

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1838

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NEW SERIES.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

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BY

GEO. W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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## RULES

### OF TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

1. ORDERED, That the criminal business shall commence at the meeting of the Court, and be proceeded on with the utmost despatch.

2. That the Civil, Appearance and Judicial Dockets shall be called over the second day of the Court unless necessarily prevented by the criminal business, and that either of them, when begun, shall be entirely gone through, before any other business be entered upon, unless in cases where it may be thought by the Court expedient for them to act.

3. That the Clerk shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause of absence, and that he shall provide a sufficient and well qualified deputy to assist him in the execution of his office, who shall also personally attend in Court in that department.

4. That the Sheriff shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness, or other unavoidable cause of absence and in such cases by one of the Deputies.

5. That the Sheriff, or in his absence, his attending deputy, keep order in Court, and admit no person within the bar but the officers of the court; or such as shall be called on process or otherwise; or shall have business before the court; or shall be permitted by the Judges to come within the bar.

6. That the Sheriff shall return all criminal and civil process directed to him, and returned on the first day of the Term, to the Clerk, the former at or before nine o'clock, A. M. of such day, and the latter in course of the said day; that he shall return all subpoenas and other process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil cases, returnable on the Tuesday of the first week of the court, at the meeting of the court on that day; and all such as shall be returnable on the Monday of the second week of the court, at the meeting of the court on that day.

7. That the clerk enter all returns made by the Sheriff in criminal cases where the process is made returnable the first day of the Term, or otherwise, immediately on his receiving them from the Sheriff; all process in civil cases returnable on the said first day by nine o'clock, Ante Meridiam on the second day of court; and all process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil suits returnable on the first Tuesday of the first week, and Monday of the second week of court, immediately on his receiving them at the said respective times from the Sheriff.

8. That all oaths taken in court shall be administered by the clerk or his deputy, and who shall rise from their seats for that purpose in an audible voice and decent manner.

9. That the clerk and his deputy observe & make use of the ordinary and established forms of proceedings in all business in this court and especially in the criminal department.

10. That all affidavits for holding to special bail shall be filed with the clerk before or at the time of calling the action in which it is to be made use of and all other causes for the said purpose, shall be filed with the clerk before or at the time of calling the court, where it may be necessary to exhibit a cause of special bail, otherwise defendant may have his appearance entered with common bail.

11. That no Attorney, Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Sheriff's Deputy, Sheriff or Crier of this court shall be admitted or received as special bail in any suit in this court.

12. Ordered, That in all cases of ejectments the service of the declaration and notice shall be six days before the return day of the term, exclusive of both the day of service and day of return, and that the defendant take defence the first term.

13. That no judgment in ejectment, or fiat execution on scire facias for want of an appearance being entered shall be considered as absolute if an appearance shall be entered at any time during the sitting of the court; to which the ejectment or scire facias shall be brought but that no such appearance shall be received at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

14. That special bail, warned by process of scire facias, or where a second scire facias shall be returned, shall, may notwithstanding surrender the principal at any time during the sitting of the court to which the process shall be returnable, but not at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

15. That no Special Bail shall be made liable on his recognition of Bail unless the Execution issued against the Principal shall have been put into the Sheriff's hands at least eight days before the return thereof, exclusive of the days of lodging the same with the Sheriff, and Scire facias against the Special Bails, unless such Scire facias shall have been put into the Sheriff's hands at least eight days before the return thereof as aforesaid, and that the Sheriff endorse the times of receipt thereof on the said Execution and Scire facias.

16. That all warrants of Resurvey shall be executed in such time Ten days previous notice being given by the Sheriff to the parties, the plaintiff and defendant, or if living out of both plaintiff and their respective Agents or Attorneys, of the time place of meeting to make such Resurvey, as that the Surveyor may be enabled to make out and return to the Clerks office five Plots ten days before the setting of the Court to which such Warrant shall be returnable, which it is ordered that the surveyor do accordingly.

17. That where leave shall be granted to amend or add to any Plot returned under a former warrant of Resurvey, the same notice

shall be given as on Warrants of Resurvey, and that the same amendments and additions shall be made by the rule day next ensuing the Term on which such leave shall be given, and the plots so altered shall be returned to the Clerks office, ten days before the meeting of the next Court.

18. That the twentieth day of February and the twentieth day of August, in each year, and the second day in each Term shall be considered as general Rule days for pleadings; that in all cases where Rules are laid to declare or plead, or to amend, unless otherwise specially provided for, such Declarations and pleadings shall be filed and amendments made on or before the twentieth day of February and the twentieth day of August, respectively next following the Term, at which such Rules shall be laid, and that the pleadings next in course and necessarily arising in answer to such Declaration and pleading shall be filed by the adverse party, or his counsel, on or before the second day of the succeeding Term.

19. That whenever a Defendant shall plead the general issue, with liberty to give the Special matter in evidence, he shall either make a short Docket entry of such special matter the Term next preceding the Trial, or furnish the acting party or his attorney, with a full notice in writing of such special matter, at least forty days before the Term succeeding the notice of Trial or otherwise he shall not be entitled to the benefit thereof.

20. That the Clerk transcribe the pleadings, in civil suits filed at or before the Rule days, and have the copies ready for the opposite parties, or their counsel within twenty days next after the respective Rule days by which they are to be filed.

21. Ordered, That if Witnesses under Subpoena in civil causes do not attend the Court by eleven o'clock of the day on which the Subpoena is returnable, the party for whom they are summoned or his counsel, shall forthwith move the court for attachment against such Witnesses, if within the reach of the process of this court, and on failure thereof and non attendance of such Witnesses, that this court will not consider the party alleging that Testimony material in such cause is really wanting, or his attorney or agent, as having used his or their reasonable endeavors for procuring such Witnesses, so as to determine the court at all events either to postpone the cause or to continue it until another Term.

22. That the causes on the Trial Docket shall be taken up in the order in which they stand upon the Docket, and if any cause be called for Trial in which either party shall not be ready, the same may, in the discretion of the court, be postponed until the subsequent causes which stand for Trial shall be gone through, and if more causes than one be so postponed, they shall be heard in the order they are postponed in, and if the delay be occasioned by the neglect of either party, the interest of the other party shall be protected.

23. That motions in arrest of judgment and on new Trial shall be made and reasons filed within four days next after the Trial, if the court should continue to set so long and if they should not, then during the setting of the court.

24. That petitions shall be heard after the Wednesday after the first week of court, and that all Subpoenas issued thereon shall be made returnable on the first Tuesday, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

25. That all special Verdicts points saved, cases stated, Demurs and errors in arrest of judgment, shall be argued and heard after the Trial of civil causes, unless the clerk shall in their discretion, determine to dispense with this Rule for special Reasons.

26. That no person shall appear covered in court but by permission of the court.

27. That the Constables of this county attend the court day by day from their hours of meeting until they rise unless excused or discharged, that they or such of them as the court shall direct shall serve as Bailiffs to the court and juries; and that they assist the Sheriff in preserving order at the bar and in all places within the view or hearing of the court.

28. That the Crier cause the court Room, including the Bench, Bar and jury-boxes to be well cleaned and kept in proper and decent order, and that he attend the court in the discharge of his official duty, day by day from their hours of meeting until they rise.

True copy—

JAMES PARROTT, C.R.K.  
August, 21, 1838. (G.)

## POETRY.

From the Democratic Herald.

RESUMPTION SONG.

Text—Royal Charlie.

Hard times, hard times is all the cry,  
The banks in confusion,  
The Banks have stopped and still they try  
To mistify delusion.  
They give us trash, and keep the cash,  
To send across the waters  
To pay for things they bought from kings  
To fill our sons and daughters.  
Criers—Then to the polls ye noble souls,  
The Banks may cry for quarters;  
But bear their doom, they shall resume  
Or orient all their charters.

Shall corporations rule the soil  
What Washington intended,  
Shall honest people sweat and toil  
And see their rights suspended.  
Must we be slaves to pompous knaves,  
Shall Bankers be our masters;  
Must all our pay for day to day  
Be nothing but sham-plasters,  
Criers—Then to the Polls, &c.

Brave Jackson strove to keep us free,  
He loved his country dearly;  
His "Sound metallic currency"  
Was not a "promise" merely.  
As little Vans an honest man,  
He'll imitate the hero.  
And send the whigs to dance their jig,  
At least as low as zero  
Criers—Then to the Polls, &c.

Poor Maryland by whig misrule  
Is brought to degradation,  
Compell'd to be a staple tool  
To Biddle's exaltation  
But Grason bold the whip shall hold,

To lash these money-masters;  
The former hand will clear the land  
Of whigs and Whig sham plasters,  
Criers—Then to the Polls, &c.

## TO A COQUET'S GLOVE.

Slave of the snow white hand; I hold  
My spirit in thy fabric fair,  
And when thy dainty hand is cold,  
And ruddy comes the winter air,  
Press in thy light and straining form  
Those slender fingers soft and warm;  
And as the fine traced veins within  
Quicken their bright and rosy flow,  
And gracefully the dewy skin  
Clings to the form that warms it so,  
Trembling to be so closely pressed,  
And saddens even to be blessed—  
Fated to serve her for a day,  
And then, like thee, be flung away  
N. P. WELLS.

## POPPING THE QUESTION.

The desperate struggles and floundering by which some endeavor to get out of their embarrassments are amusing enough. We remember to have been much delighted the first time we heard the history of the wooing of a noble Lord, now no more, narrated. His Lordship was a man of talents and enterprise, of stainless pedigree, and a fair rent roll, but the veriest slave of bashfulness. Like all timid and quiet men, he was very susceptible and very susceptible of the object of his affections daily. He chafed at the beginning of an Edinburgh winter to lose heart to Miss— and, as his families were in the habit of intimacy, he had frequent opportunities of meeting with her. He gazed and sighed incessantly—a very Dumfries, but that he had a larger allowance of brain; he followed her every where; he felt jealous, uncomfortable, savage; he looked even civilly at another; and yet, notwithstanding his stoutest resolutions—notwithstanding the encouragement afforded him by the lady, a woman of sense, who saw what his Lordship would be at, esteemed his character, and was superior to girlish affection, and made every advance consistent with female delicacy—the winter was fast fading into spring, and he had not yet got his mouth open. Alas! at last lost all patience; and one day when his Lordship was taking his usual lounge in the drawing room, silent or an occasional inaudible, the good lady abruptly left the room and locked the door in alone. When his Lordship, on essaying to take his leave, discovered the predicament in which he stood, a desperate fit of resolution seized him. Miss— at length most assiduously over her needle, a deep blush on her cheek. His Lordship advanced toward her, but, losing heart by the way, passed in silence, and, leaving her, he stepped softly behind her—Miss— will you marry me?—With great pleasure, my Lord, was the answer given, in a low, solemn voice, but containing a low, while a deeper crimson suffused the face of the waltzer. And a right good wife she made him.  
Edinburgh Literary Journal.

## TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

### STATE EXTRAVAGANCE AND ABUSES.

For ten years, with the exception of the year 1830, the Whig party, under different names, have held the whole power of the State in their hands. It is now time to inquire whether they have exercised it for the public good, or for the benefit of political favorites.

Before the year 1829, the whole expense of each session of the Legislature was between thirty and forty thousand dollars. In 1830, when the Jackson party were in power, it was thirty seven thousand. Since then, it has been increased to seventy thousand dollars. Before the year 1829, the whole expenditures of the State, including the interest of the public debt, were about three hundred thousand dollars. In 1837 they amounted to about SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND. In the year 1828, the public debt was one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. At the present time it is more than Twelve Millions! It is true the State has a claim, against the internal improvement companies, for a great portion of this sum; but some members of the democratic party voted for the laws which created this immense debt; but the whigs have had the complete control in every branch of the Government, and, according to their own rule, are answerable for the present condition of the State. Before the whigs came into full power, (1831) the printing for each session amounted to four or eight thousand dollars. It is now more than double that sum; and in 1835,

\*Note by Ed. Republican.

To make this item of abuse the more striking we give the following statement, taken from the official report of the clerk of the House of Delegates, made on the 13th February last. For the sake of comparison, we have taken the three years when the Jackson State Administration had an influence in the Legislature, and have set the expenses of printing then incurred, by the side of those with which the people have been saddled, during the last three years, by which it will be seen that while the aggregate of the first term was only \$18,538 86;—that of the last amounted to \$46,067 81, making an increase of \$27,528 95! A pretty fair specimen of that extravagant whig which has bankrupted the State Treasury, reducing an actual SURPLUS left by a Jackson Administration in 1831 to an estimated total DEFCIT for the current year of \$161,972 30!

LOOK ON THIS!

In the year ending,  
1st Dec. 1829 the amount of the printing account was  
1830 do do \$8,133 70  
1831 do do 5,489 00  
1832 do do 4,915 00  
1838 do do 18,538 86

Now, LOOK ON THIS!

In the year ending,  
1st Dec. 1835 the printing account was swelled to  
1836 do do \$12,037 37  
1837 do do 18,095 05  
1838 do do 16,903 79  
1838 do do 46,067 81  
1838 do do 18,538 86  
\$27,528 95

amounted to eighteen thousand; of which John Hughes received eight thousand, and he had the balance. To reduce the money, we have made every effort to reduce the expense, and to change the mode of contracting for the public printing, but have been defeated every attempt. The contract is given to Hughes each year in advance, and he exercises in such a manner as to increase his profits. The index to the last journal of the Whigs fills one of the twenty three volumes. The index to the Laws is in the same proportion. One fourth of the number of papers could have been sufficient to contain the necessary references. Thus the public records, numbered, to the great injury and expense of the State, for the sole purpose of swelling the printer's profits. In 1837, Mr. Hughes was paid \$1,215 for printing the Laws, \$250 for making the index to the Laws, \$150 for delivering the Laws and Journals, that is, for putting them on board of a steamer, and directing them to the different counties. This job of distributing the Laws was formerly given to some other person than the printer. It is now the policy to accumulate favors upon the same individual. The Laws were formerly delivered in those of the last session were distributed by a Ter so much delay, it might have been expected that the Acts and Journals of the session would have been sent forth in a neat form. He presents a series of blundering laws, and that presents a series of blunders. The following laws are entirely omitted. From chap. 55 to 61, from chap. 67 to 79, from chap. 101 to 121, from chap. 261 to 269, from chap. 295 to 302, from chap. 317 to 329, from chap. 341 to 351. Similar mistakes are made in the resolutions and in the journal of proceedings. If all the copies are alike, it is necessary to print them a second time; and Mr. Hughes will no doubt submit to the additional labor, for the sake of the double profit.

Dispute has been kept up with the State of Virginia, the only effect of which, is to give no political favorites. Josiah Bailey, a man general, Joseph Merrick and Beane were employed to argue the case in the Supreme Court. Virginia took exception to the jurisdiction of the court, and thus dovel our learned counsel of their case, but they were not; they received one hundred dollars out of the treasury for examining the Laws of Maryland to the disputed territory. A more convenient time, the dispute will be resolved, but with the expectation of receiving the law, but for the purpose of gratifying favorites.

Five years ago, a scheme was proposed for revising the laws of Maryland. Judge Buchanan and Mr. Reverly Johnson received three thousand dollars for commencing the work. These gentlemen, after receiving this sum, relinquished the work, & nothing more has been heard of their revised code, or printed labors. The next step was to enlarge this scheme of executive patronage. Seventeen lawyers were employed to complete the work, and it was supposed that the expense to the state, would be at least thirty thousand dollars. Two of these gentlemen, it is said, were committed clerks to the last House of Delegates. Their consenting to serve in that capacity shows what estimate they put upon their own talents, and how much they were overpaid by the Governor and Council, who selected them as the successors of Judge Buchanan and Reverly Johnson. It is not intended to doach blame to any individual who was employed for this purpose. The objection is made to the extravagant system of squandering the public money for the benefit of influential partisans; without regard to the interest of the State, or the wishes of the people.

The indemnity law is a remarkable instance of this policy. Mr. Johnson received thirty thousand dollars, Mr. Morris sixteen thousand, and Mr. Glenn thirteen thousand; all from the public treasury for damages sustained in a trial in Baltimore. The indemnity law gave rise to a trial in the Court of Appeals, between the State and the city of Baltimore. The question to be decided was, whether the amount of damages, allowed to Johnson, Morris and Glenn, should be paid out of the public treasury, or out of the auction duties, which the people of Baltimore supposed had been given to them, for the purpose of deepening their harbor. The question was of little importance; it was merely whether the State was to suffer directly or indirectly; and it might have been submitted to the Court of Appeals without argument. Mr. McMahon and Mr. Bailey were employed by the Executive, and one of these gentlemen received a fee of one thousand dollars.

I shall now return to Mr. Hughes, and give an account of the sums bestowed upon him and other favorites at Annapolis. He was paid, as well as other whig editors, fifty dollars for publishing certain laws. This was probably the only instance of this kind. Mr. Hughes published an order, and for furnishing other editors with a copy of the laws to be published. Two or three dollars would have been enough for printing the order, and therefore he must have been allowed more than thirty dollars for furnishing copies to other editors. This was an imposition; because other editors could have copied the laws from his paper, and therefore stood in no need of a written or printed copy. He received \$200 for printing 10,000 marriage licenses. There is very little more printing in a marriage license than in an election ticket; and the printing of 10,000, if that number were required, ought not to have cost the state more than fifty or sixty dollars. He received \$250 for making an index to the Laws and Journals. This job ought to have been given to some other person, for two reasons: In the first place, a person, who was not the printer, would have had no inducement to make a voluminous index; and in the next place, it was manifestly unjust to give to an individual, who was already enriching himself at the public expense, the various little jobs that might have been performed as well by other persons, and which might have assisted to support many indigent families. For the reason last mentioned, he ought not to have been employed to distribute the laws for which he received one hundred and fifty dollars. He was paid seventy five dollars for packing the laws and finding boxes. Empty store boxes must have been high in the city of Annapolis, and Mr. Hughes must have found it very laborious to pack documents with so large an index. He was paid three hundred and eleven dol-

lars for printing two hundred and fifty copies of the catalogue of books in the state library. This appears to be an extravagant allowance for printing a list of the books in the library. A new list is probably required every year, which provides an annual job for the printer and librarian.

Mr. David Ridgely is the librarian, and receives a regular salary of one thousand dollars. What perquisites he receives besides it is difficult to say, but the treasurer's report, answering to a call made by the House of Delegates, discloses various payments, in addition to his salary. He received one hundred and fifty dollars for making the catalogue, which was printed by Mr. Hughes. It is not a part of his duty to make a list of the books placed under his care, it is hard to say what duty he has to perform. He might with as much propriety, charge the State for the list he is obliged to keep of the books loaned to privileged persons. If the state is to pay one hundred and fifty dollars every year, for a new catalogue, and \$311, for printing it, a sooner the books are sold or given away, the better for the public.

Two or three years ago, Mr. Ridgely, or some one else, discovered a trunk, or chest, or box of old manuscripts in the treasury building, or some other public office. The Governor communicated the fact to the Legislature, and a resolution was passed in May 1836, authorizing the Executive to have the papers transcribed and printed "in documentary volumes." The manuscripts were said to contain valuable information concerning the early history of Maryland. Mr. Ridgely was employed to transcribe them and received \$352 for that service in the year 1837, in addition to the sum received for his catalogues, and his regular salary of a thousand dollars. The work will require several years to complete it, and will probably cost the state ten or fifteen thousand dollars, before it comes out of the hands of Mr. Ridgely and Mr. Hughes. What will the people think of this expensive scheme, when they learn that the papers are of little or no value, and that they are now actually in print on the file of the old Maryland Gazette? But even if they contained useful information, there was no necessity for transcribing or printing them at a great expense. They were already secure in a public office, and accessible to antiquarians and book makers. Some years ago twelve hundred dollars were expended in the purchase of McMahon's history of Maryland. The first part of Mr. Bozman's work on the same subject had already been published. In 1835, Mr. John Leels Kerr made a donation to the State of the second part, which was accepted by the Legislature, and ordered to be printed. The Governor and council were required to contract for the publication; to receive five hundred copies to the donor. This present cost the state two thousand dollars; which sum is a resolution was passed authorizing the purchase of what was called the "Ridout papers." These also will be transcribed and printed, and will furnish additional profits to the librarian and printer, and to other executive favorites.

Mr. John H. Culbreth, the son of the clerk of the Council, and at present the Secretary of State, was also employed to transcribe the manuscripts, so luckily discovered by Mr. Ridgely. He received from the public treasury, in the year 1837, two thousand dollars for that service, and though Secretary of State, is probably still going on with the work. Mr. Thomas Culbreth himself received in the same year sixty two dollars for superintending the papers, as if Mr. Ridgely the state librarian, and Mr. Culbreth the present secretary of state, were incapable of transcribing papers, without the supervision of the clerk of the Council. The impropriety has already been pointed out, of heaping different employments upon the same individual.

If these old provincial manuscripts required transcribing, the government ought to have found clerks enough, without employing what would have been glad to undertake the work. And the regular officers of the government would soon abandon their historical researches if they found themselves cut off from the profits of their discoveries.

Mr. Thomas Culbreth received only sixty two dollars for superintending the transcribers. This however was merely the commencement of his profits. Some years ago, while clerks of the council, he received nearly six thousand dollars for superintending the copy records. He performed no part of the duty for which he was paid, but divided the sum he received, between himself and Mr. Mayo, whom he employed to do the whole work, last year he received \$4,625 for extra charges, which have been explained in a report to the legislature; and if he had continued in office, another heavy claim would have arisen for extra services, under the resolution for transcribing provincial documents.

Henry Thompson, the messenger of the council formerly received a certain salary, for his services rendered in that capacity, and fifty dollars besides for taking care of the public buildings. In 1822 his salary was raised, and fixed at a certain sum, which included his compensation as keeper of the state house. In 1837, he claimed arrears for that service, from 1823 to 1830, but his claim was rejected by the House of Delegates. He was paid however, by the Executive, and was allowed for the same service from the year 1830 to the present time. These payments, contrary to law, amount to about eight hundred dollars. Being the council chamber, he had an opportunity of seizing upon such jobs as were beneath the notice of the clerk of the council, the librarian and the public printer. He rides express, removes prisoners from one state to another, and was sent, two or three years ago, to the western country to apprehend a fugitive from justice. He receives extra compensation for these itinerant services, while his salary is accumulating in his absence. I had no means of ascertaining what extra services he was paid for before 1837. In that year, he received thirty dollars for bringing John Gray from Washington City; ten dollars for putting the state seal to 1825 state bonds; and one hundred and fifty dollars for bringing two fugitives from New York to Baltimore. He is allowed ten per cent. upon all purchases made by him on public account, without any law, except what the Governor calls the common law, that is the usage of the council chamber. It is thus made the interest of the messenger to purchase largely, and at high prices, because his profits keep pace with the public expenditure. In the year 1837, he received \$1616 for the purchase of firewood. His commissions

on that sum amounted to one hundred and fifty one dollars. The expenditure of this enormous sum for firewood, would seem incredible, if it were not for the fact, that the more the state loses, the more the messenger gains. The allowance of ten dollars for putting the seal to the state bonds seems to be too trifling for notice; it is but the impropriety of a charge, which deserves no measure. The expenditure of thirteen dollars and fifty cents for penknives, purchased of John Brewer for the executive, is objectionable for the same reasons. If the Governor, or any member of the Council, or the clerk, or messenger, wanted a penknife, they ought to have purchased it with their own money. Allowing the executive to consist of eight members, including the messenger, the Knives must have cost one dollar and sixty two cents a piece. The Governor and council did not require knives in the discharge of their public duties, and Mr. Thompson, being a large dealer in firewood, stole more in need of an axe than a penknife. I omitted to mention in the proper place, that Geo. G. Brewer received seven hundred and forty eight dollars, in the year 1837, for transcribing a record book in his office. He is also the chief clerk of the House of Delegates, and in that capacity is allowed for various extra services. In the same year, Saml. Brown registered bills received four hundred and ninety dollars, for transcribing certain records in his office. Whether the records in the early settlement of the State, or to the unfinished business of his predecessors, cannot be ascertained from the treasurer's report.

It may be urged, in extenuation of these extra allowances that as soon as the payment of Mr. Culbreth was made known his nomination as secretary of state was rejected by the whig senate. But the receipt of the money by Mr. Culbreth, was not more objectionable, than the payment of it by the executive. The payment to the messenger was still more extortionable, yet Governor Yeazy was re-elected by the unanimous vote of the whig members of the legislature. And, as if to evince their approbation of his whole course, they made an extra payment to him of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, in the form of an addition to his salary. It is therefore natural to conclude, that some other cause prevented the appointment of Mr. Culbreth. I have pointed out some of the abuses practised by the whig party. My limits will not allow me to give a history of their measures, nor have I the records which furnish the proofs and details of their improper expenditures.

Having shown how the ruling party in the State, have exercised their power, I shall now explain the means, by which they have endeavored to retain it.

At the Presidential election in 1828, this State was entitled to eleven electors. The Adams party then calculated that ten of these

that Baltimore county alone would elect a friend of General Jackson. The result proved that without a new ward of districts, it was uncertain which party would elect a majority of electors at the next presidential election. The appointment of members of Congress, under the census of 1830, reduced our number of electors to ten; and furnished the pretext for forming the districts in such a manner, as in the opinion of the Adams party, would secure to their candidate nine of the electoral vote. At December session 1831, they divided the State in the following manner: St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Anne Arundel, Prince Georges, Montgomery, Frederick, Washington and Allegany, and the city of Annapolis, formed the first district, and chose four electors, Baltimore city formed the second district and was entitled to two electors; Baltimore county was to form the third district, and choose one elector, and Harford, with the whole Eastern Shore was to form the fourth district and choose three electors. From local causes, Baltimore city had elected anti-Jackson delegates; and little doubt was entertained that the same causes would secure the election of anti-Jackson electors from that city. By leaving out Baltimore county, it was easy to form the first and last districts so as to secure the election of seven electors of the same party. It was a difficult task to dispose of Baltimore county, with its large majority of Jackson voters. It would change the political character of any other district to which it might be attached; and would probably have the same effect upon the whole State, if the ten electors were chosen by general ticket. Therefore it was not annexed to the western districts, nor to the city of Baltimore, nor to the Eastern Shore; but was separated from the rest of the State. The Jackson members proposed to elect the ten electors by general ticket, and thus give to Maryland her due weight, and to the people of every county and city a fair chance of expressing their wishes. The districts however were carved out to suit the party in power. At December session 1833, finding that Baltimore city had gone against Adams, they had no chance of electing an anti-Jackson President; and that the clamor produced by the removal of the deposits, was likely to give them a majority in the State; the whigs, for these reasons, published the districts which had been of solittle service to their cause, and united with the republican party in providing for the election of electors by general ticket. At December session 1832, they formed the State into new Congressional districts, upon the same plan of securing the election of a majority of their own friends and of defeating majority of the people. The seven western wards of Baltimore were formed into one Congressional district; while the five eastern wards, and Anne Arundel county and the city of Annapolis were made to compose another district. The seven western wards were then decidedly in favor of General Jackson, and could not be incorporated with the last described district, so as to make a double district of the whole, without causing the election of two Jackson members of Congress. Baltimore city was therefore dismembered, and the shipping interest of Fell's Point was made to depend upon the planting interest of Anne Arundel, and the transcribing interest of Annapolis. At December Session 1831, the whig party, finding that Mr. McKim had been elected from that district, and that they had no farther use for it, united with the seven western wards, and formed the whole into a double district. In some of the counties, the commissioners of the tax were elected by the people; and frequent attempts were made to deprive Baltimore, Cecil and Queen Anne of this privilege, and to restore it to the Governor and Council. It



feelings prompt them to aid the enemies of democracy in every important contest for the maintenance of democratic principles.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—The Baltimore Patriot of last Friday says: This morning about five o'clock, a fire broke out in the work shop of Mr. John Needles, in the rear of his large and extensive cabinet ware rooms, on Hanover street, which involved the destruction of a large amount of property, before its progress could be stayed.

The large brick house adjoining Mr. Needles, on the South, occupied by Mr. Cochran, as a cabinet ware room, and owned by Messrs W. and J. Neal, was also destroyed, except the bare walls. The three story brick building adjoining Mr. N. on the North, in the occupancy of Mr. J. A. Roch, was greatly injured in its upper part; the roof, &c. being destroyed. On Pratt Street the roof and upper story of the large edifice known as the American Hotel, the property of R. Smith, Esq., was destroyed with all the out buildings in the rear.

The aggregate loss by this fire must be the heaviest that will fall for the most part on the insurance offices. Mr. Needles, we learn, had an insurance of \$2,700, in the Equitable, on his warehouse, and about \$5000 in the Merchants on his stock and other premises; he had also a small insurance on his work shop, in the Firemen's. These sums, however, cannot cover his loss. We do not learn whether or not Mr. Cochran, was insured, nor whether or not the building occupied by him was insured. The lower part of these buildings was occupied as dry goods stores, and the stocks of these were principally saved. On Pratt street the four buildings injured, including the Hotel, were insured in the Equitable, to an amount sufficient probably to cover the damage.

With regard to the origin of the fire, nothing is certainly known, except that at the first alarm the whole works, which was itself a large building, appeared to be enveloped in smoke and flame. The conjecture is, therefore, that it commenced on the lower floor, but in what manner is not known.

**DIED.**  
In Dorchester county on the 30th ult. Mr. WILLIAM ROWANS.  
In the same county, on Friday last, Capt. JOHN HUTCHINSON.

**BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.**  
**PRICE CURRENT.**

**GRAIN.**  
Wheat.—In the early part of the week, sales of good red Virginia were made at \$1.16, and other sorts lower in quality. Sales on Wednesday, yesterday and this morning of prime Virginia rols, free of garlic, at \$1.17. We quote the range of the market for fair to prime rols at \$1.10 to \$1.17. The Maryland rols, not being equal in quality to the Virginia, do not command quite so good prices. We quote the range of white Wheat at \$1.13 to \$1.15, to bring the latter price they must be very prime.

**Public Sale.**

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, will be sold, on Wednesday the 12th day of the present month, September, all the personal estate, (negroes excepted) of Joseph Martin, Esq. dec'd. at his late residence, in Island Creek Neck, consisting of some valuable horses, a pair of fine mules, some good Milch Cows, and oxen, and other cattle, hogs, and sheep. Also household and kitchen furniture, two carriages and harness, one wheat threshing machine, one still and many other articles.

**CATTLE SHOW POSTPONED.**  
AT a meeting of the Trustees of the Md. Agricultural Society for the E. S. held on the 23d ult. it was unanimously Resolved—that in consequence of the failure of the corn and root crops and the deplorable condition to which the stock have been reduced by the unprecedented drought which has prevailed throughout the country it is expedient to postpone the Cattle Show for twelve months and that it be held on or about the 1st of November 1859.

**Public Sale.**  
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber as late Sheriff in Executions are requested to close the same on or before the first day of October next, as longer indulgence will not be given.  
JO. GRAHAM, late Sheriff.  
Sept. 4

**Late Sheriff's Sale.**  
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and by me directed, against George W. Leonard, adm'r. of John Leonard, at the suit of Thomas Calbreth & Co. Will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 25th day of September inst. for cash, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day the following property, viz: All that farm or plantation where the said George W. Leonard, lately residing, known by the name of South's Chit, containing 300 acres of land, more or less, also 8 head of horses, 23 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep, six ploughs and one horse and cart, all seized and taken to satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

**LATE SHERIFF'S LAST NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber as late Sheriff in Executions are requested to close the same on or before the first day of October next, as longer indulgence will not be given.  
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**Public Sale.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale on THURSDAY the 25th day of September in Deep Neck, on the well known farm called Ashberry, adjoining the residence of Mrs. Eliza C. Skinner, the following property for cash, namely:

SIX HEAD OF HORSES, THIRTEEN HEAD OF CATTLE, FORTY HEAD OF HOGS, and thirty head of SHEEP, one Four Wheel Carriage, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, and the crop of Corn on the ground and many other articles too tedious to mention.

**Notice to Contractors.**  
Eastern Shore Rail Road, MARYLAND.

FORIFY miles of the Southern end of the Eastern Shore Rail Road, or nearly all that lies in Somerset county—and about 12 or 14 miles of the Northern end in Cecil county, will be ready for grading by the 25th of SEPTEMBER, in Somerset, the work will be light, as the country is generally level and the road had except the crossing of Rivers and Creeks will be formed chiefly from the side drains. In Cecil, there will be a great deal of heavy excavation and embankment, in a stiff clay soil. In both counties, but chiefly in Somerset, there will be much grubbing and clearing to be done. The work will be divided into suitable sections and the first lettings will be for the grading of the road, for culverts and drains, and for grubbing and clearing, separately, or together.

**MARYLAND:**  
Caroline county Orphan's Court, 25th day of August, A. D. 1858.

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**CONCERT.**  
By H. A. Robert Koch, (From Dresden in Saxony.) Professor of Music in the city of Annapolis, Md. for the last three years, BEGINS respectfully to announce to the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that at the request of his friends, he will have the honor of offering to them, on TUESDAY evening the 14th of September at Mr. Curtis' Assembly Rooms, A GRAND PIANO-FORTE, GUITAR, and VOCAL CONCERT, from the most eminent authors.—The selections are such he hopes as will secure a liberal patronage from the lovers of Music generally.

**Public Vendue.**  
THE subscriber intending to quit farming will sell at public sale, at the residence of Captain H. A. Robert Koch, on the 14th day of September next,

**Insolvent Notice.**  
IN pursuance of an order of John Stevens, Esq. Chief Judge of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, Md. I do hereby give notice to all my creditors that the first Monday of November Term of Talbot county Court, is the time fixed and appointed for me to appear before the Judges of said county Court, to answer such Interrogatories as may be filed against me. The same time is fixed and appointed for my creditors to appear and show cause if any they have why I should not have the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State and the several supplements thereto.

**REMOVAL.**  
R. T. G. THOMAS has removed his Magistrate's Office from the Court House to the one formerly occupied by J. M. Fowler, Esq. next door to the E. S. Whig Office.  
Aug. 21 3w

**To Rent.**  
THE subscriber has two farms which he will rent to good Tenants. A lease will be given for three years.  
ROBERT W. RASIN.  
Chapel Dist. Talbot Co., Aug. 18, 1858.

**\$100 REWARD.**  
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**BRANDRETH'S PILLS.**  
CHARLES ROBINSON  
SOLE AGENT FOR BALTIMORE.  
Why should Brandreth's Pills be used? Because every living being has two distinct principles in his nature, one of life and one of death.

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**A CANT.**  
DR. H. A. ROBERT KOCH,  
Professor of Music in the City of Annapolis, Md. for the last three years, BEGINS to open his Music school on the 15th of August at Easton. Ladies and Gentlemen who intend to take lessons on the Piano Forte, Guitar, Flute, Violin, or any other Instrument or in Singing, will do well to have their names at the Store of Mr. Wm. L. Vedy or at Mr. Wm. H. & P. Groom's, before that time.

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**New Spring Goods.**  
WILLIAM LOVEDAY,  
HAS just returned from Baltimore, and has now opened at his store room, a handsome assortment of  
**Staple and Fancy GOODS,**  
adapted to the approaching season, which he thinks he can offer on very moderate terms.— He invites his friends and the public generally to an examination of the same.  
Easton, April 10 (G)

**More New Goods, AT WYE LANDING.**  
THE subscriber has just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store,  
**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Spring and Summer GOODS,**  
All of which he has selected from the latest importations and most fashionable styles, and will sell them on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites his friends generally, to call and examine for themselves.  
Wm. POWELL,  
Wye Landing, Talbot county, Md.  
May 1 11

**DISSOLUTION.**  
The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Stevens and Rhodes, is dissolved by mutual consent. We earnestly request all persons in any way indebted to make immediate payment, as they are very anxious to settle the concern without delay. The claims due us will be divided, per cent. indubitably by calling on either of us, can learn to whom they are to make payment.  
They will both continue the Mercantile business, J. S. in the store room of Mrs. Jones, & R. H. in the room lately occupied by S. and R.  
JNO STEVENS & ROBT H RHODES.  
Easton July 25th, 1858. 3w

**Kingston Hall School.**  
This institution is in prosperous operation, in Somerset County, Maryland, with Miss Carroll as Principal, and under the supervision of her father Thomas King Carroll, Inspector by highly accomplished Teachers, is conducted in Music on the Piano and Guitar; in the French and Italian Languages, and in Drawing and Painting, in their varieties. The principal studies in the English department are as follows:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Computation, Grammar, History, Natural and Civil Geography, with the drawing of Maps, Rhetoric, Natural Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity, Chemistry, Astronomy, Logic, Political Economy, Kame's Elements of Criticism, Greek Lexicon, Mythology, Botany, Geology, Trigonometry, plane & spherical, and Algebra.  
Conditions of Admittance.  
Board and Tuition in the English department, with bedding and washing per quarter, \$30 00  
Day Scholars, 5 00  
Extra Charges.  
Music on the Piano, with the use of instrument, per quarter, \$13 00  
Do. on the Guitar, with use of instrument, 10 00  
French, 6 00  
Italian, 6 00  
Latin, 5 00  
Landscape Drawing and Painting, 5 00  
Theorem and Mezzotint, 8 00  
Books, Stationary and Drawing materials furnished at book store prices.  
An Extra charge will be made for lights per quarter and also for fuel during the winter season.  
There will be a public examination in every session. The vacation will take place on the last day of August, and continue until the first Monday in October.  
All payments to be made in advance, at the commencement of every quarter.  
Parents not residing near the School, can have articles of clothing purchased for their children, or depositing the money with the Principal of the Institution.  
July 31 4w

**MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,**  
Corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets, Baltimore.  
WILL BE RE-OPENED on MONDAY the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding departments.  
A prospectus of the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.  
August 7, 1858.

**Matchless Sannative.**  
THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of this renowned medicine, celebrated for its wonderful cures of  
**CONSUMPTION,**  
and all affections of the lungs.  
He has just received a supply, and offers it for sale. A further notice of this medicine will be given next week.  
HENRY THOMAS.  
August 21, 1858.

### WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that his Carding Machine at Fowling Creek, Caroline County, is now in full operation and in first rate order for the reception of work, he having undergone considerable expense by fitting it out with almost an entire new set of cards. He flatters himself that those favoring him with their work will not have cause of complaint, but on the contrary, the dispatch and neatness of the performance of his work will merit their entire approbation.

Wool left in Easton at Wm. Loveday's store, will be taken by the subscriber every Saturday & returned on the following. Wool left at James Turner's and Robert T. Caine's will also be taken, carded and returned at the same places by the subscriber. It will be expected that wool sent to the mill will be well picked and gressed, with direction on the bundle whether to be once or twice carded. For once carding the price will be 5 cts, for twice carding 7 cts.

DILEHA SPARKLIN,  
Fowling Creek, Caroline County, Md.  
July 24, 1838

### TO THE PUBLIC.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
TAKES this method of announcing to the public, that he has taken that well known and long established Tavern stand in Easton called the

**'Easton Hotel,'**  
LATELY OCCUPIED BY S. LOWE, ESQ.  
He pledges himself to render his house as comfortable as any on the shore, and every attention will be paid to the wants of Strangers and the Public generally. He hopes that those who have hitherto patronized the house, will still continue to do so. He asks but a fair trial, and feels confident that his constant exertions to please will prove satisfactory.

