Donaldson, Colly, &c. (all leading Abolitionists) were shouted by numerous voices and immediately three or four hundred of the mob rushed to Birney's dwelling. The mob were well provided with tar and feathers.

On arriving at Birney's house, the abolition editor was demanded—his sons, a youth of about sixteen, came to the door and assured the multitude that his father was not at home.

It was soon satisfactorily ascertained that he had left the city in the stage for Hillsborough several hours previously. The mob then directed their course to the house of one of the Donaldsons, (a brother residing in the country) and demanded him to be delivered up to them.

Some ladies came to the door, and pledged their word that Donaldson was not at home, and assured the multitude that no one but ladies were in the house. The mob immediately departed in search of, but did not succeed in finding him.

It was afterwards ascertained that he had fled from the house a few minutes before the arrival of the mob, and had escaped through an alley or rear-street to some unknown place. The cry of "Church Alley" was now resounded through the mob. This is a place where a quantity of black and white men and women, of infamous character reside, huddled promiscuously together in five or six small buildings. In a few minutes the inmates of these wretched dwellings were turned into the streets, and the windows of the buildings, and every article which the buildings contained destroyed and scattered to the four winds of Heaven. Hereby the peaceable interference of several citizens, the progress of the mob was arrested, (as was supposed, finally) every body, apparently, promising to disperse and go home.

An hour or two afterwards, two or three hundred again collected together and demolished the windows and furniture of 6 or 7 small negro houses of bad character on and near the corner of Columbia and Elm streets, in the part of the town commonly called the swamp. In the course of this attack a gun was fired from a window of one of the houses, and a young man by the name of Kinney was severely shot in the hip and leg, by a large sized pistol shot. The wound he believes is not considered very dangerous, though he was perforated with twenty odd shot. The mob having accomplished all they intended, finally dispersed about three o'clock on Sunday morning.

A SUBJECT OF MUCH INTEREST TO FARMERS.

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of farmers to a few remarks on a subject which in his opinion merits much more attention than the present age seems disposed to confer, and in which the community at large are deeply interested, viz: agriculture. Owing to the immense quantity of land which Providence has been pleased to bestow on the inhabitants of these United States, the farmer, too generally speaking, is careless in the culture thereof, consequently does not reap the reward for the labor he bestows, or otherwise would receive, in that proportion which a proper attention to the cultivation of the soil would insure. One hundred acres of land well tilled will require less fencing than two; and admitting the fertility of the soil to be the same, would produce as much, if not more, than the two hundred, which, as before observed, is scarcely attended to. The old adage should ever be borne in mind, particularly by farmers, viz: "That which is once well done is twice done," and he will here begin to have a different reward for the workmen for the difference of time and labor, &c. by paying strict attention thereto.

Ground well pulverized, and the weeds destroyed, must inevitably prove beneficial, and consequently produce more grain, &c. than that which is not. It is the fact, which none can doubt, he will now take the liberty to say something relative to his invention—the Revolving Harrow—and in addition to which, most respectfully solicit the perusal of the following letter from Stephen Chapin, Esq.

President of the Columbia College, with the annexed signature. The idea of a Rotary Harrow induced him to make the experiment; and he flatters himself, from the many successful trials made in the presence and to the entire satisfaction (now that his invention is completed,) of those who witnessed its effects, and testified to its merits and value, that the time is not far distant when Farmers generally will adopt its use, and lay aside the drag, over which its superiority has exceeded his expectations. Since having added the cylinder, with coulters or cutting knives, to the one with the common Harrow teeth, he can with confidence assert that he can do more work with the two implements, which require six horses and two men, than ten drag, each two horses (20) and ten men, in the same time and in better style, with an increase of crop of at least 10 per cent; and that such will be the result of his invention he does not hesitate to assert. There has been but two objections urged against this implement; the first is the cost, and the second because it requires three horses to work it, which, after mature consideration in point of cost, is ill founded; to prove which, he here presents a statement, viz:

The cart, (a first-rate one,) always at your service for other purposes, to which the harrow is attached in 10 minutes, and detached in five,

The harrow or cylinder, with its usual teeth and its appendages,

The seeding apparatus,

And, in addition to which, the cylinder, with knives or coulters, to take the place of the other when the soil is a very stiff clay, which the drag cannot touch,

The cost of a county right,

Which no one will regret having paid, as the implement will pay for itself and the cost of a right on 100 acres of wheat, in one season. The power necessary to work the implement is by no means equivalent to its value, therefore that objection is likewise without foundation. Farmers from the western prairies, who have seen the implement at work on a tough award, were very ready to observe that it will supersede the necessity of a plough.

J. D. WOODSIDE.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Saturday.

ASTOUNDING NEWS.—Wall street was thrown into a ferment of wonder and consternation, this morning, by information that Mr. Rathbun, the well known great speculator of Buffalo, had absconded, leaving behind him debts to the amount of a million and a half, (some said two millions,) and, worse still, notes and other paper to a vast amount, which, if not paid, would have been disastrous to the country. We are, as yet, not fully informed of the particulars, but the report is universally believed. Mr. Rathbun, it is said, has gone to Canada.

We are informed, and that from a source entitled to the highest credit, that his assets are more than sufficient to meet all demands, including the forged notes. He made a regular assignment before he left Buffalo, and it is believed that nobody will lose a dollar. The event is unfortunate, however, for Buffalo, the rapid increase and prosperity of which were largely owing to his enterprise and large employment of capital. On Monday we shall doubtless have full information.

THE RATHBUN'S ARRESTED.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Thursday morning says, "Mr. Rathbun and his brother, Lynn Rathbun, were last night secured and committed to jail for further examination."

The particulars mentioned by the Buffalo paper add nothing else to our statement.

We happen to know one or two circumstances not yet stated which may interest our readers. Mr. Rathbun, some twenty-five years ago, did a very large business at Cherry Valley, and had something like a Bank, in connection with his father, but ultimately failed.

It was understood there that he had committed several forgeries, but somehow that part of the matter was hushed. From Cherry Valley he removed to Sandusky, in Ohio where, partly in consequence of sickness of himself and family, he became extremely poor, so that the whole wardrobe of the household was on their backs. In this condition about 20 years ago he entered Buffalo and lived a small tavern with the furniture.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

June 24th—6 o'clock, P. M.

As the packet did not sail this morning, I am able to communicate the result of the celebrated crim. case, (Norton vs. Lord Melbourne,) which was tried at London the day before yesterday.

The trial commenced at about ten o'clock in the morning, and concluded at twelve o'clock at night, occupying fourteen hours. Sir William Follett opened Mr. Norton's case in a very violent speech, containing charges against Lord Melbourne, scarcely any of which were sustained by the evidence.—The witnesses, for the most part, were servants who had lived with the Nortons. It was certain that Melbourne was a very constant visitor—but it was not proved that he had criminal conversation with the lady. When he came to the house (Norton being necessarily absent on his duties as Police Magistrate.) Mrs. Norton was denied to all other visitors. The most important witness was one John F. Cook.

Sir Robert Peel was called as one of the jury on Lord Melbourne's trial, but did not appear.

The aged king of Prussia is represented to be fast declining to the tomb.

In the French number of deputies it has been determined to issue no more licences to gambling houses after the present year.

SCIENTIFIC PUN.—A gentleman was showing a friend a balloon of oxidized iron inflated with oxygen. "But," observed the friend, "if the oxygen should escape, how can you get it into the bladder again?" "That is not the difficulty," quoth a by-stander, "it is not how to get the oxygen into the bladder again, but how to get the bladder into the ox again!"

A clergyman in Devonshire the other day, after having endeavored to explain some difficult text, said, "I know that commentators do not agree with me." The next day a farmer in his village brought him a basket of potatoes and said that as "common farmers" did not agree with him, he had brought him a basket of his best kidneys, which he hoped would be more wholesome.

Virginia is about to lose one of her most eminent citizens, and the law one of its brightest ornaments, in John R. Cooke, Esq. of Winchester, who has announced his intention of removing to Baltimore.—Lynchburg Virg.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS.

For the Eastern Shore—W. M. A. SPENCER

For the Western Shore—HUGH ELY.

First District—JAMES A. STEWART.

Second District—EDWARD LLOYD.

Third District—J. T. H. WORTHINGTON.

Fourth District—W. FRICK & A. THOMAS.

Fifth District—JOSEPH H. LOMAX.

Sixth District—WASHINGTON DEVALLE.

Seventh District—JOHN B. BROOKE.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic Republican Convention which assembled in Easton on the 2nd inst. meets agreeable to adjournment again in Easton, on TUESDAY the 23d inst. at 12 o'clock, to nominate Delegates for the Legislature, and to do all other business that may require their attention.

X. Y. Z. shall appear on Tuesday.

NOTICE.

Mr. BAILEY, the Post Master at Denton, will act as agent for the Whig in Caroline County, to whom all monies due the establishment for the current year can be paid. On account of our not having an agent there sooner than the present time we will indulge our subscribers with the opportunity of the present month to pay their subscription in advance for the year, the time within which the deduction for prompt payment having ended in July. If paid within this month (August) the usual deduction will be made, the payment being considered in advance, but if this opportunity is not availed by our subscribers in Caroline, the full amount will be charged after the expiration of the time allowed.

Our subscribers in Queen Ann's and elsewhere can also avail themselves of the same privilege.

MARIA MONK.—The awful disclosures by Maria Monk, have turned out, after the examination of the Hotel Dieu Nunnery, in Montreal, to be a tissue of falsehoods. The refutation is established by the most respectable Protestant testimony, and will only result in a profitable speculation to printers and book-sellers.

BALTIMORE HOUSE.—We understand that the ground on which this old established house of entertainment stands, has been leased, and early in the ensuing year its demolition is to take place, and warehouses are to be erected on its site.

The Centerville Times says, that the Corn Crop throughout Queen Anne's presents a distressing appearance, being quite parched up for want of rain. We are happy to speak more cheerfully of the Corn Crop in Talbot, which is generally promising, and will in a great measure make up the serious deficiency experienced by the almost total loss of the wheat crop.

It is a remarkable coincidence that the modern Whigs of Maryland will, on the one hand, support for the presidency a man whom John Randolph, in his place in the Senate of the United States, pronounced a "black cockle federalist," and on the other, Robert H. Goldsborough for the U. S. Senate who ever was and no doubt ever will be a federalist of the true loyal stamp. Yet the Harrisonites presume to prate about Democracy. Out upon such knavery!

The Harrisonites of this county appear delighted with the idea of Gen. Dickinson, their elector for Senate, being a Democrat. Indeed the idea is quite amusing but really nothing strange. The General's motto now is, the "times are changed and we are changed with them!" So mote it be.

Solomon of old with all his wisdom was in some things very foolish. But our modern Sols are only inconsistent. What an old democrat who stood beside his country in the hour of danger and distress support a blue light federalist; who at the same trying period turned his back upon his bleeding wounds! Fudge upon such scurvy assertions; he would rather be a "dog and bay the moon with howling" than such a democrat! He cannot do it and he a democrat too, for the one is antipodes to the other. But should they by any possibility be blended, one or the other must of necessity predominate and overbear the other. Now every body knows that Robert H. Goldsborough will not yield or give up a jot of his political creed or distinction, and consequently, Solomon the Democrat, must play second fiddle to Robert the Federalist, to the following submissive words in slow time:

"My oracle, my prophet—my dear cousin, I, as a child, will go by thy direction!"

