





EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1834.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Mullikin, the late editor, having relinquished to me his entire interest in the Eastern Shore Whig and People's Advocate, the paper will hereafter be carried on in my name and under my sole ownership and direction.

In taking upon myself the direction and control of a public journal, I am sensible that it throws upon me an unenviable degree of responsibility; and for its successful management, requires no ordinary share of judgment, prudence and firmness.

I shall not solicit public patronage, except by endeavoring to deserve it. I will make no promises of what I intend. If the paper should be found worthy of support, and shall continue to afford a fair remuneration for the money and labor expended on it, its patrons shall not have to say, that increased encouragement has diminished its usefulness.

RICHARD SPENCER.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE WHIG.

The above notice informs you that I have relinquished the editorial chair. This paper completes the fourth year since I assumed the arduous and responsible duties of conducting the Whig. How far I have succeeded in satisfying the just expectations of my friends and the public, it is not for me to say.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

The adjournment of Congress.—By the joint resolution of both Houses of Congress, which had not been rescinded up to the last information we have received, Congress was to adjourn yesterday; the session therefore has probably been brought to a close.

LAFAYETTE.—Joint resolutions, evincing the sorrow of the nation for the death of Lafayette, which were reported by the joint committee, have been adopted by both Houses of Congress.

Mr. TANNEY, whose nomination was rejected last day before yesterday, but whose commission extended, notwithstanding, to the end of the session, resigned his office yesterday.

A COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Eastern Shore Whig. Dear Sir,—It may not be amiss at the present moment, for one to indulge in a little speculation in relation to the probable successor of Chief Justice Earle, and to set up a claim for our county, in the selection of an individual to fill that high and responsible station.

It would seem to be no unimportant consideration in making this appointment, that the individual selected should be a resident either of Cecil or Talbot county. Neither of these counties, I believe, has been honored with a member of the bench, since the establishment of our present Judicial system.

The next point to be considered, is, Can Talbot county present a suitable person for this high station? I think no man can hesitate in answering this question affirmatively. I have as yet seen but two names mentioned for this appointment; one of them, the Hon. John L. Kerr, is of this county; the other of Kent.

With this list of professional men, who, to say the least of them, will bear a comparison with any four members of the bar on the Eastern Shore, one would say the claims of Talbot were irresistible. Not so, however. No man who has observed the working of the political wires in our State for eight or ten years past, will for a moment, think it even likely that Talbot county will be honored with this office.

But should the individual above alluded to, fear to take it to himself, the persons named from this county have no possible chance of success. They are not of the corps elect. Mr. Kerr, although of the opposition, is not a man to fall down and worship, and Mr. Lockerman has seen a little of what he terms, the malign influence, even among his own political friends; merit and qualification, public convenience or the will of the people are not even secondary considerations.

4th OF JULY.

AT a meeting of the citizens of Talbot county, convened in the Court-House in Easton, on Tuesday afternoon the 24th ult., EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Esq. was called to the chair, and PHILIP F. THOMAS, appointed Secretary.

Mr. TANNEY, whose nomination was rejected last day before yesterday, but whose commission extended, notwithstanding, to the end of the session, resigned his office yesterday. Mr. McClintock Young, the Chief Clerk in the Department, has been appointed Acting Secretary ad interim.—Globe.

Will the honorable Senators get a more honest and intelligent man, or one more flexible? Mr. Tanney has been rejected because he entertains views in accordance with a majority of the immediate representatives of the people—a most horrible offence indeed.

The Legislature of New Hampshire, has elected Mr. HENRY HUBBARD, United States Senator, in the place of SAMUEL BELL, whose term of service expires 3d March next.

EARTHQUAKE AT SANTA MARTHA.

We learn from Capt. Spencer, of the brig "Mina," 16 days from Rio Hacha (New Granada), that intelligence was received there on the 29th ult. of a severe earthquake, or series of earthquakes, at Santa Martha on the 22nd, 23d, 24th, and 25th, which destroyed the principal edifices, and materially injured the whole city.

The first and most severe shock lasted about 45 seconds, and was followed in about 5 minutes by another of nearly equal severity and duration. In the course of that and the next 4 days, no less than 60 shocks were experienced, and at the latest accounts they had not ceased.