Boarders by the day, week, month or year, will be accommodated upon reasonable terms.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS,  
Easton, Jan. 2, 1838

### MARYLAND:

**Caroline county Orphans' Court,**  
19th day of June, A. D. 1838.  
On application of Tidgman Johnson Executor of John Prouse late of Caroline county, deceased: It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of June A. D. 1838.

Test—  
W. A. FORD, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Caroline county.

### IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER

Notice is hereby given,  
That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of John Prouse late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereon to the subscriber on or before the seventeenth day of January next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of June A. D. 1838.

TIDGMAN JOHNSON Exr.  
of John Prouse dec'd.  
June 26th 3w

### Easton and Baltimore Packet

### SCHOONER

### PERRY HALL.

Robson Leonard, Master.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the public that the Schooner PERRY HALL, has commenced her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore, and will leave Easton Point on every Wednesday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore; and returning will leave Baltimore on Saturday morning at nine o'clock for Easton; and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

THE PERRY HALL,  
is a new Boat well fitted and is in complete order for the reception of Freight and Passengers.

N. B. Freight for a Hoghead one dollar and all Barrels Twenty five cents, and all other freight in proportion; passage and fare two dollars, passengers will be expected to pay the cash, all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. T. H. Dawson & Sons in Easton, or handed to Samuel H. Bondy, on or before Tuesday evening accompanied with the cash will meet with prompt attention.

The public's ob't servant,  
J. E. LEONARD  
April 3, 1838.  
The Subscriber also informs the public that the Schooner,  
**EMILY JANE.**  
JAMES R. LEONARD,  
MASTER,  
WILL leave Easton Point, on Sunday morning the first of April at nine o'clock for Baltimore, and continue to leave Easton, on every other Sunday at nine o'clock in the morning until further orders; and returning, will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday. All orders for the Emily Jane, will be received on the Saturday evening previous to her starting.

N. B. Freight, Passage, &c. as above  
J. E. LEONARD.

The Commissioners for Talbot County wish to employ some persons to repair the two bridges over Kings' Creek and the bridge over Woodhawk's branch. Proposals may be handed to the Clerk until Tuesday the 8th August next.

THOS. C. NICOLS, CLK.  
August 7th, 1838.

### DENTON HOTEL

FOR SALE OR RENT.

WILL SELL OR RENT for one or more years, that well known and commodious

### Brick Tavern

situate in the town of Denton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Costin, & for some years past occupied by Mr. Abraham Griffith, and

KNOWN BY THE NAME OF THE

### DENTON HOTEL

This property is commodious and comfortable, and possesses many advantages as a Public House. To a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity offers for doing a profitable business. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Those wishing to purchase or rent are requested to examine the property.

For terms apply to James Sangston, Esq. Denton, or to

MARCELLUS CAIN,  
Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md.  
May 15 11

### Farm for Sale

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on the Court House green in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 7th August next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. her Farm lying upon the main road leading from Easton to Centreville (about eight miles from the former and thirteen from the latter place). There are two hundred and fifty eight acres with sufficiency of wood and timber, the soil is very improvable and having it is said sources of marl on two parts of the farm, together with a quantity of swamp marsh; there is also a beautiful piece of meadow which can be put in grass at a trifling expense. The buildings are a one story frame dwelling and kitchen attached; corn house, meat house, &c. &c. Any further description I deem unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase, will no doubt examine for themselves.

The terms of sale are—One third cash, one third in twelve months, and the remaining third in eighteen months, bearing interest from the day of sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money a good and perfect title will be given of all incumbrances.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Jesse Scott, Talbot county, or to W. J. Gibson Centreville, Queen Ann's county.

A. L. GIBSON.  
July 17, 1838.

### COACH GIG

AND HARNESS MAKING.

THE Subscribers again return their warmest thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the support they continue to receive in their line of business, and now respectfully beg leave to inform them that they are always making up of the best materials

Gigs and four wheeled Work, of the Latest Fashions and Patterns. They assure all who see proper to patronize them that they have the very best workmen in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality, which will enable them as heretofore to meet all orders for work at the shortest notice. All kinds of REPAIRING DONE in the best manner, on reasonable terms. They have now finished and ready for sale a number of carriages both new and second hand, which they would dispose of on favorable terms. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and view their assortment and judge for themselves. They would also inform the public that attached to their establishment they have a Silver Plating Shop in operation, where they have in their employment one of the best silver platers and metal workmen from Philadelphia. Those who have any work in that line can have it executed in the neatest and most elegant manner, and at moderate prices.

Also, all kinds of Brass or in work Repaired, Keys Brazed &c. &c.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants  
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.  
They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead.

June 6 11 (G)

John Thomas & Wife Talbot county Court, on the Equity side, vs. Edw'd Wooters, et al. May Term, 1838.

ORDERED by the Court, that the report of P. F. Thomas, Trustee of the sale of the real estate of Nehemiah Noble, late of Talbot county, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 15th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks in a newspaper published on the E. S. of Maryland before the said 15th day of September.

The report shows the amount of Sales to be \$1012 60.

P. B. HOPPER.  
True copy—Attest,  
JAMES PARROTT, CLK.

### TAILORING.

THE Subscriber now having entire control of the shop lately occupied by Chilcutt, Johnson and Wreden, begs leave respectfully to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, at the old stand in Washington st. nearly opposite to the store of Wm. Loveday, and by strict attention to business hopes to merit a share of public patronage. He will give his personal attention to cutting, and will warrant his work to fit well. Having good workmen employed he will execute all orders in his line with neatness, durability and despatch, and in the most approved style.

The public's ob't serv't,  
JOSHUA CHILCUTT.  
July 24th, 1838—11

### MARL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable shell marl, which exists on his estate in Talbot County for the Agricultural community, that he is now ready to deliver, of the above article, any quantity that may be required, by giving him merely notice.

The Marl may be taken from the banks at the price of one cent per bushel cash.

The fertilizing properties of calcareous marl are now so well known, that it is unnecessary to advert to the subject.—In reference to this deposit it may be stated that it consists of Sea shells, with very little admixture of earth and that it contained in the best English Marl.

Those wishing to purchase will please address William B. Smyth, Easton, Md. Vessels going for it will pass up the Great Choptank until the Dover Bridge appears in sight—they will then come to Barker's landing where they will find the lands of the undersigned on the west bank of the river.

WILLIAM B. SMYTH.  
April 10, 1838

The following is an extract from the report of the Geologist appointed by the state of Maryland to make a minute geological survey of the State.

But perhaps the most valuable beds of shell marl in this part of Talbot county, in as much as they may be made extensively available to the public demands for the article, are those which were fully described in the preceding report. They occur three miles below Dover bridge, forming the high bank from fifteen to twenty feet above tide, being one compact mass of fossil shells, and extending nearly a mile along the river, on the farms of the late Col. Smyth and Mr. Atkinson. These beds are in contiguous strata, apparently successive and consist of vast accumulations principally, in the ascending order, of oysters succeeded by clam shells intermixed with other marine shells, scallop, clam and scallop and uppermost principally of scallop. Endeavour was made to bring these beds into notice, with a view of enlisting them into public service, by giving to their proprietors what was deemed proper directions for extracting the materials and salutary advice as to a just estimate of its value in order to secure a constant and permanent disposal of it. The subject is now in progress of experiment. South of these banks on the Choptank, no other deposit of marl is known to occur.

### Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very flattering encouragement he has received from them. Grateful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same. After twenty-four years experience in the business he thinks he can assure them that their orders shall be fulfilled with that neatness, durability and despatch, which it equaled, shall be surpassed by none.

He still continues at his old stand at the corner of the woods, with a full supply of STEEL, IRON and Coal, ready for HORSE SHOEING. All kinds of edge tools made and repaired. All kind of plough work; also HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, CART WORK, &c.

The public's obedient servant,  
E. McQUAY.  
Feb. 7

### Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts before the first of the ensuing month, as I intend leaving for the west as soon as practicable. Those failing to attend to this first but last notice, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer, immediately after the first of August.

SOLOMON J. LOWE,  
Druggist and Apothecary.  
July 10

### Lumber for Sale.

THE subscriber has just returned from Port Deposit with a large assortment of Lumber, consisting in part of white pine from 4 to 8-4 thick, such as Panel, common cullings. Also white pine and cypress stringers from 20 to 30 inches long. All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves.

WM. POWELL.  
Wye Landing, May 29

### FRESH DRUGS.

FRESH Salad Oil of superior quality, just received. Lily White for the Skin, Glenn & Prentiss and Larogues Florida Waters, Cologne, Prentiss Superior Shaving Cakes, Hydies do. Old English Windsor Soap Riddles Indelible Ink, Hutching Aromatic Salts. Best English Sealing Wax, Court Plaster. The Celebrated Indian Dye, for changing Grey, Light or Red Hair to a Beautiful Dark Brown or jet Black, without staining the Skin. Swann's Vermifuge; Carpenters Buchu Livertwort and Sarsaparilla. Paint, Whitewash, Shoe, Nail, Teeth, cloth and head Brushes.

Sperm, Lined, Train and other oil, Glass 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, 16 by 20, cut to any size or pattern.

of all kinds together with a general and full assortment of Drugs Medicines &c. just received and now opening at the Drug and Apothecary store of

SOLOMON J. LOWE,  
Cavendish Tobacco, a superior article. Best old Trabuco, Havana Cigars, Rappee Snuff &c.

### Dye Stuffs

of all kinds together with a general and full assortment of Drugs Medicines &c. just received and now opening at the Drug and Apothecary store of

SOLOMON J. LOWE,  
Cavendish Tobacco, a superior article. Best old Trabuco, Havana Cigars, Rappee Snuff &c.

### ADDITIONAL SUPPLY.

WM. LOVEDAY,  
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has now opened at his Store House in Easton an additional supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, which added to his former Stock renders his assortment equal to any thing he has had, he thinks he can offer them on very reasonable terms, and invites his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves.

Easton, June 26, 1838—eow 41.

### LOST.

THE subscriber lost on Friday evening the 17th instant, a large Morocco Pocket Book, containing \$20—two 5's and one 10, on the Easton Bank, and also several papers. He will give \$5 reward for the return of the same and the contents.

NOAH LEDUM.  
Aug. 28 3w

### COMBINATION OF LITERARY TALENT;

MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE.  
**The Lady's Book,**  
Having a Larger circulation than any other Monthly Periodical  
**LY JAMERICA.**

A COLOURED PLATE OF THE LATEST FASHIONS IN EVERY NUMBER.

### Important Announcement.

It was with sincere pleasure that the publisher mentioned last season, the arrangement by which

### THE LADY'S BOOK AND LADIES AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

WERE UNITED, AND TO BE EDITED BY MRS. SARAH J. HALE,

It is with equal pleasure that he now informs the patron of the work, that he has made an arrangement with

MISS LESLIE,  
Author of Pencil Sketches, Mrs. Washington Potts, &c., who will be connected with Mrs. Hale in her interesting task of editing the Lady's Book. Her powerful aid will commence with the January No. 1838. In addition to the above every number of the work next year will contain

### A PLATE OF SUPERBLY COLOURED FASHIONS

The subscriber endeavors by extraordinary exertions to show his gratitude for the very many favours he has received from his kind friends, the public. From among the many female writers of America perhaps no two Ladies could have been selected, whose varied talents are so well calculated to adorn a work like the Lady's Book. When it is also mentioned that

### MRS. SIGOURNEY, The Hemans' of America, AND Greenville Melien,

are contributors to the poetical department, it will be useless to waste argument in endeavoring to show what is apparent that the Lady's Book will stand unrivalled among the periodicals of the country.

Each Number also contains two pages of FASHIONABLE MUSIC—in many cases original.

### SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Editor, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Elliott, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. H. F. Gould, Miss G. E. Gouch, Miss L. H. Medina, Willis Gaylord Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Dean Searcy, Mrs. Philipps, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. F. Farrar, Mrs. Wells, Greenville Melien, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D. Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMillan, Robert T. Canral, Alexander Dixstry, A. M., H. E. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Charl. T. S. Casiman, Rev. J. H. Church, Constant Gullison, Mrs. Sedgwick.

### TERMS.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars, per annum, or Two Copies for Five Dollars, payable in advance.

All orders must be addressed to  
L. A. GOBEY,  
Literary Rooms, Chesnut street, one door below Seventh, Philadelphia.

### The Novels of the CELEBRATED MISRAL. GODEY'S EDITION.

Vivian Grey, The Young Duke, Contarino Fleming, Wonderful Tale of Alrey, Rise of Iskander, Horatia Temple, &c. &c. &c.

Price of the whole work Three Dollars.

The Lady's Book and D'Istrael's Novels will be sent entire for Five Dollars, in advance, postage paid.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with the other popular periodical's he suggests, for the purpose of remittance, the following system of

### CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and D'Istrael's Novels \$5  
Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for 5  
Lady's Book and Maryatt's Novels, for 5  
Bulwer's and Maryatt's Novels, 17  
Lady's Book and Saturday News, 5  
Lady's Book and Celebrated Trials, 5  
Bulwer's or Maryatt's Novels and Celebrated Trials, 5  
Bulwer's and D'Istrael's Novels, 5  
Maryatt's and D'Istrael's Novels, 5  
November 6, 1837

### THE STEAM BOAT

HAS commenced her usual route, leaving Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—returns the next day. She likewise leaves Baltimore every Sunday at 8 o'clock for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye Landing and returns next day.

All baggage at the risk of its owner.  
April 3, 1838.

### WANTED

A gentleman qualified to teach the usual branches of an English education, for Primary School District No. 4—in Chappel District—to take immediate charge. The usual references for character and competency will be required.

Application can be made to any one of the undersigned.

CHAS. JUMP,  
P. W. PRATT,  
S. H. MEGGINNY. } Trustees  
July 24—3w

### For Sale.

A large quantity of White Pine Boards, Planks, Sashings, and Shingles, of various qualities and prices, at the Lumber Yard of

GROOME & LOVEDAY,  
Easton, June 26, 1838.—eow 01

### WOOL CARDING

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Caroline and the adjacent counties, that their carding machine at upper Hunting creek is now in complete order for the reception of custom.

They have employed one of the most experienced carders, and it is put in proper order they will warrant to give satisfaction to their customers.

Our customers in Talbot will deposit their wool or orders respecting it, at the store of Wm. Jenkinson, in Easton. All bundles should be labelled.

Their prices are as usual six cents for unmixed and eight for mixed wool.

respectfully,  
PATCHET & McNASH,  
July 3, 1838

### SPRING FASHIONS.

JOHN SATERFIELD,

Returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

He has just received his

### SPRING FASHIONS,

And is enabled to execute work in the latest fashionable style, with durability, neatness, and despatch.

He will insure his work to fit, and in case of failure, the money will be returned, or the goods repaired.

N. B. The public are respectfully invited to call and see his card of Fashions, it being the most approved and correct published.

### Farm For Rent.

TO be rented for the next year that well known farm in Chappel District on which Jesse Ledum now resides. It contains about 400 acres of arable land—with a sufficiency of good wool land. The improvements are a good dwelling, with the usual out houses. To a good tenant the terms will be moderate. Further particulars will be made known on application to the subscriber.

BENNETT ALLEN,  
July 24th 1838. 3w Miles River.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber again takes the opportunity of announcing to the public that he still carries on the

### Cabinet Business

in all its various branches, at the same stand opposite to John Camp's Store where all orders directed to him for coffins or other work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Coffins of all kind made to order at a reduced price.

He also has a first rate horse, which he will furnish on all occasions where he makes the coffin, free of any charge.

The public's obedient Serv't,  
JAMES S. SHANAHAN.  
N. B. The subscriber wishes to take two boys to learn the cabinet making.

J. S. S.  
Easton July 10th, 1838. (6wG)

### Farmer's Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON }  
July 21, 1838 }

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.  
July 21 (G.)

### DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Ozmon and Shanahan, this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the above firm, will confer a great favor, by calling and settling their accounts, as the Subscribers wish to close the business of the firm, as speedily as possible.

OZMON & SHANAHAN  
April 18th, 1837.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Ozmon, at the same stand, directly opposite Mr. Charles Robinson's store. The subscriber feels thankful for the liberal support he has received, and now begs leave to inform them that he is ready to meet all orders in his line, that may be directed to him, with neatness and dispatch.—The Subscriber has a first rate horse, and no sum will be spared in rendering general satisfaction to that part of his business as he intends in all cases to discharge his duty as an undertaker.

S. O.

### 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.

situated in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present occupied by William H. Curtis. 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 visits 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.

Easton, July 24 5w  
The Delaware Journal, Baltimore American and Herald, Princess Anne, will publish the above for 4 successive weeks and forward amount to the subscriber for payment.

### Wanted

A gentleman qualified to teach the usual branches of an English education, for Primary School District No. 4—in Chappel District—to take immediate charge. The usual references for character and competency will be required.

Application can be made to any one of the undersigned.

CHAS. JUMP,  
P. W. PRATT,  
S. H. MEGGINNY. } Trustees  
July 24—3w

### For Sale.

A large quantity of White Pine Boards, Planks, Sashings, and Shingles, of various qualities and prices, at the Lumber Yard of

GROOME & LOVEDAY,  
Easton, June 26, 1838.—eow 01

### NOTICE.

THERE will be a Public Examination of the Scholars attached to the Primary Schools in the Town of Easton, on Thursday and Friday, 16th and 17th August next. The Examination of the pupils of the female department to commence at 9 o'clock, on the 16th and that of the Male Department, on the 17th, at the same hour. The parents of the pupils and friends of education generally are respectfully invited to attend. After the Examination a vacation will ensue until Monday 24th September following.

SAM'L MACKAY,  
WILLIAM HUSSEY,  
SAM'L HAMBLETON, Jr.  
Trustees.

August 14

### CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts. (UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!!

Dollars—Millions of Dollars!

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

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, & the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing.—Please address

JOHN CLARK,  
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.  
Baltimore, May 29, 1838.

### TO RENT FOR THE BALANCE OF THE PRESENT YEAR,

Commencing September first, the Store and Dwelling on Washington Street, nearly opposite the Market House, formerly in the occupancy of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co., and at present occupied by the subscriber as a Drug and Apothecary Store. Also for the year 1839 and 1840, if required.—As a business stand there is none better in the town, and the dwelling is very commodious.

Apply at the Drug Store of

SOLOMON J. LOWE.  
Persons indebted to the subscriber will please call at once and make payment.

S. J. LOWE.  
aug 7

### Insolvent Notice.

IN pursuance of an Order of John Stevens Esqr., Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Talbot County Md. I do hereby give notice to all my creditors that the first Monday of November term next of Talbot County Court, is the time fixed and appointed for me to appear before the Judges of said County Court, to answer such interrogatories as may be filed again at me. The same time is fixed and appointed for my creditors to appear and show cause if any they have why I shall not have the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state and the several supplements thereto.

WM. BENNY,  
Petitioner.  
August 7 1838 3w.

### FOR ALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber will dispose of at private sale the following well known property, on reasonable and accommodating terms.

Several Houses and Lots in the Town of Easton—2 houses and lots at Crotcher's Ferry in Dorchester county; there is a store house attached to one of these, which would afford a choice opportunity to any one desirous of carrying on business at that place.

The subscriber will rent for the ensuing year

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1838.

VOL. IV.-NO. 36.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Edited and published every

TUESDAY MORNING,

BY

GEO. W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approval of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and five times for two dollars, and ten times for three dollars, and so on in proportion. All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

## RULES

### OF TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

1. ORDERED, That the criminal business shall commence at the meeting of the Court, and be proceeded on with the utmost despatch.

2. That the Civil, Appearance and Judicial Dockets shall be called over the second day of the Court unless necessarily prevented by the criminal business, and either of them, when begun, shall be entirely gone through before any other business be entered upon, unless in cases where it may be thought by the Court expedient for them to act.

3. That the Clerk shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause of absence, and that he shall provide a sufficient and well qualified deputy to assist him in the execution of his office, who shall also personally attend in Court in that department.

4. That the Sheriff shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness, or other unavoidable cause of absence and in such cases by one of his deputies.

5. That the Sheriff, or in his absence, his attending deputy, keep order in Court, and admit no person within the bar but the officers of the court; or such shall be called on process or otherwise; or shall have business before the court; or shall be permitted by the Judges to come within the bar.

6. That the Sheriff shall return all criminal and civil process directed to him, and returnable on the first day of the Term, to the Clerk, the former at or before nine o'clock, A. M. of such day, and the latter in course of the said day; that he shall return all subpoenas and other process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil causes, returnable on the Tuesday of the first week of court to the clerk, at the meeting of the court on that day; and all such as shall be returnable on the Monday of the second week of the court, at the meeting of the court on that day.

7. That the clerk enter all returns made by the Sheriff in criminal cases where the process is made returnable the first day of the Term, or otherwise immediately on his receiving them from the Sheriff; all process in civil cases returnable on the said first day by nine o'clock, Ante Meridiam on the second day of court; and all process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil suits returnable on the first Tuesday of the first week, and Monday of the second week of court, immediately on his receiving them at the said respective times from the Sheriff.

8. That all oaths taken in court shall be administered by the clerk or his deputy, and who shall rise from their seats for that purpose in an audible voice and decent manner.

9. That the clerk and his deputy observe & make use of the ordinary and established forms of proceedings in all business in this court and especially in the criminal department.

10. That all affidavits for holding to special bail shall be filed with the clerk before or at the time of calling the action in which it is to be made use of and all other causes for the said purpose, shall be filed with the clerk before or be shown to court if required, at the time of calling the action wherein it may be necessary to exhibit a cause of special bail, otherwise defendant may have his appearance entered with common bail.

11. That no Attorney, Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Sheriff's Deputy, Sheriff or Officer of this court shall be admitted or received as special bail in any suit in this court.

12. Ordered, That in all cases of ejectments the service of the declaration and notice shall be six days before the return day of the term, exclusive of both the day of service and day of return, and that the defendant take defence the first term.

13. That no judgment in ejectment, or fiat execution on scire facias for want of an appearance being entered shall be considered as absolute if an appearance shall be entered at any time during the sitting of the court; and that the execution on scire facias shall be brought but that no such appearance shall be received at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

14. That special bail, warranted by process of scire facias, or where a second scire facias shall be returned Nil, may notwithstanding surrender the principal at any time during the sitting of the court to which the process shall be returnable, but not at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

15. That no Special Bail shall be made liable on the recognition of Bail unless the Execution issued against the Principal shall have been put into the Sheriff's hands at least eight days before the return thereof exclusive of the days of lodging the same with the Sheriff, and of return; nor on two Nilis, returned on Scire facias against the Special Bails, unless such Scire facias shall have been put into the Sheriff's hands at least eight days before the return thereof as aforesaid, and that the Sheriff enforce the times of receipt thereof on the said Execution and Scire facias.

16. That all warrants of Resurvey shall be executed in such time Ten days previous notice being given by the Sheriff to the parties, both plaintiff and defendant, or if living out of the county, to their respective Agents or Attorneys, of the time place of meeting to make such Resurvey, as that the Surveyor may be enabled to make out and return to the Clerk of the Court ten days before the setting of the Court to which such Warrant shall be returnable, which it is ordered that the surveyor do accordingly.

17. That where leave shall be granted to amend or add to any Plot returned under a former warrant of Resurvey, the same notice

shall be given as on Warrants of Resurvey, and that the same amendments and additions shall be made by the rule day next ensuing the Term on which such leave shall be given, and the plots so altered shall be returned to the Clerk's office, ten days before the meeting of the next Court.

18. That the twentieth day of February and the twentieth day of August, in each year, and the second day of each Term shall be considered as general Rule days for pleadings; that in all cases where Rules are laid to declare or plead, or to amend, unless otherwise specially provided for, such Declarations and pleadings shall be filed and amendments made on or before the twentieth day of February and the twentieth day of August respectively in writing of such special matter at least forty days before the Term succeeding the notice of Trial or otherwise he shall not be entitled to the benefit thereof.

19. That whenever a Defendant shall plead the general issue, with liberty to give the Special matter in evidence, he shall either make a short Docket entry of such special matter the Term next preceding the Trial, or furnish the acting party or his attorney, with a full notice in writing of such special matter at least forty days before the Term succeeding the notice of Trial or otherwise he shall not be entitled to the benefit thereof.

20. That the Clerk transcribe the pleadings, in civil suits filed at or before the Rule days, and have the copies ready for the opposite parties, or their counsel within twenty days next after the respective Rule days by which they are to be filed.

21. Ordered, That if Witnesses under Subpoena in civil causes do not attend the Court by eleven o'clock of the day on which the Subpoena is returnable, the party for whom they are summoned or his counsel, shall forthwith move the court for attachment against such Witnesses, if within the reach of the process of this court, and on failure thereof and non attendance of such Witnesses, that this court will not consider the party alleging that Testimony material in such cause is really wanting, or his attorney or agent, as having used his or their reasonable endeavors for procuring such Witnesses, so as to determine the court at all events either to postpone the cause or to continue it until another Term.

22. That the causes on the Trial Docket shall be taken up in the order in which they stand upon the Docket, and if any cause be called for Trial in which either party shall not be ready, the same may, in the discretion of the court, be postponed until the subsequent causes which stand for Trial shall be gone through, and if more causes than one be so postponed, they shall be heard in the order they are postponed in, and if the delay be occasioned by the neglect of either party, the intermediate causes of the other shall be delayed by the party not ready for neglect. That all points of law brought before the court shall be stated in writing by the counsel moving such points, unless dispensed with by the court.

23. That motions in arrest of judgment and for new Trial shall be made and reasons filed within four days next after the Trial, if the court should continue to set so long and if they should not, then during the setting of the court.

24. That petitions shall be heard after the Wednesday after the first week of court, and that all Subpoenas issued thereon shall be made returnable on the first Tuesday, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

25. That all special Verdicts points saved, cases stated Denurers and errors in arrest of judgment, shall be argued and heard after the Trial of civil causes, unless the court shall in their discretion, determine to dispense with this Rule for special Reasons.

26. That no person shall appear covered in court but by permission of the court.

27. That the Constables of this county attend the court day by day from their hours of meeting until they rise unless excused or discharged, that they or such of them as the court shall direct shall serve as Bailiffs to the court and juries; and that they assist the Sheriff in preserving order at the Bar and in all places within the view or hearing of the court.

28. That the Crier cause the court Room, including the Bench Bar and jury-boxes to be well cleaned and kept in proper and decent order, and that he attend the court in the discharge of his official duty, day by day from their hours of meeting until they rise.

True copy—

JAMES PARROTT, CLK.  
August, 21, 1838. (G.)



## BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC No. 63.]  
AN ACT making appropriation for the compilation of the laws of Florida.  
Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended in compiling the statutes and other laws of the Territory of Florida; the same to be placed for that purpose under the control of the Governor of said Territory.  
APPROVED, July 7th, 1838.

[PUBLIC No. 70.]  
AN ACT to establish additional land office in the States of Louisiana and Arkansas.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the disposal of that portion of the lands belonging to the United States in the State of Louisiana within the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at the point on the Sabine river where the base line or thirty-first degree of north latitude strikes the same; thence up north to the point where the boundary line between the United States of Mexico, and the aforesaid State of Louisiana shall leave the same, thence with the said boundary, when the same shall be finally fixed, to the northern boundary of the dividing line between the ranges three and four west thence with said dividing line, or thirty first degree north latitude, thence with said line to the beginning; a land office shall be established and kept in the town of Natchitoches, to be known as the office for the northwestern land district in the State of Louisiana.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a register and receiver of public moneys shall be appointed for said land district, in the manner required by law, who shall give bond and security in the same manner, and in the same terms, as other registers in said States, and their salaries, emoluments, duties and authority shall in every respect be the same; in relation to the lands in the aforesaid district as are now being or to be registered and received in the other land offices in said State.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of the act entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved June twenty second, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight, the register and receiver of the aforesaid land district shall attend at least once in two months if necessary at Shreveport in said district, for the purpose of receiving proof and acting on such claims for pre-emption rights, as may be presented to them under said act, and remain at said place as long as may be necessary not exceeding two weeks at a time, and said register and receiver shall give public notice for at least two weeks of the time they will attend at said place.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby vested with authority to direct in what manner and on what conditions the said land office shall be supplied with plats and copies of plats and surveys from the offices now established at Monroe and Opelousas, and the office of the Surveyor General of Louisiana.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all that portion of the present Fayetteville district which lies south of the line between townships eleven north of the principal base line shall form a separate land district and be called the Western Land district and the land office for said district shall be established at the county seat of Johnson county, or such other places as the President of the United States shall designate.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, under the existing laws, a register and receiver; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as it can be done, to cause the necessary tract books, plats, maps and surveys of the public lands, in said district, to be filed in office; and all applications for entries in said district shall be made as heretofore prescribed by laws at the land offices now established, until the first day of June next.

APPROVED, July 7th, 1838.

JAMES K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WM. R. KING,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
Approved, July 7th, 1838.

## A Valuable Mill FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE Mill, Mill seat and fixtures with about SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND attached, belonging to the heirs of Noah Chance, dec'd, known as Chance's Mill, situated within two and a half miles from Greensborough, and five from Denton, near the road from the former to the latter places. The Mill is in good order for the manufacture of Flour and meal with two feet and a half head of water on an overshoot wheel which scarcely ever wants for water, buildings in tolerable order, a further description is deemed unnecessary as persons wishing to purchase will view the property, which will be shown by the present tenant, Hugh Kirkpatrick or the subscriber at Spring Mills near Denton. The terms will be accommodating and title indisputable—it not sold by the last of September it will then be for rent to a good tenant, the terms will be low.

BACH'LD. G. CHANCE.  
Spring Mills Caroline county, Md.

N. B. The subscriber wants a MILLER immediately to take charge of his Mill, a single man would be preferred to come well recommended. To such liberal wages will be given for the balance of this year as well as for the next year 1839.

B. G. C.  
August 21 6w

## LOST.

THE subscriber lost on Friday evening the 17th instant, a Blue Morocco Pocket Book, containing \$20—two 5's and one 10, on the Eastern Bank, and also several papers. He will give \$5 reward for the return of the same and the contents.

NOAH LEDUM.  
Aug. 25 3w

If passion bids thy heart rebel,  
Thy power—thy charms are flown.  
What art thou, then?—a loathsome weed,  
Destroying buds more fair—  
Making e'en life a curse indeed:  
Nought dwells with thee save care.

Oh, ever be life's worship'd flower,  
Thy heart its Eden fair,  
Then shall man bless the cherished hour  
That he first entered there.

Angel and flower be thou to him,  
Lead thou his thoughts above;  
Teach him all earthly lights burn dim  
Before thy holier love.

## THE REVOLUTIONARY VOTERS.

"In Northfield, N. H. on the day of election, nine revolutionary soldiers attended the polls together, and voted the Democratic ticket.

Room for the grey-haired soldiers!  
Not with the battle-axe,  
Nor with the sound of the martial drum.  
Not now with the nodding plume,  
Nor the war steed proudly prancing.  
Do they come, with the light of the early day  
On their bayonets brightly glancing.

Not now with the stars and stripes,  
Above them floating free,  
Do they press to the battle field,  
With the cry of Liberty;  
Nor now does cannon roar  
Or the speedy musket flash,  
Rally the ranks of the freemen,  
Where the swords of the foeman flash.

With tottering steps they come,  
And lips all bloodless now,  
They press like the bride at the altar shrine,  
To renew their early vow;  
For Freedom still, the cry  
Echoes from hill and valley,  
And they rush at the call as in other days,  
When the war cry bade them rally.

One tells the hairbreadth 'scapes,  
With Starke at Bennington,  
Another drops a soldier's coat  
As he speaks of Washington,  
And they tell to each the old tale  
Renowned in golden story,  
Of Lexington and Bunker Hill,  
And the death of the brave Henry.

Room, for the grey-haired soldiers!  
Room for the patriot sires,  
Who kindled in our green land  
The light of freedom's fires.  
Long live, may they gather here  
With the children of the free,  
And ever as now renew their vows  
In the cause of Liberty!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

A RUNAWAY MATCH.  
We chanced, two or three weeks since, to be descending the Miami Canal, from Dayton to this city, in the packet "Clarion" Captain Brockway, commander. The boat had overcome some 25 or 30 miles of the distance, when the tramp of a horseman was heard upon the tow-path. In a minute, a gallant steed was beside us, covered with foam and panting with the heat. On his back was a surly looking dutchman, in years some forty five or fifty; of middle stature, with short legs and still shorter stirrups, and sitting on his saddle very much as Sir Monkey rides his money in the menagerie. His appearance quickly attracted the eyes of the crew and passengers, especially as his throat, well lined with dust and dried by the heat, gave utterance to sundry violent and incoherent sounds, which were over & anon accompanied by a threatening flourish of a stout whip which he held in his right hand. "The passengers began to look at the captain of the "Clarion," who by the way is a modest looking, gentlemanly sort of a bachelor, to know if he was the man who had been arrested for knowing nothing of the dutchman's "dawter." The old man kept bawling, most vehemently, "mine dawter, give me mine dawter." The captain now stopped his boat, and called to the enraged horseman to come on board and take his "dawter." In an instant, he had dismounted, tied his jacket to the fence & was in the cabin of the boat. With a quick step and a hurried eye, he looked around—aloh! He passed on to the ladies' cabin, searched it, but with no better success. He returned to the main cabin, and his eye rested upon a young German, asleep on a settee, who had probably escaped his notice as he passed through. "Love's young dream" was most unceremoniously disturbed, for the old man sprang at him like a tiger, caught him by the collar, and cried out, "you rascal, where's mine dawter?" The sleeping bridegroom stood upon his feet in utter amazement and affright, and instantly pointed to the ladies' cabin. The old man released him, again rushed to the ladies cabin, searched it a second time, but without success. By this time the captain of the Clarion, having become impatient, ordered the boat to start, and the old "dawter hunter" jumped on shore, and mounting his horse, kept by the side of the boat, calling out for his "dawter," and threatening to pursue the captain to Cincinnati and there reclaim his runaway child, when he would give her "Germany" shing his rod most significantly towards the boat.

We now learned that the fair runaway was a sober looking little Dutch girl, in a pink dress, who had eat her dinner in silence, and upon hearing her father's voice, had, by the aid of the ladies concealed herself, so effectually in the cabin, that her father, even by the aid of the craven lover, could not find her. We further learned that her parents were opposed to her marrying this young man, and that they had taken her from Dayton, & having taken the canal boat for greater speed, were on their way to some Gretna Green in order to have the knot matrimonial, duly tied. Presently, the old man resolved upon a new course of action, and set off full speed for Hamilton to invoke the aid of the Sheriff in searching the boat for "mine dawter." The bridegroom, who had been "mightily" scared by the violence of the old man, now became

more composed. He asserted that the young lady was nineteen years old, and acquired with considerable anxiety, whether her father could take her back, even if he got the Sheriff. One of the passengers observing that his nervous system was a good deal disturbed, and desirous of having some sport, remarked in a suppressed tone, but so as to be heard by the groom, "It's a pity the old man has brought them big pistols with him—I fear there will be blood shed." "Has he pistols?" inquired the groom in utter consternation, and passing quickly from the bow of the boat to the ladies cabin, with his bundle of clothes in his hand, proposed to his lady love, that he should jump on shore, escape to the woods and leave her to the tender mercies of her father, to be taken back to Dayton. But his lady love had no idea of losing a husband and gaining the parental rod. She quietly put her foot upon the floor with much significance and said, "No, you shall do no such a thing." Here was a pretty quandary for a nervous lover to be in—pistols on one side and a resolute young lady on the other.—Flight was impossible, death seemed almost certain. The groom stood motionless & speechless. Some of the ladies in the cabin proposed that they should both leave the boat and take to the woods. This proposition suited the young lady exactly, and her gallant lover was speedily from the aforesaid pistols. The boat was stopped, the lovers jumped on shore, the groom leading the way with one, the bride following with two bundles, in which were no doubt the bridal dress and its necessary appurtenances. They crossed a bridge in hot haste to get on the opposite side of the canal from the pistol bearer, and made for the woods at the top of their speed, the groom leading the bride some twenty paces.

The passengers rushed to the deck of the boat & the old man walked in with their shouts. One of them called out, "You craven cowards carry your sweet heart's bundles, or will you come and Lynch you." The flying lover took the hint, ran back, seized the largest of the young lady's brace of bundles, and again set off full speed, for the woods. The bride pursued with all becoming alacrity, and just as they reached the edge of a copse, their speed was very considerably quickened by one of the passengers crying out "haste, haste, the old man is coming."

The boat had proceeded but a few hundred yards before we met the old man. The idea of such a flight as we had just witnessed, had occurred to him, and he had turned round to watch the packet down to Hamilton upon being assured that his "dawter" and her lover had escaped from the boat, he put whip to his horse and set off in pursuit of them, to the great amusement of the passengers, who unanimously in opinion that they had now seen a real runaway.

As yet we have been unable to learn the result of this youthful and loving flight. It proves once again, that the "course of true love never did run smooth," albeit, it now and then runneth very fast.

## THE DROUGHT AND THE CROPS.

On these subjects the Philadelphia Commercial List of Saturday has the following remarks:—  
The state of the crops, and particularly that of Indian Corn, as affected by the drought and unprecedented heat of the summer, has been a subject of much inquiry; and from the tenor of some articles in our public papers, an impression may be made that the Corn crop throughout the United States will not yield over one third of an average. We have already had occasion to remark, in our paper of 11th August, that early in July the prospects of this crop were very promising, and on the 13th of that month it was so forward in this section of Pennsylvania, as to lead to a belief that it was past injury, even from early frost. But the weather has been unusual, in the extreme degree of heat, as well as long continued drought, and this crop has undoubtedly sustained great injury. From personal observation, as well as information collected with much care, we are led to conclude that the expected crop has been reduced one-half in all that section of country affected by the drought—but the crop expected, greatly exceeded that of the two preceding years, especially in Pennsylvania, where the crop of 1836 was short; and that of 1837, was only a fair average. We should think that two thirds of a fair average crop will yet be saved this year.

Indian Corn is raised throughout all the United States, and the reports from other quarters than that affected by drought are favorable for a good crop—in some States a great crop. Now as the section in which drought prevailed is about one hundred miles in width, and eight to nine hundred miles in length, embracing, it is true, a very great agricultural district, yet it does not exceed one-fifth of the whole cultivated surface, the effects, as respects Corn, cannot be so serious as many are led to suppose. The price may not be reduced to fifty cents per bushel, as might have been the case with a good crop, nor is it probable that it will be maintained at one dollar, with such interior communications as are now possessed, should the crops in New England and other places realize present expectations—which may, indeed, be defeated by an early and severe frost.