ACCOMMODATING.—The Baltimore Chronicle very kindly gives the Democratic party

12 or 13 Senatorial electors out of the forty that are to be elected. We thank him for these, which, added to the number we are quite certain of obtaining, will enable us to reciprocate the favor by permitting the present members of the Senate to retire from the service of the State for the next five years and to enjoy the comforts of paternal happiness. How else shall we ever be able to repay such disinterested kindness.

We invite the readers of the Whig to give the subjoined article, an attentive perusal, in which they will see how their money has been wantonly squandered by faithless agents. On Tuesday we will lay before them the report of the Treasurer made at the special session of the Legislature in May last, which will show the deplorable condition of the treasury, and if they are prepared to submit to such a state of things they deserve all that can and will be long before them. Now is the time to arrest the evil. The ballot-boxes in September offer an opportunity, which if neglected may at no distant day be seriously regretted. Will not the people look to their interests—will they not believe incontrovertible facts which we defy the opposite party to dispute! The reflecting portion of the community must become impressed with the careless, prodigal and reckless course of the last and preceding Legislatures, and though they may not feel the weighty burden that hangs but by a hair suspended like the fabled sword over their heads, their posterity will long groan beneath the load of TAXES which their fathers have left them as an inheritance from a sensual gratification of political ambition. The condition of the State's finances must be changed; the course of the present dominant party must be checked, or woe upon the taxable inhabitants; for the accumulation of TAXES will engulf in ruin every poor man in the State. Farmers look to it—Mechanics reflect upon the matter—for if you do not arouse in the majesty of your strength and "check the growth of those domestic spiders" you will be but little better than slaves, and become the mere contributors to the support of pampered partisans, and the servile instruments of their tyrant will and bloated power.—Reason, reflect, read, and judge for yourselves.

STATE EXPENSES.

We have the most unquestionable authority, based upon official statements, for saying that there have been paid by the Treasurer of the Western Shore, on account of the Legislature of the last December session, \$66,225 75, and that he has to pay on the same account, \$137,737, making the whole amount of his expenses during that session \$203,963 48, and that he has paid on account of the adjourned session, in May last, \$13,791 19, and has yet to pay on the same account \$12, making the whole amount of the session \$217,803 19. Consequently the amount of expenses of the Legislature for the last year have been \$203,963 48. The cost of printing (which is included in the above sums) amounted to \$13,971 07, of which \$8,010 32 were paid to Jeremiah Hughes, Printer to the House of Delegates, and \$5,960 75 were paid to Wm. McVier, Printer to the Senate. On the 23d of May last, (the beginning of the adjourned session,) there was in the Treasury \$23,216 86, of which \$189 08 36 belonged to the free school fund, and \$133,830 were applicable to the payment of the current expenses of the State. Thus it appears that the whole amount in the Treasury at the commencement of the adjourned session, applicable to the payment of the current expenses of the State, was \$12,164 19 less than the cost incurred at that session, and consequently the Treasury at the time it closed, was minus to that amount.

And what advantage has the State derived from the expenditure of this large amount of money? Let the people look at the acts of the Legislature and judge for themselves. The number of acts has been large enough in all conscience, but what is their character? Some will rank in point of enormity and outrage with any that have ever proceeded from any Legislative body. Look at the Indemnity bill alone, than which a greater outrage was never perpetrated. And how much of this money, fellow citizens, was expended in the digesting of that measure, the hearing of Counsel, the printing of memorials, testimony and other documents? Doubtless it has been enormous. It has made a lat job for the printers, but to the people it has been a monstrous burden; and they may well adopt the language of the frogs if the table, that although it has been sport to the printers, it has been death to them.

The opposition have made great complaints on account of the surplus revenue of the General Government, but at the rate our State Government has been going on it is by no means probable that they will have any reason to complain of the surplus revenue of the State.—The difficulty appears much more likely to be known whence they are to derive the means to meet the expenses. And then it would be well for the public to be informed how much they will have to pay under the Indemnity act, which has been passed in violation of every principle of justice, the bill of rights and the Constitution of the State and which the Governor and Council appear to be determined to carry into effect without the authority of law to justify their acts.—Balt. Rep.

MEXICO AND THE INDIANS.

The mail furnishes us to-day with New Orleans papers to the 27th ult. by which it appears that General Gaines will not have taken possession of the exposed frontier a moment too soon, as their can be little doubt that the Indians, among them are the infamous tribe of "Cherokees, will in a short time be in large force on our border, to carry out their well known system of plunder and bloodshed.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 21st says.

"A letter from a highly respectable source, dated at Matamoros the 25th ult., says, 'It is an undoubted fact that this Government (the Mexicans) have made or are making a treaty to engage eight thousand Indians to join them. The Cherokees are already engaged. There are fourteen or fifteen Chiefs of different tribes within a few miles of here, who have daily communications with the officers. The commissioners were this morning turned into the common prison with criminals. It is not probable we shall be invited to take French leave of this country soon.'

83—We must apologise for the large space occupied in our paper by the publication of the Laws, but from their near completion we will be able very soon to make ample amends.

Extract of another letter, dated

MATAMOROS, July 1, 1836.

"Dear Sir—Through the medium of your paper I think it highly necessary that the Government of the United States, as well as the Texans, should be informed of what presents itself, so obvious, in my opinion, in the character of Gen. Urrea, the Mexican Commander-in-Chief, too unparadoxical to be overlooked, and should be immediately attended to by the United States."

"We lay at this moment here six or seven Indian Chiefs. Cherokees and other tribes, with their interpreter, from Texas. The Indians are on a mission to the General, and have had several private meetings with him. There exists no doubt of the business they have come on, and have made propositions to the General to join the Mexicans against the Texans, which appears now to be concluded.—As Colonel Waterchee is to be despatched to-morrow to their camp, some distance up the river where they have 30 or 40 in number, to be used as spies or runners. I had occasion to call on General Urrea at his quarters on business, when I met there three of the Indians, with their interpreter, making enquiries of the strength of their tribe, the General being anxious to ascertain what force they could muster with the Cherokees."

"The Commissioners of this place has orders to purchase 800 or 1000 horses for the cavalry which he is now doing. Every movement appears to confirm the belief that the negotiation is concluded, with a promise to the Indians of land and cattle, should they assist and succeed in exterminating the population of Texas."

We have received Charleston papers to the 5th August inclusive. The Courier of the 5th publishes the following respecting

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Late accounts render it probable that the Mexicans will not attempt another campaign against the Texans, until fall. The United States Sloop of War Warren and Schooner Grampus had arrived at Tampico, and the Mexican Government, through the new Commandant, had apologised for the insult offered the American Flag and the officers of the Jefferson. GOMEZ, the Commandant who gave the insult, has been removed. The movements in Mexico against Centralism and to restore the constitution of 1824, are increasing in importance, and there is a disposition to remove all the high functionaries friendly to Santa Anna.

A forced loan of two millions had been declared in the city of Mexico, against which the English and French Ministers had protested, calling on foreigners not to contribute. Later accounts from Vera Cruz represent Santa Anna's party as out of power, the Federal party as succeeding everywhere, with little bloodshed, and as indisposed to prosecute the Texian war.

Houston had not yet joined the Texian army, and was not likely to do so. He was said to be at his residence near Nacogdoches. LAMAR, the new Texian Commander, possessed entire confidence of both the Army and the Cabinet.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 29, 1836.

"Congress is still in session,—the treaty between Santa Anna and General Taylor has arrived, and is now under consideration; what will be done with it, I have no means of ascertaining."

TAMPICO, July 15, 1836.

"The whole country is now in a state of confusion, and in a very short time, the former federal government will be proclaimed again. In Guadalupe, Guanajuato, and several other places, revolutionary movements had already taken place, but were suppressed by the military. In Mexico, a 'Grito' was every moment expected to be given. In the province of Puebla, a 'Grito' has been given, which, as it appears, is of some importance. The troops sent from Mexico to operate against the Federal party, pronounced themselves on the road in favor of the same. In short, from all sides, we hear nothing but 'Federalism,' and the whole seems to be as if it were a matter already settled.

All foreigners, particularly Americans, were threatened with annihilation by the lower class of the people in consequence of the ill success of the Mexican arms in Texas."

MOBILE, July 26.

THE VOLUNTEERS HAVE now all returned.—The Rifle corps arrived on Sunday morning, in fine spirits, and almost every one in perfectly good health. They were glad to see their friends again, and their friends were rejoiced to see them and welcome them home.

Col. Walter Smith, who left here as Captain of the Artillery, Lieut. Col. L. M. H. Walker, and Major James H. Cocke, Adjutant of the Regiment, returned with the Rifle company.

Col. Milton, who, with the Artillery, has been encamped at Summerville, a couple of miles from the city, for about a week, waiting to be discharged, broke up the encampment yesterday and dismissed the company.

The war is ended: it was all humbug. So say the volunteers. One or two hundred good men and true, we are told; could have terminated the war and whipped the hostiles, as well as the six or eight thousand who were called into the Nation.

Jim Henry, the most terrific of all the hostiles, is a mere boy, about twenty-one years of age, and as great a coward as breathe. Col. Milton knows him well, and had him in his law office at Columbus for several months a year or two ago, as an Interpreter. From him we learn that Jim is showed and very mischievous. The Colonel met him after his capture, and had a talk with him.

Wheat Cradles.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally in Talbot and the adjoining counties, that he has returned from Baltimore with a first rate assortment of

MATERIALS.

Which he is prepared to manufacture to order and deliver his customers to send in their blades as early as possible, to enable him to have them done in time, and to know how far he may engage with transient customers, as he has heretofore been debarr'd from nearly all such work by the lateness of the time at which he received orders from his regular customers.

He is also prepared to furnish to order

CARIS AND WAGONS

With or without iron as directed.

Also, PLOUGHS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, CORN-DRAWS, and WHEAT RAKES.

Also, Wheels made to short notice and iron in it requested. All of which will be made at his usual most style and warranted to answer the purpose for which they were intended and to be equal to any made on this shore or elsewhere that is in common use here.

The public's ob't. serv't.

J. B. FIRBANKS

(Geo'g)

April 19th 1836

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD.

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 2nd of March, (weather permitting), leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point by Mr. P. Barwick, who will faithfully attend to their reception in the absence of the subscriber; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thomas, H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessels.

The subscriber has employed Mr. N. Jones as Skipper, who is well known as a careful & skilful sailor, unsurpassed in experience and knowledge of the bay.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

(G)

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. should be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Thomas, H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of March, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is no convenient for me to give that personal attention. I have hitherto one, being much absent from the country.

S. H. B.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SCHOONER

JOHN EDMONDSON.

Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the sixth of March, at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The John Edmondson is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having sailed as a Packet about six months, and proved to be a fine sailer and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freight intended for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard who will attend to all business pertaining to the packet, concern, accompanied with the Cash, will meet with prompt attention.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

JOSHUA E. LEONARD.

Notice.

Persons indebted to the estate of John Wright deceased are requested to come forward and make immediate payments, otherwise their accounts will be placed immediately in a proper train for collection.

JAMES BENNY, Adm'r.

of John Wright, dec'd

July 19 3w (G)

A CARD.