No accounts had been received from Cartagena, which it is feared may have suffered also. The city was completely deserted at the latest accounts, the citizens having moved into the country, with the exception of a few persons who were living in tents on the beach.

THE AURORA.—By the subjoined prospectus our readers will perceive that Col. Wm. Duane, the veteran of the Democracy of '93, and father of the late Secretary, proposes to re-establish the Aurora in the great State of Pennsylvania. We are happy to see such an example of devotion to principle.

PROPOSALS FOR REVIVING AND PUBLISHING "THE AURORA."

For some time past, the course of political transactions has manifested a resuscitation of those principles, and combinations, in hostility to the constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence, which were overthrown by the social revolution of 1800.

Numerous intimations from men of sound judgment, call for a public Journal, founded on the same principles, conducted with the same principles, conducted with the same intelligence, energy, and integrity, and sustained with the same spirit and consistency, as the AURORA of 1800.

It is proposed to publish a paper, to be called "The Aurora," which shall be devoted to the dissemination of the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and the Declaration of Independence, and to the exposure of all those who are in hostility to these principles.

The subscription to be eight dollars by the year, payable in advance. No subscription in the first instance will be received for less than a year, and five dollars will be expected to be paid in advance on subscribing, or upon the publication of the first number.

These conditions may appear somewhat trivial, but they are curious, and worthy of a passing notice.—Ath. Advt.

Longevity.—A few days since, says the Gloucester (Mass.) Telegraph, some gentlemen called Mr. Pow, of this town, who will be one hundred and two years old the third day of next August, but were not successful, as he was engaged in holding some distance from home.

A few days ago, an ITALIAN minstrel was arrested on the Ottawa River, on suspicion of having committed a robbery, from having, when in 1827, exhibited a number of Bank bills of 100 dollars, and 50 dollars, amounting altogether to 800 dollars, which he wished to exchange for gold; the bills were also suspected to be forged.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M. Persons indebted for postage are requested to call and settle without delay. There are many accounts of long standing, which the undersigned is determined shall be closed at once. He is always desirous of accommodating his neighbors, as far as he can do so consistently with his duty, but he must insist upon punctuality in the payment of postages.

NOTICE.

The Anniversary meeting of the Male Sabbath School Society of this town, will be held on Friday evening 4th July, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, a sermon will be preached on the occasion, and a collection made for the benefit of the School, the members of the different Sabbath Schools, with their scholars, (for whom seats will be reserved,) and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend July 1

A CARD.

DR. HARRIS Being on a visit of a few weeks to Easton and vicinity, will during his stay, perform any operation in Dental Surgery that may be wanted. He has taken a room at Mr. Lowe's Hotel. References—Dr. N. Potter, Thos. E. Bond, S. Stone, W. W. Handy, Samuel Baker, G. C. M. Roberts, Baltimore. Drs. T. Thomas and T. Denny, Easton. July 1 3w

Louis A. Godey

Having become sole proprietor of the LADY'S BOOK, A Monthly Magazine, containing Tales, original and selected, Moral and scientific Essays, Poetry, from the best Authors, The quarterly representation of Lady's Fashions, adopted in Philadelphia—Colored. Music of the newest style, &c. &c.

Embellished with a beautiful and extensive variety of Engravings, from original and selected designs, both colored and plain, with two engraved Title Pages, and two distinct Indexes, (intended to perfect separate volumes in the year.) Also a choice collection of Music, original and selected, arranged for the Piano or Guitar, with nearly 600 pages large octavo Letter Press, and only THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Each number of this periodical contains 48 pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed with clear, new and beautiful type, (arranged after the manner of the London La Belle Assemblée,) on paper of the finest texture and richest color. It is embellished with splendid Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by artists of the highest skill and distinction, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Romantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and portraits of illustrious Females.

Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume suitable for binding, and with these are furnished gratuitously a superbly engraved Title Page, and a general index of Contents. The typographical execution of the Lady's Book is such that the proprietor challenges comparison with any Magazine, whether European or American. The best materials and the ablest workmen are employed, and the most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness, harmony, and uniformity in the arrangement of the various subjects which compose the letter-press.