It will, doubtless, be found that the most serious feature is that of the Potato crop, which from all we can learn, will not exceed one-fourth of an average, in a section of country that supplies the three greatest cities in the middle States, besides a dense population in towns and villages. This deficiency cannot be supplied so as to keep prices moderate by any surplus in other States;—but at higher prices than usual of late years supplies to some extent may be expected from various quarters, which with the diminished consumption consequent on high prices, will prevent any suffering. But an increased consumption of wheat flour must be expected, and however abundant the crop of Wheat in many parts of the country may prove, the experience of the flat has already proved, against all newspaper accounts, that in the aggregate the crop is not more than a common average.

## METHODISM IN TEXAS.

We were actually astonished and at the same time gratified, at seeing, in the Natchez, Free Trader, a statement of the progress of religion in Texas. The Methodist alone have in that country twenty societies and three hundred & twenty preachers, including six elders, and three exhortors. One of their missionaries, (the Rev. R. Alexander) has travelled this year, in the course of his circuit, twenty two hundred miles on horseback, through swamp and prairie, swimming rivers, and sleeping out exposed to every privation and inclemency of the weather.

The Free Trader, after giving the above mentioned particulars, bestows upon the Methodists, some neat and richly merited encomiums, which we copy below.

The itinerants of the Methodist church—the real unsophisticated followers of Wesley and Whitfield—are the most extraordinary body of men that ever lived. They are pioneers of civilization; they heed not danger however imminent; they stay not for luxuries, they care not to tread the carpeted hall nor to seek learning or pleasure in cloister or saloon, but as they go, to the remotest verge of the globe, wherever erring man has wandered, wherever there is one soul to be reclaimed, there they go, to wrestle with the world, to defy its temptations, to enlighten its moral darkness. Apart from the wholly character of his mission, there is a moral grandeur in the Methodist itinerant as he wends his way through pathless forests, without associate, without reward, without even the stimulus of praise. He leaves home, and kindred, the ties of early love, perhaps, and goes forth, to struggle unknown and alone, to doom himself to poverty, to the gibes and jeers of the gay, to broken health, to premature old age. And what is his impetus? It is not ambition; it is not pride; it is not any one of the selfish motives that sway the human breast.—What is it? Reader—it is to preach the word of life to the poor.

A gentleman one day took an acquaintance upon the leads of his house, to show him the extent of his possession. Waiving his hand about, "There," says he, "that is my estate." Then pointing to a great distance on the other side—"Do you see that farm?" "Yes." "Well that is mine." Pointing again to the other side—"Do you see that house?" "Yes." "That also belongs to me." Then said his friend, "Do you see that little village out yonder?" "Yes." "Well, there lives a poor woman in that village, who can say more than all this." "Aye! what can she say?" "Why, she can say, 'Christ is mine!' He looked confounded, and said no more.

## From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

FIRE IN NEW JERSEY.—A fire has been raging for several days in Burlington county, New Jersey, which threatens more extensive ravages than has ever been known from any conflagration in that state. A few days since, it had made near approach to Hancocks ford, but a timely turn out and strong application of "fire to fire" turned away the enemy. The conflagration, however, continues with unabated force, and sweeping away forests and swamps with frightful rapidity. Its ravages in the cedar swamps are more deplored by the propriety holders than are those on the upon the uplands. The ground is so perfectly dry, that whole acres of cedar trees are burned, stuck and branch, and all the under brush is locked up like shavings.

## AMERICAN INGENUITY.—Messrs. William Norris and Co. of Philadelphia, have just completed a superior locomotive engine, which is intended for the Austrian railroad between Dresden and Prague. This is the second engine made by Messrs. Norris and Co. for Austria.

Mulberry trees are in great demand in the West. We predict that in ten years from this time the product of raw silk in this country will go very far towards paying the millions expended by our people for the imported manufactured articles.—Halt Amer.

## Honor to the Bravel.—An elegant sword is to be presented to Brigadier General Brady, of the United States Army, at Harrisburg, on the 17th September, in conformity with a resolution unanimously passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

## POETRY.

### WOMAN.

Woman! thou art a lovely flower,  
A bright and cherished thing,  
Proud man bends 'neath thy sovereign power,  
Or  
Pretans churl to king.

A seraph flown from Eden's bowers,  
Bestowing bliss on earth,  
Twining man's fate with Love's sweet flowers,  
Bright as their heavenly birth.

Holy, thrice, is the part  
Through life to thee that's given,  
We might think the poet say thou art  
The link 'twixt Earth and Heaven.

Such art thou, Woman, when thy mind  
Equals thy glowing form—  
When not thy deadliest foe can find  
One trace of passion's storm.

Where is thy beauty? where the spell  
That made all hearts true own?

in constant at- convey passen- DOWELL,

Aug. 25 3w

Aug. 25 3w

Aug. 25 3w

From the Maryland Gazette.  
TO THE REFORMERS OF MARYLAND.

Mr. Editor—I was amused when I opened the Maryland Republican of Saturday morning last, to find under the glaring and imposing heads of "The Candidates for Governor"—"Grason and Reform"—"Loco Foco Papers of Maryland," an attempt to prove that Wm. GRASON, the patriot farmer of Queen-Anne's, was an anti-reformer. The editor of that paper has devoted upwards of three columns of his paper to this vain attempt, and upon the first glance at it I was led to believe that he had accomplished what he intended—but to satisfy myself I had recourse to the Journal from which he extracts, and found that he had created a "mountain out of a mole-hill."

The first charge is, that Mr. Grason voted against a proposition to abolish the Council and empower the Governor to appoint a Secretary of State. And so he did. On this question he voted with the leading Reformers of the city of Baltimore; (Mr. McMillan, of the city of Baltimore) who was also opposed to giving the appointment of this responsible office to a single individual. Some of the most decided anti-Reformers voted for this proposition—such as the St. Mary's and Calvert delegations, which clearly evince that it was a "Reform" suitable to the anti-Reformers only.

The motion to refer the bill to the next General Assembly was made by Mr. LEE, a decided reformer, and voted for by himself and three colleagues, from Montgomery, the entire Frederick delegation; and to and behold! by Mr. YOE, (of Washington county) who made the motion to elect the Governor by the people!! This bill contained provisions which the Reformers did not approve, and they therefore voted against the whole measure.

Another charge is, that he voted to strike out the enacting clause of a bill relative to the appointment of Registers of Wills. This motion was made by a Reformer (Mr. Lee, of Montgomery) and voted for by most of the leading Reformers of the House, including Mr. McMillan of the city of Baltimore, the leading Reform Champion of the House!! This motion to strike out having failed, the Clerks of County Courts were then inserted in the bill, all of whom were to be elected by the House of Delegates, to serve for a term not exceeding seven years—when Mr. YOE, of Washington county, moved an amendment instead of being elected by the House of Delegates, (the Clerks of the County Courts and Registers of Wills) should hereafter be elected by the people every seven years.

On this latter amendment (Mr. YOE's) the year and years were called. "Mr. GRASON'S vote," says the editor of the Maryland Republican, "is not recorded. Mr. Wright voted against the amendment." Now, whether the editor intended by this misrepresentation to deceive the people, or whether he glanced at the negative vote without his "specs," in the vain hope of finding Mr. GRASON'S name there, is left for the editor to inform the public. Doubtless the latter cause was the reason he committed this error. But, because he did not find Mr. GRASON'S vote against Mr. YOE'S amendment, he tells you that it was not upon record. This is not the fact. WILLIAM GRASON voted to give the election of Registers of Wills and Clerks of County Courts, to the legitimate source—the people.—See page 252 of Journal of Ho. of Del., Dec. session 1828.

Now, I would ask whether Mr. Grason was not a Reformer eleven years ago? His votes are mostly recorded with the "Champions of Reform," as may be seen by the proceedings of the House. He was in favour (eleven years ago, when the Reformers themselves were not united) of electing Clerks and Registers by the people, and opposing to giving the tremendous power to your Governor of appointing one of the most responsible officers in the State—I mean that of the Secretary of State.

During the trying conflict through which the Reformers of Maryland have passed, Mr. Grason used all the faculties which nature has endowed him with, to procure a thorough reform of our Constitution. In the last Legislature, he was in favour of an early action upon the Reform bills, and finally voted for the passage of them all!! It is therefore ridiculous for those who at one time thought Reform the offspring of some fanatical brain, urged on only by agrarians, to charge Mr. Grason with opposition to Reform. At any rate, his course upon this perplexing question, eleven years ago, and since, has gained for him the vote of at least one genuine

REFORMER.

From the Maryland Advocate and Democratic Watchman.

DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE.

We challenge you and all your party to contradict the following:  
It is well known that the Civilian as well as every other Federal newspaper in the country have made it a business of late to report through their columns the INCREASE of expenditure on the part of the general Government under the administration of Jackson and Van Buren. They do this without naming the items which caused the increase or even referring the people to the documents in order that they might judge for themselves. This would not answer their cowardly purpose; because if the documents are produced their impositions are at once exposed and they left standing before a just public with a naked falsehood resting upon them.

The documents show that the eight millions of indemnities obtained from foreign countries under Van Buren's predecessor, as was also the three millions received in trust for the Chickasaw and other Indians, placed in the Treasury and paid out by appropriations to the persons entitled to the same. This accounts for ELEVEN MILLIONS of the extravagantly expended money! we suppose had it been placed in the hands of those who now grumble at its proper application other uses would have been made of it—if not, why complain of the administration. The reader is referred to the report of Secretary Woodbury and the appropriation list published by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Again—prior to 1836 the Post Office Department neither received from or paid any thing into the National Treasury, except so much as might be necessary to make up any deficiency. During that year a law was passed by Congress altering the previous arrangements with regard to that department. The money given to carry the various Mails is now paid out under appropriations made by Congress, although it is the very money collected from the people in the shape of POSTAGE—money which has always been applied to the very same object, the only difference being the manner in which the money is disbursed. Last year the amount appropriated was upwards of FOUR and a HALF MILLION of dollars.

Here then is four and a half million accounted for, that the truth loving Federalists say has been extravagantly thrown away, and added to the seven millions before us.

tical make FIFTEEN and a HALF millions.

For the truth of what we have here said we refer the reader to the act of Congress of 1836 and the general appropriations bill of the last year.

Again; the PENSION list has increased in a few years from three hundred thousand dollars, to upwards of FOUR MILLIONS, and this item given to south the downward path to the tomb, of those who gave us liberty, is trumpeted forth by the Federalists as an extravagant expenditure of public money.

The Globe, speaking on this subject, says—the Federal editors point to the years 1822-3 when the whole expenditures of the Government were but about ten millions, and triumphantly declaim about economy then and extravagance now. What ignorance or impudence! Why here are two items alone, the post office and pensions, which actually make up NINE MILLION and three quarters of the full amount of the whole expenditure of the Government in the two years referred to.

Let any man of business take up Mr. Woodbury's documents, of which the Senate ordered twenty thousand extra copies to be printed, and the list of appropriations published by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and he will see that.

1st. a large part of the appropriations so much complained of are nominal, adding nothing to the expenditures—as the foreign legations, Indian trust funds, and the Post Office Department.

2d. that another part originates, with Congress, over which the administration had no control—such as the pensions and most of the internal improvement and harbour bills, which absorb such enormous sums.

3d. that another large part is absolutely indispensable—as the expenses of the Indian Wars, and the disturbances on the Canada frontier.

4th. that another large part of them are for wise and beneficial purposes—as the extinction of Indian titles and the removal of the Indians from all the other States.

5th. that another part are for objects of constitutional duty: as providing for the common defence, and providing for war in times of peace: as in erecting fortifications, increasing the navy, constructing navy yards, arsenals, land batteries, &c.

6th. that another part is for the natural increase of the country, as in the raising two regiments of dragoons, increasing the army, establishing new Territories, &c.

Finally, we take two positions, and challenge any one to attack them: FIRST that the Federal party in Congress are themselves the authors and advocates of the really unnecessary and extravagant appropriations of which their printing and book-purchasing, and their bills for five million of dollars for old French spoils, are so ample, and secondary, that the estimates of appropriations, which alone are the acts of the administration, the two years complained of, to wit 1836 and 1837, are perfectly economical, amounting to little more than one half of what Congress appropriated! Thus, the estimate for 1836, was \$19,733,963 The expenditure was 30,868,164

Difference about \$11,000,000

The estimates for 1837 was \$22,551,442 The expenditure was 39,164,746

Difference near \$17,000,000

N. B. The estimate for 1837 includes the post office, which accounts for the difference over the estimate of the previous year.

We here aver, and will prove it by record, that the administration, in practice, as well as profession, the friend of economy; while the Federalists now are what they always have been, the authors of high appropriations, and their concomitants high taxes.

OUR PROSPECT.—Every where, from all parts of the State, our friends write us the most cheering accounts of our prospect of electing Porter by a handsome majority. Many of the original Antimasons, who were Democrats, have become convinced that Riter has lent himself to the Federalists, and will no longer support him. In Bucks county near one hundred came out publicly and acknowledged their return to their first love—pure unadulterated Democracy. So in many other places. The county meetings throughout the State, have been unusually large and spirited, and the best feelings prevail every where. The only hope of Riter hangs upon what Stevens and Dickey can do for him, by squandering the public money under color of repairing and carrying on the public works, to purchase votes. But this will not avail; the scheme is known, and few will be found base enough, with the eyes of the people of the whole State upon them, to be bought and sold like cattle in the market. They see that Riter's days are numbered; and that honesty is the best policy for them, or their future hopes will be forever blighted. We should not be surprised to see before the election even those employed on the public works turn and oppose their corrupt employers. With, or without them, Porter's majority will be great—this our opponents know, and secretly confess, but deem it necessary to keep up a show of confidence for the encouragement of their wavering friends elsewhere.—Pennsylvania.

Harra for the Whigs!—We give the following few important reminiscences of the man who is made the idol of the federal whig party to show how worthy he is of the Presidential chair.

On the 7th of January, 1814, Mr. Webster, in the House of Representatives, voted against an appropriation to defray the expenses of the navy!

On the 10th of the same month he voted against a proposition to detect and punish traitors and spies!

On the 14th against making provision to fill the ranks of the army!

On the 22d against raising troops for five years!

On the 28th against a non-importation law!!

On the 5th of February, against raising five regiments of riflemen!!

On the 29th of March, against a bill to execute the laws and repel invasion!!!

On the 2d of December, against a bill to raise revenue for the government, and maintain the public credit!!!

On the 10th against the same bill; also against a bill for an appropriation to re-build the Capitol, after it had been burnt by the enemy!!!—Detroit Free Press.

Glorious news from the South and West!—We hail with joy and gladness, these manifestations of the triumph of true principles. Federalism is unravelled; and democracy, which seeks the good of the whole, and not of a part, is in the ascendant. The panic produced in this city and elsewhere, by the rapid speeches of Prestise and others, at our late Babylonian feasts, is dying away—not more surely, but more suddenly, even than was expected. The sound sense of the country is on the side of democracy. This will be more and more mani-

fest every day, as the people are called to act. Maine will not fail to follow the glorious lead of Missouri, Illinois, Alabama, and other states, where truth is triumphant. Let the North and the East see to it, that the charge of falling from the faith, do not lie against them. Democrats stand together. Think soberly, and act for yourselves, and your cause is safe.—Boston Post.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 14, 1838.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM GRASON, OF QUEEN ANNE'S.

Day of Election, First Wednesday in October.

Democratic Republican Ticket FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

FOR STATE SENATOR, NICHOLAS MARTIN.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES, PHILIP F. THOMAS, MORRIS O. COLSTON, DANIEL LLOYD.

For County Commissioner, RICHARD ARRINGDALE.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Agreeably to notice a large and respectable meeting convened on Tuesday last, at twelve o'clock at the Court House in this town, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senate; three candidates for House of Delegates, and a County Commissioner for Chapel District (No. 4.)

Wright, John Lowe, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Wm. B. Battie and Jesse Scott, Esqrs. were appointed Vice presidents, and Wm. B. Willis and Thos. Henrich, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained, and the following committees were appointed by their respective districts to nominate suitable candidates to the meeting for its action.

EASTON DISTRICT.—Jos. Graham, Wm. Arringdale, G. W. Sherwood, N. W. Davis, Ed. H. Nabb, Robt. Jones, Thos. Robinson.

St. MICHAEL'S.—A. B. Harrison, William Caulk, John Kemp, Edward Tennant, Orson Gore, Wm. S. Ridgway and Rigby Hopkins.

TRAPPE.—John Newnam, Thos. Baker, Dr. J. A. Clough, W. H. Hobbs, Thomas S. Hayward and Dr. S. P. Dickinson.

CHAPPEL.—Jesse Scott, Philip Horsey, Joseph L. Turner, Thomas Henrich, Jesse Clark; B. Pinkind and Edward Roe.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to half past 2 o'clock.

The meeting re-assembled, and the committee made in substance the following report. The Committees from the several districts having consulted in general committee beg leave to offer to the meeting the following named gentlemen as candidates:

FOR SENATE, NICHOLAS MARTIN.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES, PHILIP F. THOMAS, MORRIS O. COLSTON, DANIEL LLOYD.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, RICHARD ARRINGDALE.

The above named ticket was then submitted to the meeting, and unanimously received.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. G. W. Sherwood, who on concluding submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting pledge itself to use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of the above named ticket.

Resolved, That the meeting tender to the officers, for the faithful performance of their duties, its warmest thanks.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the officers, attested by the Secretaries, and published in the Whig.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die. WRIGHTSON LOWE, President.

J. W. BATTIE, } V. Pres'ts. JESSIE SCOTT, }

Wm. B. WILLIS, } Secretaries. THOS. HENRICH, }

WE have the most cheering accounts from the lower counties, and notwithstanding the excellent manner in which the Lucifers play their game of brag, we confidently believe—Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester will give a glorious account of themselves on the 3d of October.

The Globe of the 8th inst. contains a letter from Purser Hambleton, of this county, denying the charge of "peculating on the crew of the Constitution by paying them off in sovereigns at a rate beyond their real value." So much for Whig misrepresentations.

The Republicans of Caroline nominate their ticket to-day.

Are we to infer from the Gazette's remarks of Saturday last that the Whig candidates of this county are in favor of the Registry law imposed upon the people of Baltimore, and that they will vote for Mr. Reverdy Johnson as the successor of Wm. D. Merrick in the Senate of the United States? Will it speak out—or by its silence leave an affirmative inference to be drawn by the people?

The Gazette says it reserved whatever remarks and suggestions it may have had to make upon its nominations until we cast our "usual shower." Why did it not tell the truth and say, that Mr.—being absent from Town, and no writer available, it had to yield to the force of circumstances and wait until he returned, before it could deliver itself of its nervous remarks.

The Gazette acknowledged on Saturday last, that it does not profess to be familiar with the provisions of Mr. Kerr's School law. So we thought—but the people are.

We publish to day a communication on the school subject. It is from a parent as it professes, and shows the subject in a light so plain that the most prejudiced advocate of the new law cannot resist the force of its truth.

IMMENSE MEETING.—The Baltimore Herald says that three thousand sterling Democrats met at the Hand Tavern, week before last, and a spirit was displayed well calculated to make the modern Whiggery of Baltimore tremble.

The Hoco Pocos of Caroline County have nominated the following ticket:—For Senator, Thos. Burchenal, for House of Delegates, Wm. M. Hardcastle, Wm. Orrell and Willis Charles.

The election in Maine commenced yesterday.

CORRECTION.—It has been busily circulated in this county, that Mr. Thomas one of our candidates for the Legislature, signed a memorial some time last winter praying the repeal of the Primary School Law. Mr. Thomas unequivocally contradicts the report; and we should suppose from the known fact that Mr. Thomas has ever been the decided advocate of the law, having voted for its ratification the same year that Mr. J. B. Kerr voted against it, that no one could be found with sufficient audacity to make such a charge against him. But it has been made, and promptly met and refuted. It has also been asserted that the Editor of this paper also signed it. This we deny—for we were never honored with a sight even of the memorial, much less afforded an opportunity of signing it, if we had been so inclined. Such "weak inventions" of the enemy can have but little effect upon honest high-minded men. The propagator of the report is worthy of his hire.

MORE HELP.—We have received the first No. of a new Republican paper, published at Flemington, New Jersey, called the "Hundred Democrat." We hail it as a valuable co-laborer in the great cause of the people, and cheerfully place it upon our exchange list.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

On Tuesday last an unusually large meeting of the Republican voters of Talbot assembled for the purpose of nominating a Ticket for the ensuing election. We never saw more zeal evinced or greater harmony and good feeling pervade any political meeting. The character of the gentlemen selected; the firm and unwavering stand they have ever taken in defence of the true interests of the people, and their unbending devotion to the cause of Republicanism, must pre-eminently entitle them to a vigorous support from the people of Talbot. Advocates of a popular system of Education, and opponents to the extravagant and lawless expenditures of our State Government, which are rapidly hurrying the State into a condition from which she can only extricate herself by DIRECT TAXATION, are sufficient recommendations to ensure them the suffrages of the people. Our ticket combines strength, honesty and talent, and we fear not the issue, if the Republican party are true to themselves.

MORE ABUSE.—It will be seen from a letter in this morning's Whig that his Excellency in conformity we suppose to the admonitions of the Committee of Ways and Means, to use the utmost economy to prevent direct taxation, has paid Mr. Murray EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS for extra services, as the Governor in his wisdom pleases to denominate the actual duties of an Executive officer.

MORE WHIG EXTRAVAGANCE.

Extract of a letter, dated ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sept. 7, 1838. We have the most gratifying news from all parts of the State, and I can assure you the "Lucifers" who belong to the State House, have been quite uneasy for a few days past.—The light has just brightened upon their visions, and they begin to see that whiggery and misrule are in the last stage of consumption, and on the first Wednesday in October next, the sad and solemn rights of Whiggery will be performed in Maryland.

I will here state for your information, that the Governor has been paying more of the people's money away, for what he chose to call extra services done by Executive officers. If you recollect that when the Jackson party was in power, Jas. Murray, Esq. was Clerk of the Court. It now appears that to cover Gov. Vasey's kind liberality to Mr. Thomas Cull'roth, the late rejected Secretary of State, whom he, Gov. Vasey, paid nearly four thousand dollars for extra services, His Excellency now has paid Jas. Murray, Eight Hundred Dollars, for services done by him when he was the Clerk. What can the people of Maryland think, when they see their money squandered away in such a manner, and thus when these officers were performing their legitimate duties and no more. Does Gov. Vasey think that by giving Mr. Murray \$800 of the people's money, that this will shut the mouths of the Democratic party? but he is woefully mistaken, let the people know the facts, and I cannot believe they will support those men, who have been sucking the

very vitals from them. I will also mention that at the last session the Whig Legislature gave the Governor an increased salary of \$2500.00—and made it obligatory upon him to reside at the seat of Government. Now what is the fact? Gov. Vasey has only been twice at Annapolis since the Legislature has adjourned, and I suppose he only catered to the purpose of receiving his salary, for he was only there two days each time. Here is another item in the long catalogue of abuse which ought to have been set down to their account.

In haste, yours, &c. Geo. W. Sherwood, Esq.

[For the Eastern-Shore Whig.] The School Law.

Mr. Sherwood, Sir,—I see that our delegates and Senator from Talbot County, have in part, repealed the Primary School Law of Talbot County; Yes! they have mended it as the Devil did the dog's leg; mended it in one place and broke it in two. One of two objects (perhaps both) they had in view, viz.—to annihilate the schools by reducing the teacher's salary so low that none would teach, or to draw a line of distinction between the rich and the poor. What were the provisions of the law that had been repealed? were they not, that every white child, rich and poor, had the privilege of going to the same school in his, or her district; and that every person had to pay (agreeably to his worth,) the expenses thereof? Was it not on the basis of equal taxation? It was; but the idea, of the poor man's child, going to the same school with the rich, was enough to authorize its repeal; and by its repeal, the hopes of the poor, and rising generation are blasted—A death blow is given to the schools of the poor, and they must have stopped this year, if the Commissioners had not agreed to levy more than \$2000 00, and this too after an addition of \$1-500—per annum, was added by a former legislature, by the distribution of the interest upon the surplus revenue; which now makes a permanent school-fund of about \$3000 annually. Yes! after the people had gone to thousands of dollars expense, in buying sites, and erecting school-houses thereon, and thus waiting through the greatest burden of their difficulties and taxation, some five, or six hundred poor children must be turned out of school to gratify the whims of a few discontents; such as a few Doctors, and would-be Trustees. I am sure, that if this same law had been referred to the people, it would have been indignantly rejected; for I do believe that four-fifths of the people of Talbot County, are still in favour of the law as it stood before. The schools throughout the County were in a flourishing condition, and a vast many of the young and rising generation, were receiving the first rudiments of an education, which they could not otherwise have received, but through the means of primary schools; thus in a moment are there hopes blighted and gone. But the day is fast approaching, when our law-givers will have to consult the people before they arrogate to themselves, the making or altering of laws without their leave, for, let it be remembered that the Spencer law was referred to the people, and solemnly ratified by them, by an overwhelming majority, of something like 10 to 1, as the election books for that year will testify.

It is supposed that the school fund, for Talbot County, is now annually, and permanently fixed at \$3000 00

Add to this, our delegation and senator levy \$2000 00

Making \$5000 00

If this amount be right I will now show conclusively, that all, or nearly all the schools must stop, under the present law, after this year—viz.

We will suppose that Easton, St. Michaels, and Trappe schools will receive what they got last year; for less they say will not do, and I believe, it was not too much; which was something like \$2700 00, saying nothing about fuel and stationery. Deduct this \$2700 00

Leaves \$2300 00

Now, if Easton, St. Michaels, and Trappe school-districts, receive the above amount of \$2700—for the ensuing year (1839) it will leave \$2300—only to be divided among the 18 country school-districts: thus—divide 2300 by 18 & it will give to each teacher the sum of \$127.77-7-8 and no more. Now if this is not a home shot, or a death blow to all the country schools, it will be strange to me; for without teachers, the poor cannot be taught; and what man, will or can, agree to teach for this \$127-77-8, when in some districts \$30, cannot be made up, by those, (considered by the trustees) as able to pay.

But, say the friends of the Kerr law, or no school law, the Commissioners will manage this business, under the new law, quite different from the former; they will divide the \$5000 equally among the 21 teachers, and each district will have to make up the balance. Now admit the Commissioners do this; how will the matter stand? Let us make another statement, and see, supposing the school fund for 1839 to be \$5000 00—Divide the \$5000 by 21,

21) 5000 00 (238 09

42  
60  
83  
170  
168

200  
189  
11  
21

And it will give to each teacher \$238 09 1-2 Now let us see how Easton school district will stand, should this plan be adopted.—Easton now receives about \$1500 00

Under this arrangement, she will receive, only, for her two schools \$476 19

Balance \$1023 81

Thus a balance of \$1023 81 must be paid by whom; by the rich? I answer not; by them that send their children to this school; and them only. The common class of society, Yes! the common Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant must pay this sum of \$1023 81, or keep their children at home; in which event the schools must stop.

St. Michaels school, I am told receives about \$600 00

Under this arrangement she will receive only \$238 09 1-2

Balance \$361 90 1-2

This balance of \$361 90 1-2 must be paid by whom; by the rich? I answer not; by them that send their children to this school, and them only; or keep their children at home, in which event the school must stop.

The Trappe school receives, I am told, about the same that St. Michaels does—\$600 00

And will receive under this

new arrangement only \$238 09 1-2

Balance \$361 90 1-2

This balance of \$361 90 1-2 must be paid by whom; by the rich? No. By an equal tax? No, I answer; by them that send their children to this school; and by them only; or they must keep their children at home; in which event the school is defunct. The like calculation will hold, and it respects also the country schools. It will not vary, only as contracts may vary. There will be a balance in every school district in the County, which must be paid by the common liver of the said district, OR THE SCHOOLS MUST FALL. The rich will not send their children to the primary schools; of course will not pay any part of those district balances. In addition to this very unequal law, the common liver or such as send their children must furnish all the fuel, and their own stationary, &c. And let it be remembered, that the rich pay not one cent of all this. They only pay their part, of the \$2000 levy, which comparatively speaking, is nothing; for all the citizens, yes! every one in the county, pays his part of this \$2000. And is it not as plain as the nose in a man's face, that this law RELIEVES THE RICH AND THROWS THE BURDEN ON THE COMMON LIVER? It most assuredly does.

Free men of Talbot County, your rights have been invaded. The very law, made and ratified by yourselves, has been repealed without your consent. Will you submit to this? I for one say no. Then let us rally, and come forward; and in a voice of thunder, tell our would-be dictators, their services will be dispensed with for the future.

As a father of children, deeply concerned in their education, as well as in the education of other poor children of the county, I send this to you for publication, with a view to elicit more light upon the subject.

A PARENT.

From the St. Louis Daily Argus. 22. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Returns from 49 counties give HARRISON and MILLER a majority of FIVE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FOUR, which will be increased to upwards of

6000

in ten counties which remain to be heard from. SIX THOUSAND DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY in a State where, but the other day, the Federal candidates who had traversed the country for months in quest of votes, confidently believed they were elected—where CALBENTON was to be effectually and forever postulated by the popular vote, and where, in short, the dominion of Federalism was predicted by the federal press as a result absolutely certain; such an overwhelming majority in the face of such confident anticipations, must be as distressing and astounding to our opponents, as it will be consolatory and cheering to the friends of Democracy throughout the Union. The federalists overrated the efficacy of their appliances, and set too low an estimate on the honesty and patriotism of the people. They relied too much on false issues, and forgot that the true issue, was understood by the yeomanry, was Democracy or Federalism. Thomas H. Benton or Henry Clay. This was the Democratic watchword which led and will continue to lead Republican Missouri to victory and glory.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Warrensburg, Johnson co. Mo., Aug. 9 38. Messrs. Editors:—A matter you have the result of the election in this county, taken from the poll books.

Harrison 336 Allen 154 Miller 250 Wilson 141

For House of Rep. Fulkeson dem. 325 Parks whig 130

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

This young county should have polled more votes, but we cannot find it in our heart to quarrel with her after seeing the following.

Harrison 96 Allen 1 Miller 96 Wilson 000

We think it very probable that a Democrat is elected to the legislature!

GREEN COUNTY.

A Democrat elected to the Legislature. Harrison 301 Allen 213 Miller 355 Wilson 93

BARRY COUNTY.

Harrison 460 Wilson 71 Miller 449 Allen 95

A Democrat elected to the Legislature.

BENTON COUNTY.

A Democrat elected to the Legislature. Harrison 199 Allen 35 Miller 196 Wilson 27

TANEY COUNTY.

38 69 1 2  
61 90 1 2  
...  
154  
141  
130  
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19  
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15691

### From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, Aug. 29, NORTH CAROLINA.

**THE RESULT.**—Our returns are now complete. We have heard from the Senatorial district of Buncombe, Haywood, and Macon, which has elected a Democratic Republican Senator; and one member of the same politics from Macon. This gives us 23 out of 50 in Senate, and 55 out of 120 in the House of Commons. We can have no motive for misrepresentation or concealment; and while truth and candor require us to say the friends of the Administration have not a majority in either branch of the Legislature, we can say, with equal certainty, that the Bank Whigs are also in a minority.

The few States Right men in both Houses, hold the balance, and will decide such questions of a political character as may arise. If we cannot boast of a majority of the Administration and the Sub-Treasury—our opponents, proper, cannot claim a majority for Clay and a National Bank. It is a fact, beyond question, that while the opposition carried every county where they command a majority the friends of the Administration have lost the ascendancy by divisions. Such was the case in Bertie, Sampson, Orange, Stokes, and Yancey; say nothing of other counties in which our friends claim the majority. In these counties there has been a loss of eight members; more than sufficient to have secured the majority in both branches. Our enemies may boast and brag—but our friends abroad may be well assured, that our opponents will be able to effect nothing of a political character—neither instructions, direct nor indirect.

Whatever may be the impressions of others, we are satisfied with present aspect of affairs in this State. The bitter waters of Federalism have extended to their utmost bounds, and must hereafter recede from before the progress of an honest and patriotic people.—The virtuous Democracy of North Carolina will arouse to a vigilant exercise of patriotic duties, careless of the reproaches of corrupt and interested partisans, or the bullying and threatening of crazy politicians.—The people have nothing to fear. The God of justice is with us; and our State will be one of the firmest pillars in the temple of Constitutional Liberty.

**MICHIGAN.**—Governor Mason has refused to call an extra meeting of the Legislature of Michigan, for the purpose of chartering a great State bank, or the issuing of a new State loan of three millions of dollars, as indicated in the request of those who addressed him in favor of such a movement. He says the State is already in debt to the amount of five millions and over, and a State bank, or even the loan, would not afford the immediate relief required; by the times, it such relief were not otherwise objectionable. He says: "All expedients for creating additional banks, for shifting the debts of particular individuals from the shoulders of the State to those of the aggregate body of the people, will leave our debt still unpaid. The hard earnings and industry of the people are the only sources to which we can look with the hope of a certain and permanently beneficial result."

**RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.**—The Providence Courier has the returns from eighteen towns, showing the election of eleven Democrats and thirty Federal representatives. Some towns for the former law, and some against. The Boston Advocate says, and some against. "The Democrats made but little effort, and the chief contest was between the friends of Tristram Burges and Benjamin Hazard for United States Senator, in place of Mr. Robbins, who goes out next March. Mr. Hazard is among the last survivors of the Hartford Convention, and the blue lights are especially anxious to send him to the United States Senate. Mr. Burges, though a Federalist, is more of a man, and a better citizen, and as the Democrats must have one or the other, they would doubtless prefer him as the least of the evils. Mr. B. is unacceptable to the exclusive Whigs, for the strong ground he has taken against monopolies. Two Whig tickets were run in Providence."

**JEW JERSEY.**—The Democratic State Convention of New Jersey have nominated the following ticket for Congress. More than 800 delegates were present at the Convention, and every County was fully represented. Phil. Dickerson, of Passaic, Manning Force, Morris, Daniel B. Ryall, Monmouth, Peter D. Yroom, Somerset, William R. Cooper, Gloucester, Joseph Kille, Salem. Mr. Force is the celebrated clergyman of the Methodist church, long and well known in Philadelphia.

**DR. JOHNSON SAID:** "A woman's preaching is like a dog's walking on his hind legs. It is not done well, but you are surprised if it is done at all."

**TOMATO.**—It is said by Mr. Jefferson, that we are indebted to Dr. Sicary, a Virginia practitioner, for the introduction of the tomato. He was of opinion that a person who would eat enough of these vegetables would never die. They failed, however, to confer immortality upon their introducer. [N. Y. Whig.]

**Sir Walter Scott's Notion of First Love.**—Writing to a Mr. Gordon in 1829, Sir Walter says: "Assure yourself that scarce one person out of twenty of the remainder has cause to rejoice at having done so. What we love in those early days, is generally rather a fanciful creation of our own, than a reality. We build statues of snow, and weep when they melt."

**To Salt Butter.**—Beat very well up together, in a marble mortar, half pound common salt, 4 ounces saltpeter, and 4 ounces loaf sugar. To every pound new-made butter, (the milk being well drawn off by beating) put an ounce of the mixed powder—incorporate it well, and put the butter in pots for keeping. In about a month—not before—it will be fit for use; and it will continue for ten years as good as butter newly made.—[Glasgow Herald.]

**To the Editor of the Winchester Virginian.**—Sir: Having read of a new mode of raising wheat in England, by dropping and covering two grains in small holes about one inch and a half deep and four inches apart, in this way I planted one hundred grains last fall, and found this harvest that every two grains had produced from twenty to fifty stalks. I rubbed out one bunch of thirty stalks, and found to my astonishment nine hundred grains of fine plump wheat of that species called mountain spout. In this way I do believe that one bushel may be made to produce five hundred.

**A Farmer.**

**GENERAL JACKSON.**—It is said that the venerable General Jackson had again burst a blood vessel, and was in consequence very ill at the latest accounts.

### elections in the West says, "the Sun is rising in the right place."

We had always thought before that the right place for the sun to rise was in the East—but these whigs have some queer notions. When we give the "Herald" the returns from Maine, perhaps it will discover where the sun rises.—Balt. Rep.

**A CURIOUS SLAVE CASE AND FELONY.**—The following article from the New York Express of the 6th inst. will be read with more than common interest, from the fact of the principal party being known to many of this community. Some time during the present season, a gentleman named John P. Darg, came to this City, from New Orleans, and took lodgings in Varick street. He was accompanied hither by a favorite slave, named Thomas Hughes, who acted here as his body servant. About two weeks since, Mr. Darg, on returning to his lodgings, found his trunks rifled of sundry valuables, and what was more important, nearly \$9000 in Bank notes, was also missing. Suspicion at once fell upon the slave, "Tom," as he was now here to be found, and has not since been heard from.

On Saturday last, a man named Barney Cook, of 87 Cliff street, called on Mr. Darg, and offered to pay him \$1025 of the money, on condition of his signing a certain document, which Mr. D. after taking legal advice, consented to do. The Document is as follows: "I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to the following terms, to wit: That my slave, Tom, shall be manumitted forthwith, and exonerated from criminal prosecution on account of any participation in the removal of said money. That if it shall be found necessary, in order to recover said money, to promise a like exonerated to others who may have become implicated, and hereby agree to confirm the same." (Signed) JOHN P. DARG. New York, September 3, 1838.

The above is in addition to the one thousand dollars reward, which I promise to pay in current money. (Signed) JOHN P. DARG. N. B. The last clause was written in pencil. On Monday afternoon, Mr. Corse was told again, but did not do so till about dark, when Mr. Darg not being in, he left \$1,500 more of the money and the following document: "Whereas I John P. Darg of the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, being in this city of New York, and the owner of a bright mulatto man named Thomas Hughes, commonly called Tom, aged about 21 years, and about 5 feet 9 inches high, with a scar on his right hand, a slave for hire." In consideration of three hundred dollars to me in hand paid, the receipt of which I hereby acknowledge, and am therewith satisfied, do hereby manumit and set free from slavery, the said Thomas Hughes, commonly called Tom, and I do hereby exonerate and discharge free from all charges of whatsoever kind, and will defend him against the same; and also exonerate and discharge all other persons who may have sheltered or entertained him from all responsibility touching the same.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal at the city of New York, this 3d day of September, 1838. Signed sealed and delivered } [Seal.] this day and year above written } in the presence of, Please have some clothes packed in his trunk so I may get it when I call again, The last clause written in pencil. Mr. C. on leaving this paper, agreed to call again on the same evening. Meanwhile Mr. Darg had gone to the Police Office, and made affidavit of the robbery, and also that Corse had received the property, knowing it to have been stolen, and that he had concealed the slave Tom, and had him still in concealment in order that he might escape arrest and punishment. Whereupon a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of officers Merritt and Peck.

The officers, on reaching the house, found there assembled, Mr. Corse, Mr. Darg, and a friend of his, together with several ladies—the whole party engaged in conversation on the subject of the proposed compromise. Corse took out of his pocket \$2,350, of the money, which he held up for a moment, and then laid it on the table. Mr. Darg enquired of him if he must sign the last mentioned paper before he could get the money. Corse replied, "yes." Mr. Merritt, who had entered the premises by the back way, at this time cautiously advanced to the table, reached over and seized the money, for the signing of the papers, and declared Corse his prisoner. It was now about half past 10 o'clock P. M., and at the request of Corse, Mr. Merritt went with him to the house of Mr. Lovvells, Liberty street, where \$2,03 more of the money was paid over. Corse was then suffered to depart. He yesterday came again before the Police, about 1 o'clock, but for the want of sufficient opportunity, the further examination of the case was deferred till this morning. The officers have recovered in all \$6,908 of the stolen money. The slave "Tom" has not yet been found.