Miss ELEANOR C. STUART, has just returned from the city with the latest fashions and best materials, and is prepared to execute orders in the Millinery business at the shortest notice. She has taken the stand in front of her father's dwelling, nearly opposite to Mr. James Willson's, and next door to Mr. Samuel Hamilton's office, where she invites the attention of the ladies and humbly, hopes to share their patronage.

April 30

WANTED

An apprentice to learn the Printing Business. Enquire at this office.

July 30

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Behold, I bring you good tidings



TO ALL PERSONS AFFLICTED.

A Certain Cure for Dyspepsia,

Liver, Billious, and Nervous

Complaints; Jaundice, General

Debility, Lowness of Spirits; and

Diseases incident to Females.

PR. LOCKWARD'S

Celebrated Vegetable

Purifier.

Symptoms of Dyspepsia.

The first symptoms of this disease is a dis-

agreement of food, producing pain and uneasiness at the region of the stomach; fullness of that organ; belching of wind, with sour, oily or putrescent eructations; pain and tenderness at the pit of the stomach; pain in the right side, extending after to the right shoulder, and under the shoulder-blade; the same kind of pain is very often experienced in the left side, especially often in lying on the right or left side; pain also often in the small of the back; pain and giddiness of the head; dimness of the sight; coated tongue; disagreeable taste in the mouth in the morning after arising; coldness of the extremities; a gentle purge, by which all food humors are removed from the system; at the same time it restores the lost tone of the stomach and bowels, opens obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Pancreas, and will be found singularly efficacious in diseases of the Kidneys. As a family medicine none will be found cheaper or to answer a better purpose, and being composed entirely of vegetable matter it is perfectly innocent, which renders it more valuable.

As a certain remedy or cure for the above diseases this medicine stands incomparably beyond any other now in use. And as nothing more could be requisite to convince the most sceptical of its utility, than the numerous testimonials which have been given in its favor, hereafter, those testimonials will speak for it more than all encomiums which could be pronounced. Wherever it has been used, it has invariably been attended with complete success, and that too, in hundreds of cases, who apparently all hopes of cure have been despaired of. It was by this important discovery that the proprietor of the above Medicine, was in a few months, restored to perfect health, after years of the most distressing suffering, and after being abandoned by the profession to die without any hope of relief. Since which, hundreds, nay thousands, have in a like manner been restored from beds of sickness to perfect health.

DR. LOCKWARD—Sir I have made use of your valuable Medicine for the Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, both of which diseases I have labored under for about three years—I have tried a great many medicines, but all to no effect.—I was induced to give yours a trial, and much to my astonishment & that of my friends, I was in a short space of time completely relieved of my disease. My symptoms, when I first commenced using your medicine, were, a fullness of the stomach, a great deal of flatulency, after eating my food I felt great distress at the pit of my stomach, with heartburn, sourness and vomiting of food, great tenderness at the pit of the stomach, accompanied with an acute pain in the right side, extending to the pit of the shoulder, connected with this pain, was a prominent enlargement in my right side pronounced by my physician "an enlargement of the liver." My appetite was variable, sometimes very good, at others a complete loss.—Bowels obstinately costive. My head very much affected with giddiness and pain; my eye-sight was also affected with dimness; I was also much emaciated in flesh, and suffered extremely from nervous feelings; sometime I imagined that a few hours would close my existence; I was disposed to feel constantly cold (especially my feet and hands), in the warmest days in summer. Thus I suffered full life was to me almost a burthen, when, hearing of your medicine I was prevailed upon to make use of it, and contrary to my expectation and the expectation of my friends, I was in a few months restored to perfect health, which I still continue to enjoy. Any person desirous of knowing the particulars of my case, by calling upon me, in the Bazaar, Harrison street, I will give the details both as to disease and cure.

Yours, with respect,

JACOB D. HAIR.

The following as to the standing of the above named gentleman, is from his Hon'ble Jesse Hunt, late Mayor of Baltimore:

"I hereby certify that Jacob D. Hair, is personally known to me as a gentleman of first respectability and standing in the city of Baltimore."

JESSE HUNT,

Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

Easton Nov. 3

AGENCY FOR EASTON

At the "White" Office, where a supply always kept.

A CARD.

ALL persons indebted to the Eastern Shore

Whig for subscription or advertisements

prior to the 1st of January last, are hereby

notified that the late Editor expects to leave

the State of Maryland, for some months early in

September next, he therefore requests them to

call and liquidate their accounts otherwise he

will be compelled to place them in a train of

collection.

July 19th, 1836

MONSIEUR BAUGE.

PROFESSOR OF THE ART OF FENCING.

Having been engaged in his profession in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and lately in the city of Annapolis, offers his services to the citizens of Talbot county. He has in his possession, Certificates, from gentlemen of the highest respectability, of the entire satisfaction given wherever he has taught, which will be shown to persons who desire to see them.

He proposes to teach the use of the Broad Sword and Small Sword, in thirty lessons for Ten Dollars. Those desirous of becoming scholars are requested to join as early as possible, since he leaves here for the Seminary at West Point in September where he is engaged in his Profession by the Managers of that Institution.

He may be seen at his room at the Hotel of Mr. Lowes at any hour through the day, and until 10 o'clock in the evening.

Reference to

SAM'L HAMBLETON, Jr. &

P. F. THOMAS.

July 19

THIRD VOLUME OF THE Ohio Farmer,

AND WESTERN HORTICULTURIST

In presenting a prospectus for the THIRD

VOLUME OF THE OHIO FARMER to the

public, the Editor conceives it unnecessary

to enter into a minute detail of its character

and object. These have been clearly evinced

since its commencement, and from the high

regionalists received from Agriculturists of

the first standing and intelligence, he is not

without a hope that his labors have been of

some service to the cause Western Agriculture;

and that there has been, at least partial

satisfaction to those who patronize the work.—

There never was a period of deeper interest to

the cultivators of the soil in the great valley of

the Mississippi than the present. There never

was a time when intelligence could be put

to better uses—when knowledge was of greater

advantage. It is the era of advancement in

the art and science of the cultivation of the

earth, and the improvement of useful animals.

And he who refuses to keep pace with the times

by informing himself of what is transpiring

around him, will lose more than half of the

pleasures and advantages of his own age.—The

certainly of a ready market and a rich reward

for all the productions of the earth should be

double stimulant to increase the quantity.

THE OHIO FARMER will be devoted to

Original Essays, and articles selected from the

best works, and occasionally illustrated by

ENGRAVINGS. No Agricultural work ever

published in the West, has been so liberally

supplied with original articles, the most of

which have been copied and received a wide

circulation in other papers. The culture of

soil, improvement of animals—of garden

vegetables—of Agricultural implements, and

Geology, Botany, Chemistry, &c. &c. will

receive due attention.

SILK.—As the culture of this new article

of wealth and industry is exciting universal

interest through the whole country, we con-

template devoting a sufficient portion of the next

Volume of the Farmer to this subject, to give

all new beginners a fair start, who may wish

to enter into the business, either on a large or

small scale, from the sowing of the mulberry

seed to the reeling and manufacturing of the

cocoons, coloring, &c.

Each Volume of this paper is furnished with

a Title Page and Index, expressly for binding

and will make about 200 pages. The first

number of the Third Volume will be published

on the 1st day January, 1836.

CONDITIONS.

The Farmer is published twice a month, at

\$1.00 in advance. All notes on a Joint Bank

note, payable to order, will be received, and

free of postage. Persons obtaining 5 subscribers

and forwarding the money, shall receive a

copy for trouble.

AGENTS, Postmasters and officers of

Agricultural Societies are authorized Agents

and requested to act as such.

EVERY BODY'S ALBUM.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF

Humorous Tales, Essays, Anecdotes, &c. &c.

EMBEDDED WITH NUMEROUS

GROTESQUE & AMUSING ENGRAVINGS.

Each number containing seventy-two engrav-

ings, neatly covered and stitched—making

at the end of the year two volumes of eight

hundred and sixty-four pages, and at least

six hundred engravings, with Tales and an

Index complete—at three dollars per annum.

The cheerful and pleasing nature of which

it is proposed to diversify and enliven with

this work has never yet been adopted by any one

of the numerous literary caterers that have

hitherto abounded in this country—and

its extensive novelty and the vast fund of

humor and variety which will be interspersed

throughout its pages, is calculated to render it

a desirable and popular companion for the

amusement of all classes who desire to possess

the choicest and most interesting works of modern

Humorists, Etchers and Engravers. The

encouragement generally given to new under-

takings, having salutary objects in view, has

proved a decided public advantage, and it is

questionable whether any other age has ever

brought into active use so large a proportion

of the really deserving offspring of genius

and talents as the present. Assured that this

periodical, affording, as it will, an elaborate

and comprehensive collection of choice illus-

trations, Satirical Essays in prose and verse,

witty Tales, Quips, Quizzes, and Anecdotes, and

Facetiae, must have a partial tendency

(among its patrons at least) to divert into an-

other and more exhilarating channel much of

the oppressive action of the mind, consequent

upon the cares and vexations of business, the

publisher anticipates for it the most flattering

and extensive subscription list. The work, at all

events, will commence on the first of Janu-

ary, and continued for one year, therefore every

subscriber will be certain of receiving all the

numbers for which he has paid. When the

twelve numbers are completed and made up

into two volumes, they will form one of the

most desirable and amusing records of wit and

humor which can be found in print. Let

the public assist the publisher with their pa-

tronage, and he assures them he will leave no-

thing undone that will give celebrity and popu-

larity to his work.

THE "EVERY BODY'S ALBUM" will be

published monthly, in numbers of 72 pages

with a variety of embellishments—neatly

stitched in colored covers—printed with new

type, and on fine white paper, at three dol-

lars per annum, payable in advance. Two

copies will be supplied to order, for one year,

for five dollars. When sent to a distance

from the city, the work will be packed in

strong wrappers, to prevent the loss of rubb-

ing by the mails. Notes of solvent banks of ev-

ery description taken in payment of subscrip-

tions. Address the publisher (postage paid),

CHARLES ALEXANDER,

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phil'd.

AGENTS, Postmasters and officers of

Agricultural Societies are authorized Agents

and requested to act as such.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Bal-

timore city and county, by Nicholas

Brewer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and

for the city of Baltimore, on the 5th day of July

1836, a negro man, as a runaway, named

RICHARD HAWKINS, says he belongs

to Elizabeth Blake, on the Eastern Shore, be-

hind Denton, aged about 24 years 5 feet 5 1-2

inches in height—has a small scar on his right ear,

and one on his left foot. Had on when com-

mitted, a dark blue cassinet roundabout, cotton

shirt, red striped vest, light blue cassinet, pants,

loose, old pair of shoes and an old wool hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described

negro is requested to come forward prove

property, pay charges and take him away;

otherwise he will be discharged according to

law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden

of Baltimore city and county Jail.