The Literary department of the Lady's Book comprises every thing which is deemed suitable for that sex to whose use it is principally devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative, chaste fiction, and the absence of maudlin sentiment; Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to sound, but where glowing thoughts are sensibly expressed, Essays upon pleasing and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches of illustrious Women; Anecdotes, untaught by illiterate inventors; lively Romances, and humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treated, constitute, along with descriptions of the various embellishments, the reading of the Work.

Though enormous expenses have been incurred in making this work deserving of the immense patronage it has received, the proprietor does not mean to relax in his exertions.—Whenever improvement can be made, he is determined to accomplish it, without regard to cost or labor, confident that he will be amply remunerated.

The terms of the Lady's Book are three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Persons remitting ten dollars shall be entitled to four copies of the work. Persons remitting fifteen dollars shall be entitled to six copies of the work, and additional copies of the best Engravings. Persons procuring ten new subscribers, and forwarding the cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen per cent. shall be presented with a copy of the third volume of the work superbly bound.

An extra copy of the work, or any information respecting it, may be obtained by addressing the publisher, (post paid.)

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 7th day of June 1834, by J. Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, and multi man by the name of JOHN CLARK or PRICHTT; says he was born free and raised by his father, John Pritchett, at Church Hill, on the farm of Richard Jones, in Queen Anne's County, Eastern Shore, Maryland.—Said mulatto man is about 40 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high—has a scar on the left side of his forehead, caused by a cut from a saw; a scar on the bridge of his nose, caused by a blow; two other large scars on his right arm, and one on his left near the elbow, caused by cuts, and one by a burn; he also has a scar on his left eye, caused by a cut from an axe. Had on black, cambric, dark cassinet pants and a vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and County Jail. July 1 3w

GENERAL MEETING.

THE subscribers, Stockholders in the Commercial Bank of Millington and owners of more than five hundred shares of stock therein, in pursuance of the provisions of the 14th fundamental article contained in the Charter, do hereby give public notice that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at the Banking house in the town of Millington, on MONDAY the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the condition of the affairs of said Bank, and the expediency of winding up its business with as little delay as may be consistent with the interests of all parties concerned.

Per R. Johnson and J. Glenn, Attorneys.

Lottery Office.

Another prize of \$150 in the Virginia State Lottery in a half ticket, was sold to a gentleman in town on last Saturday—and a \$500 prize in a whole ticket—also \$3000 and \$600 sold in the last few days. Those that are anxious for a prize would do well to get a chance in the following Grand Schemes.

The Literature Lottery, Class No. 27, draws July 3d, 1834.

SCHEME. Capital prize \$8,000 75 prizes of \$500 1 of 1,250 20 " " 150 1 " 1,200 20 " " 100 1 " 1,100 45 " " 80 1 " 700 64 " " 25 Tickets \$2 50; Halves \$1 25; Quarters 62 1/2.

Also, the Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 10, draws July 5th, 1834.

GRAND SCHEME. 1 prize 20,000 75 prizes of \$1,000 1 " 4,000 20 " " 900 1 " 1,500 20 " " 200 1 " 1,200 45 " " 100 1 " 1,200 64 " " 50 Tickets \$5—Halves \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25 at the Lottery office of P. SACKETT, Easton, Md.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, on the 30th of June, 1834.

Andrew Awws B Ann Blay 2 Rev. Thos. Bayne 8 John Bull John Bull Rebecca L. Bowers C Thomas S. Cook E. A. Cohen Littleton Cropper Rev. Wm. Cooper D Nicholas Dawson John Dean Spiry Donny John Edmondson 2 F John Elliot 2 Joseph Floyd 2 William Friaby 2 Wm. P. Faulkner Jonathan Faulkner James Fickey G James Gasloans Wm. Green 2 David Hooper R. Hazzard Susan Hopkins Henry Harvey Aaron Holt Jacob Heyward J Rev. W. G. H. Jones Charlotte Jackson Wm. Jenkinson Wm. C. Jenks Nicholas Jordan K David E. Kerr Susan Ann Kirby Hinson Kirby M Rev. Jos. McKee 3 Mary W. Mcconkin Richard K. Murphy (Messrs. Martin) Mearns N Eliza J. Neall A. O. P. W. Neeley Harriet Nickols O Grace Price James Parrott R Thos. Robinson Chas. H. Rigby Chas. Robinson S John Stevens Elizabeth Sears Ellen Spencer T Henry Townsend Wm. Townsend W James M. Wing Wm. Wayne Sarah Wiley James Woolfolk John Wright EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M. July 1 (111)