**WE HAVE NOT YET** full returns from Alabama. Eleven counties remained to be heard from on the 22d, when as stated in the Wetumpka Argus, 37 counties it was ascertained had sent to the Legislature 63 members in favor of the Sub-Treasury and 28 against it.—lb.

**Another Opposition Inconsistency.**—Most of the party which, during the late war, voted it to be immoral, irreligious to rejoice at our naval victories, now profess to be the only or exclusive friends of the Navy! They denounce those who rejoiced at its victories as its enemies! Can the power of impudence go farther?—Globe.

**ANOTHER WHIG SUB-TREASURY GONE.**—The Old Town Bank, at Orono, Me. has failed. Its credit has not been good for some time, but we fear that many of its bills are in circulation, which are of but little value.—Boston Mercantile Journal.

**ANOTHER WHIG PAPER GONE.**—The "Ohio City Argus," a very bitter Whig paper, has expired for want of sustenance.—West Hemisphere.

**ANOTHER CHANGE.**—The Lock Haven (Lycoming Eagle) has abandoned the support of Joseph Riter, and is now an efficient advocate of the election of David R. Porter.—Advocate.

**Poor accounts** are given of wheat, oats, corn, and potato crops in Ohio.

**GENERAL JACKSON.**—It is said that the venerable General Jackson had again burst a blood vessel, and was in consequence very ill at the latest accounts.

### Hoco Poco.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Republican has hit upon a very appropriate name for the mongrel party self-styled whigs—it is "hoco poco," which signifies a name for a reky, unprincipled political party, and is derived from the latin words "hocus pocus."—Del. Gaz.

**ALABAMA.**—Thirty-seven counties in Alabama send 63 members to the Legislature in favor of the sub-treasury, and 28 against it.—Eleven counties remain to be heard from.

**AGE OF ANIMALS.**—The average life of a Bull has been estimated at fifteen years; that of an Ox, twenty; of an Ass, thirty; a Dog, from fourteen to twenty or more, a sheep, a Cat, and a Hare, ten, a Goat, eight, and a Hog twenty-five. The feathered tribe are generally longer lived. Peacocks, Turkeys, Ducks, and Partridges, have each a span of twenty-five years. Ravens and Eagles are birds of a whole century. A Goose has been kept in a family from time immemorial, nothing could be said of its age, except that it had been paddling in the same pond, when the great grand-sire were infants. Such ante-luvian geese, we suspect are sometimes seen in the market.

**PITTSBURGH,** which half a century ago had no place of worship, has now fourteen churches, four banks, manufactories innumerable, a theatre; and at the lowest computation, a population of twenty-five thousand.

**Jealousy & Suicide.**—The green eyed monster is no respecter of colors, nor from recent occurrences, is he one of color. Jealousy seems to be from Ohio downward, an inhabitant of the breasts of the darker race. In this city within two months, we have had three cases, one of murder and suicide, another of murder, and the present one of suicide. On Saturday, a colored man named John Johnson, was taken to the Eldridge street watch house, in the throes of death, produced by his having taken three ounces of laudanum. A physician was sent for, but every remedy resorted to failed, he survived but a short time. It appeared on the inquest, that he was exceedingly jealous, and that he had often told his wife he would commit suicide. Verdict, suicide from taking laudanum.—N. Y. Times.

**MARRIED.**—On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. James V. Potts, Mr. EDWARD STUART, to Miss MARGARET C. MORRISON, all of this town.

**DIED.**—On Wednesday the 22d ult. at his father's residence, near Federalburgh, Caroline county, SAMUEL, son of Mr. Tilghman Davis, aged 21 years. In Caroline County on Tuesday 25th ult. Mrs. REBECCA, wife of John Jubb (of E.) Esq. in the twenty eighth year of her age. On Sunday Morning the 21st inst. after 10 days illness, SUSAN ELLIX, daughter of Dr. Sam'l T. and Elizabeth H. Kemp, aged 3 years, 6 months and 11 days. In this Town on Monday the 8th inst. in the 32nd year of her age Mrs. HANNAH, Consort of Mr. Samuel Ozmon, after a long and painful disease, which she bore with fortitude, beyond description; she sought her Saviour in the days of her youth, and she maintained her christian profession and adorned it worthy of imitation. The last 2 months of her sickness were months of severe suffering, but she bore it with patience, perfectly resigned. She left this sorrowing world, as christians sought, without a murmur or a fear. Happy consolation, she was deservedly esteemed for her many good qualities and rarely surpassed. Her loss to her bereaved husband and friends, will scarcely ever be repaired.

**BALTIMORE, Sept. 10. PRICE CURRENT.**—Wheat.—This morning a sale of prime red Virginia was made at \$1.52. We quote the range of fair to prime white to-day at \$1.40 to \$1.52. Yesterday's cargo of Mt. white wheat in three parcels was sold at \$1.55, \$1.60 and \$1.65, and to-day another parcel of very prime white Mt. was sold at \$1.65.—To-day the market for all descriptions is firm to-day at our quoted rates. (3) This afternoon two cargoes of prime Virginia red were sold at \$1.57 per bushel. (4) Corn.—In the early part of the week sales of white Corn were made at 35 & 36 cents, and of yellow at 35 cents. Subsequently there has been a little improvement, and sales up to yesterday inclusive were made at 35 & 36 for white, and 38 & 39 cents for yellow. To-day the market is dull at the rates just named. (5) Rye.—We quote as in quality at 80 & 85 cents. (6) Oats.—Sales as in quality at 25 & 28 cents.

**Attention Guards,** You will meet to-morrow morning (the 12th) with 13 rounds of blank cartridges for drill. By order of the Company. Sept. 11, 1838—1t

**ELECTION.**—Notice is hereby given that there will be an Election held in the several Election Districts in Talbot county on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of October next, for the purpose of electing a Governor for the State of Maryland—also a member of Senate, and three Delegates, to represent Talbot county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and a County Commissioner for District No. 4. JOHN HARRINGTON, Shf. Sep. 11, 1838.

**Sheriff's Notice.**—ALL persons indebted for Officer's Fees for the present year, will take notice that they are due and will please come forward and settle with the subscriber, or his deputies, on or before the last day of October, next, as I am very anxious to settle with the respective officers by the time prescribed by law, delinquents after that date may expect the law enforced against them without respect to persons, as it will be impossible for me to give further indulgence, those in arrears for 1837, will please settle without delay, as my Deputies, have positive orders to execute in every case. JNO. HARRINGTON, Shf. Sep. 11, 1838.

**PRINTING** Of every description neatly executed at this Office.

### To the Independent Voters of CAROLINE COUNTY.

At the solicitation of a respectable number of my fellow citizens, I have consented to become a candidate for a seat in the Senate of Maryland. In thus presenting myself before the people, it perhaps would seem more consistent that some fair ground should be assumed so that I may stand justified before the people—My former political course is well known to those with whom I have associated in other days; and it only now becomes necessary that a few words should be said in relation to my course, if elected. The subject of reform in the Constitution has been a subject that I have always advocated, and in the repeal of the odious Qualification Laws no man went farther than I did; and so far as the State reform has progressed it has entirely met my approbation, and should it be the policy of Maryland to carry this subject any further, I trust that I shall be found acting with the great body of the majority. As respects my opinion of the policy pursued by the State in her works of internal improvement, they are well known to those with whom I have conversed, at all times freely, on the subject; it is therefore not necessary to say more on this subject. One word more; as our State Government is divided into three distinct departments, and as the appointing power is by and with the advice of the Senate, I trust that my fellow citizens will always find me, heartily co-operating with the Government for the public good. In conclusion I allow citizens, if elected, be assured that whatever talents I may have shall be used in promoting the best interests of the State. Your obedient servant, JOHN BOON. Sep. 11, 1838.

**PUBLIC SALE.**—By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, will be exposed to public sale on Wednesday the 19th of the present month, September, at the farm, (Howell's Point,) of the late Genl. Solomon Dickinson, deceased, all the Personal Estate of said deceased, with the exception of negroes, consisting of valuable



**Horses, Mules, Milch Cows, Oxen, Sheep & Hogs,** Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a quantity of old corn blades, and a variety of other articles. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—all sums of and under five dollars must be paid before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by SAMUEL P. DICKINSON, Adm'r of Genl. Sol. Dickinson dec. Sep. 11, 1838.—ts

**Public Sale.**—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Wednesday the 25th of September, all the personal estate of Lambert W. Ford, deceased, (negroes excepted,) at his late residence in Hopkins Neck, consisting of



**HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS,** Farming Utensils, &c. Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Gig and Harness, Corn Blades, and the crop of Corn on the ground. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—all sums of and under five dollars the cash must be paid before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Attendance by RUFUS R. FORD, Adm'r of Lambert W. Ford, dec'd. Sep. 11, 1838.—ts

**Stock for Sale.**—THE subscriber will sell at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 27th inst. at Ferry Lane, between Mr. Talbot's and Mr. Kirby's farms the following Stock: Seven head of Horses, 10 milch cows, a yoke of stiers, 4 Bees—several young Cattle, Sheep, and pen Hogs, and 8 head of Sheep. Also, Carts, Ploughs and Harrows, and other farming utensils. Also, one Batteau. The above property will be offered for sale on the above day for cash. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by THOMAS HORNEY. Sep. 11 ts

**MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphan's Court,** 7th day of September, A. D. 1838. On application of John Newnam, Adm'r of Thomas Bowdle, 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 successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Cambridge. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight. Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Bowdle, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereon to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of September, 1838. JOHN NEWNAM, Adm'r. of Thomas Bowdle, dec'd. Sep. 11 3w

**For Sale.**—A large quantity of White Pine Boards, Planks, Siding, and Shingles, of various qualities and prices, at the Lumber Yard of GROOME & LOVEDAY. Easton, June 26, 1838.—eov 6t

### WOOL.

The subscriber continues the sales of wool on commission, and is prepared to make liberal advances, if required, on wool consigned to him for sale. LYMAN REED. No. 227. Market Street, Baltimore. Baltimore, Sept. 11, 1838.

**House &c. to be rented.**—To be rented for the ensuing year, the large Brick Dwelling House, lately occupied by Solomon Lowe; it is situated on the West side of Washington Street, in Easton, opposite the Dwelling House of Dr. Thos. H. Dawson. The situation is a very desirable one, either for a public or private Boarding House—The House is large (3 stories high) and the rooms and chambers all comfortable and convenient; a kitchen, stable, carriage House, & excellent Garden will be attached to it, also several smaller Houses, with gardens to each of them, and about the town. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH. Easton, Sept. 11, 1838. 3w(G)

**Public Sale.**—By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, will be sold, on Wednesday the 12th day of the present month, September, all the personal estate, (negroes excepted) of Joseph Martin, Esq. dec'd. at his late residence, in Island Creek Neck, consisting of some valuable Milch Cows, and oxen, and other cattle, hogs, and sheep. Also household and kitchen furniture, two carriages and harness, one wheel threshing machine, one still, and many other articles. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over \$5 the purchasers giving approved note bearing interest from the day of Sale, all sums of \$5 or under must be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Attendance by JOHN S. MARTIN, Esq'r. of Joseph Martin, dec'd. September 4, 1838.

**Public Vendue.**—THE subscriber intending to quit farming will sell at public sale, at his residence, in Caroline county, on a credit of six months, on Thursday the 13th day of September next,



**Horses, Cattle, Sheep** and HOGS, Ploughs, Harrows, Carts, one yoke of work Oxen, broke, &c. and sundry other farming utensils, &c. Amongst his stock of horses are several valuable breeding mares, worthy the attention of gentlemen who wish to purchase. Sale to commence at nine o'clock, A. M. JOHN A. SANGSTON. Caroline county, Md. Aug. 28, 1838.

**Public Sale.**—THE subscriber offers for sale on THURSDAY the 20th day of September in Deep Neck, on the well known farm called Ashberry, adjoining the residence of Mrs. Eliza C. Skinner, the following property for cash, namely:



**SIX HEAD OF HORSES, THIRTEEN HEAD OF CATTLE, FORTY HEAD OF HOGS,** and thirty head of SHEEP, one Four Wheel Carriage, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, and the crop of Corn on the ground and many other articles too tedious to mention. BENJAMIN ESGATE. Talbot county. Sept. 4, 1838—3t

**CATTLE SHOW POSTPONED**—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Md. Agricultural Society for the E. S. held on the 23d ult. it was unanimously Resolved—That in consequence of the failure of the corn and root crops and the deplorable condition to which the stock have been reduced by the unprecedented drought which has prevailed throughout the country it is expedient to postpone the Cattle Show for twelve months and that it be held on or about the 1st of November 1839. By order T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y. September 4, 1838. Papers friendly to Agriculture are requested to copy the above.

**Notice to Contractors.**—Eastern Shore Rail Road, MARYLAND. FORTY miles of the Southern end of the Eastern Shore Rail Road, or nearly all that lies in Somerset county—and about 12 or 14 miles of the Northern end in Cecil county will be ready for grading by the 24th of SEPTEMBER. In Somerset, the work will be light, as the country is generally level and the road bed except the crossing of Rivers and Creeks will be formed chiefly from the side drains. In Cecil, there will be a great deal of heavy excavation and embankment, in a stiff clay soil. In both counties, but chiefly in Somerset, there will be much grubbing and clearing to be done. The work will be divided into suitable sections and the first lettings will be for the grading of the road, for culverts and drains, and for grubbing and clearing, separately, or together. The work with the plans, specifications, forms of proposal, and other necessary information will be shown by the Engineers along the line, and at the office in Princess Anne. Sealed and endorsed proposals, accompanied by satisfactory references, will be addressed, until the 20th September, to the Chief Engineer at his office, in Princess Anne, and from that time until the 24th at the city Hotel in Baltimore, at which time and place, the several bids for the work will be acted on. Neither partnership, nor sub-contracts will be recognized. Princess Anne Somerset county Md. August 21st, 1838. }

**For Sale.**—THE subscriber lost on Friday evening the 17th instant, a blue Morocco Pocket Book, containing \$20—two 5's and one 10, on the Eastern Bank, and also several papers. He will give \$5 reward for the return of the same and the contents. NOAH LEDUM. Aug. 26 3w

### Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, against George W. Leonard, adm'r. of John Leo. Will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 25th day of September inst. for cash, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day the following property, viz: All that farm or plantation where he, the said George W. Leonard, lately resided, known by the name of Smith's Cliff, containing 300 acres of land, more or less, also 8 head of horses, 23 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep, six ploughs and one horse and gig, all seized and taken to satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by JOSEPH GRAHAM, Late Sheriff. Sep. 4

**LATE SHERIFF'S LAST NOTICE.**—ALL persons indebted to the subscriber as late Sheriff on executions are requested to close the same on or before the first day of October next, as longer indulgence will not be given. JO: GRAHAM, late Sheriff. Sept. 4

**MARYLAND: Caroline county Orphan's Court,** 25th day of August, A. D. 1838. On application of Alcaid Dawson, Adm'r of Sovren Dawson, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1838. Test— W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county. Sep. 4

**A CARD.**—DR. H. A. ROBERT KOCH, Professor of music in the City of Annapolis. Has for the last three years, WILL commence his Musical school on the 13th of August at Easton. Ladies and Gentlemen who intend to take lessons on the Harpe, Piano Forte, Guitar, Flute, Violin, or any other Instrument or in Singing, will please to leave their names at the Store of Mr. Wm. Loveday or at Mr. Wm. H. & P. Groome's, before that time. TERMS. For 36 Lessons on any Instrument \$20 00 For 36 Lessons in a Singing class 6 00 August 7, 1838.

**Valuable Lands For Sale.**—THE land is beautifully situated on Tread Haven Creek, about 6 miles from Easton, and within half a mile of the Steam Boat as she passes to and from Baltimore. It possesses every advantage to be derived from the salt water in an abundance of fine fish, crabs, oysters, terrapins and wild fowl. The shores are firm and level, and have been remarkably healthy. The land is fertile, with an inexhaustible bed of the best Shell marl on the Eastern Shore, and plentiful resources of other kind of manure, and the quantity intended to be sold is from four hundred to four hundred and fifty acres, one hundred of which are well covered with White Oak and Pine Timber. The buildings are an Overseer's House, Quarter and Granary, all in good repair. A proper proportion of this land, (which has been marled over) will be prepared for a crop of Wheat, and, if not sold at private sale, on or before the 8th day of October next, the whole will on that day be offered on the premises at public sale. This land will be sold in the whole or divided into two farms to suit purchasers. An indisputable title can be given, as the subscriber will sell under the authority of the late Wm. Loveday, Esq. The terms will be made known on application to. THOMAS S. HAYWARD, Esq'r of Thomas Hayward, dec'd. Easton, August 21, 1838.—1c The Delaware Gazette, at Wilmington, Del. Republican and Chronicle, Baltimore; Chronicle and Aurora, Cambridge, will publish the above once a week for 4 weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

**NOTICE.**—The underwriter would be glad to sell to the purchaser of the above described property of Mr. Hayward, a very valuable two-story house frame, principally of white oak timber of the following dimensions, viz: 42 feet long, and 18 feet wide, with a passage in the middle of 8 feet, already framed; together with a sufficient quantity of ash, 10 by 12. The above framed sash will be sold on very accommodating terms and delivered upon the land of Mr. H. when required. Apply to JNO. TAI-BOTT, Miles River Ferry. Sep. 4

**LOST.**—THE subscriber lost on Friday evening the 17th instant, a blue Morocco Pocket Book, containing \$20—two 5's and one 10, on the Eastern Bank, and also several papers. He will give \$5 reward for the return of the same and the contents. NOAH LEDUM. Aug. 26 3w

**MARYLAND:**  
Caroline county Orphans' Court,  
28th day of August, A. D. 1838.  
On application of Alcaid Dawson, Adm'r  
of Lovern Dawson, late of Caroline county,  
deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice  
required by law for creditors to exhibit their  
claims against the said deceased's estate,  
and that he cause the same to be published  
once in each week for the space of three  
successive weeks in one of the newspapers  
printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly  
copied from the minutes and proceedings of  
the county Orphans' Court of Caroline  
county, I have hereto set my hand and the seal  
of my office affixed, this 28th day of August, A.  
D. 1838.

Test—  
W. A. FORD, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Caroline county.

**IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER**  
Notice is hereby given  
That the subscriber of Caroline county hath  
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline  
county in Maryland, letters of administration  
on the personal estate of Lovern Dawson late  
of Caroline county, deceased. All persons  
having claims against the said deceased's es-  
tate are hereby warned to exhibit the same  
with the proper vouchers thereof to the sub-  
scriber on or before the second day of  
April next, or they may otherwise by law  
be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 28th day of Aug-  
ust, A. D. 1838.

ALCAID DAWSON, Adm'r.  
of Lovern Dawson, dec'd.  
Sept. 4 3w

**WEST LOMBARD STREET.**  
**THE DUTIES OF MRS. DE BUTTS'**  
**SEMINARY** will be resumed the first  
Monday in September. This Institution pos-  
sesses its usual advantages; an extra number  
of talented teachers and the unremitting atten-  
tion of the principal to encourage the efforts  
of the studious and to stimulate and reprove  
the inattentive or indolent. The school offers  
double the advantages for a perfect and familiar  
acquaintance with the French Language; in  
the English education are comprehended the  
elementary principles, and the highest branch-  
es of science taught in female Schools, thus en-  
abling the pupil to enter after the years of in-  
fancy, and complete her education under the  
same influences. The location of the School  
has every advantage, being healthful and airy,  
with spacious apartments well warmed in win-  
ter. Terms for English Education vary in  
accordance with the different classes, from \$5,  
\$8, 10, 15 per quarter.  
Instruction in French 3 times a week \$5.  
Ditto every day \$7. Preparatory class  
every day \$5.  
Latin, Italian, Spanish \$5.  
Music on the Piano by the best Teachers  
varying in the terms according to the length  
of time given in the lesson, \$10, 15, 25. Voc-  
al Music, Guitar, or Harp \$20. Dancing  
\$15 per quarter.  
Board and English Education, including  
the higher branches \$200 per annum. Wash-  
ing, &c. extra.  
Day Boarders \$60 per annum.  
August 21 3w

**Kingston Hall School.**  
This Institution is in prosperous operation,  
in Somerset County, Maryland, with Miss  
Carroll as Principal, and under the super-  
vision of her father Thomas King Carroll. In-  
struction by highly accomplished Teachers, is  
afforded in Music on the Piano and Guitar; in  
the French and Italian Languages, and in  
Drawing and Painting, in their varieties.  
The principal studies in the English depart-  
ment are as follows—Reading, Writing,  
Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Composition,  
Grammar, History, Natural and Civil Geo-  
graphy, with the drawing of Maps, Rhetoric,  
Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy,  
Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences of  
Christianity, Chemistry, Astronomy, Logic,  
Political Economy, Kame's Elements of Crit-  
icism, Conocology, Mythology, Botany, Geo-  
logy, Trigonometry, plane & spherical, and Al-  
gebra.

Conditions of Admittance.  
Board and Tuition in the English de-  
partment, with bedding and washing  
per quarter, \$30 00  
Day Scholars, 5 00  
Extra Charges.  
Music on the Piano, with the use of  
instrument, per quarter, \$13 00  
Do. on the Guitar, with use of instru-  
ment, 10 00  
French, 6 00  
Italian, 6 00  
Latin, 6 00  
Landscape Drawing and Painting, 5 00  
Theorems and Mezzotint, 8 00  
Books, Stationary and Drawing materi-  
als furnished at book store prices.  
An Extra charge will be made for lights  
per quarter and also for fuel during the winter  
season.  
There will be a public examination in every  
session. The vacation will take place on  
the last day of August, and continue until the  
first Monday in October.  
As all payments to be made in advance, at  
the commencement of every quarter.  
Parents not residing near the School,  
can have articles of clothing purchased for their  
daughters, by depositing the money with the  
Principal of the Institution.  
July 31 4w

**MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S**  
**BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL**  
**FOR YOUNG LADIES,**  
Corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets,  
Baltimore.

**WILL BE RE-OPENED ON MON-**  
**DAY** the 4th September next. This  
Institution having received extensive improve-  
ments and additions, the Principals feel a con-  
fidence in saying, they believe it to be now  
superior to any similar establishment ever  
offered to public patronage both in the Day  
School and Boarding departments.

A prospectus of the school may be obtained  
by addressing (post paid) William Hamil-  
ton, Baltimore.  
August 7, 1838.

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

**The Union Tavern,**  
IN EASTON, MD.



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

—The patronage of the Judges and Coun-  
sel, who attend the Courts, sitting in Easton,  
is solicited and every possible attention to their  
comfort and convenience is promised.  
—The stables belonging to this establishment  
will be largely extended and improved imme-  
diately, and the utmost care of horses will be  
taken.  
—Terrapin and Oyster suppers promptly  
prepared.  
—His carriages will be in constant at-  
tendance on the Steamboat to convey passen-  
gers to any part of the Peninsula.  
E. McDOWELL.  
Easton, Talbot county, Md.,  
Nov. 14, 1837.

**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.**  
situated in the town of Easton, on the Eastern  
Shore of Maryland, at present occupied by  
William H. Curtis. 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, Annap-  
olis, 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 in-  
vited to call and view the premises. The  
terms, which will be moderate, will be made  
known by application to the subscriber.  
WM. H. GROOME.  
Easton, July 24 6w  
The Delaware Journal, Baltimore American  
and Herald, Princess Anne, will publish  
the above for 4 successive weeks and forward  
amount to the subscriber for payment.

**DENTON HOTEL**  
FOR SALE OR RENT.  
I WILL SELL OR RENT for one or  
more years, that well known and commodious



**Brick Tavern**  
situate in the town of Denton, at present occu-  
pied by Mr. Richard Costin, and for some years  
past occupied by Mr. Abraham Griffith, and  
KNOWN BY THE NAME OF THE  
**DENTON HOTEL**  
This property is commodious and comfortable,  
and possesses many advantages as a Public  
House. To a man well calculated to conduct it,  
an opportunity offers for doing a profitable busi-  
ness. Possession will be given on the first  
day of January next. Those wishing to pur-  
chase or rent are requested to examine the prop-  
erty.  
For terms apply to James Sangston, Esq.,  
Denton, or to  
MARCELLUS CAIN,  
Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md.  
may 15 11

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER  
TAKES this method of announcing to the  
public, that he has taken that well known  
and on established Tavern stand in Easton  
CALLED THE  
**'Easton Hotel,'**



LATELY OCCUPIED BY S. LOWE, Esq.  
He pledges himself to render his house as  
comfortable as any on the shore, and every at-  
tention will be paid to the wants of  
Strangers and the Public generally.  
He hopes that those who have hitherto pa-  
tronized the house, will still continue to do so  
He asks but a fair trial, and feels confident that  
his constant exertions to please will prove sat-  
isfactory.  
Boarders by the day, week, month or year,  
will be accommodated upon reasonable terms.  
WILLIAM H. CURTIS.  
Easton, Jan. 2, 1838.

**Insolvent Notice.**  
In pursuance of an Order of John Stevens  
Esq., chief Judge of the Orphans Court  
of Talbot County Md. I do hereby give notice  
to all my creditors that the first Monday  
of November term next of Talbot County  
Court, is the time fixed and appointed for me  
to appear before the Judges of said County  
Court, to answer such interrogatories as may  
be filed against me. The same time is fixed  
and appointed for my creditors to appear and  
show cause if any they have why I shall not  
have the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this  
state and the several supplements thereto.  
WM. BENNY,  
Petitioner.

August 7 1838 3w.

**MARI FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber having made arrangements  
for disposing of the valuable shell marl,  
which exists on his estate in Talbot County in-  
forms the Agricultural community, that he is  
now ready to deliver, of the above article, any  
quantity that may be required, by giving him  
mely notice.  
The Marl may be taken from the banks at  
the price of one cent per bushel cash.  
The fertilizing properties of calcareous marl  
are now so well known, that it is unnecessary  
to advert to the subject—in reference to this  
deposit it may be stated that it consists of Sea  
shells, with very little admixture of earth and  
contains from 2 to 4 Gums the quantity of lime  
that is contained in the best English Marl  
—Those wishing to purchase will please ad-  
dress William B. Smyth, Easton, Md. Vessels  
going for it will pass up the Great Choptank  
until the Dover Bridge appears in sight—they  
will then come to Barker's landing where they  
will find the lands of the undersigned on the  
west bank of the river.  
WILLIAM B. SMYTH.  
April 10, 1838

The following is an extract from the report  
of the Geologist appointed by the state of Mary-  
land to make a minute geological survey of  
the State.  
"But perhaps the most valuable beds of shell  
marl in this part of Talbot county, in as much  
as they may be made extensively available to  
the public demands for the article, are those  
which were fully described in the preceding  
report. They occur three miles below Dover  
bridge, forming the high bank from fifteen to  
twenty feet above tide, being one compact  
mass of fossil shells, and extending nearly a  
mile along the river, on the farms of the late  
Col. Smyth and Mr. Atkinson. These beds  
are in contiguous strata, apparently successive  
and consist of vast accumulations principally,  
in the ascending order, of oysters succeeded by  
clam shells intermixed with other marine  
shells, scallop, clam and scallop and uppermost  
principally of scallop. Endeavour was made  
to bring these beds into notice, with a  
view of enlisting them into public service, by  
giving to their proprietors what was deemed  
proper directions for extracting the materials  
and salutary advice as to a just estimate of its  
value in order to secure a constant and perma-  
nent disposal of it. The subject is now a  
progress of experiment. South of these  
banks on the Choptank, no other deposit of  
marl is known to occur."

**DISSOLUTION.**  
THE partnership heretofore existing un-  
der the firm of Ozmon and Shanahan,  
this day dissolved. All persons indebted to  
the above firm, will confer a great favor, by  
calling and settling their accounts, as the  
Subscribers wish to close the business of the  
firm, as speedily as possible.  
OZMON & SHANAHAN  
April 18th, 1837.

N. B. The business will hereafter be con-  
ducted by Samuel Ozmon, at the same stand,  
directly opposite Mr. Charles Robinson's  
store. The subscriber feels thankful for the  
liberal support he has received, and now begs  
leave to inform them that he is ready to meet  
all orders in his line, that may be directed to  
him, with neatness and dispatch.—The Sub-  
scriber has a first rate Harse, and no pains  
will be spared in rendering general satisfac-  
tion to that part of his business as he intends  
in all cases to discharge his duty as an  
undertaker.  
S. O.

**CLARK'S**  
OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE  
N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.  
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)  
WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD  
Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!!  
Dollars—Millions of Dollars!

NOTICE—Any person or persons, 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 from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion  
—are respectfully requested to forward their  
orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, en-  
closing cash or prize tickets which will be  
thanked and executed by return mail,  
with the same prompt attention as if on  
personal application, and the result given (when  
requested) immediately after the drawing—  
Please address  
JOHN CLARK,  
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. corner  
of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the  
Museum.  
Baltimore, May 29, 1838.

**WOOL CARDING.**  
The subscriber begs leave to inform the  
public that his Carding Machine at Fowling  
Creek, Caroline county, is now in full oper-  
ation and in first rate order for the reception of  
work, he having undergone considerable ex-  
pense by fitting her out with almost an entire  
new set of cards. He flatters himself that  
those favoring him with their work will not  
have cause of complaint, but on the contrary,  
the dispatch and neatness of the performance  
of his work, will merit their entire approbation.  
Wool left in Easton at Wm. Loveday's  
store, will be taken by the subscriber every  
Saturday & returned on the following Wed-  
nesday at James Turner's and Robert T. Caine's  
will also be taken, carded and returned at the  
same places by the subscriber.—It will be ex-  
pected that wool sent to the mill will be well  
picked and gressed, with direction on the  
bundle whether to be once or twice carded.—  
For once carding the price will be 5 cts, for  
twice carding 7 cts.  
DILEHA SPARKLIN,  
Fowling Creek, Caroline County Md.  
July 24, 1838

**WANTED**  
A gentleman qualified to teach the usual  
branches of an English education, for  
Primary School District No. 4—in Clappell  
District—to take immediate charge. The usual  
references for character and competency  
will be required.  
Application can be made to any one of the  
undersigned.  
CHS JUMP,  
P. W. PRATT,  
S. H. MEGINNY. } Trustees.  
July 24—3w

**For Sale.**  
A large quantity of White Pine Boards,  
Planks, Sntling, and Shingles, of vari-  
ous qualities and prices, at the Lumbar Yard  
of  
GROOME & LOVEDAY.  
Easton, June 20, 1838.—6w6t

**SPRING FASHIONS.**  
**JOHN SATTERFIELD.**  
Returns his thanks to the public for the  
very liberal patronage he has received, and  
respectfully solicits a continuation of the same.  
He has just received his  
**SPRING FASHIONS,**  
And is enabled to execute work in the latest  
fashionable style, with durability, neatness, and  
dispatch.  
He will insure his work to fit, and in case  
of failure, the money will be returned, or the  
goods replaced.  
N. B. The public are respectfully invited  
to call and see his card of Fashions, it being  
the most approved and correct published.  
May 1, 1838.

**Farm For Rent.**  
O to be rented for the next year that well  
known farm in Clappell District on  
which Jesse Lednum now resides. It contains  
about 400 acres of arable land—with a suffi-  
ciency of good wood land. The improvements  
are a good dwelling, with the usual out-  
houses. To a good tenant the terms will be mo-  
derate. Further particulars will be made  
known on application to the subscriber.  
BENNET ALLEN,  
July 24th 1838. 3w Miles River.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber again takes the opportu-  
nity of announcing to the public that he  
still carries on the  
**Cabinet Business**  
in all its various branches, at the same stand  
opposite to Mr. John Camp's Store where all  
orders directed to him for coffins or other  
work will be thankfully received and punctu-  
ally attended to.  
Coffins of all kind made to order at a reduced  
price.  
He also has a first rate Harse, which he will  
furnish on all occasions where he makes the  
coffin, free of any charge.  
The public's obedient Serv't,  
JAMES S. SHANAHAN.  
N. B. The subscriber wishes to take two  
boys to learn the cabinet making.  
J. S. S.  
Easton, July 10th, 1838. (6wG)

**Farmer's Bank of Maryland.**  
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON }  
July 21, 1838 }

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 Stock-  
holders, eleven Directors, for the Branch Bank  
for the ensuing year, agreeable to the char-  
ter.  
By order,  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.  
July 21 (G)

**Blacksmithing.**  
THE subscriber begs leave to return his  
sincere thanks to his friends and the pub-  
lic generally, for the very flattering encour-  
agement he has received from them. Grateful  
for past favors he solicits a continuation of the  
same. After twenty-four years experience in  
this business he thinks he can assure them that  
their orders shall be fulfilled with that neatness,  
durability and dispatch, which it equaled, shall  
be surpassed by none.  
He still continues at his old stand at the cor-  
ner of the woods, with a full supply of STEEL,  
IRON and Lead, ready for HOUSE SHOE-  
ING. All kinds of edge tools made and re-  
paired. All kind of plough work; also HAR-  
ROWS, CULTIVATORS, CART WHEELS, &c.  
The public's obedient servant,  
E. McQUAY.  
Feb. 7

**HAY SCALES.**  
ALL persons having hay, fodder, oats, &c.  
weighed at the Patent Scales in Easton,  
are hereby notified that the purchaser of the  
above articles will be held responsible in every  
case for the weight, and payment is ex-  
pected at the time of weighing. Scales war-  
ranted true. Terms, 3 cents per cwt.  
By order of the Board,  
BENJAMIN J. BARROW,  
Weigh Master.  
aug. 23 3w (G3w)

**COACH GIG**  
**AND HARNESS**  
**MAKING.**  
THE Subscribers again return their warm-  
est thanks to their friends and the pub-  
lic of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the  
support they continue to receive in their line of  
business, and now respectfully beg leave to  
inform them that they are always making up  
of the best materials  
Gigs and four wheeled Work,  
of the Latest Fashions and Patterns. They  
assure all who see proper to patronize them  
that they have the very best workmen in their  
employment and keep constantly on hand  
materials of the first quality, which will en-  
able them as heretofore to meet all orders, for  
work at the shortest notice. All kinds of  
REPAIRING DONE in the best manner,  
on reasonable terms. They have now fin-  
ished and ready for sale a number of car-  
riages both new and second hand, which they  
would dispose of on favorable terms. Their  
friends and the public are respectfully invited  
to call and view their assortment and judge  
for themselves. They would also inform the  
public that attached to their establishment they  
have a Silver Plating Shop in operation,  
where they have in their employment one of  
the best silver platers and metal workman from  
Philadelphia. Those who have any work in  
that line can have it executed in the neatest  
and most elegant manner, and at moderate  
prices.  
Also, all kinds of  
Brass or in work Repaired,  
Keys Brazed &c. &c.  
All orders thankfully received and promptly  
executed by the public's obedient serv'ts  
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.  
They will give a liberal price for old silver  
and lead.  
June 6 11 (G)

Easton and Baltimore Packet  
**SCHOONER**  
**PERRY HALL.**  
Robson Leonard, —Master.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the pub-  
lic that the Schooner PERRY HALL,  
has commenced her regular trips between East-  
on Point and Baltimore, and will leave East-  
on Point on every Wednesday morning at  
nine o'clock for Baltimore; and returning will  
leave Baltimore on Saturday morning at nine  
o'clock for Easton; and continue to sail on the  
above named days during the season.

THE PERRY HALL,  
is a new Boat well fitted and is in complete  
order for the reception of Freight and Passen-  
gers.  
N. B. Freight for a Hogshead one dollar and  
all Barrels Twenty five cents, and all other  
freight in proportion; passage and fare two  
dollars, passengers will be expected to pay the  
cash, all orders left at the Long Store of Dr.  
T. H. Dawson & Sons in Easton, or handed  
to Samuel H. Benny, on or before Tuesday  
evening accompanied with the cash will meet  
with prompt attention.

The public's ob't servant,  
J. E. LEONARD  
April 3, 1838.

The Subscriber also informs the public that  
the Schooner,  
**EMILY JANE.**  
JAMES R. LEONARD,  
MASTER.

WILL leave Easton Point, on Sunday  
morning the first of April at nine  
o'clock for Baltimore, and continue to leave  
Easton, on every other Sunday at nine o'clock  
in the morning until further orders; and re-  
turning, will leave Baltimore on the following  
Wednesday. All orders for the Emily Jane,  
will be received on the Saturday evening pre-  
vious to her starting.  
N. B. Freights, Passage, &c. as above  
J. E. LEONARD.

John Thomas & Wife Talbot county Court,  
vs.  
Edw'd Wooters, of the County side  
of the Equity side  
May Term, 1838.

ORDERED by the Court, that the report  
of P. F. Thomas, Trustee of the sale of the  
real estate of Nehemiah Noble, late of Tal-  
bot county, deceased, be ratified and confirm-  
ed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on  
or before the 15th day of September next, pro-  
vided a copy of this order be inserted once  
a week for three successive weeks in a news-  
paper published on the E. S. of Maryland be-  
fore the said 15th day of September.  
The report shows the amount of Sales to be  
\$1012 60. P. B. HOPPER.  
True copy—Attest,  
JAMES PARROTT, CLK

**COMBINATION**  
**OF LITERARY TALENT;**  
**MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE.**  
**The Lady's Book,**  
Having a Larger circulation than any other  
Monthly Periodical  
**IN AMERICA.**  
A COLOURED PLATE OF THE  
LATEST FASHIONS  
**IN EVERY NUMBER.**  
Important Announcement,  
It was with sincere pleasure that the pub-  
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AND  
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Joseph R Chandler, Morton McMillan,  
Robert T Conrad, Alexander Dinsbury, A  
M, H E Hale, E Burke Fisher, N C Brooks,  
A. M, Wm E Burton, Mrs Embury, Mrs  
Gibman, Mrs Smith, Mrs Woodhull, Miss  
Charl te S. Cushman, Rev. J. H. Clinch,  
Constant Guilton, Mrs Sedgwick.

**TAILORING.**  
THE Subscriber now having entire control  
of the shop lately occupied by Chilcutt, John-  
son and Wenden, begs leave respectfully to  
inform his old customers and the public gener-  
ally, that he will carry on the Tailoring busi-  
ness in all its branches, at the old stand in  
Washington at, nearly opposite to the store of  
Wm. Loveday, and by strict attention to busi-  
ness hopes to merit a share of public patronage.  
He will give his personal attention to  
cutting, and will warrant his work to fit well.  
Having good workmen employed he will ex-  
ecute all orders with his line with neatness,  
durability and dispatch, and in the most ap-  
proved style.  
The public's ob't serv't,  
JOSHUA CHILCUTT.  
July 24th, 1838—11

**Lumber for Sale.**  
THE subscriber has just returned from  
Port Deposit with a large assortment of Lum-  
ber, consisting in part of white pine from 4-4  
to 8-4 thick, such as Panel, common cuttings,  
Also white pine andypress shingles from 20  
to 30 inches long. All of which will be offer-  
ed on the most accommodating terms. Persons  
desirous of purchasing will please call and  
examine for themselves.  
WM. POWELL.  
Wye Landing, may 29

**THE STEAM BOAT**  
HAS commenced her usual routes, leaving  
Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday  
morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge  
and Easton—returns the next day. She like-  
wise leaves Baltimore every Sunday at 8 o-  
clock for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye  
Landing and returns next day.  
All baggage at the risk of its owner.  
April 3, 1838.