July 30

THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE: A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to Literature, Criticism, the Fine

Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. II.---No. 68.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1836

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by
GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at FOUR DOL-

LARS per annum;—if paid in advance, Three

dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two

Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance,

Two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the

first three months of the year, made during the

first six months, will be deemed payments in advance

No subscription will be received for less than six

months, and no subscription will be received for less than

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CHEAP LITERATURE.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

That it may be within the means of every

person who wishes to subscribe to an AMUSING

AND USEFUL JOURNAL OF NEWS, and have

it carefully and regularly forwarded to them

by mail, or otherwise, we shall from the

present time until the first of next January,

receive orders FOR TEN COPIES OF THE

SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE

DAY, AT THE RATE OF ONE DOL-

LAR PER ANNUM FOR EACH SUB-

SCRIPTION—that is, any person forwarding

us a TEN DOLLAR NOTE, free of postage

will be furnished with ten of our papers for a

whole year, to be forwarded to any direction

suggested. The subscription price for a single

copy is two dollars. We make this offer,

believing that the pecuniary expense will be

trifling, that all who have the inclination to be-

come acquainted with the character of a jour-

nal which has made such rapid progress in

public estimation as this, will take advantage

of the proposition at once, and enroll their

names on the list of its numerous patrons. It

cannot be doubted that those who subscribe

will receive the worth of their dollar, when we

assure the public that each number contains, in-

dependent of its various amusing engravings, as

much reading matter as many of the popular

volumes which are sold in our bookstores at

double the rates that we ask for a whole year's

subscription.

The SALMAGUNDI already circulates

through every post office in this country, and

continues to multiply. It furnishes its patrons

with the leading features of the News and hu-

manous compilation of lively and pungent sat-

ires, which are floating about the tube of Liter-

ature. The SALMAGUNDI is printed on large

imperial paper, equal in size and quality to

that which is used by the largest and best jour-

nals of the day. It is calculated that more than

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished in its course in the

course of the year, in addition to a choice selection of Sa-

tires, Criticism and Wit, contained in its col-

umns, will form a literary banquet of a su-

perior and attractive order. Clubs of Four

will be supplied with the paper for one year,

from the commencement, by forwarding a five

dollar note, postage paid.

PREMIUMS.—The publisher promises

by the unexampled and unexpected patronage

which this paper has received, offer the follow-

ing premiums:

For the best ORIGINAL COMIC TALES,

FIFTY DOLLARS; for the best ORIGINAL

COMIC SONG, TWENTY-FIVE

DOLLARS; for the best COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL

ANECDOTES, JESTS, &c. not less

than fifty in number, TWENTY-FIVE

DOLLARS; for the best ORIGINAL COMIC

DESIGN, SKETCH, or DRAWING,

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS; for the second

best, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; and for the

third best TEN DOLLARS.

Persons desiring to compete

must forward their names, agreeably to their

own wishes. The premiums will be awarded

by competent judges. All communications

on the subject must be addressed to the pub-

lisher, prior to the first of September, 1836 postage

paid.

A post master's certificate will be a satisfactory

guarantee of a remittance. Negotiable

papers of every kind taken in payment of sub-

scriptions.

Address

CHARLES ALEXANDER,

No. 3 Athenian Buildings, Franklin

Philadelphia.

No true gentleman can ever indulge resent-

ment against a female. All vindictive feelings or

proceeding towards the weaker sex are unworthy

and unpardonable. The utmost that is allow-

able, when wrong is experienced from them, is

the simple expression of truth—accompanied

by regret and entire resignation, or generous

forgiveness as far as possible, consistently with

strict self-defence. Sarcasm, irony, me-

anorance or revenge of any kind, are repug-

nant to manly character and chivalrous

spirit.

CLOCK & WATCH
MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his

customers and the public generally, that he

has just returned from Baltimore, with a

well selected assortment of

MATERIALS

of all kinds of business, which added to his for-

mer stock, renders his assortment general and

complete, all of which will be manufac-

tured at the shortest notice and on the most

pleasing terms. The subscriber flatters

himself that his experience in his line of busi-

ness, and his personal attention to the same,

will be able to give general satisfaction

to those who may see proper to give him a

trial. He has also on hand

New Watches, Watch Chains,

Seals and Keys, Watch-Guards,

Silver Trimbles, Silver Ever Pointed

Knives,

Silver Scissors, Silver Shields,

Plain Gold Rings, Razors, & Razor Straps,

Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives,

Scissors, Percussion Caps, and a variety of

other useful articles, all of which he offers

at a small advance for cash. He invites his

customers and the public in general, to give

him a call, view his assortment, and he thinks

there is no doubt but they will be induced to

purchase.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his cus-

tomers and the public generally, for the very

liberal encouragement he has received at their

hands, and still hopes by strict and personal

attention to business to receive a portion of the

public patronage.

The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY.

Jan. 2 of

N. B. The subscriber must remind those

persons whose accounts have been standing

over six months, that they must call and set

tle them by the end of the year, and all those

who do not call, will find their accounts placed

at the hands of officers for collection.

J. B.

POETRY.

THERE'S SOMETHING IN A KISS.

There's something in a kiss

Though I cannot reveal it

Which never comes again

Not even when we meet it

We cannot taste a kiss

And sure we cannot view it

But is there not a bliss

Communicated through it

I'm well convinced there is

A certain something in it

For though a simple kiss

We wisely strive to win it

Yes, there's something in a kiss

If nothing else would prove it

It might be prov'd alone by this

All honest people love it

PARODY.

I knew by the smoke that so greedily curled,

In festoons round the chimney, a dinner was near

And I said, if there's lamb to be found in the world,

The mouth that is hungry may hope for it here.

The table was laid, with green peas around,

There lay in a row, a canvas back duck—

Every tongue was at rest, and I heard not a sound

But the clattering of knives, at such fortunate

luck.

And here in this well-fed hot I exclaimed,

With a cock who ask I find to roast and to fry,

Whose dinners should always be praised never

blamed,

How bliss could I live how sorrowful die.

By the side of you I sit, whose windows reveal,

Its mouth-tempting viands, how sweet 'tis to be,

And to know that I've supped upon reason and

teal.

Such as never had been supped on by any but me.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT

THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS FIRST

SESSION.

[PUBLIC.—No. 47.]

AN ACT to regulate the compensation of

certain Officers of Revenue Cutters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States of Amer-

ica in Congress assembled, That in lieu of

pay authorized by law to the captains and first,

second, and third lieutenants of the revenue

cutters of the United States, there shall be

From the Boston Gazette.

POLICE.

Female Intemperance.—One of the most distressing instances of self-degradation by excessive indulgence in the use of ardent spirits was witnessed yesterday. A young married woman, of very good general appearance, and very well dressed, was called upon to answer to a complaint made against her, charging her with habitual intoxication. Her cheeks were hollow, her eyes heavy, her voice feeble, and her whole demeanor denoted that prostration of bodily vigor and mental activity which attends excessive intemperance, generally in the last stages of ruin. This complaint was made at the request of her husband, who had done every thing in his power to reclaim her, but in vain. She was taken from her house on Saturday evening, insensibly intoxicated, and was kept in jail until Monday morning, when she had become sober.

It was shown that her young child was suffering from want of ordinary maternal attention. Every means had been used to keep liquor out of her reach, but she would take articles from the house and sell them for rum. On one occasion, she went to a physician in the neighborhood and said her husband was unwell. The physician gave her a prescription. She then said she had no money to get medicine, and the physician humbly gave her money. The presence of sickness was a faint to obtain money, and the whole was expended for another quantity of intoxicating liquor. Her husband was present at her examination, and her tears and promises of amendment so far operated on his feelings, that he requested a suspension of further proceedings, being content to pay all the expenses that had been incurred. This arrangement was made, and she went away with her husband, making most solemn promises, "never to taste another drop of liquor."

SEEKING BELIEVING.—We wish that Northern travellers, at the South, would more frequently record their impressions in regard to the condition of the negroes in that section of our country. How many false preconceived notions would be given to the world! The writer of a spirited article in the last number of the Knickerbocker, entitled "Leaves from the South-West and Cuba," speaks as follows:

"One word here in regard to slavery, as it exists, and as it has impressed me in my present journey. Judged from my experience, and the information I have obtained—and it has not been inconsiderable—I am fully of opinion, that in most of the States, their owners are to be pitied rather than the slaves. In some of the States, they cannot be made profitable; in others, where cotton, rice, and sugar are raised, they are profitable; but generally speaking, they are the happiest beings in the world. The negro of the South, literally takes no thought for the morrow; what he shall eat, what he shall drink, or whether he shall be clothed. The slave who has a good master, is well fed and clothed; is not required to perform more than two-thirds as much work as a day-laborer at the North, and is nowise burdened with that care and anxiety about how he shall provide for his wife and family, which the latter feels. Beside, the plantation, which he generally occupies, is a little ground, generally allowed to cultivate at his own pleasure, of some little comforts, luxuries, or finery, as they please. In short, they are generally happy; and if this be doubted by those who have never visited the South-west, let them journey hitherward, and hear the negroes sing at their work—regarding their humble fancies with some such intellectual by-ways as—

"As I was givin' down Sunbloss alley, Long time ago."

There I spied old Jonny Gladin', Long time ago, oh-e-b!

Let a northern doubter do this, and I promise him he will change his opinions, as I have."

SINGULAR INSTANCES OF SUDDEN DEATHS.

A drunken coal-heaver is related to have fallen from a wagon and was taken up and carried to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was stripped and the surgeon examined him, but no injury could be discovered; still he said he could not rise up in the bed. Mr. Abernethy was called in, but this celebrated surgeon could make nothing of the case, and directed that he should be washed thoroughly clean and a barber be procured to shave him. About an hour after, a message was brought that the man had, instantaneously, while undergoing the operation of shaving, died. The barber said he appeared to be well and was talking to him one instant, and the next was a dead man. "I had hold of him," said he; "by the nose, and he said he was going to scratch my face, and I did but turn his head away gently to use the razor, when he without breathing or a sigh, went off." Abernethy turned to the young students, and told them this was a case for study, saying, "There was a cause for the man's death that the following morning he would open the bed, and find it out." At the same time he asked the students to think of the case, and tell him in the morning their opinions of what might be the cause.

One of the students suggested that a vertebral bone was fractured, and that as the barber turned his head to shave him, a splinter penetrated the spinal chord. Abernethy immediately coincided in the opinion, and they then cut down the back, and discovered a small piece of fractured bone, and not bigger than half a pin, which had penetrated the spine, then taking the corpse by the nose, the splinter came out, and as they turned it the contrary, it entered the vital chord. The problem was now at once solved, and a striking illustration furnished how little it takes to stop the great machine of life in man.

An instance even more singular occurred in the case of a man who was found in a field quite dead, with a lay fork or a prong by the side of him; he was opened, but no probable cause of his sudden death could be discovered. At length one of the surgeons sent for the fork, in consequence of a witness saying that it was only a few minutes before his death that he saw the deceased leaning on it, with the points upwards, as he was standing in the field.

On the point of one prong of the fork was discovered something like a small speck, but no wound could be found upon the corpse. The surgeon now pushed back the corner of the eye next the nose, and then declared that he had discovered the cause of the man's death, namely, that while leaning on the fork he had slipped, and the point of it had entered the corner of the eye under the nose, and produced instant death. "But," added he, "we all know that in this manner we may be killed with a pin or needle without having any external wound so as to indicate the cause."

The surgeon then explained to the persons present that this peculiarly vulnerable part could not be reached excepting only by the means above described; that is putting the instrument used sideways into the corner of the eye, and then immediately directing it in a

straightforward manner, so as to penetrate in a direction towards the brain, under the upward part of the nasal bone. Such an operation, he said performed with the smallest needle produces instantaneous death."