To Rent, for the remainder of the year, The House on Washington st. now occupied by the subscriber. It has been kept for many years as a tavern and retail grocery store, and is a good stand for business. Apply to H. D. HARWOOD (G) 3w

**EDWARD STUART,**  
STILL CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE  
Cartwheel-wright and Scythe Cra-  
dles Business,  
At his old stand, at the corner of Washington  
and South streets, opposite Dr. Donny's  
and the Young Ladies' Seminary.  
Feeling grateful for past favors, he begs leave  
to inform his friends and the public generally,  
that he has procured a first rate assortment  
of materials, and has commenced cradling,  
and intends keeping them already made on hand.  
Persons who may want Cradles, will do well  
to make immediate application, as it is  
at this time open out till too late. E. S.  
Easton, April 29, 1833. (G) 8w

**VARIETY STORE.**  
**McNEAL & ROBINSON,**  
HAVE just received an additional supply of  
FANCY ARTICLES, CONFECTION-  
ARY and GROCERIES.  
PORTER, ALE and LEMONADE dur-  
ing the season.

—ALSO—  
10,000 feet good WHITE PINE  
BOARDS AND RAIL-  
ING, for sale on moderate terms.  
June 14 3w

**AUGUSTUS GUIREN,**  
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of  
Easton, and Gentlemen passing to and from  
the same, that he has provided a comfortable  
room in the "Union Tavern," for the purpose  
of Shaving and Hair Dressing. He flatters  
himself that from long experience in his pro-  
fession, having served a regular apprenticeship  
in Paris, and having followed the business ever  
since, he will be able to give all those who fa-  
vor him with their custom, perfect satisfaction.  
N. B. Gentlemen may, if they prefer it,  
make engagements by the month, week or other-  
wise.  
may 27 3w pd.

**To the Public.**  
THE undersigned having been appointed  
GEOLOGIST to the State of Maryland,  
deems it advisable to make known to his fel-  
low citizens the duties which under such ap-  
pointment he is required to perform, and to  
inform them of his readiness to satisfy their in-  
quiries, as well as of the most convenient mode  
in which their application to him may be made.  
It is the duty of the Geologist "to make a  
complete, a minute geological survey of the  
State, commencing with that portion which  
belongs to the Territory of order of geological for-  
mation, and with the Southern division there-  
of, and progressing regularly with the course  
of the waters of the Potomac and Chesapeake  
through that region, and thence through the  
other subdivisions of the State with as much  
expedition and despatch as may be consistent  
with minuteness and accuracy, and he shall  
prepare and lay before the Legislature at the  
commencement of every session a detailed ac-  
count of all remarkable discoveries made, and  
the progress of the work."  
It shall further be his duty "at those seasons  
not suited to the active prosecution of the  
geological survey, to analyze and ascertain the  
qualities and properties of all specimens of min-  
eral substances or soils left at his office or resi-  
dence, for that purpose, by any citizen of the  
State, and taken from any portion of the Ter-  
ritory of the State."  
In pursuance of these duties, the undersig-  
ned is about to proceed immediately to the E.  
Shore of Maryland, where he will remain until  
the end of June; after which he will visit the  
country lying between the Patuxent and Po-  
tomac rivers, proposing to make his examina-  
tion of this portion of the State during the  
months of July and August. His cabinet du-  
ties cannot therefore be commenced before the  
month of September. Desirous, however, that  
no avoidable delay should be experienced by  
such of his fellow citizens as are interested in  
the subject of his investigations, the undersig-  
ned has made arrangements with Mr. Philip F.  
Tyson, of the firm of Tyson & Fisher, No. 192  
Baltimore street, to receive during his absence  
the specimens of mineral substances, soils,  
waters, &c. which may be submitted. Any  
information concerning these, not requiring  
determination on an elaborate investigation or  
analysis, will be furnished by Mr. Tyson—  
further information will be communicated by  
the undersigned himself at the earliest conven-  
ience.