**DISSOLUTION.**  
THE co-partnership heretofore existing  
under the firm of Thomas Sylvester &  
Co., is dissolved by mutual consent. Thomas  
Sylvester will close the business of the con-  
cern.  
THOS SYLVESTER & CO.  
August 14, 1838.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
THOMAS SYLVESTER respectfully in-  
forms the public and his old customers, that  
he still carries on the  
**BOOT AND SHOE**  
BUSINESS

At the old stand on Washington street next  
door to the store of Messrs. Orlowson & Hop-  
kins, where he is prepared to execute every  
description of work in his line. Thankful for  
past favors he solicits a continuance of the pa-  
tronage that has been so liberally bestowed up-  
on him.  
August 14 3w

**PRINTING**  
Of every description neatly executed at this  
Office.

**REMOVAL.**  
R. T. G. THOMAS has removed his Magis-  
trates' Office from the Court House to the one  
formerly occupied by J. M. Faulkner, Esq.,  
next door to the E. S. Whig Office.  
Aug. 21 3w

**To Rent**  
THE subscriber has two farms which he  
will rent to good Tenants. A lease will be  
given for three years.  
ROBERT W. RASIN,  
Chapel Dist. Talbot Co., Aug. 18, 1838 11.

**\$100 REWARD.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on  
Saturday night the 5th inst., a neg-  
ro man named JOHN SHADEN, very  
black, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5  
inches high, stout and well made; has rather a  
down look when spoken to, but very humble  
and submissive; has a scar on his face near  
the temple, but not recollected on which side;  
also a scar on the chin, occasioned by the cut  
of a knife. The said negro is a good labour-  
ing hand on a farm, and is partially acquain-  
ted with the shoemaking business. The cloth-  
ing taken off by him were two pair new tow-  
linen trousers, with cotton warp, and two  
shirts of the same kind; a pair of cross-hatched  
cassinet pants, a blue cloth round jacket,  
a pair of white janes pantaloons, a round jack-  
et of red and white tow linen, two mus-  
lin shirts, and two pair old kersey trousers—  
dyed purple, a fur hat not much worn, with  
some other clothing not recollected. It is sup-  
posed a small black woman, his wife and the  
property of Mrs. Sarah Lee, has gone off in  
company with him, and it is believed they  
have made their way to Pennsylvania or Jer-  
sey.  
The above reward will be given if said neg-  
ro be apprehended out of the State, and lodg-  
ed in some Jail so that I get him, or fifty dol-  
lars, if taken in the State and brought home.  
WILLIAM SLAUGHTER.  
Talbot County, Md. August 28, 1838.

**COMBINATION**  
**OF LITERARY TALENT;**  
**MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE.**  
**The Lady's Book,**  
Having a Larger circulation than any other  
Monthly Periodical  
**IN AMERICA.**  
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Charl te S. Cushman, Rev. J. H. Clinch,  
Constant Guilton, Mrs Sedgwick.

**THE TERMS.**  
The terms of the Lady's Book are Three  
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vance, postage paid.

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he suggests, for the purpose of remittance, the  
following system of  
**CLUBBING.**

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1838.

VOL. IV.-NO. 37.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE  
Is edited and published every  
**TUESDAY MORNING,**

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

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, or discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion. All communications to insure attention should be post paid.



BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 76]

AN ACT to establish a criminal court in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this law a court shall be established in the District of Columbia, for the trial of all crimes and offences against the laws now in force in the said district, and such as may hereafter be enacted; to be composed of one judge to be appointed by the President of the United States by and with the consent of the Senate, and to receive as compensation for his services, an annual salary of two thousand dollars out of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said court shall hold four terms in each year on the first Mondays of December, March, June and September, in the city of Washington, for the county of Washington, and two terms in each year, on the first Mondays of April and November, in the town of Alexandria, for Alexandria county, and that the judge of said court shall have power to hold special terms of said court in each county, and to receive as compensation for his services, an annual salary of two thousand dollars out of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the district attorney and marshal of the said district, and the clerks of the circuit court in the said district, for the counties of Washington and Alexandria, respectively, shall attend the said criminal court in said counties, and perform all the duties now by law required of them, respectively in relation to the criminal business of the circuit court in the said counties, and shall respectively, receive the same fees and compensation as they now receive, and the jurors attending said court in the said counties shall be entitled to the same compensation they now receive for their attendance in the said circuit court in the said counties respectively.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all recognizances, presentments, indictments, pleas, and criminal prosecutions, and proceedings whatsoever, and all suits and proceedings for fines and forfeitures, and for forfeited recognizances, now pending to the said circuit court for the said counties of Washington and Alexandria, respectively, shall be transferred to the said criminal court in the said counties, respectively, and be there proceeded on as they would have been in the said circuit court for said counties, respectively, if this act had not been passed; and all process hereafter issued or now issued from the said circuit court, for the said counties, respectively, shall be returnable and returned to the said criminal court, in the said counties, respectively, and the said criminal court shall have all the jurisdiction in the said circuit court, respectively, for the said counties, respectively, now held by the said circuit court, and the punishment of all crimes and offences, and the recovery of all fines, forfeitures and recognizances.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the circuit court of the District of Columbia, or any judge thereof, during the vacation of the court, shall have power to award a writ of error, in any criminal case whatever, wherein final judgment shall have been pronounced by the criminal court for either county in the said District returnable to the circuit court of that county in which said judgment may be rendered, convicting any person of any crime or misdemeanor, and to reverse said judgment or remand the case, and order a new trial, or such other proceeding therein, as the nature of the case may require.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That to enable the person so convicted by the judgment of the said criminal court to apply for a writ of error, in all cases when the judgment shall be death, or confinement in the penitentiary, the said criminal court shall, on application of the party accused, postpone the final execution of the term of said circuit court, beyond the next case thirty days after the end of such term of the circuit court.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said criminal court, in any case, may, with the consent of the person accused; adjourn, any question of law to the circuit court of that county, in the District aforesaid, in which the case is depending, which may be there argued and decided, though such accused person be not present.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That there shall be hereafter paid to the coroners of the counties of Washington and Alexandria in the said District, and to the jurors and witnesses, who may be lawfully summoned by them in any inquest the same fees and compensation as are now paid to the marshal of the said district, and the jurors attending the circuit court in the said county, for similar services.

JAMES K. FOLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WM. R. KING,President of the Senate, pro tem.  
Approved, July 7th, 1838.  
M. VAN BUREN.

President of the Senate, pro tem.  
Approved, July 7th, 1838.  
M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 77.]  
AN ACT to change the holding of the United States Circuit Court in the District of East Tennessee and the District of Maryland.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of East Tennessee, shall be held at Knoxville, on the Third Monday in October, in each and every year, and the Circuit Courts in each and every year of the Districts of Maryland shall be held at Baltimore on the first Monday of November annually.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all recognizances entered into, and all menses and final process which have been issued, or which shall hereafter be issued, returnable to the first term of said Court shall be returnable to the term hereby established, and shall have the same effect as though the said process had originally been made returnable to the term hereby established.

APPROVED, July 7th, 1838.

[PUBLIC—No. 78.]  
AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to increase the present military establishment of the United States and for other purposes," approved July 5th, eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to which this is a supplement, shall be and the same hereby is, explained, limited, and modified as follows:

First. Nothing contained in said act shall be so construed as to allow to any officer additional rations for time past, commonly called back rations.

Second. The posts at which chaplains shall be allowed shall be limited to the number of twenty, and shall be first approved by the Secretary at War, and shall be confined to places most destitute of instruction.

Third. That so much of said act as requires assistant quartermasters to be separated from the line shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Fourth. That the number of the lieutenants authorized by said act to be added and transferred to the Ordnance Department, shall be limited to twelve.

Fifth. That the monthly pay of a private soldier, raised by said act to eight dollars, shall be limited and fixed at seven dollars a month; one dollar thereof shall be retained as provided for in said act.

Sixth. That no compensation shall be allowed to officers of the Engineer Department for disbursements of public money, while superintending public works.

Seventh. That the three commissaries of subsistence authorized by said act, shall not be separated from the line of the army.

Eighth. That so much of said act as allows one hundred and sixty acres of land to soldiers who shall have served ten consecutive years, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ninth. That the said act shall be so construed as to allow the Paymaster General and Surgeon General of the army the additional rations therein granted to officers of the line and staff for every five years service.

APPROVED July 7th, 1838.

[PUBLIC—No. 79.]  
AN ACT authorizing the printing of the Madison papers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Joint Committee on the Library be authorized and caused the Madison papers to be printed and published; and that a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, July 9th, 1838.

RESOLUTION—No. 7.—PUBLIC.  
A RESOLUTION for the benefit of the widows of certain revolutionary officers and soldiers.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the benefits of the third section of an act entitled "An act granting half pay to widows and 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," approved the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, shall not be withheld from any widow whose husband has died since the passage of the said act, or who shall hereafter die, if said widow shall otherwise be entitled to the same.

APPROVED, July 7th, 1838.

## POETRY.

Air—"THE MELLOW HORN."

At dawn the roarers loudly bark;  
They are too proud to tire;  
Majestic as howl in the dark,  
And spit out tones of fire.  
But nature groans, when midst the din  
That bids to sleep farewell,  
Another sound one hears begin,  
The noisy Milkman's bell!

At eve when one would feel secure,  
And seek a tranquil spot,  
To find the sleep he lost before,  
And deem his woes forgot,  
'Tis then again the jarring notes  
Upon his slumber swell—  
Oh! what a maddening cadence floats  
Around the Milkman's bell!

From the Bangor Democrat.  
THE LOCO FOCO.

AS SUNG BY A BAND OF PATRIOTIC DEMOCRATS.

Air—Billy Barlow.

(ALL SING.)

We have met here together—a brotherly band,  
United in heart and united in hand;  
And though we're surrounded by foes, there's  
no fear—  
We shall yet win the battle, so be of good cheer.

Up, up with our banner, and let it unfold

To the free winds of heaven its motto—"NOT SOLD!"  
We will rally round it, and sing as we go—  
Success to the party called *Loco Foco*.

(FARMERS SING.)  
We're the rough hardy yeomanry, reared in old Maine;  
Our coifers—the soil; our gold is the grain  
Which kind Providence sends us; and 'though we've "huge paus,"  
We are true to our God, to our country, our cause.

And we'll flock round this banner and loudly invoke  
All freedom to draw at our end of the yoke—  
And blithely we'll sing, as we hie out our row—  
Success to the party called *Loco Foco*.

(MECHANICS SING.)  
We are hardworking men—by our labor we live;  
And with prudence and industry ever can thrive;  
We have laid up a little—not rags—but good gold,  
That we may live happy and easy when old;  
And we've flocked round this banner, and wish to remain  
With our friends of the sledge, brush, awl, and plane;  
And we well can afford to push, stitch, punch, and blow,  
If paid in the coin of a *Loco Foco*.

(SAILORS SING.)  
We have ploughed the rough ocean in many a storm,  
But as we neared home our hearts have grown warm,  
And thrilled with the ecstasy patriots feel  
For the land of their birth. We now look for its weal,  
And flock round this banner; and 'though we are few,  
CAPTAIN FARFIELD can always depend on his crew;

We are all hands on deck, and we'll sing—  
Yo, heave ho!  
Success to the party called *Loco Foco*.

(LABORERS SING.)  
We have heard the Whigs call us an ignorant class;  
But no matter as long as the muster we pass,  
We all know one thing—'though we wear not fine coats,  
They're not money enough left to purchase our votes,  
So we'll flock round this banner—the people's own flag—  
And as long as winds blow so long may it wag.

O'er the LABORERS' leads. We are "ragged," we know,  
But belong to the party called *Loco Foco*.

(ALL SING.)  
Then huzza for the people! Huzza for old Maine!  
She will never be caught in the limboes again;  
We've a FAIR-FIELD before us—they'll surely get beat,  
'Though they blow their *Kent Bugle* for a second heat;  
So we'll flock round this banner prepared for attack;  
And though there be some that have wounds in the back,  
There's enough left we'll stand by through weal and through woe,  
And vote with the party called *Loco Foco*.

(MISCELLANEOUS.)  
From the German of Frederick Baron, de la Motte Fonque.

THE YOW.  
A NORTHERN TALE.

In the ancient heathen times of the Saxons there happened once a great war with the Danes. Adalbero, Duke of Saxony, who had counselled it, now, in the hour of earnest conflict, stood at the head of his people. There flew the arrows and the javelins; there glared many a bright gold shield through the dark flight. But the Saxons, at every attack, were repulsed, and were already so far driven back, that the storming of a steep height could deliver the army and the country, disperse the enemy, and change a ruinous and destructive flight into a decisive victory.

Adalbero conducted the attack. But in vain he forced his fiery charger before the squadron; in vain he shouted through the field the sacred words, "Freedom and Fatherland!" in vain he strained his warm blood, and 'neath the blood of the foe, over his resplendent armor. The ponderous mass gave way; and the enemy, secure on the height, rejoiced in their decided victory. Again rushed Adalbero on with a few gallant warriors; again the faint-hearted fell behind; and again the enemy rejoiced.

"It is yet time," said Adalbero; and again he shouted, "Forward! and if we conquer, I vow to the gods, to set fire to the four corners of my castle, and it shall blaze forth one bright funeral pile, in honor of our victory and of our deliverance."

Again was the attack renewed but again the Saxons fled, and the enemy sent forth shouts of joy.

"Then cried Adalbero aloud before the whole army, "If we return victorious from this charge, ye gods, I devote myself to you as a solemn sacrifice!"

Shuddering, the warriors hastened after him—but fortune was still against them; the boldlest fell—the bravest fled. Then Adalbero, in deep affliction, rallied the scattered band, and all that remained of the great nobles collected round him and spoke thus—

"Thou art our ruin; for thou hast counselled this war."  
Adalbero replied, "My castle and myself I have devoted to the gods for victory and what can I more?"

The sad multitude called only the more to him, "Thou art our ruin; for thou hast counselled this war."  
Then Adalbero tore open his bosom, and implored the mighty God of Thunder to pierce it with a thunder-bolt or give the victory to his Army. But there came no bolt from heaven, and the squadron stood timid and followed not the call.

In boundless despair, Adalbero at last said—"There remains only—that which is most dear to me. Wife and child I offer to thee, O God of armies, for victory. My beautiful, blooming wife, my only heart-loved child, they belong to thee, Great Ruler in Asgard; with my own hand will I sacrifice them to thee, but I implore thee give me the victory!"

Scarcely were these words uttered, when fearful thunders rolled over the field of battle, and clouds gathered round the combatants; and the Saxons, with fearful cries, shouted, and with one voice, "The gods are with us! With invincible courage forward rushed the host; the height was carried by storm, and Adalbero, with a sudden shudder, saw the enemy flying through the field.

The conqueror returned home in triumph; and in all parts of delivered Saxony, came wives and children forth, and with outstretched arms greeted their husbands and fathers. But Adalbero knew what awaited him; and every smile of an affectionate wife, pierced as with a poisoned dart, his agonised heart. At last, he came before his magnificent castle. He was unable to look up, as the beautiful Similde met him at the gate, with her laughter in her hand, while the little one joyously leaped and cried, "Father, father! beloved father!"

Adalbero looked round on his people, in order to strengthen himself; even there he met quivering eyelids and bitter tears; for among his warriors, many had heard his horrible vow. He dismissed them to their families, feeling what happy men he, the most unhappy, was sending to their homes; they rode into the castle, and sending the domestics away, under various pretences, sprung from his horse, closed the gates with thundering sound, securing them carefully, and pressed his beloved wife and child to his heart, shedding over them a torrent of tears.

"What is the matter, husband?" said the astonished Similde.  
"Why do you weep, father?" stammered the little one.  
"We will first prepare an offering to the gods," replied Adalbero; and then I shall relate every thing to you. Come to me soon, to the hearth."

"I will kindle the flame, and fetch, in the meantime, the implement for sacrifice," said the sweet Similde; and the little one cried out clapping her hands,  
"I also will help; I also will be there; and skipped away with her mother.

These words, "I also will help; I also will be there," the hero repeated, as dissolved in grief, he stood by the flaming pile, with his drawn sword in his trembling hand. He lamented aloud over the joyful innocent child, and the graceful obedient wife, who brought the bowl and pitcher, perfuming-pan and taper used in sacrifices. Then it passed through his mind that his vow could not be valid; for such sorrow could not find a place in the heart of man. But the answer was given in dreadful peals of thunder down from the heavens.

"I know," said he, sighing heavily, "your thunder has assisted us, and now your thunder calls on your devoted believer for the performance of his vow."

Similde began to tremble as the frightful truth burst upon her; and, with soft tears, she said, "Al! hast thou made a vow? Al! hast I see no victim!—shall human blood!"

Adalbero covered his eyes with his hands, and sobbed so loudly that it echoed through the hall, and the little one, terrified, shrank together.

Similde knew well such vows, in ancient times. She looked entreatingly to her lord, and said, "Remove the child."

"Both, both!—I must!" then murmured Adalbero; and Similde, with a violent effort, forcing back her tears, said to the little one, "Quick, child, and bind this handkerchief on your eyes. thy father has brought a present for thee and will now give it to thee."

"My father looks not as if he would give me a present," sighed the child.  
"Thou shalt see, thou shalt see, presently," said Similde hurriedly; and she placed a bandage over the eyes of the child, she could no longer restrain her tears, but they fell so softly, that the little one knew it not.

The affectionate mother now tore the drapey from her son's white bosom, and kneeling before her sacrificial, beckoned that she might be the first victim.  
"Quick, only quick," whispered she softly to the lingerer, "else will the poor child be so terrified!"

Adalbero raised the dreadful steel—Then roared the thunder, and flashed the lightning through the building. Speechless sank the three to the earth.

As the evening breeze rushed through the broken windows, the little one raised her head, from which the bandage had fallen, and said, "Mother, what present has my father brought to me?" The sweet voice awakened both the parents. All lived, and nothing was destroyed but Adalbero's sword, which was melted by the avenging flash of heaven.

"The gods have spoken!" cried the pardoned father; and with a gust of unutterable love, the three delivered ones wept in each other's arms.

Far distant, over the southern mountains, roared the tempest, where many years afterwards St. Boniface converted unbelievers to the true faith.

dear to me. Wife and child I offer to thee, O God of armies, for victory. My beautiful, blooming wife, my only heart-loved child, they belong to thee, Great Ruler in Asgard; with my own hand will I sacrifice them to thee, but I implore thee give me the victory!"

Scarcely were these words uttered, when fearful thunders rolled over the field of battle, and clouds gathered round the combatants; and the Saxons, with fearful cries, shouted, and with one voice, "The gods are with us! With invincible courage forward rushed the host; the height was carried by storm, and Adalbero, with a sudden shudder, saw the enemy flying through the field.

The conqueror returned home in triumph; and in all parts of delivered Saxony, came wives and children forth, and with outstretched arms greeted their husbands and fathers. But Adalbero knew what awaited him; and every smile of an affectionate wife, pierced as with a poisoned dart, his agonised heart. At last, he came before his magnificent castle. He was unable to look up, as the beautiful Similde met him at the gate, with her laughter in her hand, while the little one joyously leaped and cried, "Father, father! beloved father!"

Adalbero looked round on his people, in order to strengthen himself; even there he met quivering eyelids and bitter tears; for among his warriors, many had heard his horrible vow. He dismissed them to their families, feeling what happy men he, the most unhappy, was sending to their homes; they rode into the castle, and sending the domestics away, under various pretences, sprung from his horse, closed the gates with thundering sound, securing them carefully, and pressed his beloved wife and child to his heart, shedding over them a torrent of tears.

"What is the matter, husband?" said the astonished Similde.  
"Why do you weep, father?" stammered the little one.  
"We will first prepare an offering to the gods," replied Adalbero; and then I shall relate every thing to you. Come to me soon, to the hearth."

"I will kindle the flame, and fetch, in the meantime, the implement for sacrifice," said the sweet Similde; and the little one cried out clapping her hands,  
"I also will help; I also will be there; and skipped away with her mother.

These words, "I also will help; I also will be there," the hero repeated, as dissolved in grief, he stood by the flaming pile, with his drawn sword in his trembling hand. He lamented aloud over the joyful innocent child, and the graceful obedient wife, who brought the bowl and pitcher, perfuming-pan and taper used in sacrifices. Then it passed through his mind that his vow could not be valid; for such sorrow could not find a place in the heart of man. But the answer was given in dreadful peals of thunder down from the heavens.

"I know," said he, sighing heavily, "your thunder has assisted us, and now your thunder calls on your devoted believer for the performance of his vow."

Similde began to tremble as the frightful truth burst upon her; and, with soft tears, she said, "Al! hast thou made a vow? Al! hast I see no victim!—shall human blood!"

Adalbero covered his eyes with his hands, and sobbed so loudly that it echoed through the hall, and the little one, terrified, shrank together.

Similde knew well such vows, in ancient times. She looked entreatingly to her lord, and said, "Remove the child."

"Both, both!—I must!" then murmured Adalbero; and Similde, with a violent effort, forcing back her tears, said to the little one, "Quick, child, and bind this handkerchief on your eyes. thy father has brought a present for thee and will now give it to thee."

"My father looks not as if he would give me a present," sighed the child.  
"Thou shalt see, thou shalt see, presently," said Similde hurriedly; and she placed a bandage over the eyes of the child, she could no longer restrain her tears, but they fell so softly, that the little one knew it not.

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A FEMALE DUEL.

An "affair of honor," of a novel character came off yesterday in an open lot near the swampend of Girou street. The principals were two of the Cyprian Goddesses who hold court there two or three times a week, and were likewise to the same sisterhood of divinity.

The misunderstanding arose in the morning—all about love—a challenge passed—preliminaries were arranged in short order—and at the appointed hour in the afternoon the parties were on the ground, together with some fifty or a hundred spectators.

The weapon chosen was that which the Roman called *pugilatus*; and one of the "fair ones," who was a native of Aillon, declared that she only wanted to fight "coram deo"—the real scientific licks—and no gouging—fair fight," said she, "is all this child wants."

"The other who was an accommodating Yankee sort of a creature, told the foreigner that she might have it science or any way she wished. And I'm wrathy to get at you, said she, "for lick you I will—I'm determined on it."

So, a ring was formed at once by the other goddesses in attendance, and as they went. For a while, the superior "science" of the English girl seemed to promise an easy victory;

but the Yankee finding this would never do for her, disregarded her pledge about "fighting fair," and seized hold of her antagonist in a *Kentuck* down her, rolled her into the gutter, and there pummelled her to her heart's content.

We marvel exceedingly that the seconds did not interfere, but they were probably the first seconds that were ever placed exactly in such a predicament. Whether the affair ended in the gutter or not, we have not heard; but we presume that the honor of all concerned was fully satisfied.

In tropical countries the phenomena of thunder storms are more dreadful and appalling than in our temperate climate. The thunder frequently continues for days and weeks in almost incessant roar; the rains are poured down in torrents, and the flashes of lightning fall low each other in so rapid a succession, that the whole atmosphere and the surrounding hills seem to be in a blaze. In some instances the most dreadful effects have been produced by the bursting of an electrical cloud. In 1772, a bright cloud was observed at midnight to cover a mountain in the Island of Java; it emitted globes of fire so luminous, that the night became as clear as day. Its effects were astonishing. Every thing was destroyed for seven leagues round. Houses were demolished; plantations were buried in the earth; and two thousand one hundred and forty people, besides their lives, besides one thousand five hundred head of cattle, and a vast number of horses and other animals.

From the Maumee City Express.

A loafer whose unpeppable exhibited undeniable marks of the encroachments of time and the want of good house-wifery, lately called in at our office and inquired:

"How much do you charge to put an advertisement in your paper?"

"One dollar sir, was the answer.

I want to advertise my wife, and I thought as I should have considerable of that business to do, I would call and see if I could get it done cheaper?"

All you have several women to advertise? No but I'm going to apply for a divorce, and that will have to be advertised, you know. Yes, but how long has your wife been gone?"

Ever since last May.

But it requires willful absence for three years to sustain a petition for a divorce.

Does it said the fellow, and his lips drooped he crumpled his hands into his trousers, shook his head and muttered—

How's that mister? said he; did you say total abstinence for three years?"

Exactly.

Well then I guess I'll wait a spell.

And he mizzled.

INTOLERANCE.—Dr. Franklin being in company where intolerance was the subject discussed, the Dr. to illustrate some remarks which he had made in favour of tolerance, took up a Bible, and opening at Genesis, read the following parable to the surprise of his hearers, who wondered that such a passage had escaped their notice: "And it came to pass after these things, that Abraham sat in the door of his tent about the going down of the sun. And behold a man bent down with age was coming down from the wilderness, and late in October put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these: 1st, The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation. 2d, The sand checks the evaporation of the apples, thus preserving in them their full flavor—at the same time any moisture yielded by the apples, (and some there will be), is absorbed by the sand; so that the apples are kept dry, and all mustiness is prevented. My pippins in May and June, are as fresh as when first picked; even the ends of the stem looks as if just separated from the twig.

Waig Patriotism.—A party that thrives most when the country is distressed, and is distressed most when the country thrives.

Federal Economy.—Since 1832, the federal phalanx in congress have voted to expend one hundred and fourteen millions of dollars more than the amount of actual expenditures of the government.—Boston Post.

A Valorous Candidate.—A candidate for public favor in the West threatens to lick every man that won't vote for him.

A little sweet oil, with nutmeg grated over it, given twice a day to children with the whooping cough, is said to be a sovereign remedy, if administered in the first stage of the complaint. It can do no harm and possibly good.

Tooth Ache.—An ounce of prevention better than a pound of cure. Many years ago, a dentist's lady recommended us to wash behind the ears frequently, with cold water, as a sure prevention against tooth ache, which we have practised with perfect success and recommend to others to persevere in the same remedy.

The election returns, so far as we have learned, indicate a wholesome political change in our state. Democracy is on the gaining hand very considerably. Our friends may rely upon a triumphant majority in 1840.

[New Albany (In.) Argus

Corn.—Mr. E. J. Pierce has shown us samples of his Bangor corn; raised this season on his plantation at Mount Airy. He has a field of 15 acres, which he commenced planting in the middle of May, and finished on the 1st of June. The corn is now all ripe, and fit to take in, while the corn in the neighboring fields surrounding his lot has been perishing with drought;—this Bangor corn has flourished and ripened perhaps sooner than it would have done in a more regular season.

We have also a specimen ear of the Dutton Corn grown on the farm of Mr. Thomas Walsley near Frankford. The ear is of good size, well filled and apparently full ripe. The seed from which it grew was put in the ground on the 18th day of May last, and the husks stripped and the corn taken from the stalk on the 19th of August inst.—U. S. Gazette.

A GOOD SHOT.—The Germantown Telegraph says: "We are informed that on Friday last, Mr. Charles Rittenhouse shot a grey eagle, on the bank of the Wissahickon, at Rittenhouse town, which measured five feet and the other. He was brought down from the top of a tree, at a distance of eighty yards, with ordinary shot. This is the first of the species seen in this neighborhood for many years."

VIRGINIA JUSTICE.—A fellow in Virginia, who was lucked by a parcel of boys for whipping his wife, sued them for damages. The boys were very properly sentenced to duck him again.

A NOVELTY.—A game of billiards has been played at Paris, for a wager, on horseback.

MARYLAND STATE LOAN—GOVERNOR VEAZEY—WHIG FINANCIERS, &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1838. It is rumored here that the financial agents of your State, finding it impossible to negotiate a loan abroad at 6 per cent, have borrowed some two or three millions at home at 3 per cent, issuing stock for double the amount received.

That the State of Maryland was not able to borrow abroad at 6 per cent, was owing entirely to the conduct of its "Whig" administration in refusing to pay interest on its old debts in specie or its equivalent.

Now, by borrowing nominally at 3 per cent, but as double the amount of stock has to be issued, the interest really paid is 6 per cent, with the additional disadvantage that the debt can never be redeemed till the market rate of interest shall sink to three per cent. In other words, the People of Maryland are, through the folly of their present "Whig" rulers, saddled with a perpetual debt.

Oh, Veazezy, thy name is Wisdom. Oh, Wisdom, thy name is Veazezy. Hadst thou, oh, Wisdom Veazezy, ever read McCulloch's statistics of the British Empire, thou mightest have profited thereby. Listen to what he says under the head of "National Debt," vol. 2, p. 532-33.

"During the reigns of William III and Anne, the interest stipulated for loans was very various. But in the reign of George II a different practice was adopted. Instead of varying the interest upon the stock, that is, the rate of the money market at the time, the rate of interest was generally fixed at three or three and a half per cent; the necessary variation being made in the principal funded. Thus suppose Government were anxious to borrow, that they preferred borrowing in a 3 per cent stock, and that they could not negotiate a loan for less than 4 per cent, they affect their object by giving the lender in return for £100 advanced £150 of 3 per cent stock, that is, they bound the country to pay him or his assignees £4 10s a year in all time to come, or otherwise to extinguish the debt by the payment of £150. In consequence of the prevalence of this practice, the principal of the debt now existing amounts to nearly five times actually advanced by the lenders."

The author again, in page 533, comes out of language not to be mistaken: "It is a point of fact, however, these advantages are not inconsiderable, while the disadvantages, inseparable from lending a large amount of stock at a low rate of interest are great and signal. During war, especially if any considerable portion of its expenditures be delayed by means of loans, the rate of interest uniformly rises, and is usually much higher than during peace. If therefore, loans were funded in stocks bearing a rate of interest equivalent to the market rate, when they were contracted for, the charge on their account might be reduced soon after the return of peace, according to the fall in the rate of interest; whereas when loans are funded in stocks bearing a low rate of interest with a corresponding increase of capital, it becomes impossible to take advantage of the fall of interest at the return of peace, and the country is embarrassed with the war interest in all time to come. It is not easy to exaggerate the injury we have sustained by overlooking this plain principle. In 1815, to support one of many similar instances, Government bargained for a loan of £2,000,000, only stipulating that every subscriber of £100 should be entitled to £174, 3 per cent stock, and £10 4s per cent stock, making the interest paid on the loan £5 12s 4d per cent. The great impotence of this transaction is obvious. Had from £5 12s to 2 6 per cent of interest been paid for the loan it might have been obtained without funding any additional capital, and had it been done we should have been at within two or three years, in consequence of the fall of interest after the peace to reduce the charge on account of the loan, at 3 or 3-1/2 per cent, but owing to the way in which the contract was made, we have not had, and will not have any means of reducing the exorbitant charge on account of this loan, so long as the market rate of interest is above 3 per cent, except by paying £174 for every £100 originally received, and £10 4s for every £100 of 4 per cent stock. But this, as already stated, is only one instance out of many of the same sort. We believe, indeed, that we are within the mark, when we affirm, that owing to this erroneous method of funding the country, it is at present paying from £6,000,000 to £7,000,000 a year on account of the public debt, more than it would have had to pay, had the same sum been borrowed and funded without any increase of capital."

From the Maryland Gazette. FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE—WHIG EXTRAVAGANCE IN MARYLAND!

The Whig party, conscious that they have wasted the people's money to an enormous amount, now wish to evade the true issue, and to divert the attention of a people who have been brought by Whig legislation to utter bankruptcy, from the question, before them. But it is to be hoped that the people of Maryland, knowing their true interests, dare protect them from the hands of such profligate rulers as those who now wield their political destinies, and that they will place them where they will receive a benefit. Here are facts, which the Whigs with all their political cunning and ingenuity, cannot, and will not attempt to controvert. Read them for yourselves—they are taken from the Votes & Proceedings of the House of Delegates.

The last Legislature of Maryland made an addition to the Governor's salary of twelve hundred and forty-four dollars!

The salary of the State Librarian has been increased to one thousand dollars!

The Committee Clerks of the last House of Delegates (five in number) each received an extra compensation fifty dollars—making an increase of two hundred and fifty dollars!

The Chief and Assistant Clerks of the Senate each received an extra compensation, one hundred dollars, and the committee clerk fifty dollars—making an increase of two hundred and fifty dollars!

During the last year the Clerk of the Council received over and above his salary, the sum of four thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-five cents!

The Messenger to the Council received over and above his salary the sum of four hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty six cents!

During the session of 1835, a committee was

appointed to examine into, and take testimony relative to the Maryland Penitentiary, the expenses of which are as follows: Per diem of members of the committee, \$2,051 00. Printing done for said committee \$435 50. Salary of a messenger \$68 50. Stationary and use of a parlour for said committee, \$113 75. Aggregate amount three thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and seventy five cents!!! To defray the expenses of a committee to Baltimore for the purpose of taking testimony, &c.

During the session of 1834, a resolution passed directing the revision of the laws—since which time the Executive has expended in the prosecution of this work, the sum of three thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars. But at the last session this expenditure was rendered useless by the repeal of the resolution of 1834, and the State subscribing for 250 copies, at ten dollars per copy, of a compilation of laws by one of the Judges of the First Judicial District—This expenditure, including what has already been expended, will amount to the sum of five thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars!!!

Many more such instances of Whig profligacy can be adduced, but let the above suffice for the present.

In 1830 there was in the Treasury of Maryland a surplus of over \$30,000—but we find on reference to the Treasurer's report of December last, a deficiency of over \$100,000!! and at the end of the present year this deficiency will be greatly increased.

People of Maryland, here are some of the extravagant doings of the Whig party. Are you willing longer to continue in power men who have thus beggared your State, and thrown you upon the brink of a DIRECT-TAXATION? Are you, tax payers, willing to increase your already too high rate of tax? This State debt and annual deficiency increases every year, and you will eventually have to be burdened with more taxation! The Whigs may tell you that they are in favour of liberal salaries. Now, let me ask? I would ask the merchant if he has received any of their liberality. No, must be the answer. Has the mechanic received any more than his just dues, if that? Has the farmer and planter been blessed with their generosity? No, none of these. But a train band of political partizans have seized and pocketed this money, and now ask you to keep them in power. Are you willing to entail upon your children, if not upon yourselves, an onerous and oppressive tax for the support of such men? Would you appeal to the farmers in particular, and ask them to stay the onward march of a direct taxation. To the property holders in general I would address myself, and ask are they ready to be made the mere instruments of the tax gatherer. If not come to the polls on the first Wednesday in October and exercise that invaluable boon bequeathed to you by your forefathers, who swore eternal hostility against the tax gatherers and taxators of England, and make your voices heard by those who have thus bankrupted the State. Let the spirit that animate the sons of 1838 which fired the bosoms of the fathers of '76, and "all will be well!"

A TAX PAYER.

From the Illinois Standard, THE CANDIDATE THAT GOT IN THE WRONG BOX. DRAMATIS PERSONÆ. The Farmer and the Candidate.

Scene. A farmer's house in Morgan county. Candidate. Hard times, Mr. Agricola. Farmer. Well, may be; I don't get time to read much. C. To read!—Hard times in the money market, I mean. F. Very like, but I never was in that market myself, and if you don't sell for more than your worth you never'll fetch a high price in it.

C. [Little enraged] But haven't you heard the general cry of hard times? F. Yes—great cry and little wool though, I reckon.

C. But every man who knows the history of public affairs, knows that money was never so scarce as at present. F. What has become of the money? C. Why—why—the Government—

F. Has swallowed it, I suppose! C. The Government has compelled the banks to lock it up in their vaults. F. Indeed. I never heard of any laws to that effect.

C. No; but they are indirectly compelled to suspend paying specie. F. I have heard it said that the United States Bank controlled the other banks, but since that died I suppose all fault in their affairs must result from their own management. If I give my note to my neighbor, for \$50, and when that note becomes due, if I have the money, all the Governments this side of—can't make me suspend payment; and if I don't have money, it would be mighty apt to be my own fault.

C. Hush—but, you, you don't understand the— F. I understand this, that a man can pay his debts if he has the means, and so can banks. But, a few more words about the scarcity of money. When we had all the benefits of a United States Bank, I used to sell my corn for a bit a bushel, now I get one dollar; my potatoes for a bit, now I get three bits; my hay, which sold for \$1.75 per ton, now brings eight dollars; in short, the income of my farm is increased, on the same amount of produce, about three hundred per cent. For every thing I can raise, I can receive cash in hand, without leaving my door, and I appeal to every farmer in Morgan to support me in the assertion. Not very hard times.

C. You talk very strangely, sir. F. Truth very often seems strange to men who are strangers to truth and correct principles.

C. Well, however times may seem to you there is a great portion of the people in this country very much opposed.

F. They must be either speculators gameblers, or men who have built their speculation on imaginary means—property is property—and he that bases his transactions upon it, in reality is sure of success. Let me explain my ideas about the causes of hard times; my way, which sold for \$1.75 per ton, now brings eight dollars; in short, the income of my farm is increased, on the same amount of produce, about three hundred per cent. For every thing I can raise, I can receive cash in hand, without leaving my door, and I appeal to every farmer in Morgan to support me in the assertion. Not very hard times.

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community. Then, if one had the relations and stock jobbers would turn their attention to agriculture, they would soon be in easy circumstances, and the remainder would stand a chance to live. The evil is, the proportion of the different occupations has been destroyed. The rage to be general, extravagant, and refined has raised every upstart in this county above the decree of his Maker, that man shall gain his bread by the sweat of his brow; and when a man gets above God, he is very apt to see hard times. Let trades and professions preserve their balance, let mercantile operations be regulated by consumption, and all the people by virtuous principle, and all the combined governments of earth could not create hard times. There is a large class in this country who cannot be compelled to acknowledge hard times while our Constitution exists and Heaven is prolific of blessings as at present.

C. I must confess you have given me some new ideas. Where were you raised? F. I was raised on a farm, and nature has been my instructor.

C. I see you have not misimproved her lessons. Where are your men in politics? F. Honest and industrious men—they are the men for me.

C. What do you think of this Administration? F. I think if banks and influential institutions would aid in carrying out its measures of reform, instead of assuming a hostile attitude, and compelling the people to support the expense of a struggle between them and the government, the administration would be one of the best in the history of the Republic.

C. Well, to come to the point, who do you intend to vote for at the next election? F. I intend, sir, "to come to the point," to vote for—

C. Now, your reason. F. I believe him to be right in his principles, honest in the advocacy of them.

C. How are your neighbors? F. They all agree with me exactly. I have talked with them all.

C. Good day, sir! F. Good day. [Exit Candidate.]

\*Let the Agriculturalist of Maryland, the honest yeomanry of our States fill the blank with the name of WILLIAM GRASON, the FARMER OF QUEEN ANNE'S. He too is "right in his principles and honest in the advocacy of them."