The following article from the New Castle Gazette will give some idea of whig inconsistency.

TO ALL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, AND PARTICULARLY METHODISTS AND FRIENDS.

MILITARY CHIEFTAINS.—The utter inconsistency of the remnant of the Whig party now called "Harrison men," has been made apparent by so much argument that it is almost unnecessary to introduce more—but we remember during the election of 1828, when General Jackson was a candidate for the office of President, the many appeals and arguments that were brought forward to operate upon the feelings of the religious portion of community, and we know of none that had a more powerful effect than the extract which we take from a Whig paper published at that time, which will be found below.

The Methodists are sometimes unjustly accused of undervaluing learning and the sciences. Yet they have produced some of the most learned Divines in the world. In the last century John Wesley was as learned in questions relating to his profession as the greatest of his opposers—and in the present ADAM CLARK, stands at the very head of all living commentators on the scriptures. No man can read his "Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews" without adding something to his knowledge of the scriptures, and few, we hope without imbibing some portion of the pious spirit of his excellent author. Of his piety and his learning, it would be easy to produce proofs from every part of his extensive works. This is unnecessary, however, but we feel it a duty we owe to that portion of our readers to record to their memory the following extract, which was published in all the Whig prints of this state, at the time alluded to above, and merely ask if this or any other argument, then induced them to vote against General Jackson, why should it not have the same effect at the present time against General Harrison?

"The experience of Adam Clark, derived from more than twenty years reading of history and study of the scriptures, will be found in his commentary on the Bible, note to 2 Samuel, ch. 21, verse 11, where, after pointing out the ruin of the English Republic in 1648, by Oliver Cromwell, who murdered Charles 1st, and other like cases, he says, 'MILITARY MEN above all others should never be entrusted with any CIVIL POWER: they should be great only in the field.'"

This is a response worthy of an enlightened politician, and above all worthy of every citizen and every disciple of "The Prince of Peace." It is an answer which history confirms and religion sanctions, an answer which to the confusion of the present fragment of the Whig party calling themselves Harrison men, will be given by the great body of the religious community throughout the country and particularly the Friends and Methodists of Delaware.

Western Shore Treasury. Annapolis May 23, 1836.

To the honorable General Assembly of Maryland.

Gentlemen:—The unusual duration and cost of your late session, and the failure of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company to divide in April as the Treasurer was led by information of the best authority to expect, have so materially changed the condition and prospects of the Treasury for the current year, as to make it his duty to invite your attention to the same.

On the first of April, he had in cash, (including that to the credit of School and Sundry Funds) \$121,121.19. The General Assembly adjourned on the 4th and on the 8th, every dollar of it had been disbursed.

Between the 8th of April and the 1st of May, the current receipts were more than equal to the further disbursements, but the Treasury on this last day was still in debt to the Sundry Fund, by \$13,000—and he now has only \$1,225.60 applicable to the payment of the current expenses of the State, and \$15,938.63 belonging to the Free School Fund.

This state of things has, he has said, been occasioned by the circumstances first referred to. The cost of the late session was, in the Treasury estimate submitted to and adopted by the General Assembly—set down at \$50,000—the (highest sum at which it had ever been estimated.)

He has already paid on that account, \$61,672.99—and will yet have to pay about \$900 more exclusive of the cost of the present extra session.

The April pressure upon the Treasury, having passed away harmlessly, the Treasurer thinks he has no danger to the public credit to apprehend again, before the 1st of July next.

On that day he will have to pay for the quarters interest on the public debt \$13,113.34 of which the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company will furnish in time.

829,687 50

Leaving to be provided for 12,152 81

For account of Civil Officers—say 4,000 00

" The Judiciary 10,000 00

" Pensioners 2,000 00

Making 829,461 81

to say nothing of miscellaneous, contingent and other expenses, and he has no reason to expect to receive in the meantime, more than he will have occasion to disburse in the same time.

He apprehends too, that the State's share of the receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company for the transportation of passengers on their Washington Branch Road will be short of the estimated amount by at least \$15,000.

He respectfully suggests, therefore, the expediency of authorizing him to borrow temporarily for the use of the State, on the best terms he may be able to make, so much of \$50,000 as he may find necessary to meet any deficiency of the revenue in the course of the current year.

It is known that the permanent revenue of the State is annually deficient by at least \$75,000—even supposing the ability of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company to pay the interest of the three millions of dollars borrowed for their use to endure.

This deficiency, it is true, has been so far supplied (successfully yet with great peril) by temporary expedients—but these cannot be expected to outlive the time necessary to render any direct tax available—and whatever may be the success of our works of internal improvement ultimately, all past experience admonishes us, that they may not presently be relied upon, for any considerable aid.

To attempt deliberately and permanently to

borrow interest as well as principal and still pose, to appear to seek by any device to cover the fact, is to abuse and impair the public credit, if it fail to exhaust it.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, with the principal topic of conversation now, with us, is Texas. About 500 Americans have sailed since I arrived; several companies more are expected from up the river, and many others go by way of Natchitoches. A large force, much of which will be of the "half horse, half alligator" race, will soon be collected in Texas.

On the other hand, Mexico is making great preparations. The feelings of both parties are wrought up to the highest degree of excitement. The Texans on account of the murder of 417 of Fanning's men (30 escaped, with several of whom I have conversed) and other barbarities. The Mexicans on account of the late defeat and capture of their chief. A bloody battle must be the consequence. The Texans are mostly muscular, powerful men, and great workmen, and whether at a distance with the rifle, or in close combat, they will be terrible. The division of Mexicans, lately defeated at San Jacinto, mostly infantry, is now a fair specimen of Mexican soldiery. The best troops are cavalry, and inhabit that tract of country which lies between Guzmanato and the capital called El Baho. This was the great theatre of war during the revolution, from 1810 to '21. General Mina was killed there. Their weapons are principally the broadsword, lance and fusil, or rifle. When they fight, as the first rule, they fight on foot, and they fight from each other—one end of the line fixed to the point of one saddle, and the other to that of another—made a desperate rush, and the intervening rope was made to drag against the column. Close upon the company of assassins, came the lancers, and encountering the infantry thus thrown into confusion, made great slaughter. How this mode of warfare would do against the Texans, I cannot say. I should like (the Texans) confine themselves to the woods, as they ought, the Mexicans would not find it practicable.

In that part of Texas, west of the Colorado, there are many large prairies, and the watering places are far distant from each other; it is a bad country to march over. If the Texans are wise, they will let their enemies come this side, where they will be sure to be cut to pieces, before they can reach across the river, and thus expose themselves to the same catastrophe. I think Texas is lost to Mexico. The war may last a good while, for fighting the Texans will be like driving ants from sugar—many will be killed, but countless multitudes will throng to this "Garden of Eden."

"The great oversight of Mexico was the permission granted to Mr. Moses Austin to plant a colony in Texas by on his fronting the distance key which will eventually open a door to the 'Anglo-Saxon race' to all Mexico, and perhaps all the South American republics. Mexico has long since seen this oversight, and tried to remedy it. A law was passed in 1830 forbidding the emigration of Americans to Texas. Santa Anna has recently made an effort to bring them under the yoke of despotism, and thereby cripple their enterprise. But it is now too late. Mexico, in a moment of generosity, just after shaking off the Spanish yoke, gave the Americans a foothold in Texas, which they will never relinquish. Other consequences will follow, more deplorable in the view of the Mexicans than the loss of so much territory."

"The influences it would have on their system of intolerance—on the national revenue, derived principally from maritime duties, the Texas borderland trade on her fronting the distance (the Grande) would be a death blow to the commerce of Mexico. Could Texas be governed by Mexico all this would be prevented; but once free, the consequences are ruinous, and worse for them than all. The independence of Texas once fully established, that little soil, in a lovely climate, will fill up with a colony probably faster than the grass grows in the field. The Whites, who are now thickly populated all over the country, will be under the security of Mexico as a nation. Under this view of the subject it is probable that the war will last a long time, and that the advantages with which Texas is so highly favored by nature will not be immediately enjoyed. The Mexicans, in their own view, are fighting a defensive rather than an offensive war, and they will not be so easily convinced of the expediency of their own course."

From the Washington Globe.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The news from Kentucky is admirable. We had supposed that in the contest for the State Government, as the Clay party brought out its strongest men in every section of the State, they would have to lay down their arms. Mr. Clay proposed to lay down his arms, and prize, to call all his potent partisans to the field, and to make each struggle for himself to maintain a command in the Legislature which elects Mr. Clay's successor next winter. This the Governor and President of the Senate—brought all the cavaliers into the field, and they were defeated, and frequently said, that it was probable a victory would be secured so far as to keep alive the lawyer dynasty for another season, which had its birth, and has survived so long from State pride, in Mr. Clay's eloquence. We knew that it would certainly fail in the attempt to support Harrison in the fall; but it seems the loyalty was not so much as we anticipated. We have a letter from a most ardent, inflexible, and sanguine friend of Mr. Clay's cause, who, confirms entirely the statement of the letter from Lexington, given below. It is certain that intelligence of results, so far as obtained by Mr. Clay's party in Lexington, where it is so concentrated, leaves them scarce a ray of hope.

Our own knowledge of the State satisfies us it has been uniformly defeated since 1828. This is the seat of government, and Mr. Crittenden, (the Senator who has more personal popularity than Mr. Clay) and many of the most eloquent lawyers of the Federal party, reside there. Great exertions were made by them to carry this county, from feelings of personal pride, and from an influence it was supposed that it would have a heavy weight upon the character of the leading men. We understand, from correspondents, that the most intense anxiety animated their efforts, and that even on the first day of the election the votes of poor wretches were bought, and as high as seven dollars given for these pauper suffrages. But it was all in vain. The result furnished a letter from Frankfort, given below, shows that the Democrats have carried the majority of Representatives, and all. The Lexington letter shows that all but one of the counties surrounding Lexington, which have been the strong hold of Federalism in the State, have fallen off.

We assert with perfect confidence, even in

the democracy have not succeeded, as we suppose, with their candidates for all the State offices, that a complete victory will crown their efforts in the Presidential election. Harrison is odious to the great body of the people throughout the State. In every battle in which he engaged the Kentuckians, they perished in locusts and gained no glory. At Tippecanoe, the gifted Davis and Clay, Owen, and the brave men under them, were sacrificed, because the General wanted sense to select his own camping ground, and took the advice of the Indians. At River Raisin, Colonels Allen, Simpson, Hart, Hickman and their gallant companions, were massacred, because Harrison failed to send the expected reinforcement, which Major Madison bears testimony would have saved the little army. But the success of Winchester, Harrison thought, would have won his personal projects. The butchery of the Kentuckians under Paddy, at Fort Meigs, was another result of his generalship. Croghan impeded against his orders, and Shelby rushed him on to the Thames, where the battle was won by Colonel Johnson, while Harrison was, in fact, nothing more than a spectator. The Kentuckians know this—they know that Webster's treachery, by paralyzing the spirit of patriotism in the east, and cutting off all supplies from our troops, while it fed the more heavily on western valor and exertion than Harrison's imbecility and incapacity. Harrison has defeated the Kentuckians many a time, and deprived them of almost all the glory which their energy, patriotism, and valor deserved. They will defeat him in November.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS.

For the Eastern Shore—WM. A. STRECKER For the Western Shore—HUGH ELY.

First District—JAMES A. STEWART. Second District—EDWARD LLOYD.

Third District—J. T. H. WORTHINGTON. Fourth District—W. FRICK & A. THOMAS.

Fifth District—JOSEPH H. LOMAX. Sixth District—WASHINGTON DEVALLE.

Seventh District—JOHN B. BROOKS.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic Republican Convention which assembled in Easton on the 2nd inst. meets agreeable to adjournment again in Easton, on TUESDAY the 23d inst. at 12 o'clock, to nominate Delegates for the Legislature, and to do all other business that may require their attention.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.—We lay before the readers of the Whig this morning an extract of the Treasurer's Report, which was submitted at the extra Session of the Legislature in May last. We need scarce trouble ourselves to make a single comment upon the subject, for it is one that carries upon its very face the damning proof of misapplied power, and a development touching almost nearly the interests of the people. Can it be denied but that the State's finances are in a most woful, and it might with propriety be added, inextricable condition? The confidence of the people has been wantonly abused. We give the facts, and challenge successful contradiction of them.

The State's Treasury is bankrupt, and its vitality heavily lingers on by a system of financiering in the form of loans which are effected on contingencies for which the property of the citizens of the State is responsible. She is so deep in debt that loan after loan is made to pay the heavy interest of one upon the other. It is by this species of management that the people are kept in ignorance, and the finances of the State made to assume a healthy and vigorous appearance.

According to the Treasurer's report, the expenditures annually exceed the permanent revenue of the State, by SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS; yet, notwithstanding such a representation of facts, and upon a full knowledge of the existence of such a state of things, the vast sum of EIGHT MILLIONS more is to be added to the already heavy debt hanging upon the shoulders of the State!

The interest, annually accruing, must be promptly met and liquidated; and when loans cannot be effected, the recourse to taxation is obvious.—An odious taxation will be levied upon the earnings of the Farmer, the Mechanic, and the laborer! and all this will be the offspring of impolitic measures administered by men who have swayed the councils of the State for several years past.

In the report of the Treasurer, he is compelled to admit this gloomy picture of affairs: that on the first of July the revenue of the State was deficient \$75,000 in meeting the current expenses of the State up to that date, and asks the Legislature to borrow the sum of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for the purpose. This humiliating fact is performed, and the loan we suppose accordingly negotiated. But what appears more strange is, that the Legislature under a full knowledge of the pecuniary condition of the State, and in the teeth of a defunct treasury, sanction the enormous loan of EIGHT MILLIONS of DOLLARS to be applied to purposes of Internal Improvement. And to cap the climax, the agents of the people, with an empty treasury, deficient annually \$75,000, add, by the eight million appropriation, four hundred thousand dollars interest to the amount already annually to be

paid for and paid by the State! Thus has she an aggregate of \$475,000 per annum to be raised over and above the actual revenue of the State, which can only be done by one or two alternatives—taxation or loans! She will borrow until she forfeits her faith, and then the last—the odious—the oppressive course will come, and with it the execrations of a people, who tamely submitted to the errors of their public agents, nor found the cause until it was too late to apply a successful remedy.—Farmers and Mechanics look well to this matter. Now is time to alleviate the evil. Confront it through the ballot-boxes in a voice not to be misunderstood. For if things come to the fearful pass that recent measures too plainly point out, oppressive taxation will depreciate the value of your soil, and you will have to look for redress by quitting a land you "loved not wisely but too well!"

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The returns from Kentucky are highly flattering. We will never despair of "old Kentucky," though it be the strong hold of the opposition, and immediately under the paternal care of Clay.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

FRANKFORT, August 4, 1836.

Messrs. Blair & Tiers.

Gentlemen:—We have met the enemy, and they are ours. After three days hard fighting the enemy surrendered at discretion, but not until their ammunition was entirely exhausted; that is to say, these many we have prisoners. Messrs. Brown, Crittenden, and Ephraim Smith, alias C. S. Morehead, Sergeant Vest, and Corporal Hodges, and lots of privates—Here follows the vote:

Flurnoy 548

Clark (W) 480

Hise 517

Wickliffe (W) 437

Wingate 722

Foster (Harrison) 178

Crockett 574

Brown (W) 555

I have not heard from any other county the final result.

Years, in haste.

LEXINGTON (Ky.) August 2d, 1836.

Dear Sir:—The election is over, and gives us the first victory I recollect for the last twelve years. At the close of every gubernatorial election, the opposition have claimed success, and enjoyed it for several days; but now they give up, because none of the large counties of Fayette, Clark, Madison, Girard, Shelby, Bourbon, and Mason, have done for them as well as in '28 and '32, except Madison, and this falling off produces the panic among the enemy, and is cheering to our friends.

Copy of a letter to the Editor, dated LAWRENCEBURGH, Ind. Aug. 4, 1836.

DEAR SIR:—The recent elections in Indiana have been decided upon local, not party grounds; and, as far as heard from, stand—In Dearborn 2 and 2; in Franklin 2 anti; in Ripley 1 Van Buren, in Shelby 2 Van Buren; 1 anti; in Switzerland 2 Van Buren. In this county the party fence was between Weaver and Bills for Sheriff; the latter succeeded by a majority of 389 votes, showing an increase for Van Buren, over the vote of 1832, between Jackson and Clay, of 317. I have no doubt the State will go largely for the democratic ticket, as will all the west. Of this no doubt can exist, except as it regards Kentucky.

There is a warm contest going on in the 1st Congressional District in Ohio, between Storrs and J. H. Benton. The latter is Van Buren; the former, as you know, the puller of the REVOCATED GENERAL. Of the talents of the one it would be superfluous to speak; it is sufficient to say he supplied the place of the elegant Lytic. Benton is a gentleman of the first order of talents, and will be an honor to the State and the party to which he belongs. By what miracle has the pale white Sun been raised from its political grave? Surely, not by the knocking of a broken Bell, the rattling of a petticoat, or a widow's dory.

EXPRESS MAIL.

The Petersburg Constitution in speaking of the Express Mail alludes to its advantage as follows:

The Express Mail.—In our last we briefly adverted to the fact, that Mr. Kendall, with the most commendable zeal, for advancing the public interest and accommodation, had advertised for proposals to carry an express mail from New York to Mobile. The annexed explanatory articles from the Globe more fully sets forth the general views of the head of the Post Office Department, in reference to this important measure, than any thing we could say on the subject. In its local effects, the express mail will benefit our market, and indeed all the Southern markets, by effectually shielding them from Northern speculation, the public express travelling as rapidly, and more rapidly, with new speeders ship, and mercantile letters, containing the latest intelligence, than any private conveyance, which can be established. With the aid of faithful correspondents at New York, this will effectually guard the seller of produce at the market, and at the same time protect the purchaser from loss in the event of decline. Through its means too, the newspaper press will be able to disseminate among their town patrons foreign intelligence of every kind, much earlier than they can do at present. This will particularly benefit the planters, as it will guard them as effectually against domestic speculation from the north. The credit of originating the scheme of an express mail belongs exclusively to Mr. Kendall, and his successful execution of, and the putting in operation, that scheme, will greatly add to the already solid and enviable reputation he has acquired in the public service.

Noble act of Liberty.—Mr. John Hagan, in a letter dated Paris, May 15th, addressed to the President of the Exchange Hotel Company, New Orleans, states that while in Italy last winter, he had ordered a copy of Canova's statue of Washington, to be executed by Racheis, of Carrara, which would be finished in September, and shipped from Marseilles to New Orleans, as a present to the Exchange, from him [Mr. Hagan].

A Royal Sculptor.—Marie, one of the daughters of King Louis Philippe of France, is said to be an adept in sculpture, though yet a young girl. She has just given the last touch of her chisel to a large marble group, which is intended for exhibition in the Louvre. The King in adversity taught his family to turn their hands to livelihood. This useful knowledge and practical acquaintance with the language and customs of various nations, are now the brightest ornaments they can boast of in the midst of royal splendor.

GEN. HARRISON AND THE WHIGS.

The editor of the Bangor Whig, one of the most talented of the editorial corps, and who has labored zealously in the cause, left that paper. Although anxious to promote his success, and ensure success, he could not consent to it by supporting "granny Harrison." The Whigs sailed under the colors of Webster, but the party in Maine, thinking like some of the weaker brethren, that it would be policy to take up the "Bender," the Whig of the party at Bangor concluded to pursue that course.—But the editor, who was a Washington correspondent, could not consent to such a transfer of himself—body and mind—and accordingly retired. In a letter on the subject, he writes as follows to his friends in Bangor. We advise the Whigs of Connecticut to read the words of their former co-actor, and reflect on the subject.

Extract from a letter of the late Editor of the Bangor Whig.

"My political course, such as it was, while I was connected with the Whigs met the approbation and applause of Mr. Webster.—Hence with deep mortification and chagrin, a large portion of those who had been most clamorous in bringing him to the field, filed off, like a band of mercenary Swiss cowards, to join the standard of the miserable old man and half idiot, who has been called the 'Hero of the North Bend'; and it was difficult for him to repress that resentment which, as a man of elevated principles he could not but feel. He saw a body of men, calling themselves Whigs, ready to abandon him for fortune, and last but not least, for the purpose of advancing the interest of a poor old creature, who when in the Senate of the United States, was an object of absolute contempt, and who, when in the field was a coward, and who for his cowardice at the battle of Sandusky, had a petticoat voted him by the gallant spirits who had achieved a victory, which, if he had been obeyed, would have ended in defeat and disgrace. As a friend of Mr. Webster, and as an American citizen, I could not, and would not, unite with the Whigs in singing the praises of the two and three penny 'Hero of the North Bend'; and because I would not play the Swiss and obey the pack that would have no chaut bassanos to master Billy Harrison, I was charged with treachery, and with playing into the hands of the enemy. If the charge applies to me, it also applies to Mr. Webster. I can tell you that truly, that Daniel Webster, under no possible circumstances, can be guilty of the delinquency of advancing any step, or performing any act, that will render him 'necessary' to the elevation of a coward—or the 'Hero of the North Bend'—of a man, whose genius, small as it may have been, has been jaded with excitement, and who is the laughing stock of his foes, and the pity and contempt of his friends."

[Communicated for the Whig.]

Mr. SHERWOOD.—I find the Federalists in the State Government as well as the General Government are endeavoring to mislead the people on every point. They have turned and shuffled in so many varieties of ways, I suppose by this time they begin to think it a political virtue. I have understood they are now endeavoring to turn to their advantage Mrs. Jane White's case, but the people shall have facts stated, that they may judge for themselves.—About the year 1812 or 1813, Hanson and Wagner were editors of the famous and notorious paper published in Baltimore under the name of the Federal Republican, issued from their press a very abusive and improper article calculated to rouse the feelings of Baltimoreans, and at the same time called a number of their political friends in their house, armed with guns, pistols, swords, and other instruments of death, knowing full well their improper conduct would cause the Baltimoreans to resist such outlawed and unprincipled proceedings, as no doubt the publication was put out for the express purpose of creating a mob, in hopes it might renovate the dying ashes of Federalism; the consequence was that some of the citizens of Baltimore did improperly make an attack on the house occupied by Hanson and seriously injured it. That fall the Federalists obtained a majority in the house of Delegates. A resolution was brought forward by them to tax Baltimore to pay the damage, which was supported by the Federal members, and opposed by the Democrats, but ultimately carried by a majority of nine votes, but negatively by the Senate I suppose. In 1814 the Baltimoreans themselves petitioned to have Mrs. White remunerated for her loss by a tax on Baltimore. When the bill was presented to the house, the Federalists moved to have it referred, the reference was opposed by the Democrats, and advocated by the Federalists; but determined in the negative. John Hanson Thomas a leading federalist and relation of the noted Alexander Hanson, moved that those persons of Baltimore who signed the petition should pay the tax, which was opposed by the Democrats and advocated by the Federalists; thus the motion was lost. The question then recurred on the passage of the Bill which was supported by the Democrats and opposed by the Federalists, but carried by a vote of 7 majority.