MR. McDUFFIE. We give below some extracts from Mr. McDuffie's letter. Had we room, we should have taken pleasure in giving it entire to our readers. Mr. McDuffie was one of the leading southern politicians in favour of a United States Bank; but his southern patriotism has been shocked at the course of the New England and more northern politicians, on that point, and he avows himself favourable to the sub-treasury system, brought last winter before Congress. He takes occasion to comment, with becoming severity, upon the efforts of the Whig party to depreciate our treasury notes, and he does it in the strain which every patriot would use.

"Since the attempt of the New England Federalists to destroy the credit of the country by denouncing as immoral and irreligious, those who would lend money to the government, I have never witnessed anything in the conduct of any party more revolting to my sense of patriotism, than the efforts systematically made to depreciate the credit of the treasury notes issued at the extra session. What shall we think of the patriotism of men who could publicly express their exultation that the irredeemable paper of banks was above the par of government paper? Politicians who have placed more hope in politicians, than in the combined influence of the banks, or have invested their private funds in them, seem to regard the interest of the people at large as of small consequence when it comes in conflict with that of the bank; and the real ground of opposition to treasury paper is, that it supercedes as pro tanto the use of bank paper, and thus limits the field for bank circulation."

Such are the feelings with which all men ought to regard the systematic attempt to run the credit of our country. Mr. McDuffie exposes, too, the real cause of the violence of northern politicians during the last year. We cannot forget the proposition to march to Washington with ten thousand men last summer, to force Mr. Van Buren from his position, nor yet the deliberate plan formed at Boston, to resist the government when specie was demanded, by the law of the land, for postage.

"Can it be possible that patriotic citizens would prefer the interest of a few favored banks, to that of the United States, and therefore, compel the government to use the credit of the banks instead of its own in collecting and disbursing its own revenues? I am aware that many members of Congress at the north have their private interests so deeply involved in the banks, that it is with them a question between self-interest and patriotism. Indeed, the great controlling moral interests of the north, exist in the shape of bank stocks, which sufficiently accounts for the vehemence with which Mr. Webster denounces the proposed treasury paper as continental money, when plain common sense dictates that if the government were bankrupt to the amount of a thousand millions, these treasury certificates would forever remain at par, as long as the government should continue to collect an annual amount of revenue sufficient to absorb them. The sole foundation of their credit in the government will receive them, and that their amount would not exceed the sum annually required to collect and disburse the public revenue."

It is not strange that party feeling can ever rise so high as to make men filling so large a portion of the public eye, forget their duty to their country. So it is. So it was during the late war with the same men and the same party. Their patriotism is cold, and the interests of the moment direct their actions. Such a party never can have the confidence of this people, and surely they do not deserve it.

What say our friends to 350 majority for Grason, and for our entire ticket, in this county? We ask you, because you alone can answer. It can be given if things are done in the right way. Every man at the wheel—leave his home—and all is accomplished. Let us not be outdone by other portions of the state. Encouraging reports reach us from every quarter. If our friends in Baltimore do any thing like as well as they anticipate, we shall elect our governor. We believe it more than probable that the counties will give a majority for Grason. The great battle will be fought in the city. The enthusiasm of our friends there is up. The odious registry, which was intended to tie the name of the Democracy has aroused them. They are battling with the energy of indignant freemen. Wm Grason and Henry Stump (to say nothing of other candidates) can never be beaten in Baltimore.

If the Democracy do their duty, in one month from this time we shall see blazoned at the head of the Democratic papers, in large capitals,—"Democracy Triumphant!"—Maryland redeemed, regenerated and dethroned!

[Hogtown Mail.]

THE WHIG. EASTON, MD. Tuesday Morning, Sept. 18, 1838

Democratic Republican Ticket FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

WM. GRASON. OF QUEEN ANNE'S.

FOR STATE SENATOR. NICHOLAS MARTIN.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES. PHILIP F. THOMAS, MORRIS O. COLSTON, DANIEL LLOYD.

For County Commissioner. RICHARD ARRINDALE.

CAROLINE COUNTY. For House of Delegates. ROBERT T. KEENE, M. W. HARDCASTLE, J. B. DAVIS.

QUEEN ANNE'S. For Senate. ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, JR.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES. WM. A. SPENCER, PERE WILMER, LEMUEL ROBERTS.

Day of Election, First Wednesday in October.

PUBLIC MEETINGS. There will be public political meetings at the following places: On Saturday the 22d at St. Michaels. On Saturday the 29th at Chappell. The candidates of the Opposition are invited to attend.

Some of the Whig papers are circulating a silly report of the withdrawal of Gen. Porter from the gubernatorial canvass in Pennsylvania. It is without the least shadow of truth. Gen. Porter not only intends to continue a candidate but to beat his Shipplaster opponent by an overwhelming majority.

Glorious Whig Victory!—Give us more of them.—The Whigs have been raising a great shout over the election of Mr. Crabb, in Alabama. The Mobile Examiner says:—There are several circumstances that ought not to be forgotten in alluding to the recent election for Congress in this State. Mr. Crabb, whom the Clay men claim, is not an advocate of the Whig National Bank, and he is uncompromisingly opposed to Henry Clay for the Presidency.

The Hon. James K. Polk is a candidate for the office of Governor of Tennessee.

The School Law. For some time past we have had a system of public education, which promised to carry the means of instruction to every man's door, and diffuse it equally among the children of the rich and the poor. We have waded through the most onerous part of the system—viz. the buying of sites and building of School houses, and have witnessed as the reward of our toil and anxiety the cause of education flourishing among us. About the year 1831 Mr. Bruff, then a member of the Legislature, procured the passage of a law supplemental to Teackle's law, for the furtherance of public education in Talbot. Mr. Bruff's law also proved wholly inadequate to the ends proposed and was repealed by the act of a later period generally known as the "Spencer Law." This bill, after its passage by the Legislature was ratified by the people to whom it was properly referred. Out of something more than 1200 voters only 197 voted against it, and it consequently became the people's law. At a more recent period (the last session) Mr. Kerr, then a delegate from this county, obtained the passage of a bill which virtually repeals the act of 1833-4, and under which the system had just commenced to work so well. Of the law of the last session, or to be more fully understood, the law of Mr. Kerr, we design to speak more particularly. A Memorial was gotten up sometime last winter praying a repeal or an amendment of the law of 1831. This memorial contained about 63 names, among which are several whose names will be found recorded as voting against the adoption of the "Spencer Law." A counter petition was speedily gotten up and circulated to procure signers. It was numerously signed, but assurances coming from Annapolis that nothing would be done towards repealing the old law, its friends immediately ceased their efforts in obtaining names, and the counter petition was never transmitted. A short time elapses and the astounding intelligence arrives that the law had been repealed, contrary to the assurances that it would not, and the people found themselves placed in a new and awkward position in regard to their schools. After the elapsing of a short time the law is published, and to the amazement of many, these sections are found to be therein contained.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That in addition to the sum which each teacher shall be entitled to receive as aforesaid under the contract and certificates from the said Commissioners HE MAY BE PERMITTED TO CHARGE

THE PARENTS AND GUARDIANS OF EACH SCHOLAR, SUCH SUM AS THE TRUSTEES OF SAID SCHOOL DISTRICT MAY IN THEIR DISCRETION ALLOW: Provided, that said Trustees shall require of each Teacher before receiving a certificate as aforesaid for his distributive share of said School money; that he shall not have made, or it made, that he will relinquish or refund any charge for the schooling of each and every child, of such needy persons as the said Trustees shall designate him.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That EACH DISTRICT SHALL BUILD, REPAIR AND FURNISH WITH NECESSARY FUEL, AT THE COST OF THE RESIDENTS THEREIN, THE SCHOOL HOUSE WITHIN ITS LIMITS, AND THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS ARE REQUIRED TO ALLOW A SUM FOR BOOKS AND STATIONARY FOR THOSE ONLY WHO ARE CHILDREN OF NEEDY PERSONS AND ACTUALLY UNABLE TO PROCURE THE SAME.

From the 4th section of the bill, it is clearly evident that the whole system is endangered. In the first place it will be difficult to obtain Trustees who will consent to discriminate between the capability of parents to pay for the instruction of their children; and if they can be obtained, their power is absolute under the law, and no appeal appears to be left for those who may be aggrieved.

Secondly: The law evidently discriminates between the children of the rich and the poor and thereby creates an invidious distinction. It will engender feelings of displeasure among parents, while from its tendency, it will elevate the child of the rich man while it depresses the child of the poor man. Such a result is evident, and he that is at all acquainted with human nature cannot gainsay it. These are only a few of the objections which we could urge against Mr. Kerr's law, but we think them quite sufficient, in addition to the very able communication which we published last week and which we now republish almost entire.

It is supposed that the school fund, for Talbot County, is now annually, and permanently fixed at \$3000 00

Add to this, our delegation and senator levy \$2000 00

Making \$5000 00

If this amount be right I will now show conclusively, that all, or nearly all the schools must stop, under the present law, after this year—viz.

We will suppose that Easton, St. Michaels, and Trappe schools will receive what they got last year, for less they say will not do, and I believe, it was not too much; which was something like \$200 00, saying nothing about fuel and stationery. Deduct this \$2700 00

Leaves \$2300 00

Now, if Easton, St. Michaels, and Trappe school-districts, receive the above amount of \$2300—for the ensuing year (1839) it will leave \$2300—only to be divided among the 18 county school-districts: thus—divide \$2300 by 18 & it will give to each teacher the sum of \$127.77 7-9 and no more. Now if this is not a home shot, or a death blow to all the country schools, it will be strange to me; for without teachers, the poor cannot be taught; and what man, will or can, agree to teach for this \$127.77 7-9, when in some districts \$30, cannot be made up, by these (considered by the trustees) as able to pay.

But say the friends of the Kerr law, or no school law, the Commissioners will manage this business, under the new law, quite different from the former; they will divide the \$5000 equally among the 21 teachers, and each district will have to make up the balance. Now about the Commissioners do this; how will the matter stand: let us make another statement, and see, supposing the school fund for 1839 to be \$5000 00—Divide the \$5000 by 21.

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And it will give to each teacher \$238 09 1-2

Now let us see how Easton school district will stand, should this plan be adopted—Easton now receives about \$1500 00

Under this arrangement, she will receive, only, for her two schools \$476 19

Balance \$1023 81

Thus a balance of \$1023 81 must be paid by whom; by the rich? I answer no; by them that send their children to this school; and them only. The common class of society, Yes! the common Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant must pay this sum of \$1023 81, of keep their children at home; in which even the schools must stop.

St. Michaels' school, I am told receives about \$600 00

Under this arrangement she will receive only \$238 09 1-2

Balance \$361 90 1-2

This balance of \$361 90 1-2 must be paid by whom; by the rich? No. By an equal tax. No, I answer; by them that send their children to this school; and by them only; they must keep their children at home; in which event the school is defunct. The like calculation will hold, as it respects also the country schools. It will not vary, only as contracts may vary. There will be a balance in every school district in the County, which must be paid by the common tiers of the said district, OR THE SCHOOLS MUST FALL.

Iowa Territory has 16 counties, and a population of 22,565.

Wisconsin Territory has 13 counties, and a population of 18,149.

The Gazette of Saturday last interrogate several of our candidates, and desires "distinct and unequivocal answers." So far as we are able we answer: that Mr. Lloyd has been grossly misrepresented, his language distorted, and his meaning perverted. We know him to be in favor of the Primary School law of 1831, in preference to the law of the last session.

Mr. Colton may have voted against Mr. Teackle's law, for the very obvious reason that that law was insufficient for the ends proposed. And in proof of its insufficiency Mr. Bruff proposed a supplement, so far as Talbot was concerned, which also proving insufficient, the law, generally known as the Spencer law was passed, under which the schools went into full operation, and which law Mr. C. has always zealously supported. So far as the other assertions of the Gazette go, we deem them too absurd to notice.

So far as we are able, we have answered, and will now propound a few queries to the gentlemen on the other side.

Are Messrs. Bruff, Dudley and Harris in favor of Mr. J. B. Kerr's school law?

Will they, if elected, vote for its repeal?

Are they, in conjunction with Mr. Kerr, in favor of the election of Reverdy Johnson to the United States Senate? And will they not support him for that office?

Did not Mr. J. B. Kerr tell a respectable individual, that no man was competent to Legislate who had not been classically educated?

Did he not also say, that unless there was a stop put to the popular notion the people had imbibed, viz: that they had a right to instruct their Representatives in the course which they wished them to pursue, it would lead to ruinous consequences?

And further, did he not say, that the people were not generally qualified to judge for themselves in matters of politics, but should leave them to the superior judgment of those, who by constant application and deep study, were alone qualified to act and judge wisely?

We should be pleased to have those questions answered, and when answered we have others to ask, and *prof' to adduce.*

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN CAROLINE COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Republican Reformers of Caroline County, convened at the Hotel of Mr. Costin in Denton on Tuesday the 11th inst. for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates to represent this county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, the meeting being duly organized by calling Dr. William Halsey to the Chair, and appointing Dr. George G. Robertson Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, A political crisis has arrived in the affairs of Maryland, which admonishes us to select our representatives from amongst our best, most independent and talented fellow citizens, and whereas, we view with deep solicitude and regret the deplorable condition of the state,

Be it therefore Resolved, That Robert T. Keene, J. B. Davis, and Matthew W. Hardcastle, Esq's, be presented to the people of this county as suitable persons to represent them in the next House of Delegates, from whose known principles and opinions, on the leading questions of state policy, we confidently believe the most salutary effects will be produced.

Resolved, That at a subsequent with the formal nomination of a candidate for the Senate, as we conceive the necessity entirely superseded, by the independent announcement of John Boon, Esq. in whose talents, integrity, and fitness to represent this county, in the next Senate of Maryland, we have entire confidence, and in whom the people will have a fearless and able representative.

Resolved, That

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precise in its details. It should have stated whether the operation of the proposed measure was necessary or desirable. It would have had an important bearing upon the case of Bemis but this information he gives, and we have no doubt at all that it was very neglect that caused the Senate to reject Mr. Culbreth's nomination by Governor Veazey as Secretary of State. This should be a lesson to all officials and we trust it will not be lost upon the son of Mr. Culbreth who so cutely smuggled into office in despite of the Senate.—Ball Republican.



### GLORIOUS NEWS.

#### MAINE ELECTION.

**FAIRFIELD ELECTED GOVERNOR.**  
We have only time to announce the cheering intelligence that Maine is redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled. Fairfield is elected Governor by about 6000 majority.—We have elected 6 out of 8 members of Congress and carried both branches of the Legislature by large majorities.  
Joseph C. Noyes (whig) is defeated—Glory enough.

#### VERMONT ELECTION—GOOD.

The Burlington Sentinel of Thursday, received at 9 o'clock last evening, contains the following:  
**GLORIOUS VICTORY.**  
Our returns of the result of the Congressional Election in this District are not yet complete, but sufficient have come in to place the election of the Hon. JOHN SMITH, the Democratic candidate, beyond a doubt, and that, too by a handsome majority. The fourth District has returned to her first love, redeemed from the foul stain of federalism. In this County, the strong hold of Mr. Allen, it will be seen that Mr. Smith received nearly as large a vote as Mr. Allen.—The battle has been fought strictly on the ground of a Constitutional Treasury against a National Bank, and the people have strongly pronounced themselves against such an institution.  
Fletcher is re-elected by about 700 majority. The Senate will stand the same, probably, as it did last year. The whigs have a small gain in the House.  
The comparative vote for governor will be about the same as last year, both sides having increased their number considerably. This is doing well for democracy.—The re-election of Mr. Fletcher to Congress by an increased majority, and the gain of a member in the 4th district.

**Taxation.**—The Linciders having denied that the State was mortgaged to the persons who loaned money to it; and having also declared, that the people would not be taxed for the payment of the interest on the principal of the State debt, we quote the 15th section of the "act for the promotion of internal improvement" for the purpose of proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, the fact that the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of every man in the State are pledged for the payment of the interest and the reimbursement of the principal not only of the present debt, but of any that may hereafter be contracted—and to show that the very persons who created the debt, foresaw, that direct taxation would have to be resorted to, and provided for it, by prescribing the mode of levying it. We request our readers to examine the section we quote. If there was no other proof—in the lamentable deficiency in the State Treasury, did not speak trumpet tongue, in evidence of approaching taxation—this section alone would be conclusive.  
Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That in case it shall become necessary at any time hereafter, to levy a DIRECT TAX, for the support of the Government, or to sustain the public credit, the same shall be laid according to the thirteenth article of the declaration of rights including all goods, wares and merchandise belonging to citizens of this State, ships and vessels in or out of port, monies at interest on mortgage, bond, or any other action, stock and public securities of every description, and all income derived from shares of every incorporated institution, or otherwise as well as personal or mixed, which escapes taxation under existing laws, and the faith of the state is hereby pledged to lay the same accordingly, in consideration hereof, and to provide for the payments of interests and the reimbursement of principal of debts to be created in virtue of this act or of debts which may be created at any subsequent Legislature, and all acts, or parts of acts, in contravention of the constitutional and equitable principles herein contained, shall therefore be repealed, abrogated and annulled.  
The 13th article of the bill of rights is in the following words:  
That the levying of taxes by poll, is grievous and oppressive, and ought to be abolished, that paupers ought not to be oppressed for the support of Government; but every other person in the State, ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of government according to his actual worth, in real or personal property, within the State; yet fines, duties, or taxes, may properly and justly be imposed or laid, with political view, for the good government and benefit of the community.  
It is therefore evident that they contemplate by this 15th Sec. of the law, availing themselves of all the powers, of finding, laying duties, or levying taxes, that are included in this article of the bill of rights.—Frederick Citizen.

**Federalists.** To get Congress to vote away THIRTY-EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS and then charge it on the "extraneous" administration!  
Ohio Hemisphere.

#### Allegany County.

We can assure our friends, all over the State, that the prospects of the democratic party were never more bright, nor more cheering than they are at this time. We pledge our honors that we will give Grason a majority of at least 20 votes. Mr. Matthews, our candidate for the Senate, is already elected by the concession of his opponents, and the enthusiasm by which he is supported by his friends. Our delegate ticket will be elected without an earthly doubt. Indeed we will carry all before us by acclamation.—Cumberland Advo.

**From the Baltimore Herald.**  
**WAS LINGTON GOVERNOR.**  
**PROSCRIPTION! PROSCRIPTION!**  
Fiat Justitia ruat cælum.  
Star: In the former number which I sent you, I had Mr. Heaton placed upon the list of laid office clerks as a Democrat. He is a conservative, or in other words a federalist. I was sorry to find that you had certainly placed the name of Mr. Whitcomb in the federal ranks. I am not disposed to usher into existence, what remains as yet an embryo in the womb of time, nor draw aside the curtain when as it were, separates the present from the future. It had thus been disposed, I would have been satisfied that the name of that gentleman should remain as it was most judiciously placed. It is not my purpose to give to the public things which are only known at Washington, but to publish to the people of the United States things which are generally known. Below is a list of those whose Third Auditor's office, and Register's office of the Treasury Department, also State Department.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**  
3d Auditor's Office.  
List of Clerks and Messengers, their salaries and political classification.

| Names of Democrats. | Names of Federalists. | Salary. |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Samuel S. Rind,     | Peter Hagner,         | \$3000  |
| Gideon Pearce,      | Third Auditor,        | 1500    |
| Levin Jones,        | Jas. Thompson,        | 1700    |
| Van Tyne,           | 1000                  |         |
|                     | Chief Clerk,          |         |
|                     | Charles Vinson,       | 1400    |
|                     | John Abbott,          | 1400    |
|                     | Richard Burgess,      | 1400    |
|                     | Robert Read,          | 1400    |
|                     | Thomas Guntin,        | 1400    |
|                     | Benjamin C. Hager,    | 1400    |
|                     | Henry Randall,        | 1400    |
|                     | John Harry,           | 1150    |
|                     | Anthony Hyde,         | 1150    |
|                     | Thos. H. Hanson,      | 1000    |
|                     | W. H. S. Taylor,      | 1000    |
|                     | D. D. Davidson,       | 1000    |
|                     | Samuel S. Haring,     | 1000    |
|                     | John R. Hagner,       | 1000    |
|                     | John H. Smith,        | 1000    |
|                     | Smith,                | 1000    |
|                     | Stas H. Hill,         | 1150    |
|                     | The R. Hampton,       | 1000    |
|                     | T. Dove, Messenger,   | 100     |
|                     | R. Dove,              | 300     |

What a dreadful accountability will Mr. Van Buren be held by the Federal party, for permitting such proscriptions to be practiced in this department!—22 of the 26 opposed to the present administration? and opposed to the doctrine of rotation in office. I am credibly informed, so much is Mr. Hagner opposed to the principles of Democracy, that he will not permit (without loud complaint at least) a paper professing the principles, to be read by his clerks. Such is the head of this bureau. The opposition clerks employed herein are among the most assiduous opponents of the administration, which is owing probably to the countenance given by the head of the bureau,—it is more congenial to his feelings to hear the symphonies of dissent breathing through his federal antagonists, than the discordant and peace-disturbing accents of those four desolate Democrats. The rehearsal or mention by these four, of the great Democratic victories which are now being achieved, grants upon his ears like the knell of his departing glory. He looks upon it as a harbinger of the application to himself, of that golden measure of rotation in office. I could here say much of this gentleman's opposition to the administration, but will refrain for the present. Verily, Extra Globes must have been sent from this office by cart loads, already cut and dried and franked to the people.  
Mr. Hagner nominates all candidates for appointment to this office, and there is no choice left the Secretary of the Treasury but to confirm. I think there are several reasons, to state, that most of these appointments were made before he took charge of the Treasury Department.  
"The first gentleman with this signification is a relation of Mr. Hagner, the Auditor, the second is his son.  
"These two profess Conservatism—another name for Federalism.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT—REGISTER'S OFFICE.**

| Democrats. | Federalists.       | Salary. |
|------------|--------------------|---------|
|            | T. L. Smith,       | \$3000  |
|            | Register,          |         |
|            | Michael Nurse,     | 1700    |
|            | Chief Clerk,       |         |
|            | James McCleary,    | \$1400  |
|            | J. D. Barclay,     | 1400    |
|            | James Laurie,      | 1400    |
|            | John B. Blake,     | 1400    |
|            | E. L. Wood,        | 1150    |
|            | William James,     | 1150    |
|            | B. F. Rittenhouse, | 1150    |
|            | Joseph Mountz,     | 1000    |
|            | J. K. Hanson,      | 1000    |
|            | Thos. D. Woodside, | 1000    |
|            | Robert Lawrence,   | 1000    |
|            | William Cox,       | 1000    |
|            | John Searns,       | 1000    |
|            | Edgar Patterson,   | 1000    |
|            | J. M. Wood,        | 1000    |
|            | George W. Barry,   | 1000    |
|            | Henry Brewer,      | 1000    |
|            | William Mackey,    | 1000    |
|            | P. W. Gallaudet,   | 800     |
|            | J. F. McCleary,    | 800     |
|            | MESSENGERS.        |         |
|            | James Watson,      | 700     |
|            | Thos. Goldard,     | 350     |

What a beautiful exemplification of the exclusiveness of proscriptive federalism, does not the above list exhibit! Not a single democrat permitted to distribute his sturdy independence, the elegant nonchalance, the lounging listlessness of the *reconcile* enemies of this office. No, no, the elegant superiority of this fashionable bureau, would be the last man in existence to countenance such a sacrilegious intrusion. The sacred precincts of his office are exclusively reserved for the aristocracy of the *elite* of FASCISTS and FEDERALISTS. A more ludicrous collection of clerical curiosities could not be congregated, it is believed, in any other city on earth. And for the detection of *patent* patriots, the country is indebted to the profound discrimination and elegant taste of the accomplished federal head of this bureau. Indeed, the young ladies of Washington especially owe him a debt of gratitude. Without all the pomp and circumstance of the celebrated bureau of the "Bemis Nash," of the bureau, who wearing in smiles and carousing in all these condescending courtesies that mark the master of ceremonies instantly and triumphantly repairs to the residence of the fair debutante, and in the whiff of a cigar, bids her cease to rest, removes with ease and alacrity difficulties to others absolutely impracticable, harpuzzles unrecognizable, and disposes and arranges the whole according to the most approved modern system of Etiquette! No wonder then that the accomplished superior of this office should be distinguished as the prime leader of the aristocracy of the bureau, the pink and paragon of politeness, and his bureau, the seat of refinement, the very fount of FASCISM and FEDERALISM!

List of Clerks and Messengers in the Department of State, at Washington City, the salaries they respectively receive, and their political classification.

| Democrats.                                | Federalists.       | Salary. |
|---|--------------------|---------|
| H. Vail,                                  | DIPLOMATIC BUREAU, |         |
| Wm. S. Derrick,                           | \$1750             |         |
| Robert Greenough,                         | Wm. Hunter, Jr.,   | 1500    |
| Translator,                               | F. Marcell, Jr.,   | 1500    |
| Edw. Smith, D's                           | CONSULAR BUREAU,   |         |
| business agent, &                         | Benjamin G. Vail,  | 1500    |
| Superintendent of the Executive Building, | Robert S. Chew,    | 1500    |
| 1845                                      | HOME BUREAU,       |         |
| James S. McCornick,                       | 1500               |         |
| Harris Jones,                             | 1200               |         |
| Librarian,                                | A. S. King, Jr.,   | 1000    |
| Alex. H. Dotterick,                       | 900                |         |
| T. W. Dickins,                            | Key of the         | 1500    |
| Archives,                                 | W. H. Prentiss,    | 900     |
| Packer,                                   | John P. Keller,    | 800     |
| Messenger,                                | 800                |         |
| John Gibbons,                             | 420                |         |
| WATCHMEN.                                 |                    |         |
| Geo. M. Johnson,                          | 416.50             |         |
| Sam'l. H. Taylor,                         | 416.50             |         |
| Murphy,                                   | 416.50             |         |

So much for proscriptive in this Department! Sixteen out of twenty opposed to the administration of Martin Van Buren, and consequently, opposed to the Democratic principles upon which it is to be practiced, are federalists only. This is a cardinal principle of Democracy. It is a principle of the National Constitution, and of most of the state constitutions. If not why the election of President every four years, and why the election of officers eligible after the expiration of eight years. Why elect the members of Congress biennially, and vacate the seats of Senators (the balance voted of government every six years. In fine, why elect the Governors, Justices of the Peace and Constables, in most states, annually? Ask the federalists why, and they are confounded for an answer. The Democracy will not consent, however, it is clear that the power of the people may be felt and acknowledged—that their agents may not become corrupt and insolent an office. That the creature may not be forgotten of the creator. The winning effects of the application of the Democratic principle of rotation in office, exerts as healthful and beneficial influence upon the political atmosphere, as does a tornado in removing the poisonousness of a pent up physical atmosphere. Who will contest the point, that the doctrine of rotation in office is not a fundamental principle of our Republican system of government? None save monarchists and hereditary aristocrats. This is a principle of the Constitution, and ever since the adoption of the Constitution, and ever since, and one which I am confident, at this late day of the republic, will not be sacrificed either at the shrine of federalism or of slavery. It has been the watch word which moved the Democratic party to battle and to conquer; and it is the watch-word which will enliven and nerve their action in the great contest for the next year, and for which the battle fields are now preparing in N. 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NOTICE.

THE subscriber again takes the opportunity of announcing to the public that he still carries on the

Cabinet Business

In all its various branches, at the same stand opposite Mr. John Camper's Store where all orders directed to him for coffins or other work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Coffins of all kind made to order at a reduced price. He also has a first rate hearse, which he will furnish on all occasions where he makes the coffin, free of any charge.

The public's obedient servant, JAMES S. SHANAHAN.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to take two boys to learn the cabinet making.

J. S. S. Easton, July 10th, 1838.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

CHARLES ROBINSON - SOLE AGENT FOR EASTON.

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

WHY SHOULD BRANDRETH'S PILLS BE USED? BECAUSE, Every living being hath two distinct principles in his nature: one.

THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE AND THE OTHER, THE PRINCIPLE OF DEATH.

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

When the principle of death, sickness takes place.

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

While all the other directions of the body discharge these decayed particles as fast as they are generated, we are in a state of health; we are free from the presence of disease.

When from breathing an impure atmosphere, living in the vicinity of swamps, or where we are in the constant habit of coming in contact with bad smells—effluvia arising from noxious accumulations of animal or vegetable bodies in a state of putridity; being infected from a living body under the influence of disease in a malignant state; or in sedentary occupations; or in short, any causes which promote decomposition faster than the stomach and bowels and the other excretories can remove—naturally. We are then in a state of disease.

And should the cause which produces this state of the body remain, and nothing be done to drive these accumulated and accumulating impurities out of the body, the principles of death or decomposition, will become paramount, and the last glimmering of life depart from the once animated clay.

Purged.—Yes—I say purged! The magic in that word shall yet be understood, if this hand or brain can accomplish so mighty an explanation. Yes purged be that pain in the head, back; the bowels, the foot, the stomach, the side, the throat.—Does it arise from internal or external cause,—I still say purged.—For know this self evident truth, that pain cannot exist save by the presence of some impurity, some deposit of decomposed particles upon the organ or part where the pain is seated. And purging discharges this impurity by the bowels and continuing the practice daily will cure every complication of disease; and will prevent any one from becoming seriously indisposed, even when in constant contact with the most malignant fevers—which cannot by possibility seriously affect the body, if we are continually careful to preserve it in a pure state by frequent and effectual purgation.

HIPPOCRATES says: "Purgation expulses what must be expelled, and patients find relief, if, on the contrary, they are tormented by purgation, it is a proof there are yet matters which must be expelled."

The subscriber of this has resided in every variety of climate, and by always purging on the first appearance of sickness, has enjoyed for the last ten years uninterrupted health.

For we may call such the state of him who is never sick more than 8 or 9 hours, about the time it takes to secure the effect of a purgative.

The purgative I make use of is my granddaddy's pills, and they are to my certain knowledge the most judiciously balanced purge in existence. I have used them for 8 months daily—in doses of from 2 to 16 pills per day, to satisfy myself as to their innocency. It, therefore, cannot be doubted. It is my opinion that any person, be he ever so prostrated by disease, provided he is capable of taking exercise at all, may lengthen his life to 60 years by continuing his natural functions with the BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE ORGANIC PILLS.

Death never can take place until the Principle of Decomposition puts out the lamp of life. And that would seldom be before 60 or 70 years, was this principle of purgation always resorted to on the first appearance of sickness.

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

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

Every agent has a copper plate certificate of agency, signed by B. BRANDRETH M. D. also by R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.

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

July 21, 1838. 1y

New Spring Goods.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY,

HAS just returned from Baltimore, and has now opened at his store room, a handsome assortment of

Staple and Fancy GOODS,

adapted to the approaching season, which he thinks he can offer on very moderate terms.—He invites his friends and the public generally to an examination of the same.

Easton, April 10 (6)

HAY SCALES.

ALL persons having hay, fodder, oats, &c. weighed at the Patent Scales in Easton, are hereby notified that the purchaser of the above articles will be held responsible in every case for the weighage, and payment is expected at the time of weighing. Scales warranted true. Terms, 3 cents per cwt.

By order of the Board, BENJAMIN J. BARROW, Weigh Master.

aug. 28 3w (G3w)

COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.

THE Subscribers again return their warmest thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the support they continue to receive in their business, and now respectfully beg leave to inform them that they are always making up of the best materials

Gigs and four wheeled Work, of the Latest Fashions and Patterns. They assure all who see proper to patronize them that they have the very best workmen in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality, which will enable them as heretofore to meet all orders for work at the shortest notice. All kinds of REPAIRING DONE in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. They have now finished and ready for sale a number of carriages both new and second hand, which they would dispose of on favorable terms. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and view their assortment and judge for themselves. They would also inform the public that attached to their establishment they have a Silver Plating Shop in operation, where they have in their employment one of the best silver platers and metal workmen from Philadelphia. Those who have any work in that line can have it executed in the neatest and most elegant manner, and at moderate prices.

Also, all kinds of Brass or in work Repaired, Keys Brazed &c. &c.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead. June 6 (G)

Easton and Baltimore Packet Schooner

PERRY HALL, Robson Leonard, Master.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the public that the Schooner PERRY HALL, has commenced her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore, and will leave Easton Point on every Wednesday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore; and returning will leave Baltimore on Saturday morning at nine o'clock for Easton; and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

THE PERRY HALL, is a new Boat well fitted and is in complete order for the reception of Freight and Passengers.

N. B. Freight for a Hoghead one dollar and all Barrels Twenty-five cents, and all other freight in proportion; passage and fare two dollars, passengers will be expected to pay the cash, all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. T. H. Dawson & Sons in Easton, or handed to Samuel H. Benny, on or before Tuesday evening accompanied with the cash will meet with prompt attention.

The public's ob't servant, J. E. LEONARD

April 3, 1838.

The Subscriber also informs the public that the Schooner,

EMILY JANE, JAMES R. LEONARD, MASTER.

WILL leave Easton Point, on Sunday morning the first of April at nine o'clock for Baltimore, and continue to leave Easton, on every other Sunday at nine o'clock in the morning until further orders; and returning, will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday. All orders for the Emily Jane, will be received on the Saturday evening previous to her starting.

N. B. Freight, Passage, &c. as above. J. E. LEONARD.

Notice to Contractors.

Eastern Shore Rail Road, MARYLAND.

FORTY miles of the Southern end of the Eastern Shore Rail Road, or nearly all that lies in Somerset County, and about 12 or 14 miles of the Northern end in Cecil county, will be ready for grading by the 24th of SEPTEMBER. In Somerset, the work will be light, as the country is generally level and the road bed except the crossing of Rivers and Creeks will be formed chiefly from the side drains. In Cecil, there will be a great deal of heavy excavation and embankment, in a stiff clay soil. In both counties, but chiefly in Somerset, there will be much grubbing and clearing to be done. The work will be divided into suitable sections and the first lettings will be for the grading of the road, for culverts and drains, and for grubbing and clearing, separately, or together.

The work with the plans, specifications, forms of proposal, and other necessary information will be shown by the Engineers along the line, and at the office in Princess Anne. Sealed and endorsed proposals, accompanied by satisfactory references, will be addressed, until the 20th September, to the Chief Engineer at his office, in Princess Anne, and from that time until the 24th at the city Hotel in Baltimore, at which time and place, the several bids for the work will be acted on. Neither partnership, nor sub-contracts will be recognized.

Princess Anne Somerset county Md. August 21st, 1838.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thomas Sylvester & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent. Thomas Sylvester will close the business of the concern.

THOS. SYLVESTER & CO. August 14, 1838.

TO THE PUBLIC. THOMAS SYLVESTER respectfully informs the public and his old customers, that he still carries on the

BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS

At the old stand on Washington street next door to the store of Messrs. Oldson & Hopkins, where he is prepared to execute every description of work in his line. Thankful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the patronage that has been so liberally bestowed upon him.

August 14 3w

A Valuable Mill FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE Mill, Mill seat and fixtures with about SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND attached, belonging to the heirs of Noah Chance, dec'd. known as Chance's Mill, situated within two and a half miles from Greensborough, and five from Denton, near the road from the former to the latter places. The Mill is in good order for the manufacture of Flour and meal with two feet and a half head of water on an overshot wheel which scarcely ever wants for water, buildings in tolerable order, a further description is deemed unnecessary as persons wishing to purchase will view the property, which will be shown by the present tenant, Hugh Kirkpatrick or the subscriber at Spring Mills near Denton. The terms will be accommodating and title indisputable—it not sold by the last of September it will then be for rent to a good tenant, the terms will be low.

BACH'D. G. CHANCE, Spring Mills Caroline county, Md.

N. B. The subscriber wants a MILLER immediately to take charge of his Mill, a single man would be preferred to come well recommended. To such liberal wages will be given for the balance of this year as well as for the next year 1839. B. G. C. August 21 6w

MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets.

WILL BE RE-OPENED ON MONDAY the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding departments.

A prospectus of the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore. August 7, 1838.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND HAS commenced her usual route, leaving Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—returns the next day. She likewise leaves Baltimore every Sunday at 8 o'clock for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye Landing and returns next day.

All baggage at the risk of its owner. April 3, 1838.

Lumber for Sale.

THE subscriber has just returned from Port Deposit with a large assortment of Lumber, consisting in part of white pine from 4-4 to 8-4 thick, such as Panel, common cullings. Also white pine and cypress shingles from 20 to 30 inches long. All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves.

WM. POWELL, Wye Landing, may 29

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber now having entire control of the shop lately occupied by Chilcutt, Johnson and Weedon, begs leave respectfully to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, at the old stand in Washington st. nearly opposite to the store of Wm. Loveday, and by strict attention to business hopes to merit a share of public patronage. He will give his personal attention to cutting, and will warrant his work to fit well. Having good workmen employed he will execute all orders in his line with neatness, durability and despatch, and in the most approved style.

The public's ob't serv't, JOSHUA CHILCUTT. July 24th, 1838

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very flattering encouragement he has received from them. Grateful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same. After twenty-four years experience in the business he thinks he can assure them that their orders shall be fulfilled with that neatness, durability and despatch, which it equaled, shall be surpassed by none.

He still continues at his old stand at the corner of the woods, with a full supply of STEEL, IRON and Coal, ready for HORSE SHOEING. All kinds of edge tools made and repaired. All kind of plough work; also HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, CART WORK, &c.

The public's obedient servant, E. MCQUAY. Feb. 7

"Matchless Sanative."

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of this renowned medicine, celebrated for its wonderful cures of CONSUMPTION, and all affections of the lungs.

He has just received a supply, and offers it for sale. A further notice of this medicine will be given next week. HENRY THOMAS. August 21, 1838.

MARL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable shell marl, which exists on his estate in Talbot County informs the Agricultural community, that he is now ready to deliver, of the above article, any quantity that may be required, by giving him timely notice.

The Marl may be taken from the banks at the price of one cent per bushel cash.

The fertilizing properties of calcareous marl are now so well known, that it is unnecessary to refer to the subject—in reference to this deposit it may be stated that it consists of Sea shells, with very little admixture of earth and contains from 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English Marl.

Those wishing to purchase will please address William B. Smyth, Easton, Md. Vessels going for it will pass up the Great Choptank until the Dover Bridge appears in sight—they will then come to Barker's landing where they will find the lands of the undersigned, on the west bank of the river.

WILLIAM B. SMYTH. April 10, 1838

The following is an extract from the report of the Geologist appointed by the state of Maryland to make a minute geological survey of the State.

"But perhaps the most valuable beds of shell marl in this part of Talbot county, in as much as they may be made extensively available to the public demands for the article, are those which were fully described in the preceding report. They occur three miles below Dover bridge, forming the high bank from fifteen to twenty feet above tide, being one compact mass of fossil shells, and extending nearly a mile along the river, on the farms of the late Col. Smyth and Mr. Atkinson. These beds are in contiguous strata, apparently successive and consist of vast accumulations principally, in the ascending order, of oysters succeeded by clam shells intermixed with other marine shells, scallop, clam and scallop and uppermost principally of scallop. Endeavour was made to bring these beds into public service, by giving to their proprietors what was deemed proper directions for extracting the materials and salutary advice as to a just estimate of its value in order to secure a constant and permanent disposal of it. The subject is now in progress of experiment. South of these banks on the Choptank, no other deposit of marl is known to occur.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Ozmon and Shanahan, this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the above firm, will confer a great favor, by calling and settling their accounts, as the Subscribers wish to close the business of the firm, as speedily as possible.