The next day a motion was made to reconsider the bill which was done. John H. Thomas then moved that Alexander Hanson and Jacob Wagner should also be paid by a tax on Baltimore for their property which was destroyed, which motion was opposed by the Democrats and supported by the Federalists, and carried by six votes. A motion was then made that the bill should be referred to the next General Assembly which was supported by the Democrats and opposed by the Federalists and carried by one vote, not thinking it was proper that the men who expressly armed their house and issued inflammatory pieces to cause the mob should or of right ought to be paid.—Thus you have the proceedings on the subject of Mrs. White, a poor widow woman who had rented her house to Hanson and Wagner, editors of the Federal Republican, who put forth an inflammatory publication to rouse the

feelings of a mob which was not noble mentioned White, eralists; Wagner sole cause how difficult. The try to ies who of the bu been the orphans Mary had ences I helpless Hanson Known tion in I which e the citize be taxed few mil the depu where th tors,) by widows lars from families Is there an intere lost their a dollar; low feeli er whole ings in th terest of young g hearted the level er had t who bu ow who and gat jobber a fused to the banki roused to lost all, ed a dea begone, indemnify their ha and pon

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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1836

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.
TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at Four Dollars per annum;—if paid in advance, Three dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, and no discount of more than all arrears are exacted, without the approval of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

52-All communications to insure attention should be post paid.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC.—No. 62.]

AN ACT to establish certain post roads, and to alter and discontinue others, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post roads:

IN MAINE.

From Lincolnville to Isleboro, from Wilton, through Wells and Byron, to Andover. From Topham, through Lisbon, by Little River village and Mayville Factory village, to Lewiston Falls. From Dennyville, through Charlotte, Cooper, and Baring to Calais. From Saco, by Saco Falls, Bar Mills, Moderation Falls, Bonye Falls to East Baldwin. From Frye, by East Fryeburg, Frye, Isaac Strickland's and William H. Britton's in Livermore, to Hayford's mills, in Canton and Peru, to East Rumford. From Brunswick to Harpswell. From Portland by Falmouth Centre, Cumberland, Upper Falmouth, New Gloucester, East Poland, Minot West, Minot, East Poland, to Backfield village. From Calais, through Baileyville and Princeton, to Houlton. From Gardiner, through Pittsburg, Houlton, Waterville, Appleton, Seabrook, and Belmont, to Belfast. From Portland through Cumberland Centre, Pownal, Durham, Lisbon, Wales, and Wintthrop, to Augusta. From Waterville, by China, to Palmer. From North New Portland, through Lexington, to Dead River. From Vinalhaven to Isle of Haute. From Portland through Stroudwater village and Buxton, to Salmon Falls. From Thomaston, via Cushing, to Friendship. From East Fryeburg, via Vinalhaven, to Thomaston. From Thomaston, to Vinalhaven. From Douglas's Falls, (or Berwick), to Great Falls, New Hampshire. From Brunswick, by South Durham, Southwest Bend, Goff's corner, East Minot and East Turner, to Turner. From Warren, by Jefferson and North Whitefield, to Augusta. From Madison in Madison Centre and South Anson, to West New Vine yard.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From Guilford, through Meredith, to New Hampton. From Lebanon, through Alexandria, to Bristol. From Hillsboro bridge, through the south part of Antrim, & Hancock to Peterboro. From South Deerfield to Pittsfield. From Ossipee to Tilton. From Grafton, Massachusetts, to Dunstable, New Hampshire. From Dunstable, by Ellsworth, Londonderry, Derry, Hamstead, Hawke and Kingston, to Exeter, by Hampton Falls, to Boscawen. From Dover, by Durham, Lee, Epping and Chester, to Derry. From Lebanon, by Springfield, New London and Sutton, to Warner. From Hillsborough bridge, by Antrim, North Branch, Steadford and Sullivan, to Keene. From Hillsborough bridge, by South Antrim and Hancock, to Peterborough. From Tiltonborough and Ossipee in New Hampshire, Newfield, Limerick, Waterbury and Buxton, to Portland. From Portland, by Hillsborough bridge, to Hillsborough Centre, Bradford Centre and Sutton, to Sutton village. From Amherst, by Milford, Wilton and Mason, to New Ipswich. From Windham, via Londonderry, to Hooksett. From Claremont to Cornish flat.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From East Middleboro, through Plymouth to Kingston, in Plymouth county. From Taunton to Norton. From Foxboro to Wrentham. From Franklin, through Belchertown, to South Milford. From North Woodstock, through Woodstock. Wilkinson's factory, Killybeg, in Connecticut, to Chesham, in Rhode Island. From Yarmouth to South Yarmouth. From Sandisfield to Sheffield. From Boston, through Lynn, Danvers, Topsfield, New Rowley, West Newbury, to Amesbury.

IN RHODE ISLAND.

From Woonsocket falls, Rhode Island, through South Weymouth, Massachusetts, to Franklin, and thence to East Weymouth. From Newport, Rhode Island, by water, to Wickford.

IN CONNECTICUT.

From Furnace village, through Lime Rock and Falls village, to South Canaan. From Worcester to Charlton, through Southbridge, Massachusetts, through the west part of Woodstock, to Folland, in Connecticut. From Jewett's city, by Parkersville, to Canterbury. From Plainfield, by Moxon and Central village, to Brookfield. From Hartford, via Windsor, Pomfret, East Granby, West Sheffield, and Feeding Hills, to Westfield. From Westport, via the Academy in Weston, Steeple Post Office and Zoor, to Bennett's bridge. From New Haven, by East Haven, North Branford, North Guilford, North Bristol and North Killingworth, to Essex. From Essex, by Hamburg and North Lyme, to Norwich City.

IN VERMONT.

From Johnston, through Eden, Lowell, Westfield, Troy and Newport, to Derby; from Belknap Falls, through Athens, Brookline, Newfane, and Dover, to Wilmington; from Mont Holly, through Mechanicsville, to Westport; from Albion to West Albany; from Windsor, by Hartland, Queeny village, West Hartford, Snow's store, Sharon and South Stafford, from Proctorsville, via Cavendish, Greenbush, and Corners, in Vermont, to Claremont in New Hampshire; from Williston to Jerico.

IN NEW YORK.

From Watertown to Radium, by Burrville, in the county of Jefferson, from Carthage through the village of Great Bend Le Raysville, Feit's mills, Lockport and Huntingdon's mills, to the village of Watertown, in the county of Jefferson; from Thiersa, in the county of Jefferson, by the Glass works and South Hamamond, to Homomond, in the county of St. Lawrence; from Hudson, by Genesee, Curtis's settlement, North East, to Salisbury, in the county of Hamilton; from Salisbury, to the county of Chautauque, by Versailles, in the county of Chautauque, to Angola, in the county of Erie; from Jamaica to Rockaway, in the county of Queens; from Greenfort, across Shelter island, to Sag Harbor, in the county of Suffolk; from Sag Harbor, by Coram, to Patience, in Suffolk county; from Mayville, in the county of Chautauque through Panama, to the mouth of Broken Straw creek, in the county of Warren, in the state of Pennsylvania; from Smithboro to Spencer, in the county of Tioga; from Gosport, in the county of Orange, in the state of New York, through Phillipsburg, Middletown, Mount Hope, Cuddebackville, Clowesville, Forttburgh, Stearnsburg, Half way brook, Beaver brook, Ten-mile river, and Narrowsburg, to Honesdale, in the state of Pennsylvania; from Herkimer to Utica, on the south side of the Mohawk river, through the villages of Mohawk, German Flatts, and Franklin, in the county of Herkimer, to the city of Utica, in the county of Niagara, by way of Benedict's bridge, to Akron, in the town of Newstead, in the county of Erie; from Youngstown in the county of Niagara, by way of Wilson, Kenyville, Somerset, Yates, Centre, West Carlton, East Carlton and Davis mills, to Gaines corners, in the county of Orleans; from Preble, in the county of Cortland, through Otisco Hollow, Amber, Marietta and Marcellus, to Conditus in the county of Oneida; from Luzerne, in Warren county, to Caldwell, from Carmel, in Putnam county, to Pawlings, in Dutchess; from Franklin, in the county of Delaware, to Oneonta, in the county of Otsego. From Smarset, in Niagara county, by Yates, Centre, West Carlton and Davis mills, to Gaines corners, in the county of Orleans; from Groveland, on East road, to Connecticut, from Standfordville to Sharon, in Connecticut; from Gibbonsville, by way of Colma, to Northford, from Schoharie, by Poughkeepsie, to Pleasant Valley, Dover, Bullbridge and Kent post office, to Washington, in Connecticut; from Ithaca, through Green, Oxford, Guilford, Mount Upton, Gilbertville, Oswego, Oneonta, Davenport Centre, Oatona, Davenport Centre, Davenport, West Harpersfield and Stamford, to Catskill, and that the post route from Oxford to Gilbertville, and from Oneonta to Gilbertville, and from Harpersfield to Catskill, be, and the same are hereby discontinued; from Rochester, along the Erie canal, to Brockport and Lockport, in the county of Niagara; from Union village, by the villages of Battentkill and Shaw's mills, to the village of Salem, in the county of Washington and that the post road from Battentkill to Jackson be discontinued; from Waterbury, in the county of Chautauque, by Comawango, to Persia, in the county of Cattaraugus; from Westfield, in the county of Chautauque, to Norfolk, in the county of Warren, in the state of Pennsylvania; from Sand Bank to Manassas, from Clintonville to Rinebeck; from Russia to Moorhouse village.

IN NEW JERSEY.

From Belvidere, in Warren county, to Port Colden; from Pompton, by Wenocock, Boarsville, Long Pond and The Green Woods, to the post office at Warwick, in New York; from Jersey city, in Bergen county, to Bellville; from Princeton, by Hightstown, to Freehold; from Hightstown, by Eggerville, Clarksburg, Hornerstown, Cassville, Charles town, in the county of Camden, Philadelphia, by Camden, Burlington, Hightstown and South Amboy, to the city of New York; from Dover, by Suckasunny and Flanders, to Hackettstown; from Hamburg, by Franklin Furnace and Sparta, to Newton; from Kingston to Sumnerville, by way of Rocky Hill, Griggstown, Millstone and Weston; from New Egypt, by Cookstown, Jacobstown, Rockless town, Crosswicks, to Bordentown.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From Reamstown, in Lancaster county, by the way of Shenock Whi chell, and Springfield, in said county, to Shaffers town, in Lebanon county. From Columbus, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, by the way of Fairmount, in Columbia county, Maryland, and Davidson, in Lycoming county, to Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, by the way of Mercersburg, to Hancock, Washington county, Maryland. From Carlisle, Clearfield county, to the town of Clearfield, in said county; the route to go on the north side of the west branch of the Susquehanna river. From Hart's cross roads, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, to Andover, in the same county, by the way of Oil creek, Crawford, by the way of Spring creek, in Warren county, to Sugar grove, in the same county. From the Spring house, Montgomery county, by the way of David Acuff's Gwynedd, Heister's tavern, Franconia, Gerhart's tavern, Jacob Hartzels, to Copersburg, in Lehigh county. From Abington, in Luzerne county, by the way of Factoryville, Nicholson, in Wyoming county, to Orwells, in the same county. From Erie, Erie county, by the way of McKean, Washington, and Venango, to Rockdale, in Crawford county. From Coatesville, in Chester county, by way of Doe run, Chatham, West grove, Roscombe, and Roy's store to Strickersville. From Florence, in Washington county, by Mill Creek meeting house, East Liverpool, Paulk town, Clark, East Fairfield, and Lima, in Columbia county, to Poland, in Trumbull county, Ohio. From Cross Creek village, Washington county, to West Liberty, in Ohio county, Virginia. From West Alexander, Ohio county, Virginia, to West Liberty, in Ohio county, Virginia.

county, Virginia. From West Alexandria, Washington county, to Waynesboro, in Green county. From Zelienople, Butler county, by Evansburg, Glade Mills, to Freeport. From Beaver, in Beaver county, to Frankfort. From Skinner's Eddy post office, in Luzerne county, by Springfield, and Jones's mills, to intersect the post route from Wyalusing to Ruthville, in Stevens county, by Windgap, in Northampton county, by Flecksville, and Richman, to Belvidere, in New Jersey. From Legonier, Westmoreland county, to Johnstown, in Cambria county. From Mahanoy post office, in Northumberland county, by the State road, to Minersville, in Schuylkill county. From Toneyville, in Lycoming county, by Heddeson's to Columbus, in Luzerne county. From Butler, in Butler county, by Whites town, to Zeligsville. From Juniata County, in Bedford county, by Bruni valley, Whips cave, Warfordsburg, to Hancock, in Maryland. From Wilkesbarr, in Luzerne county, by White Haven, Lowrytown, to Easton, in Luzerne county. From York, by Yorks large, and Bowman's store, to Blue Ball, in Lancaster county. From Safford, in McKean county, by the forks of Tunkangut creek, to Great valley, in Cattaraugus county, New York. From Butler, in Butler county, to Franklin, in Venango county, by the graded or turnpike road. From Carlisle, in Luzerne county, by the way of Greenville, Willsville, Abington, and Nicholson, to Tunkley, in Luzerne county. From Berks county, by the way of New Jerusalem, Lobachville, Klaus's, Soenersville, Hoyer town, New Haven, to The Traps, in Montgomery county. From Minersville, in Schuylkill county, by the way of Waynesburg, Klingerstown, Gratztown, in Dauphin county. From Easton, Northampton county, by the way of William Kessler's, Woodhams mill, Rockbury, to Williamsburg, in Norristown, Montgomery county, by the way of Shannockville, in Luzerne county. 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Wheat Cradles.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally in Talbot and the adjoining counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a first rate assortment of

MATERIALS.

Which he is prepared to manufacture to order and deliver to his customers to send in their bills as early as possible, and to know how far he may engage with transient customers, as he has heretofore been debarr'd from nearly all such work by the lateness of the time at which he received orders from his regular customers.

CARBS AND WAGONS

With or without iron as directed. Also, PLOUGHS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, CORN-DRAWS, and WHEAT RAKES. Also, Wheels made to short order and ironed in if requested. All of which will be made as his usual neat style and warranted to answer the purpose for which they were intended and to be equal to any made on the State or elsewhere that is in common use here.

The public's ob't serv't.

J. B. FIRBANKS (Grove).

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD.

WILL commence her regular trips be-

twixt Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 2nd of March, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

THE THOMAS HAYWARD has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fast sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a comfortable manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton, by Mr. P. Barwick, who will faithfully attend to their reception in the absence of the subscriber; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, and he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessels.

The subscriber has employed Mr. N. Jones as Skipper, who is well known as a careful & skillful sailor, unsurpassed in experience and knowledge of the bay.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Feb. 23 (G)

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. should be accompanied with the cash, and be handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of March, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is no convenient for not to give that personal attention. I have hitherto one, being much absent from. S. H. B.

Easton and Baltimore Packet,

SCHOONER

JOHN EDMONDSON.

Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber, grateful for past favours of generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the 6th of March, at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The John Edmondson is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having sailed as a Packet for about six months and proved to be a fine sailed and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety in the bay. All freights intended for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard who will attend to all business pertaining to the packet, accompanied with the Cash, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's ob't serv't.

JOSHUA E. LEONARD.

MONSIEUR BAUGE.

PROFESSOR OF THE ART OF FENCING.

Having been engaged in his profession in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and lately in the city of Annapolis, offers his services to the citizens of Talbot county. He has in his possession, Certificates, from gentlemen of the highest respectability, of the entire satisfaction given wherever he has taught, which will be shown to persons who desire to see them.

He proposes to teach the use of the Broad Sword and Small Sword, in thirty lessons for Ten Dollars. Those desirous of becoming scholars are requested to join as early as possible, since he leaves here for the Seminary at West Point in September where he is engaged in his Profession by the Managers of that Institution.

He may be seen at his room at the Hotel of Mr. Leonard at any hour through the day, and until 10 o'clock in the evening.

Reference to

SAM'L HAMBLETON, Jr. &

P. F. THOMAS.

July 19

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July 19

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

TO ALL PERSONS AFFLICTED.

A Certain Cure for Dyspepsia, Liver, Bile, and Nervous Complaints; Jaundice, General Debility, Lowness of Spirits; and Diseases incident to Females.

DR. LOCKWARD'S

Calculated Vegetable

specific Bile.

Symptoms of Dyspepsia.

The first symptoms of this disease is a dis-

comfort of food, producing pain and uneasiness at the region of the stomach; fullness of the organs; belching of wind, with sour, oily or putrescent eructations; pain and tenderness at the pit of the stomach; pain in the right side, extending after to the right shoulder, and under the shoulder-blade; the same kind of pain is very often experienced in the left side; pain also often in the small of the back; and a fullness of the head; dimness of the sight; coated tongue; disagreeable taste in the mouth in the morning after arising; exchies; This Medicine acts as a gentle purge, by which all food humors are removed from the system; at the same time it restores the loss of the stomach and bowels; opens obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Pancreas, and will be found singularly efficacious in diseases of the Kidneys. As a family medicine none will be found cheaper or to answer a better purpose, and being composed entirely of vegetable matter it is perfectly innocent, which renders it more valuable.

As a certain remedy or cure for the above diseases this medicine stands incomparably beyond any other now in use. And as nothing more could be requisite, to convince the most sceptical of its utility, than the numerous testimonials which have been given in its favor, therefore, those testimonials will speak for it more than all encomiums which could be pronounced. Moreover, it has been used, it has invariably been attended with complete success, and that too, in hundreds of cases, where apparently all hopes of cure have been despaired of. It was by this important discovery that the proprietor of the above Medicine, was in a few months, restored to perfect health, after years of the most distressing suffering, and after being abandoned by the profession to die without any hope of relief. Since which, hundreds, nay thousands, have in a like manner been restored from beds of sickness to perfect health.

Dr. Lockward—Sir I have made use of your valuable Medicine for the Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, both of which diseases I have labored under for about three years—I have tried a great many medicines, but all to no effect—I was induced to give yours a trial, and, much to my astonishment & that of my friends, I was put in a short space of time, completely relieved of my symptoms. My symptoms, when I first commenced using your medicine were as follows:—After eating my food I felt great distress at the pit of my stomach, with heartburn, sourness and vomiting of food, great tenderness at the pit of the stomach, accompanied with a cutting pain in the right side, extending to the right shoulder, connected with this pain was a prominent enlargement in my right side, pronounced by my physician "an enlargement of the liver." My appetite was variable, sometimes very good, at others a complete loss—bowels obstinately constive. My head very much affected with giddiness and pain; my eyesight was also affected with dimness; I was also much afflicted with indigestion, and suffered extremely from nervous feelings; sometimes I imagined that a few hours would elapse in existence; I was disposed to feel constantly cold (especially my feet and hands,) in the warmest days in summer. Thus I suffered until he was to me almost a burden, when, hearing of your medicine I was prevailed upon to make use of it and contrary to my expectation and the expectation of my friends, I was in a few months restored to perfect health, which I still continue to enjoy. Any person desirous of knowing the particulars of my case, by calling upon me, in the Bazaar, Harrison street, I will give the details both as to disease and cure.

Yours, with respect,

JACOB D. HAIR.

The following as to the standing of the above named gentleman, is from his Hon'ble

Jesse Hunt, late Mayor of Baltimore:

"I have the honor to certify that Jacob D. Hair, is personally known to me as a gentleman of first respectability and standing in the city of Baltimore."

JESSE HUNT,

Mayor of the City of Baltimore

Easton Nov. 3

AGENCY FOR EASTON

At the "Wheat" Office, where a supply

ways kept.

A CARD.

ALL persons indebted to the Eastern Shore

Wing for subscription of advertisements

prior to the 1st of January last, are hereby

notified that the late Editor expects to leave

the State of Maryland, for some months early in

September next, he therefore requests them to

call and liquidate their accounts otherwise he

will be compelled to place them in a train of

collection.

July 19th, 1836

Notice.

Persons indebted to the estate of John

Wright deceased are requested to come for-

ward and make immediate payments, other-

wise their accounts will be placed immedi-

ately in a proper train for collection.

JAMES BENNY, Adm'r.

of John Wright, dec'd

July 19 3: (G)

Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Bollingbrook School,

District No. 1 (Trappe) are desirous to

employ a competent Teacher for the Primary

School in that District.

Testimonials of competency, and character

will be required.

Applicants will address either of the sub-

scribers.

NS. R. NEWNAM,

JAS. MERRICK,

NAT. LEONARD,

Trustees.

Easton Feb. 12, 1836.

July 30

THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

Ohio Farmer,

AND

WESTERN HORTICULTURIST

In presenting a prospectus for the THIRD

VOLUME of the OHIO FARMER to the

public, the Editor conceives it unnecessary

to enter into a minute detail of its character

and object. These have been clearly evinced

since its commencement, and from the high

standing and intelligence, he is not

without a hope that his labors have been of

some service to the cause Western Agriculture,

and that there has been, at least, partial

satisfaction to those who patronize the work.

There never was a period of deeper interest to

the cultivators of the soil in the great valley of

the Mississippi than the present. There never

was a time when intelligence could be put

to better uses—when knowledge was of greater

advantage. It is the era of advancement in

the art and science of the cultivation of the

earth, and the improvement of useful animals.

And he who refuses to keep pace with the times

by improving himself of what is transpiring

around him, will lose more than half of the

pleasures and advantages of his own age.—The

certainly of a ready market and a rich reward

for all the productions of the earth should

be double stimulus to increase the quan-

ty.

The OHIO FARMER will be devoted to

Original Essays, and articles selected from the

best works, and occasionally illustrated by EN-

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