OZMON & SHANAHAN. April 18th, 1837.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Ozmon, at the same stand, directly opposite Mr. Charles Robinson's store. The subscriber feels thankful for the liberal support he has received, and now begs leave to inform them, that he is ready to meet all orders in his line, that may be directed to him, with neatness and dispatch.—The Subscriber has a first rate Hearse, and no pains will be spared in rendering general satisfaction to that part of his business, as he intends in all cases to discharge his duty as an undertaker.

CLARK'S OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts. (UNDER THE MUSEUM.) WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!! Dollars—Millions of Dollars!

NOTICE—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion—are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or 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 the drawing.—Please address JOHN CLARK, Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum. Baltimore, May 29, 1838.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that his Carding Machine at Fowling Creek, Caroline County, is now in full operation and in first rate order for the reception of work, he having undergone considerable expense by fitting her out with almost an entirely new set of cards. He flatters himself that those favoring him with their work will not have cause of complaint, but on the contrary, the dispatch and neatness of the performance of his work, will merit their entire approbation.

Wool left in Easton at Wm. Loveday's store, will be taken by the subscriber every Saturday & returned on the following, Wool left at James Turner's and Robert T. Caine's will also be taken, carded and returned at the same places by the subscriber.—It will be expected that wool sent to the mill will be well picked and gressed, with direction on the bundle whether to be once or twice carded.—For once carding the price will be 6 cts, for twice carding 7 cts. DILEIA SPARKLIN, Fowling Creek, Caroline County Md. July 24, 1838

LOST.

THE subscriber lost on Friday evening the 17th instant, a blue Morocco Pocket Book, containing \$20—two 5's and one 10, and the contents.—Also several papers. He will give \$5 reward for the return of the same and the contents. NOAH LEDUM. Aug. 26 3w

The Union Tavern,

IN EASTON, MD.



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

Ladies and Gentlemen can be at all times accommodated in separate parties free from all noise and interruption, and shall receive the strictest attention.

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

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

Terrapin and Oyster suppers promptly prepared.

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

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

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.

situated in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present occupied by William H. Curtis. 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 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. Easton, July 24 5w

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

DENTON HOTEL FOR SALE OR RENT.

I WILL SELL OR RENT for one or more years, that well known and commodious Brick Tavern

situated in the town of Denton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Costin, & for some years past occupied by Mr. Abraham Griffith, and KNOWN BY THE NAME OF THE DENTON HOTEL.

This property is commodious and comfortable, and possesses many advantages as a Public House. To a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity offers for doing a profitable business. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Those wishing to purchase or rent are requested to examine the property.

For terms apply to James Sangston, Esq. Denton, or to MARCELLUS CAIN, Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md. may 15 (t)

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES this method of announcing to the public, that he has taken that well known and long established Tavern stand in Easton CALLED THE 'Easton Hotel,'

LATELY OCCUPIED BY S. LOWE, Esq. He pledges himself to render his house as comfortable as any on the shore, and every attention will be paid to the wants of strangers and the Public generally.

He hopes that those who have hitherto patronized the house, will still continue to do so. He asks but a fair trial, and feels confident that his constant exertions to please will prove satisfactory.

Boarders by the day, week, month or year, will be accommodated upon reasonable terms.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS. Easton Jan. 2, 1838

SPRING FASHIONS.

JOHN SATTERFIELD, Returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received, and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. He has just received his

SPRING FASHIONS, And is enabled to execute work in the latest fashionable style, with durability, neatness, and despatch.

He will insure his work to fit, and in case of failure, the money will be returned, or the goods replaced.

N. B. The public are respectfully invited to call and see his card of Fashions, it being the most approved and correct published. May 1, 1838.

To Rent

THE subscriber has two farms which he will rent to good Tenants. A lease will be given for three years. ROBERT W. RASIN. Chapel Dist. Talbot Co., Aug. 18, 1838. (t)

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 5th inst., a negro man named JOHN SHADDEEN, very black, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stout and well made; has rather a down look when spoken to, but very humble and submissive; has a scar on his face near the temple, but not recollected on which side; also a scar on the chin, occasioned by the cut of a knife. The said negro is a good labouring hand on a farm, and is partially acquainted with the sloemaking business. The clothing taken off by him were two pair new town linen trousers, with cotton wrap, and two shirts of the same kind; a pair of cross-barred cassinet pantaloons, a blue cloth round jacket, a pair of white janes pantaloons, a round jacket of red and white twilled cotton, two muslin shirts, and two pair old kersey trousers, dyed purple, a fur hat not much worn, with some other clothing not recollected. It is supposed a small black woman, his wife and the property of Mrs. Sarah Lee, has gone off in company with him, and it is believed they have made their way to Pennsylvania or Jersey.

The above reward will be given if said negro be apprehended out of the State, and lodged in some Jail so that I get him, or fifty dollars, if taken in the State and brought home.

WILLIAM SAUGHTER, Talbot County, Md. August 28, 1838.

COMBINATION OF LITERARY TALENT; MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE.

The Lady's Book, Having a Larger circulation than any other Monthly Periodical IN AMERICA.

A COLOURED PLATE OF THE LATEST FASHIONS IN EVERY NUMBER. Important Announcement,

It was with sincere pleasure that the publisher mentioned last season, the arrangement by which

THE LADY'S BOOK AND LADIES AMERICAN MAGAZINE, WERE UNITED, AND TO BE EDITED BY MRS. SARAH J. HALE.

It is with equal pleasure that he now informs the patroness of the work, that he has made an arrangement with

MISS LESLIE, Author of Pencil Sketches, Mr. Washington Potts, &c., &c., who will be connected with Mrs. Hale in editing the pages of the Lady's Book. Her powerful aid will commence with the January No. 1838. In addition to the above every number of the work next year will contain

A PLATE OF SUPERBLY COLOURED FASHIONS

The subscriber endeavors by extraordinary exertions to show his gratitude for the very many favours he has received from his kind friends, the public. From among his many female writers of America perhaps no two Ladies could have been selected, whose varied talents are so well calculated to adorn a work like the Lady's Book. When it is also mentioned that

MRS SIGOURNEY, The Hemans of America, AND Grenville Mellen,

Are contributors to the poetical department, it will be useless to waste argument in endeavoring to show what is apparent that the Lady's Book will stand unrivalled among the periodicals of the country.

Each Number also contains two pages of FASHIONABLE MUSIC—in many cases original.

SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS. Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Editor, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. P. Elliott, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Goock, Miss L. H. Medina, Willis Gaylord Clark, Mrs. Phipps, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. Wells, Grenville Mellen, R. S. Mackenzie, L. D. Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dixitry, A. M., H. E. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, Mrs. Woodbury, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Enbush, Miss Charlotte S. Cushman, Rev. J. H. Church, Constant Guillon, Mrs. Sedgwick.

TERMS. The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars, per annum, or Two Copies for Five Dollars, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to L. A. GODEY, Literary Rooms, Chestnut street, one door below Seventh, Philadelphia.

The Novels of the CELEBRATED D'ISRALLI GODEY'S

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1838.

VOL. IV.-NO. 38.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE  
Is edited and published every  
**TUESDAY MORNING,**  
BY  
**GEO. W. SHERWOOD,**  
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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



BY AUTHORITY.

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

[Public—No. 55.]

**AN ACT** to provide for certain harbors and for the removal of obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

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 carrying on and completing certain works heretofore commenced, viz:

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Chicago, Illinois, thirty thousand dollars.  
For continuing the construction of a harbor at Michigan City, Indiana, sixty thousand seven hundred and thirty three dollars and fifty cents.  
For continuing the construction of a pier or breakwater at the mouth of the river St. Joseph, Michigan, fifty one thousand one hundred and thirty three dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of the river Raisin, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.  
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Black river, in Jefferson county, State of New York, twenty two thousand four hundred and one dollar.  
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Whitehall, in the State of New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the channel at the mouth of Genesee river, in the State of New York, twenty five thousand dollars.  
For continuing the removal of obstructions at Black river, Ohio, five thousand dollars.  
For continuing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of the Huron river, in Ohio, five thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the navigation at the mouth of Vermilion river, Ohio, twenty three thousand six hundred and twenty six dollars and fifty seven cents.  
For continuing the improvement of Cleveland harbor, Ohio, fifty one thousand eight hundred and fifty six dollars.  
For continuing the removal of obstructions at Cunningham Creek, Ohio, five thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Ashtabula creek, Ohio, eight thousand dollars.  
For continuing the removal of obstructions at Conneaut creek, Ohio, eight thousand dollars.  
For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania, thirty thousand dollars.  
For continuing the improvement of Dunkirk harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.  
For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Portland, Lake Erie, New York, thirty five thousand four hundred and sixty six dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Cattaraugus creek, Lake Erie, New York, thirty two thousand four hundred and ten dollars.  
For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Salmon river, Lake Ontario, New York, thirty thousand dollars.  
For continuing the construction of a breakwater at Plattsburg, New York, twenty seven thousand five hundred dollars.  
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, New York, five thousand dollars.

For continuing the pier at Kennebunk, Maine, eight thousand dollars.  
For continuing the improvement of Big Sodus bay, New York, ten thousand dollars.  
For continuing the pier and mole at Oswego harbor, New York, forty six thousand and sixty seven dollars.  
For continuing the construction of a breakwater at Burlington, Vermont, fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the breakwater on Standford's Ledge Portland harbor, Maine, twenty six thousand three hundred and sixty six dollars.  
For continuing the breakwater at Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts, eight thousand seven hundred and sixty four dollars.  
For continuing the breakwater at Sandy Bay, Massachusetts, twenty thousand dollars.  
For continuing the improvement of the channel of the river Thames, leading into Norwich harbor, Connecticut, ten thousand dollars.  
For improving the harbor of Westport, Connecticut, four thousand seven hundred and eighty two dollars.  
For continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, above and below Albany, in the State of New York, one hundred thousand dollars; to be expended according to the plan and estimate recommended by the Secretary of War.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Wilmington, Delaware, nine thousand two hundred and fifty six dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of New Castle, Delaware, eleven thousand five hundred and seventy three dollars.  
For continuing the Delaware breakwater, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.  
For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Baltimore, Maryland, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the navigation of Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, North Carolina, twenty thousand dollars.  
For opening a passage of fifty yards width, seven feet deep, at low water, between the town of Beaufort and Pamlico sound, North Carolina, and for improving New river, twenty five thousand dollars.  
For continuing the improvement of Pamlico, or Tar river, below Wilmington, North Carolina, five thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvements of the inland channel between St. Mary's and St. John's Florida, twenty nine thousand dollars.  
For continuing the improvement of Dog river and Choptank pass in Mobile harbor, fifty thousand dollars.  
For continuing the improvement of the Cumberland river, in Kentucky and Tennessee, below Nashville, twenty thousand dollars.  
For continuing the improvement of the Ohio river, between the falls and Pittsburg, fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Louisville to New Orleans, seventy thousand dollars.  
For continuing the improvement of the Mississippi river, above the mouth of the Ohio, and of the Missouri river, twenty thousand dollars.  
For continuing the removal of obstructions in Grand river, Ohio, ten thousand dollars.  
For continuing the works at Buffalo harbor, twenty thousand five hundred dollars; and for erecting a mound or sea wall along the peninsula which separates Lake Erie from Buffalo creek, to prevent the influx of the lake over said peninsula, forty eight thousand dollars.

For continuing the preservation of Plymouth beach, two thousand four hundred dollars.  
For continuing the preservation of Provincetown harbor, four thousand five hundred dollars.  
For continuing the preservation of Rainsford island, seven thousand three hundred and fifty three dollars.  
For continuing the sea wall for the preservation of Fairweather island, and repairing the breakwater near Black Rock harbor, Connecticut, eleven thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Bass river, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.  
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Little Compton, Rhode Island, eighteen thousand dollars.  
For the protection and improvement of Little Egg harbor, ten thousand dollars.  
For improving the natural channels at the northern and southern entrances of the Dismal Swamp canal, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the navigation of Savannah river, Georgia, fifteen thousand dollars.  
For the improvement of the Arkansas river, forty thousand dollars.  
For removing the sand bar occasioned by the wreck in the harbor of New Bedford, the unexpended balance of an appropriation of ten thousand dollars, made July four, eighteen hundred and thirty six, being seven thousand six hundred and ninety one dollars and thirty seven cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the appropriation heretofore made of ten thousand dollars, for removing the mud shoal, called the Bulkhead, in the harbor of Appalachicola, be, and the same is hereby, transferred to the deepening of the straight channel in the same harbor.  
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several sums appropriated by the first section of this act, which exceed twelve thousand dollars each, one half thereof if the public service require it, shall be paid out during the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight, to be applied to the objects as above specified, and the other half in like manner, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty nine.

APPROVED, July 7th, 1838.  
**CHAPTER 187.**  
**AN ACT** to repeal, in part, the act entitled "An act to provide for the safe keeping of the acts, records, and seal of the United States, and for other purposes."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled "An act to provide for the safe keeping of the acts, records, and seal of the United States, and for other purposes," approved fifteenth of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, as directs the Secretary of State to cause to be recorded, in his office, the acts and resolutions of Congress, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED July 7th, 1838.  
**CHAPTER 188.**  
**AN ACT** to encourage the introduction and promote the cultivation of tropical plants in the United States.

Whereas in obedience to the Treasury circular of the sixth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, Dr. Henry Perrine, late American Consul at Camaguey, has distinguished himself by his persevering exertions in introducing tropical plants into the United States; and whereas he has demonstrated the existence of a tropical climate in southern Florida, and has shown the consequent certainty of the intermediate domestication of tropical plants in tropical Florida, and the great probability of their gradual acclimation throughout all our southern and southwestern States, especially of such profitable plants as propagate themselves on the poorest soils; and whereas, if the enterprise should be successful, it will render them with a deep population of small cultivators and family manufacturers, and will thus promote the peace, prosperity, and permanency of the Union: Therefore.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a township of land is hereby granted to Doctor Henry Perrine and his associates, in the southern extremity of the peninsula of East Florida, to be located in one body of six miles square, upon any portion of the public lands below twenty-six degrees north latitude.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said tract of land shall be located within two years from this date, by said Henry Perrine, and shall be surveyed under his direction, by the surveyor of Florida, Provided, That it shall not embrace any land having sufficient quantities of naval timber to be reserved to the United States, nor any sites for maritime ports or cities.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever any section of land in said tract, shall be really occupied by a bona fide settler, actually engaged in the propagation or cultivation of valuable tropical plants, and upon proof thereof being made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, a patent shall issue to the said Henry Perrine and his associates.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every section of land in the tract aforesaid, which shall not be occupied by an actual settler, positively engaged in the propagation or cultivation of useful tropical plants within eight years from the location of said tract, or when the adjacent territory shall be surveyed and offered for sale, shall be forfeited to the United States.

APPROVED, July 7th, 1838.  
**CHAPTER 189.**  
**AN ACT** granting half pay and pensions to certain widows.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person, who served in the war of the Revolution, in the manner specified in the act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution," have died, leaving a widow, whose marriage took place after the expiration of the last period of his service, and before the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety four, such widow shall be entitled to receive, for and during the term of five years from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, the annuity or pension which might have been allowed to her husband in virtue of said act, if living at the time it was passed: Provided, That in the event of the marriage of such widow, said annuity or pension shall be discontinued.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest, in any annuity, half pay, or pension, granted by this act, shall be valid, nor shall the half pay, annuity, or pension, granted by this act, or any former act of Congress, be liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any process in law, or equity, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the pensioner annuitant entitled to the same; and that before a warrant shall be delivered to any person acting for or in behalf of any one entitled to money under this act, such person shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, to be administered by the proper accounting officer, and put on file, that he has no interest in said money, by any pledge, mortgage, transfer, assignment, or arrangement, and that he does not believe that the same has been so disposed of to any other person.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War shall adopt such regulations and forms of evidence, in relation to applications and payments under this act as the President of the United States may prescribe.

APPROVED, July 7th, 1838.  
**CHAPTER 190.**  
**AN ACT** making appropriations for certain roads in the Territory of Wisconsin.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby appropriated for the construction of roads in the Territory of Wisconsin, to wit: For the construction of a road from Fort Howard at Green Bay, by Milwaukee and Racine, to the Northern boundary line of the State of Illinois, in the direction of Chicago in that State, to be expended in the Territory of Wisconsin, fifteen thousand dollars. For the construction of a road from the town of Milwaukee on Lake Michigan, by way of Madison, the permanent seat of Government of the said Territory, to a point opposite the town of Dubuque on the Mississippi river, ten thousand dollars. For the construction of the necessary bridges and removing obstructions in the mail road from the northern line of Missouri through the original counties of Des Moines and Dubuque, to some suitable point on the Mississippi River between Prairie du Chien and Dubuque, ten thousand dollars. For the completion of the military road from Fort Crawford, by Winnebago, to Fort Howard at Green Bay, five thousand dollars. The said roads shall be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War, pursuant to contracts to be made by him: Provided always, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to imply that the United States are pledged or in any manner bound to make any appropriation in future, to make, or construct, said roads, or any part or portion of them.

For the survey, with the view to the improvement of the navigation of Rock river, from the Illinois line, as far up the same as the contemplated point of intersection with the Milwaukee and Rock river canal, and also of the Haven of the said river, next below Lake Koshong to Madison, the seat of Government of the Territory of Wisconsin, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars. For the survey of the Des Moines and Iowa rivers, with a view to the improvement of their navigation, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars. For a survey and estimate of the cost of a railroad from Milwaukee to Dubuque, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars.

APPROVED, July 7th, 1838.  
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
W. M. KING.  
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, PRO TEM.  
M. VAN BUREN.

Corn crop in the West.—After noticing the failure of the fall crop, as set forth in some of the newspapers of the middle States, the Washington Courier of the 6th inst. says: "In this State (Indiana) and Illinois, as far as our knowledge extends, the prospects of an abundant corn crop were never greater, and nothing but an untoward season early frost can blight the hopes of the farmer as to this important staple. Indeed, this year promises, so far as the West is concerned, to be one of unusual abundance in the production of all the necessaries of life."

## POETRY.

### THE BLOOM IS ON THE RYE.

My pretty Jane, my pretty Jane,  
Ah never, never looked so shy,  
But meet me in the evening,  
While the bloom is on the rye.

The spring is waning fast, my love,  
The corn is in the ear,  
The summer nights are coming long,  
The moon shines bright and clear.

Then pretty Jane, my dearest Jane,  
Ah, never look so shy,  
But meet me in the evening,  
While the bloom is on the rye.

But name the day, the wedding day,  
And I will buy the ring,  
The lads and maids in favors gay,  
The village bells shall ring.

The spring is waning fast, my love,  
The corn is in the ear,  
The summer nights are coming long,  
The moon shines bright and clear.

Then pretty Jane, my dearest Jane,  
Ah, never look so shy,  
But meet me in the evening,  
While the bloom is on the rye.

From the Christian Statesman.  
"THE FOOL HATH SAID IN HIS HEART, THERE IS NO GOD."  
Psalm 14th.

"No, God! No God!" The simplest flower  
That on the wild is found,  
Shrinks, as it drinks its cup of dew,  
And trembles at the sound:  
"No God!"—astonished Echo cries  
From out her cavern hoar,  
And every wandering bird that flies  
Reproves the Atheist-lord.

The solemn forest lifts its head,  
The Almighty to proclaim,  
The brooklet, on its crystal urn,  
Doth leap to grave his name.  
High swells the deep and vengeful sea,  
And red Vesuvius opens his mouth,  
To hurl the falsehood back.

The palm-tree, with its princely crest,  
The cocoa's leafy shade,  
The bread-fruit, bending to its lord,  
In yon far island glade,  
The winged sparrow, that borne by winds,  
The roving sparrows feed,  
Confute the scorner's creed.

"No God!" With indignation high  
The serpent sun is stirr'd,  
The moon turns paler still,  
And from their burning thrones, the Stars  
Look down with angry eyes,  
That thus a worm of dust should mock  
Eternal Majesty. L. H. S.  
HARTFORD, CONN. JULY 4, 1838.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### EXECUTION OF A FEMALE IN PERSIA.

(By an eye witness.)  
A considerable crowd had assembled before I arrived at the place of execution. In the centre was a brazen mortar placed on a small piece of rising ground, a match communicating with the interior of the mortar, was some distance, and not far from it was a fire-brand ready lighted. I took my place with a heavy heart in the midst of the crowd and I chose it at that distance which placed me out of all probability of danger.

Scarce had I stopped, when I saw the officer of justice approach, for whom the guards opened a passage, with difficulty and not without dealing some blows among the throng. Between two of them advanced the condemned person.

From her head to her feet she was covered with a thick black veil, to hide her face—Her step was firm and her countenance seemed unmoved. She often spoke to an eunuch who accompanied her, but the noise around prevented my hearing a word she uttered.

However, as she drew near to the place of punishment, the spectators became profoundly silent, and when she arrived at the mortar not a breath was heard. She took advantage of this silence to raise her voice and address the multitude with a precision and clearness which excited universal astonishment.

But the officers perceiving the impression that she produced on the standers by soon interrupted her. She made no effort to continue, and suffered herself to be taken close to the mortar, her step was firm, she did not pray, she did not weep, but appeared more resigned than many men would be in the same situation, she did not even shed a tear.

ward at the fatal moment towards the scene of punishment, seized these remnants, and hiding them with their veils, hastily returned to their harem carrying off the dreadful testimonial of the fulfilment of a sanguinary judgement.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.  
Female Ingenuity.—SECRET CORRESPONDENCE.

A young lady, newly married, being obliged to show to her husband all the letters she wrote, sent the following to an intimate friend. "I cannot be satisfied, my Dearest Friend! blest as I am in the matrimonial state, unless I pour into your friendly bosom, which has ever been in unison with mine, the various sensations which swell with the liveliest emotion of pleasure, my almost bursting heart. I tell you my dear husband is the most amiable of men—

I have now been married seven weeks, and have never found the least reason to repent the day that joined us. My husband is both in person and manners far from resembling ugly, cross, old, disagreeable and jealous monsters, who think by confining to secure a wife, it is his maxim to treat as a bosom friend and confidant, and not as a play-thing or menial slave. The woman chosen to be his companion. Neither party he says, should always obey implicitly; but each yield to the other by turns.—An ancient maiden aunt, near seventy, a cheerful, venerable and pleasant old lady, lives in the house with us—she is the delight of both young and old, she is civil to all the neighborhood round, generous and charitable to the poor.—I am convinced my husband loves nothing more than he does me; he flatters me more than a glass, and his intoxication, (for so I must call the excess of his love,) often makes me blush for the unworthiness of the man whose name I bear. He says all in one word, my dear—and to crown the whole, my former gallant lover is now my indulgent husband my fondness is returned and I might have had a Prince, without the felicity I find in him. Adieu! may you be blest as I am unable to wish that I could be more happy."

N. B.—The key to the above letter, is to read the first and then every alternate line only.

### THE PRISONER OF ROCHELLE.

Here is a scene from the Vaudeville of "The Prisoner of Rochelle"—which kept the audience in a roar of laughter each night of its performance. We copy it with the permission of Miss Bunyie, for whom the play was expressly written by J. H. Hewitt, Esq. Corporal Cartouch amuses himself with going through the manual exercise, while Leza, seated at her worktable, abstractedly questions him concerning matrimony.—Balt Trans.

Leza—It a girl were to fall in love with you, Corporal, what would you do?  
Cartouch—Present word!  
Leza—She would doubtless look to you for—  
C—Support!  
Leza—And then what a heavy burden you'd have to—  
C—Carry!  
Leza—Your butcher and baker would have to—  
C—Charge!  
Leza—Your prospects of course, would not—  
C—Advance!  
Leza—And you'd have to—  
C—Bout face!  
Leza—And never have any—  
C—Rest!  
Leza—Now, Corporal, pray give me your—  
C—Attention?  
Leza—A man of your years is not able to bear such a—  
C—Load!  
Leza—You are not in your—  
C—Prime!  
Leza—Your wife may—  
C—Bout!  
Leza—Leave you, but she will soon—  
C—Return!  
Leza—And then you'd have to bear all on your—  
C—Shoulder!  
Leza—Would you be—  
C—Ready!  
Leza—I think you would have some other—  
C—Arm!  
Leza—And you'd throw all your epistles into the—  
C—Fire! (Fires the musket.)

TARRING AND FEATHERING.—The use of the tar and feathers in the punishment of crime is one of great antiquity. Richard I. in his voyage to the Holy Land, ordained thus: "If any one is convicted of theft, let his head be shaved, like Champion's; let melted pitch be poured upon it, and feathers shaken over it (that he may be known); and let him be set on shore at the first land to which the ship approaches."

EARLY RISING.—The difference between rising early morning at six and eight, in the course of forty years, amount to 29,200 hours, or three years one hundred and twenty-one days and sixteen hours, which are equal to eight hours a day for ten years. So that rising at six will be the same as if ten years of life, (a weighty consideration) were added, wherein you may command eight hours a day for the cultivation of the mind and the despatch of business.

A Berlin chemist having discovered a secret of distilling brandy from common herbs, by a most economical process, a temperance society in that capital, alarmed for the health and morals of the population, have, it is asserted, offered him 75,000 florins not to publish his secret.

A man praising ale, said it was excellent drink, though taken in great quantities, always made him fat. "I have seen it make you lean," replied the other.

Two farmers in Wales of this State have this year tried the experiment of smoking their fields of wheat during the evening hours when the weevil usually works. The wheat was preserved, while adjoining fields were much injured. How profitably might tobacco smokers be employed in sitting on the windward side of a wheat field—Brunswick Pioneer.

A frost occurred on the Allegheny Mountains, on the nights of the 2d and 4th inst.

Every member of the Hartford Convention is an opponent to Mr. Van Buren.

ANECDOTE.—"Friend Franklin," said Elijah Tate, a celebrated Quaker lawyer of Philadelphia, one day, "I see knows almost every thing; can thee tell me how I am to preserve my small beer in the back yard; my neighbors are often tapping it at night." "Put a barrel of old Madeira by the side of it," replied the Doctor, "that them get but a taste of the Madeira, and I'll engage they never will trouble the small beer any more."

From the Alexandria Gazette.  
SALUS POPULI.

A very simple expedient will protect the inhabitants of regions exposed to bilious affections, such as intermittent and remittent fevers, from these desolating sources. A cold infusion of the common dogwood (*Cornus Florida*) taken morning, noon and night, say a tea cup full at a time, will in most cases be found an effectual preventive. Chemical analysis has revealed in the dogwood a principle similar in nature and qualities to the quinine, though perhaps, not so energetic. The writer of this communication, had occasion once to employ the infusion of the dogwood in a case of the country where the quinine was rare, and too costly for the poor, and he found it to answer the purpose admirably. This slight precaution if adopted by families and their servants might protect them from much suffering and expense. MEDICUS.  
Alexandria, Sept. 10, 1838.

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.—SOCRATES, at an extreme old age, started to play on musical instruments. This would be ridiculous for some of the rich old men in our city, especially if they should take it into their heads to thrum a guitar under a lady's window, which Socrates did not do, but only learned to play upon some instrument of his time, not a guitar, for the purpose of resting the wear and tear of old age.

Cato, at eighty years of age, thought proper to learn the Grecian language. Many of our young men at thirty and forty, have forgotten even the alphabet of a language, the knowledge of which was necessary to enter college and which was made a daily exercise through college. A fine comment upon their love of letters truly.

PLUTARCH, when between seventy and eighty, commenced the study of the Latin, Many of our young lawyers, not thirty years of age, think that nisi prius, scire facias, &c., are English expressions, as if you tell them that a knowledge of the Latin would make them appear a little more respectable in their profession, they will reply that they are too old to learn Latin.

Boccaccio was thirty five years of age when he commenced his studies in polite literature. Yet he became one of the three great masters of the Tuscan dialect, Dante and Petrarch being the other two. There are many among us ten years younger than Boccaccio, who are dying of ennui and regret that they were not educated to a taste for the literature, but now they are too old.

SIR HENRY SPELLMAN neglected the sciences in his youth; he commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After his time he became the most learned antiquarian and lawyer. Our young men begin to think of laying their seniors on the shelf when they have preached six or seven years of age. How difficult is to estimate put upon experience from that which characterized a certain period of the Grecian republic, when a man was not allowed to open his mouth in caucuses of political meetings, who was under forty years of age!

COLBERT, the famous French Minister, at sixty years of age returned to his Latin and law studies. How many of our college learners have ever looked into their classics since their graduation?

DR. JOHNSON applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death. Most of our merchants and lawyers of twenty five, thirty, and forty years of age, are obliged to apply to a teacher to translate which might be learnt in the tenth part of the time required for the study of the Dutch; and all because they are "too old to learn."

LUDOVICO MONALDISCO, at the great age of one hundred and fifteen, wrote the memoirs of his own times. A singular exertion, noticed by Voltaire, who was himself one of the most remarkable instances of the progress of age in new studies.

OGILBY, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was past fifty.

FRANKLIN did not fully commence his philosophical pursuits till he had reached his fiftieth year.—How many among us of thirty, forty, and fifty who read nothing but newspapers for the want of a taste for natural philosophy! But they are too old to learn.

ACCORSO, a great lawyer, being asked why he began the study of law so late, answered that indeed he began it late, but he should therefore master it the sooner. This agrees with our theory, that healthy old age gives a man the power of accomplishing a difficult study in much less time than would be necessary to one of half his years.

DRYDEN, in his sixty eighth year, commenced the translation of the Iliad; and his most pleasing productions were written in his old age.

We could go on and cite thousands of examples of men who commenced a new study and struck out into an entirely new pursuit, either for livelihood or amusement at an advanced age. But every one familiar with the biography of distinguished men, will recollect individual cases enough to convince him that none too old to study.—Portland Over.

The ship of the line, Ohio, is now preparing for sea at the Navy Yard in Charleston. It is said her destination is the Mediterranean—and that she will be commanded by Capt. Smith—Commodore Hull goes on in her as commander of the Mediterranean station.—Boston Mer. Journal.

The Indianapolis Farmer says that fifteen wagons passed through that place on the 1st August, loaded with emigrants from Upper Canada, on their way to Missouri. Twenty seven wagons, with 143 persons started in company, and were but a few days behind.

A frost occurred on the Allegheny Mountains, on the nights of the 2d and 4th inst.

Every member of the Hartford Convention is an opponent to Mr. Van Buren.

From the Baltimore Republican.  
DIRECT TAXATION—A WORD TO  
TAXPAYERS.

In May 1836 an Address was presented to the People of Maryland by the Reform party, under a resolution passed at a Convention held at Annapolis, in the preceding January. This document came from the pen of the Hon. WILLIAM COST JOHNSON, who, we suspect, stands sufficiently well with the Whig party in this State to entitle his arguments and appeals to respect with them, even if the facts which he states are not enough of themselves to force conviction upon the mind. We would ask for the extract a careful perusal from men of all parties and would especially press the matter upon the attention of the agriculturist and the land holders generally in Maryland. When, to the deplorable truths here related, it is remembered, that in the continued mismanagement and extravagance of our rulers there has been added additional arguments in favor of the necessity of an absolute reform in the whole administration of affairs in this State, we trust, that none will fear to meet the question boldly, and in acknowledging the necessity of such reform that they will lend their aid to the only means of remedy in the hands of the people, the exclusion of the present powers from authority and the selection of men as public servants who honestly and from principle are rallying around them the friends of "Reform and Economy."

In reference to the important subject and to put down at once the deception attempted to be practised in the reckless assurance that DIRECT TAXATION cannot be the result of a bankrupt treasury and an enormous State debt, we refer to an article in another column from the Frederick "Citizen," and we would have these facts, also borne in mind, that in 1830 when the Jackson party were in power, the whole expense of each session of the Legislature, was only *four* thousand dollars and that since that time, under a continued Whig rule it has been swollen to SEVENTY THOUSAND dollars. Before the year 1829 the whole expenditures of the State, including the interest on the public debt, were *three hundred thousand* dollars, in 1827 they amounted to SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND. In the year 1828 the public debt was one hundred and eighty thousand dollars and at the present time it is more than FIFTY MILLION! A surplus treasury of thirty thousand dollars left in possession of the Whigs in 1831, has been squandered and an estimated DEFICIENCY of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars will be the result of the most ruinous extravagance on the first of December next. The State printing alone, which in 1831, cost the people but four thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars, in 1832 was swelled out to FIFTEEN THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY DOLLARS! Let the tax payers of Maryland ponder these incontrovertible facts. Some of the most striking consequences of all this prodigal expenditure will be seen in the annexed extract, and he who will soberly cast over the subject in his mind, must feel convinced of the duty he owes to all his best interests, to find and use the remedy befitting such abuses of the administration of our State Government.

Who then can be surprised that the farming interest has taken the alarm, and is calling aloud for a reform of abuses in our State? Ourselves, we are sure, would long remain quiet or inactive under such enormities? Can the rich agricultural counties flourish when they are annually drained of such a large portion of their wealth, which does not return to them; but goes chiefly to the support of officers of government who do not reside among them; and with the services of one half of whom the State could with profit dispense. Besides these heavy State taxes, the agricultural counties are compelled to pay out of their county treasuries large and oppressive amounts, for the support of their numerous county officers, for roads, and various local charges, which the large counties are made to incur. The rate of tax per hundred dollars, in 1833, in Prince George, was 80 cents—in Worcester 72 cents—in Calvert 70 cents—in Charles 63 cents; whilst in Cecil it was 124 cents per hundred; in Harford 131 cents; in Allegany, 153 cents, and in Washington 175 cents.

Why is it that the agricultural energies of Maryland are more paralyzed than they are in any other State with a soil equally productive? The facts already stated furnish the answer—Because they are taxed higher. We will offer but one other statement to demonstrate the fact. If we take two farms of equal value in each of the richest agricultural counties in Virginia and Maryland, it will be found that a farm which cost \$10,000 in Jefferson county, in the former State, will have to pay for county and road tax, 2 dollars and 60 cents, sometimes varying a few cents more or less; whilst one of the same value in Frederick county of this State, will have to pay, generally, about 20 dollars.

With the full knowledge of these facts, can we be astonished that land is so low and in such light demand in Maryland? Her citizens emigrate with their wealth and ability to labor, to other States, which present to them not only a republican form of government in which they can participate, but land exempted by a law of Congress from State taxation for the first five years after the purchase, and where road taxes, school funds, and the whole expenses and profits of government are equally borne, and honestly distributed.

Should the agricultural interest in the vicissitudes of unwise legislation, which are ever impending, or from other causes, be subjected to heavy direct taxation, it will not only be oppressed but utterly ruined. A farmer who owns the best land in the State feels that after he has paid the tax-gatherer, and the expense incidental to a farm, he can hardly lay up aittance at the end of a year. If he has to "force a reluctant soil to yield him bread," his fortune too often, with the most rigid husbandry, decreases.

The urgent domestic, county, and state charges, give him no repose, nor can he give his land rest. They both are kept constantly employed, and both are made power together. Pinching necessity, or the advice of the money changers, too often urge him to sell, in order to relieve some pressing necessity, or with the hope of improving his land—and as a consequence, it is often augmented interest into principal; and while it gives momentary relief, only abbreviates the approach of ruin—and in a few years, to prevent a trustee's or sheriff's foreclosure, he sells his estate, and removes with the fragments to the far west.

This is not a dream of the imagination; it is truth, and lamentable—every county, every district, every neighborhood in the State, furnishes more strikingly the original, of which this is a faint outline.

as, but hopes to establish a salutary reform in the economy of the State. Not by reducing salaries, but by reducing the number of sinecure officers in the various departments of government,—drones in the political hive—consumers without being producers, that set like a paralyzing incubus upon the energies of the industrious portions of the community. The public work then would be better done. If there were fewer officers, they would understand the duties of their places by being kept employed, and public responsibility would become concentrated.

BRING OUT THE BIG GUN.  
ONE THOUSAND CHICKERS FOR MAINE!!  
WHIGS STAND FROM UNDER!

From the New York Evening Post.  
MAINE ELECTION.  
MOST GLORIOUS NEWS.

Our accounts this morning are decisive of the result in Maine. Democracy has achieved a triumph here which can never be shaken. We have before us an abundance of returns, which we do not think it worth while to copy until the whole are in.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Providence boat this morning, informs us that the democratic candidate for governor, has a majority of 6 or 7,000, that we have carried six out of eight members of Congress, and a decided majority of both branches of the legislature.

The Portland Advertiser, the leading federal paper, of Tuesday evening, says—  
"DECISIVE OF THE RESULT!—We give below returns from Penobscot, Waldo, Somerset, Lincoln, &c., which make it certain that John Fairfield is elected Governor of the State of Maine by a very large majority. Oxford has gone against us by an overwhelming majority, and we have been as badly, if not as fully defeated, as ever a party was."  
The Eastern Argus, dated Tuesday, 6 o'clock, P.M., a paper which has long through the whole contest like Leonidas at Thermopylae, contains the following—  
"The Democracy of Maine have achieved the greatest political Victory on record. The enemy is completely annihilated. We have elected JOHN FAIRFIELD Governor by at least FOUR THOUSAND MAJORITY!! As far as heard from we have gained enough to give us ten majority in the House of Representatives. We have elected SIX Congressmen, out of eight. In fine, we have swept the State by an IMMENSE MAJORITY!! We have no time for further comments to-night."

A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Portland, says:  
"We have met and defeated the enemy—we have vanquished the hydra of federalism, I trust, forever. Fairfield is elected by four or five thousand majority, at least. Penobscot (Kent's own county) has given us nearly three thousand, maugre federalists, conservatives, and all opposition. York and Oxford have surpassed in their vote our most sanguine expectations, Smith in Cumberland, Gifford in York and parts, in Oxford (all democrats) are elected to Congress—the two latter by overwhelming majorities. The federalists were confident of carrying Cumberland, their candidate, Whitman, being an exceeding popular man. But no! We have fought for principle—for democracy—and we fought not in vain. As for Governor Kent, and his newly made office holders, their fate is sealed—ay, by the mouths of the people!"

"The day of the destiny's over. And the star of their late bath, declined." Yes, Maine is erect!—prey heaven that we may never again be subject to such bondage as the present year has witnessed. The full returns are not received, but every breeze is wafting to our ears "glad tidings of great joy." A correspondent at Saco, (York county) writes us that the Democratic majority in that county is 998. The Conservative candidate for Governor had eleven votes all told. His organ in Bangor, claimed 300! Thirty five towns in Somerset County gave a Democratic net gain of three Representatives, and 186 votes!

The result then is, that we have gained a Governor, Member of Congress, and a decisive majority in both houses. There were two Federal Congressmen and one Conservative last year.

The Star of last evening says that something like this defeat of the federalists was necessary to arouse them in other States. The remark may not, perhaps, be lost upon Massachusetts, where that party is on the wane.

From the Journal of Commerce.

It is as we expected—the State has gone for Van Buren by a large majority. Fairfield is elected Governor; both branches of the Legislature will have a Van Buren majority; and will probably be a loss of one whig member in the Congressional delegation. It is very safe to put down the following gentlemen as elected; those in italics being whigs. Maine sends eight members.

1st district Nathan Clifford.  
2nd do Albert Smith.  
3rd do Benjamin Randall.  
4th do George Egan.  
5th do Virgil D. Paris.  
6th do Hugh J. Anderson.  
7th do Joshua A. Lowell.  
8th do Thomas Davee.

\*Now represented by Joseph C. Noyes, Whig.

From the Boston Advocate.  
MOST GLORIOUS!!!  
The people of Maine have proved true to themselves! True to their country!! The Eastern Argus assures us that John Fairfield is elected by FOUR THOUSAND MAJORITY!! This is better than in our most sanguine moments we have dared to hope for. Maine has indeed done nobly!

RETURNS FOR GOVERNOR.

| 1833.                        | 1837. |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Cumberland, (com.) 6412      | 6616  |
| York, do 4501                | 5075  |
| Lincoln, all but 1 town 3426 | 4620  |
| Kennebec, 16 towns, 4991     | 2310  |
| Somerset, 2 towns, 204       | 195   |
| Oxford, 25 towns, 2331       | 2959  |
| Waldo, comports, 276         | 4763  |
| Penobscot, 40 towns, 3422    | 4076  |
| Piscataquis, 20 towns, 954   | 1093  |
|                              | 30772 |
| Hancock, 10 towns, 1173      | 33812 |
|                              | 31743 |
|                              | 31743 |

Fairfield's majority 2179

VERMONT.

Correspondence of the Argus, dated Montpelier, 11th September, 1838.

"Gen. Fletcher is re-elected in this (5th) district by at least 450 majority, every county in the district giving him a majority, except that part of Orleans belonging to the third district.

"In the 4th district it is impossible to tell the result with certainty until the official canvass. If Smith has not a majority over all, he does not lack more than 19 or 12 votes of it and will no doubt be elected at the next trial.

"Our (Washington) county will have 19 votes in convention, and the republicans will have 14 of the 19; therefore, you see the Bidle-Whipple party-makers, have but little business with the Green Mountain boys."

From the Frederick Citizen.  
PROBABLE RESULT OF THE APPROACHING ELECTION.  
The Whig presses are struggling to keep up the sinking spirits of their party, by exaggerated representations of their strength in Maryland. With this view, they have paraded before the people a tabular statement, showing the result of the election for President and Vice President, in November 1837. There is not a candid and intelligent man in the State, who will not admit that the Presidential vote of that year, is not a fair test of the strength of parties. By the most low means, a temporary panic had been produced by the Whig party, which kept from the polls more than three thousand Democratic voters. Our State Judges and others holding high stations, cooperated openly with the lowest order of partisans, circulated far and wide, the opinion, that the metesors electors had actually dissolved all the bonds of society. The people were taught to believe that the rights of property were destroyed, and that the liberty and life of a citizen were endangered, in being subject to be attacked with impunity, by the lawless and unprincipled. This fraudulent political movement secured its triumph, and the Whig party, the Whig Electors of President and Vice President, were chosen. But the facts show that few, if any Republicans actually abandoned the flag of their party and joined the ranks of the enemy. It appears from the return of the election for Nov. 1836, that the Whig Electoral ticket received 25,652 votes, and that the Republican ticket at the same election, received 22,165 votes. Preceding elections show conclusively, that there are more than 51,000 voters in the State, from which it is most obvious, that more than thirty thousand voters were absent from the polls, not only in the election of 1836, but in the election of 1837, and that the Republican ticket at the same election, received 22,165 votes. Preceding elections show conclusively, that there are more than 51,000 voters in the State, from which it is most obvious, that more than thirty thousand voters were absent from the polls, not only in the election of 1836, but in the election of 1837, and that the Republican ticket at the same election, received 22,165 votes.

"I would desire to form an accurate opinion as to the probable issue of the approaching election, we look at the returns of the elections for September say 1836, and October 1837. The first of these elections occurred before, and the other after the excitement and misapprehensions conjured up by the Whig leaders to carry the Presidential election of 1836. They afford fair tests of the state of public opinion at these periods respectively.

By the tabular statements appended to this article, it will be perceived that the Republican party at the State Senatorial election in Sept. 1836, had a majority of 3,019; and that the candidates of the same party at the election for Delegates to the General Assembly in October 1837, received 1,048 votes more than their competitors; supposing as we do, that the relative strength of the two parties in St. Marys, Caroline, Dorchester, and Worcester, where there was no regular contest in October 1837, continued then to be what it was proved to be in the contest for Electors of State Senate in September of the preceding year.

Let the Democratic Republicans of this State, reflect upon these things and they will find an additional inducement, to repair to the polls at the next election. We all know, we feel proudly that our cause is good, and we have here presented "stubborn facts" demonstrating that a most glorious and triumphant victory is within our grasp.

POLL FOR SEPTEMBER 1836.

| V. B.            | WHIG.  |
|------------------|--------|
| Allegany,        | 744    |
| Washington,      | 106    |
| Fredrick,        | 3168   |
| Baltimore city,  | 5745   |
| do county,       | 1930   |
| Harford,         | 1066   |
| Annapolis,       | 162    |
| Anne Arundel,    | 1017   |
| Calvert,         | 324    |
| Prince George's, | 689    |
| Montgomery,      | 663    |
| Charles,         | 267    |
| St. Mary's,      | 515    |
| Kent,            | 866    |
| Queen Anne's,    | 595    |
| Talbot,          | 563    |
| Caroline,        | 598    |
| Somerset,        | 803    |
| Worcester,       | 1041   |
| Dorchester,      | 708    |
|                  | 23,594 |
|                  | 20,575 |

POLL FOR OCTOBER 1837.

| V. B.         | WHIG. |
|---------------|-------|
| Allegany,     | 879   |
| Washington,   | 1970  |
| Fredrick,     | 2303  |
| Carroll,      | 1537  |
| Montgomery,   | 732   |
| Anne Arundel, | 1121  |

|                   |        |        |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| Prince George's,  | 320    | 535    |
| Charles,          | 322    | 542    |
| St. Mary's,       | 515    | 666    |
| Calvert,          | 392    | 402    |
| Annapolis,        | 123    | 154    |
| Baltimore city,   | 5503   | 5452   |
| Baltimore county, | 1966   | 1210   |
| Harford,          | 1232   | 114    |
| Cecil,            | 1145   | 1170   |
| Kent,             | 440    | 505    |
| Queen Anne,       | 430    | 641    |
| Talbot,           | 268    | 515    |
| Dorchester,       | 599    | 658    |
| Somerset,         | 832    | 1063   |
| Worcester,        | 761    | 705    |
|                   | 1041   | 1107   |
|                   | 25,500 | 24,464 |

EASTERN ARGUS.  
Portland, Maine, Sept. 12  
THE GRAND RESULT!  
UNPRECEDENTED DEMOCRATIC  
Victory.

Words are inadequate to express the gratification and joy we feel, in laying before our readers the following particulars of "THE MOST SPLENDID POLITICAL VICTORY ON RECORD. Maine stands forth 'REDEEMED, REGENERATED, DIS-ENTRALLED,' with every branch of the Government for the coming year, 'THOROUGHLY DEMOCRATIC.' We have not only BEATEN, but have OVERTHELMED the enemy—driving them in dismay and confusion from the holds of power which they had become possessed by accident. The people have more than made good our 'prediction' that JOHN FAIRFIELD would be elected by THREE THOUSAND MAJORITY—they have taken matters into their own hands, and have settled them to suit themselves. They have assigned the federal party to a position little this side of ABSOLUTE OBIVION—a position from which it can never advance a step, unless by the tacit consent of that Democracy which has only to be aroused by the encroachment of federal power, to place insurmountable barriers round it.

The federalists went into this campaign confident of success. They did not doubt that the lavish expenditure of money, and the means of oppression held and exercised by them, would prove too powerful for the Democracy, and that by the aid of those they could purchase and those they could intimidate, they would be able to retain their ill-gained and worse-exercised power. The Democracy went into the contest equally confident, but relying alone upon the goodness of their cause—the virtue and intelligence of the People, and their known disposition to sustain democratic principles with Herculean strength, whenever they might be endangered by federal success.

The vote is the largest ever given in the State, by thousands. The whole of both parties were out—and the victory is rendered more signal and decisive by this fact. Our triumph is not an accidental one—but, on the contrary, has been gained against efforts, tricks and weapons, such as we trust for the honor of human nature, were never before used, to an equal extent. With nearly every voter in the State at the polls, the democrats have carried every branch of the Government by majorities so completely overwhelming, that it may well be doubted whether their opponents can again rally in any considerable number for several coming years. There is scarcely a vestige of the federal party left—it has been routed—beaten—demolished—and that too, in defiance of an effort and organization on their part of the most efficient and energetic.

We congratulate the Democracy of the State upon the whole Nation—on this most auspicious result. It is indicative of the rising of the Democracy of the country in all its vigor and strength. Maine was the first State to give way under the combined influence of the pressure, and political lassitude on the part of the Democracy. MOST NOBLY HAS SHE REDEEMED HERSELF! "DIRT-GROUP HER ARMS IS THE VOICE OF HER DEMOCRACY"—they DIRECT—they GOVERN—they DECREE terms to a defeated, dispirited, and scattered enemy! Long Live—THE RIGHT HAS TRIUMPHED!

From the returns received—and they have been brought in with unprecedented despatch—we sum up the Grand Result, as follows:  
**JOHN FAIRFIELD**  
Elected Governor by about  
**FOUR THOUSAND MAJORITY.**  
Six Democratic Congressmen Elected, viz  
York—Nathan Clifford.  
Cumberland—Albert Smith.  
Oxford—Virgil D. Paris.  
Waldo—Hugh J. Anderson.  
Penob. and Som.—Thomas Davee.  
Han. and Wash.—Joshua A. Lowell.

**A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE SENATE.**  
**A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
The federalists have elected their Congressmen in Kennebec, and probably in Lincoln.

Where all have done so well, it would be needless to dwell on the numerous cities in which the Democrats, without any aid from Waldo and Oxford. They exceeded our calculations by hundreds—their friends there deceived us—but it was a deception whose exposure filled our hearts with gratitude—an exposure honorable to them, and indicative of a spirit of patriotism worthy of all commendation.

**IMPORTANT AS TO THE CANADAS.**  
Lord Brougham has introduced a Bill into the Lords, legalizing the dongs as far as possible, of Lord Durham, and indemnifying all who have been guilty of illegalities under his orders. Lord Durham appears to have got into a scrape with the Lawyers, and not only the Lords concur with them—condemn the banishment of the State Prisoners to Bermuda without trial, but say they cannot be kept there a moment. Lyndhurst says the Prisoners have a legal remedy not only against Lord Durham, but against Admiral Paget who brought them on board the expedition of Papineau, Brown and O'Callaghan without trial, he condemns as monstrous. He says they can go back when they please in defiance of the ordinance. A great part of the Peers also admitted this. Again it was admitted on all sides, even by the Ministry, that Lord Durham had no power to send the Prisoners to Bermuda, which was not in his jurisdiction.

This discussion created a good deal of sensation in London, as it seemed to compel the Ministry to dismiss Lord Durham, or it was tantum in, to be dismissed themselves.

Another Whig gone.—We learn that Charles Anthony, the Federal Speaker of the last House of Representatives, has backed out from the canvass in Clark county for re-election. Never was there such universal indignation against a body of men as there is against the Federal majority of the last Legislature.—Ohio Statesman.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.,

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 25, 1838

Democratic Republican Ticket  
FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

WM. GRASON.  
OF QUEEN ANNE'S.

FOR STATE SENATOR.  
NICHOLAS MARTIN.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.  
PHILIP F. THOMAS,  
MORRIS O. COLSTON,  
DANIEL LLOYD.

For County Commissioner.  
RICHARD ARRINGDALE.

CAROLINE COUNTY.  
For House of Delegates.  
ROBERT T. KEENE,  
M. W. HARCADSTLE,  
J. B. DAVIS.

QUEEN ANNE'S.  
For Senate.  
ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.

For the House of Delegates,  
WM. A. SPENCER,  
PERE WILMER,  
LEMEUEL ROBERTS.

Day of Election, First Wednesday in October.

There will be a public political meeting at the Chapel on Saturday next.

PLAIN QUESTIONS.—Is it not a fact that the passage of the odious Indemnity Law imposed a tax upon the people of \$102,552.32 for the benefit of Johnson, Glenn and others? Is it not a fact that Messrs. Bruff and Dudley voted for that law?

It is not a fact that Reverdy Johnson is very anxious to triumph over the people a second time by obtaining a seat in the U. S. Senate? But is it a fact, that all the whigs from this county, if elected, will vote for him? To the mark Mr Gazette and answer.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—We have received the September No. of this very valuable publication, which can be seen by calling at our office. It contains the political Portraits with pen and pencil, of the Hon. Levi Woodbury and the lamented Cilley. It is a work deserving of patronage, and we should be gratified to see it justly appreciated by our Democratic friends.

ORIENTAL PAINTING.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that Miss Doyle is about commencing a course of instruction in Painting. Her specimens are very beautiful and we hope she may meet with the same liberal encouragement in Easton that she has elsewhere.

We have procured copies of the memorials that were circulated in this county last winter, relative to the primary schools. We now place them before the people that they may be enabled to read and judge for themselves.—The first memorial is a true copy of the original petition, presented at the last session of the Legislature, and on file in the Archives of the House of Delegates of Maryland. It will be seen that it prays for a REPEAL of the Spencer law. It is signed by 53 individuals, several of whom are not tax-payers. Though it professes to come from citizens in School District No. 1, it has the names of at least 10 who do not live even in Easton District, much less in the School District No. 1. Seventeen of the 53 voted against the Spencer Law when before the people for their ratification, which, conclusively shows that many of the signers of that memorial have always been opposed to the system, and consequently their opposition now is in perfect consonance with their opposition then.

The second, or counter petition, was very numerously signed, but never transmitted to Annapolis, from the fact that assurance were given to a highly respectable citizen of this county that the law would not be "touched." Under these assurances the friends of the Spencer law remained content, and were not a little astonished when they learned that in the very face of what had been said, the law was virtually repealed. In contradiction of a report busily circulated in this county that Mr. Thomas had signed the memorial published below and marked No. 1, we invite all interested to call at our office and see for themselves. Mr. Thomas did not sign it, as has been illiberally reported, and the proof is with us to show the fact.

No. 1.  
To the Honorable the General Assembly of Maryland.

The undersigned petitioners, citizens of Talbot County in School District No. 1. take this opportunity respectfully to represent to your Honorable Body, that they hold in just estimation the high advantages connected with a sound, liberal, and enlarged Education and that they regard its diffusion among all classes most wholesome in its influences, and the strongest bulwark of civil, political and religious Liberty. In support of these sentiments, your petitioners have ever been ready to yield their hearty co-operation, they have always cheerfully contributed their proportion of Taxation, whether for the purposes of Government, or for the immediate community, so far as appeared consistent with the "Bill of rights," and the constitutional requirements. That the act of Assembly passed in the year 1823 chapter 262 entitled an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in Primary Schools

throughout the State, and the act of 1833 chapter 251, entitled a supplement to an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in Primary Schools throughout this State" and the whole system as carried out in Talbot County, are, as your petitioners believe, UNEQUAL, IMPOLITICAL, and OPPRESSIVE LAWS—whose principles are scarcely in consonance with the spirit of our Government, and ought to be amended or REPEALED. Your petitioners will not attempt to enumerate all the gross points of the defective Law, but they would ask your Honorable Body whether that Legislation be wise and liberal which shall compel one citizen whose frugality, industry and economy, have enabled him to educate his own Children, to contribute a portion of his accumulation towards educating the Children of his neighbour, whose abilities are co-extensive with his own, whether another citizen, who is childless, should be taxed with the education of other men's offspring, where means are ample to monster unto them, whether in point of fact that system be sound, which levies a contribution upon frugality industry and economy, we honestly believe not; we might enlarge upon the odious increase of our general taxation, without a corresponding benefit, we might with much reason to sustain us, speak out innumerable grievances in detail consequent upon the execution of the minutia of this Local Law, but we forbear—your petitioners are keenly alive to the interests of the poor, they are anxious and for such would amply provide. If our proportion of the state School fund be insufficient to meet such demands, we invite an equal taxation upon this community for all deficiencies—but we deprecate all else as an infringement of personal rights, our Taxes have become grievous and onerous.

[THE CLERK'S CERTIFICATE.]  
I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original petition, presented at the December session of 1837, and on file in the Archives of the House of Delegates of Maryland.  
Given under my hand at the City of Annapolis, this 10th day of September, 1838.  
GEORGE G. BREWER,  
Clerk House Delegates Md.

To the Honorable the Legislature of Maryland.  
We the undersigned citizens of Talbot County, beg leave to represent to your Honorable Body, that we have understood from good authority that sundry petitions have been sent on from this County, asking the Legislature to repeal the present Primary School Law so far as the same relates to Talbot County, we would beg leave to state that this Law has only been in successful operation in said County a short time, and although we admit that we have heard some complaint of the taxes being high, which was unavoidable in as much as a number of School Houses had to be erected, Books, Stationery, &c. purchased at the commencement of the School, we think we have overcome the greatest difficulty in this business, and in as much as our Schools throughout the County, are now in a very flourishing condition, and many of the young and rising generation are receiving an Education which they never could otherwise receive, but through the means of OUR SCHOOLS—we therefore beg leave to enter OUR SOLEMN PROTEST AGAINST THE REPEAL OF SAID LAW. We would further state that this Law after its passage was submitted to the people of this County, for their approval or rejection at the polls, and was approved of by an overwhelming majority of the voters of said county, and we think we are warranted in the belief that a very large portion of the citizens of said county are still in favour of the same, and was it again submitted to the people your petitioners are satisfied that a large majority of the County would be found in favour of said Law. If your Honorable Body should think proper to amend or modify said Law, as you in your wisdom shall think proper, provided it be for the better we shall not complain, but to repeal the Law and prostrate the heads of the young and rising generation in our county, and that too after we have as we think waded through the greatest burden of taxation and difficulty, we are unwilling to agree to, and ask your Honours to reflect well on the consequences of such a step, as we are sure you will do, and that we shall receive full justice at your hands, and we as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

MAINE.—We place before our readers this morning the cheering intelligence from Maine. Freeman of Talbot what say you to following up the victory? Make but the effort, and success will crown your exertions, you are to contend for principles sacred to every republican—for rights dear to every son of Maryland. Will you not do it?

We appeal to you in the language of that sterling democratic paper, the Baltimore Republican, and ask of you to stand and resolve when you have read, to imitate the noble example of your brethren in Maine, and leave no honorable exertion unmade to redeem our Maryland from the misrule that has reduced her to bankruptcy and riot for years upon the hard earnings of the people.

WHAT SAY THE DEMOCRATS OF MARYLAND: HOW STANDS THE QUESTION NOW, WITH THE BRILLIANT EXAMPLE OF MAINE BEFORE THEM? Do you falter—will you hold back—will you leave a single nerve unstrung or a muscle unextended to its fullest energy, when you behold the result of what is being done? Let us but come to the battle as the Democrats of Maine did, and an equal triumph must be ours. Nothing but an irreversibly late can avert the doom of the present most corrupt administration of our State Government, it is only determined to do as our brethren in the "Down East" State have done. And is not such a triumph enviable? Ask your own hearts as you read the returns. Do you not feel the shonits of victory thrilling your nerves and quickening your pulsations with joy? Do you not feel pride in the success of your brethren, and do you not wish it yours? Well, it may be yours to contend with more than they had to contend with. You have the same cause to battle for. You have the same victory within your reach. As with us, the Democracy of Maine had to battle against an army of greedy officials, the aristocracy of mere wealth, the commercial classes as a body and the parasitical hangers on to the influence and power of these opponents. They had too, to contend against immense expenditures of money for electioneering purposes. It is supposed that at least \$100,000 were spent by the Whigs throughout the State—in Cumberland alone, it was said, that at least \$10,000 were expended, and yet Cumberland had nothing in her democracy. Here then we have an example in the glorious result, of what may be accomplished if men will be true to themselves and to their political faith—true to the principles of American Democracy—true to the country.



### ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an Election held in the several Election Districts in Talbot county on WEDNESDAY the 24 day of October next, for the purpose of electing a Governor by the State of Maryland—a member of the Senate, and three Delegates, to represent Talbot county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and a County Commissioner for District No. 4.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Sht.  
Sep. 11, 1838.

### Notice to Contractors.

**Eastern Shore Rail Road, MARYLAND.**

FORTY miles of the Southern end of the Eastern Shore Rail Road, or nearly all that lies in Somerset county—and about 12 or 14 miles of the Northern end in Cecil county, will be ready for grading by the 24th of SEPTEMBER. In Somerset, the work will be light, as the country is generally level and the road bed except the crossing of Rivers and Creeks will be formed chiefly from the side drains. In Cecil, there will be a great deal of heavy excavation and embankment, in a stiff clay soil. In both counties, but chiefly in Somerset, there will be much grubbing and clearing to be done. The work will be divided into suitable sections and the first lettings will be for the grading of the road, for culverts and drains, and for grubbing and clearing, separately, or together.

The work with the plans, specifications, forms of proposal, and other necessary information will be shown by the Engineers along the line, and at the office in Princess Anne. Sealed and endorsed proposals, accompanied by satisfactory references, will be addressed, until the 20th September, to the Chief Engineer at his office, in Princess Anne, and from that time until the 21st at the City Hotel in Baltimore, at which time and place, the several bids for the work will be acted on. Neither partnership, nor sub-contracts will be recognized.

Princess Anne Somerset county Md. }  
August 21st, 1838.

**Easton and Baltimore Packet**

**SCHOONER**

**PERRY HALL.**  
Robson Leonard, —Master.

The Subscriber wishes to inform the public that the Schooner PERRY HALL, has commenced her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore, and will leave Easton Point on every Wednesday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore; and returning will leave Baltimore on Saturday morning at nine o'clock for Easton; and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

THE PERRY HALL, is a new Boat well fitted and is in complete order for the reception of Freight and Passengers.

N. B. Freight for a Hoghead one dollar and all Barrels Twenty five cents, and all other freight in proportion; passage and fare two dollars, passengers will be expected to pay the cash, all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. T. H. Dawson & Sons in Easton, or handed to Samuel H. Benny, on or before Tuesday evening accompanied with the cash will meet with prompt attention.

The public's ob't servant,  
J. E. LEONARD

April 3, 1838.

The Subscriber also informs the public that the Schooner,

**EMILY JANE.**  
JAMES R. LEONARD, MASTER.

WILL leave Easton Point on Sunday morning the first of April at nine o'clock for Baltimore, and continue to leave Easton, on every other Sunday at nine o'clock in the morning until further orders; and returning, will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday. All orders for the Emily Jane, will be received on the Saturday evening previous to her starting.

N. B. Freight, Passage, &c. as above.  
J. E. LEONARD.

**COACH GIG**

**AND HARNESS MAKING.**

THE Subscriber again return their warmest thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the support they continue to receive in their line of business, and now respectfully beg leave to inform them that they are always making up of the best materials

Gigs and four wheeled Work, of the Latest Fashions and Patterns. They assure all who see proper to patronize them that they have the very best workmen in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality, which will enable them as heretofore to meet all orders for work at the shortest notice. All kinds of REPAIRING DONE in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. They have now finished and ready for sale a number of carriages both new and second hand, which they would dispose of on favorable terms. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and view their assortment and judge for themselves. They would also inform the public that attached to their establishment they have a Silver Plating Shop in operation, where they have in their employment one of the best silver platers and metal workman from Philadelphia. Those who have any work in that line can have it executed in the neatest and most elegant manner, and at moderate prices.

Also, all kinds of Brass or in work Repaired, Keys Brazed &c. &c.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants  
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead.

June 6. (G)

### BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.  
CHARLES ROBINSON  
SOLE AGENT FOR EASTON.

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

**WHY SHOULD BRANDRETH'S PILLS BE USED? BECAUSE,**  
Every living being hath two distinct principles in his nature: one,  
THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE  
AND THE OTHER,  
THE PRINCIPLE OF DEATH.

So long as the principle of life predominates, HEALTH IS ENJOYED.  
When the principle of death, sickness takes place.

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

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

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

The subscriber of this has resided in every variety of climate, and by always purging on the first appearance of sickness, has enjoyed for the last ten years uninterrupted health. For we may call such the state of him who is never sick more than 6 or 8 hours, about the time it takes to secure the effect of a purgative. The purgative I make use of is my grand father's pills, and they are to my certain knowledge the most judiciously balanced purge in existence. I have used them for 8 months daily—in doses of from 2 to 4 pills per day, to satisfy myself as to their innocency. If, therefore, cannot be doubted. It is my opinion that any person, be he ever so prostrated by disease, provided he is capable of taking exercise at all, may lengthen his life to 60 years by continuing his natural functions with the BRANDRETH VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS. Death never can take place until the Principle of Decomposition puts out the lamp of life. And that would seldom be before 60 or 70 years, was this principle of purification always resorted to on the first appearance of disease.

In the above these remarks may be of some service, I am the public's obedient servant.  
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Baltimore offices, principal No. 80 South Charles street 3rd. door from Pratt street; Saratoga office No. 72 Saratoga street between Howard and Eutaw streets.

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

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.  
For Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. Purchaser ask to see this certificate. If it cannot be shown DO NOT PURCHASE.

July 21, 1838. ly

**WHY SHOULD BRANDRETH'S PILLS BE USED? BECAUSE,**  
Every living being hath two distinct principles in his nature: one,  
THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE  
AND THE OTHER,  
THE PRINCIPLE OF DEATH.

So long as the principle of life predominates, HEALTH IS ENJOYED.  
When the principle of death, sickness takes place.

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

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

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

The subscriber of this has resided in every variety of climate, and by always purging on the first appearance of sickness, has enjoyed for the last ten years uninterrupted health. For we may call such the state of him who is never sick more than 6 or 8 hours, about the time it takes to secure the effect of a purgative. The purgative I make use of is my grand father's pills, and they are to my certain knowledge the most judiciously balanced purge in existence. I have used them for 8 months daily—in doses of from 2 to 4 pills per day, to satisfy myself as to their innocency. If, therefore, cannot be doubted. It is my opinion that any person, be he ever so prostrated by disease, provided he is capable of taking exercise at all, may lengthen his life to 60 years by continuing his natural functions with the BRANDRETH VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS. Death never can take place until the Principle of Decomposition puts out the lamp of life. And that would seldom be before 60 or 70 years, was this principle of purification always resorted to on the first appearance of disease.

In the above these remarks may be of some service, I am the public's obedient servant.  
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Baltimore offices, principal No. 80 South Charles street 3rd. door from Pratt street; Saratoga office No. 72 Saratoga street between Howard and Eutaw streets.

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

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.  
For Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. Purchaser ask to see this certificate. If it cannot be shown DO NOT PURCHASE.

July 21, 1838. ly

**Blacksmithing.**

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very flattering encouragement he has received from them. Grateful for past favors he submits a continuance of the same. After twenty-four years experience in the business he thinks he can assure them that their orders shall be fulfilled with that neatness, durability and despatch, which if equalled, shall be surpassed by none.

He still continues at his old stand at the corner of the woods, with a full supply of STEEL, IRON and Coal, ready for HORSE SHOELING. All kinds of edge tools made and repaired. All kind of plough work; also HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, CART WORK, &c.

The public's obedient servant,  
E. McQUAY.

Feb. 7

**TAILORING.**

THE Subscriber now having entire control of the shop lately occupied by Chilton, Johnson and Werden, begs leave respectfully to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, at the old stand in Washington st. nearly opposite to the store of Wm. Loveday, and by strict attention to business hopes to merit a share of public patronage. He will give his personal attention to cutting, and will warrant his work to fit well. Having good workmen employed he will execute all orders in his line with neatness, durability and despatch, and in the most approved style.

The public's ob't serv't,  
JOSHUA CHILCUTT.

July 24th, 1838—tf

### A Valuable Mill FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE Mill, Mill seat and fixtures with about SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND attached, belonging to the heirs of Noah Chance, dec'd., known as Chance's Mill, situated with in two and a half miles from Greensborough, and five from Denton, near the road from the former to the latter places. The Mill is in good order for the manufacture of Flour and meal with two feet and a half head of water on an overshot wheel which scarcely ever wants for water, buildings in tolerable order, a further description is deemed unnecessary as persons wishing to purchase will view the property, which will be shown by the present tenant, Hugh Kirkpatrick or the subscriber at Spring Mills near Denton. The terms will be accommodating and title indisputable—it not sold by the last of September it will then be for rent to a good tenant, the terms will be low.

RACI'LD. G. CHANCE.  
Spring Mills Caroline county, Md.  
N. B. The subscriber wants a MILLER immediately to take charge of his Mill, a single man would be preferred to come well recommended. To such liberal wages will be given for the balance of this year as well as for the next year 1839.  
B. G. C.  
August 21 6w

**New Spring Goods.**

WILLIAM LOVEDAY,  
HAS just returned from Baltimore, and has now opened at his store room, a handsome assortment of

**Staple and Fancy GOODS,**

adapted to the approaching season, which he thinks he can offer on very moderate terms.—He invites his friends and the public generally to an examination of the same.

Easton, April 10 (G)

**More New Goods, AT WYE LANDING.**

THE subscriber has just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF **Spring and Summer GOODS,**

All of which he has selected from the latest importations and most fashionable style, and will sell them on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites his friends generally, to call and examine for themselves.

Wm. POWELL.  
Wye Landing, Talbot county, Md.  
May 1 11

**MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,**  
Corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets, Baltimore.

WILL BE RE-OPENED ON MONDAY the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding departments.

A prospectus of the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.  
—August 7, 1838.

**THE STEAM BOAT**

**MARYLAND**

HAS commenced her usual route, leaving Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—returns the next day. She likewise leaves Baltimore every Sunday at 8 o'clock for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye Landing and returns next day.

All baggage at the risk of its owner.  
April 3, 1838.

**Lumber for Sale.**

THE subscriber has just returned from Port Deposit with a large assortment of Lumber, consisting in part of white pine from 4-4 to 8-4 thick, such as Panel, common cullings. Also white pine and cypress shingles from 20 to 30 inches long. All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves.

Wm. POWELL.  
Wye Landing, May 29

**WOOL CARDING.**

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that his Carding Machine at Fowling Creek, Caroline County, is now in full operation, he having undergone considerable expense by fitting her out with almost an entire new set of cards. He flatters himself that those favoring him with their work will not have cause of complaint, but on the contrary, the dispatch and neatness of the performance of this work, will merit their entire approbation.

Wool left in Easton at Wm. Loveday's store, will be taken by the subscriber every Saturday & returned on the following. Wool left at James Turner's and Robert T. Caine's will also be taken, carded and returned at the same places by the subscriber.—It will be expected that wool sent to the mill will be well picked and greased, with direction on the bundle whether to be once or twice carded.—For once carding the price will be 5 cts, for twice carding 7 cts.

DILENA SPARKLIN.  
Fowling Creek, Caroline County Md.  
July 24, 1838

**To Rent**

THE subscriber has two farms which he will rent to good Tenants. A lease will be given for three years.

ROBERT W. RASIN.  
Chapel Dist. Talbot Co., Aug. 5, 1838 11

### DENTON HOTEL FOR SALE OR RENT.

I WILL SELL OR RENT for one or more years, that well known and commodious

**Brick Tavern**

situate in the town of Denton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Costin & for some years past occupied by Mr. Abraham Griffith, and known by the name of the

**DENTON HOTEL**

This property is commodious and comfortable, and possesses many advantages as a Public House. To a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity offers for doing a profitable business. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Those wishing to purchase or rent are requested to examine the property.

For terms apply to James Sangston, Esq. Denton, or to

MARCELLUS CAIN,  
Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md.  
May 15 11

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

THE SUBSCRIBER

TAKEs this method of announcing to the public, that he has taken that well known and established Tavern stand in Easton called the

**Easton Hotel,**

LATELY OCCUPIED BY S. LOWE, ESQ.

He pledges himself to render his house as comfortable as any other in the town, and every attention will be paid to the wants of Strangers and the Public generally.

He hopes that those who have hitherto patronized the house, will still continue to do so. He asks but a fair trial, and feels confident that his constant exertions to please will prove satisfactory.

Boards by the day, week, month or year, will be accommodated upon reasonable terms.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS.  
Easton, Jan. 2, 1838

**SPRING FASHIONS.**

**JOHN SATTERFIELD.**

Returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received, and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same.

He has just received his

**SPRING FASHIONS.**

And is enabled to execute work in the latest fashionable style, with durability, neatness, and despatch.

He will insure his work to fit, and in case of failure, the money will be refunded, or the goods replaced.

N. B. The public are respectfully invited to call and see his card of Fashion, being the most approved and correct published.

May 1, 1838.

**The Union Tavern,**  
IN EASTON, MD.

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

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

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

54-Terrapin and Oyster soppers promptly prepared.

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

E. McDOWELL.  
Easton, Talbot county, Md. }  
Nov. 14, 1837. }

**MARYLAND**

On application of Alcald Dawson, Adm'r of Sovren Dawson, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office aforesaid, this 28th day of August, A. D. 1838.

Test—  
W. A. FORD, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Caroline county.

**MARYLAND:**  
Caroline county Orphans' Court,  
28th day of August, A. D. 1838.

On application of Alcald Dawson, Adm'r of Sovren Dawson, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

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Test—  
W. A. FORD, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Caroline county.

**CLARK'S**  
OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE  
N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.  
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)  
WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD  
Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!!  
Dollars—Millions of Dollars!

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

JOHN CLARK,  
Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.  
Baltimore, May 29, 1838.

57—"Matchless Sanative." 62  
THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of this renowned medicine, celebrated for its wonderful cures of

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

HENRY THOMAS.  
August 21, 1838.

### MARL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable shell marl, which exists on his estate in Talbot County in the Agricultural community, that he is now ready to deliver, of the above article, any quantity that may be required, by giving him notice.

The Marl may be taken from the banks at the price of one cent per bushel cash.

The fertilizing properties of calcareous marl are now so well known, that it is unnecessary to advert to the subject—in reference to this deposit it may be stated that it consists of Sea shells, with very little admixture of earth and contains from 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English Marl.—Those wishing to purchase will please address William B. Smyth, Easton, Md. Vessels going for it will pass up the Great Choptank until the Dover Bridge appears in sight—they will then come to Parker's landing wharf, where they will find the lands of the undersigned, on the west bank of the river.

WILLIAM B. SMYTH.  
April 10, 1838

The following is an extract from the report of the Geologist appointed by the state of Maryland to make a minute geological survey of the State.

"But perhaps the most valuable beds of shell marl in this part of Talbot county, in as much as they may be made extensively available to the public demands for the article, are those which were fully described in the preceding report. They occur three miles below Dover bridge, forming the high bank from fifteen to twenty feet above tide, being one compact mass of fossil shells, and extending nearly a mile along the river, on the farms of the late Col. Smyth and Mr. Atkinson. These beds are in contiguous strata, apparently successive and consist of vast accumulations principally, in the ascending order, of oysters succeeded by shells, scallops, clams and scallop and uppermost principally of scallop. Endeavour was made to bring these beds into notice, with a view of enlisting them into public service, by giving to their proprietors what was deemed proper directions for extracting the materials and salutary advice as to a just estimate of its value in order to secure a constant and permanent disposal of it. The subject is now a progress of experiment. South of these banks on the Choptank, no other deposit of marl is known to occur."

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Ozmon and Shannah—this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the above firm, will confer a great favor, by calling and settling their accounts, as the Subscribers wish to close the business of the firm, as speedily as possible.

OZMON & SHANAHAN.  
April 18th, 1837.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Ozmon, at the same stand, directly opposite Mr. Charles Robinson's store. The subscriber feels thankful for the liberal support he has received, and now begs leave to inform them that he is ready to meet all orders in his line, that may be directed to him, with neatness and despatch.—The Subscriber has a first rate Hearse, and no pains will be spared in rendering general satisfaction to that part of his business, as he intends in all cases to discharge his duty as an undertaker.

\*S. O.

**\$100 REWARD.**

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 5th inst., a negro man named JOHN SHADDEN, very black, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stout and well made; has rather a down look when spoken to, but very humble and submissive; has a scar on his face near the temple, but not recollected on which side; also a scar on the chin, occasioned by the cut of a knife. The said negro is a good labouring hand on a farm, and is partially acquainted with the shoemaking business. The clothing taken off by him were two pair new tow linen trousers, with cotton warp, and two shirts of the same kind; a pair of cross-hatched cassinet pantaloons, a blue cloth round jacket, a pair of white jones pantaloons, a round jacket of red and white twilled cotton, two blue shirts, and two pair old kersey trousers, all dyed purple, a fur hat not much worn, with some other clothing not recollected. It is supposed a small black woman, his wife and the property of Mrs. Sarah Lee, has gone off in company with him, and it is believed they have made their way to Pennsylvania or Jersey.

The above reward will be given if said negro be apprehended out of the State, and lodged in some Jail so that I get him, or fifty dollars, if taken in the State, and brought home.

WILLIAM SLAUGHTER.  
Talbot County, Md. August 28, 1838.

**MARYLAND:**  
Caroline county Orphans' Court,  
28th day of August, A. D. 1838.

On application of Alcald Dawson, Adm'r of Sovren Dawson, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office aforesaid, this 28th day of August, A. D. 1838.

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Test—  
W. A. FORD, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Caroline county.

### MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
7th day of September, A. D. 1838.

On application of John Newnam, Adm'r. of Thomas Bowtle, 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 successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Cambridge.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from 16 minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office aforesaid, this 7th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

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

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Bowtle, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with their proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 7th day of September, 1838

JOHN NEWNAM, Adm'r.  
of Thomas Bowtle, dec'd.

Sep. 11 3w

The Dorchester Aurora will please copy the above advertisement and charge this office.

**COMBINATION OF LITERARY TALENT; MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE.**

**The Lady's Book,**  
Having a Larger circulation than any other Monthly Periodical IN AMERICA.

A COLOURED PLATE OF THE LATEST FASHIONS IN EVERY NUMBER.

Important Announcement,  
It was with sincere pleasure that the publisher mentioned last season, the arrangement by which

**THE LADY'S BOOK**  
AND  
LADIES AMERICAN MAGAZINE,  
WERE UNITED, AND TO BE EDITED BY MRS. SARAH J. HALE,

It is with equal pleasure that he now informs the patroness of the work, that he has made an arrangement with

MISS LESLIE,  
Author of Pencil Sketches, Mrs. Washington Potts, &c., &c., who will be connected with Mrs. Hale in editing interest to the pages of the Lady's Book. Her powerful aid will commence with the January No. 1838. In addition to the above every number of the work next year will contain

A PLATE OF SUPERBLY COLOURED FASHIONS

The subscriber endeavors by extraordinary exertions to show his gratitude