J. T. DUCATEL,  
14 Lexington street, Baltimore.  
may 13

**Baltimore and Ohio Railroad  
TIMBER.**  
PROPOSALS for the supply and delivery  
of sawed SCANTLING of yellow and  
pitch pine and white, for that part of the road  
between the Point of Rocks and Harper's  
Ferry, will be received by the subscriber at  
Elliot's Mills, Md. until the first day of June  
next. The Scantling must be full six inches  
square, seasoned timber, free from wind-shakes,  
and clear of sap, except on one corner of each  
piece, where an inch of sap will be admitted.  
It must be at least twelve feet long, but may be  
longer, provided it is increased in length by  
regular additions, that is, it may be 12, 16, 20,  
and so on, feet long, clear of kerf. If two or  
more kinds of timber are proposed for, the kind,  
quantity and price of each will be separately  
stated. Such as may be delivered by water  
will be deposited on the term bank of the  
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at such point  
or points as the subscriber may designate;  
but if transported by land the proposer will  
state the point or points on the line of the  
road at which he can most conveniently  
deliver it. One third of the quantity pro-  
posed for, to be delivered on or before the  
first day of August—one third on or before the  
first day of September—and the remaining  
third on or before the first day of October next,  
without fail. The timber to be inspected on  
delivery, and approved by an agent of the com-  
pany, before it will be accepted and paid for.  
About one hundred and thirty thousand feet  
lineal measure will be required in the whole,  
but bids will be received for any quantity from  
one thousand feet upwards. Proposers in the  
Southern States, or on the navigable waters of  
the Chesapeake Bay, may avail themselves of  
the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from the Dis-  
trict of Columbia, or of the Baltimore and Ohio  
Rail Road from Baltimore, as cheap and safe  
modes of transportation. Proposals may be  
transmitted to the subscriber by mail.  
CASPARY W. WEVER,  
Elliot's Mills, Md. 29th April, 1834.  
To be published in the National Intelligencer,  
U. S. Telegraph and Globe, Washington City—  
Gazette, Alexandria, D. C.—in  
all the papers in Frederick, Hagerstown,  
Rockville, Cumberland, and Easton, Mary-  
land—Loudon, Charleston, Winchester, Romney,  
Moorfield, and Nagle, Virginia—and du-  
plicate accounts received, transmitted to C. W.  
Wever for payment.  
may 8 2w9l

**SPRING GOODS.**  
Wm. H. & P. Groomer  
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore, with their entire supply of  
**SPRING AND SUMMER  
DRY GOODS,**  
Groceries, Liquors, Hardware,  
**CHINA, &c.**

which added to their former stock, makes their  
assortment very complete.  
Their friends and the public generally, are  
respectfully invited to give them a call.  
may 8 6w

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**  
Wilson & Taylor,  
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store  
House, opposite the Court House, their usual  
supply of  
**Spring and Summer Dry Goods;**  
Together with a general assortment of  
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA,  
GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, &c.  
which added to their former stock renders their  
assortment very complete; and the public generally  
are invited to give them a call.  
Easton, may 20

**Harvest Tools.**  
Sinclair and Moore,  
HAVE succeeded in obtaining very superior  
tough wood for the GRASS CRA-  
DLES, and have manufactured a large stock  
of such as they can warrant of first qual-  
ity, to which Waldron Scythes are attached,  
and ready for delivery at wholesale or retail at  
immediate notice.  
Grass Scythes and Sneads ready hung, hay  
forks, rakes, sickles, scythe stones, and r-  
fles, &c.  
Also, Corn and Tobacco CULTIVATORS  
with a general assortment of Implements.  
Maryland Agricultural Repository  
corner of Pratt and Light streets,  
June 14 3w Baltimore.

**W. W. HIGGINS**  
HAS just received from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore  
A FRESH SUPPLY OF  
**SADDLERY,**  
Easton, may 20

**NOTICE.**  
WAS committed to the Jail of Montgome-  
ry county, Maryland, on the 21st inst.,  
as a runaway, a yellow man, who calls him-  
self William Sockam; he appears to be be-  
tween thirty-five and forty years of age, five  
feet seven inches high—has a scar over his  
right eye, is a shoemaker by trade, and can  
read and write—his clothing when committed  
was a black cloth coat and pantaloons, black  
bombazet vest, blue cotton stockings & pumps  
—he states that he was born, raised and learnt  
his trade in the city of Philadelphia. The owner  
of the above described man is requested to  
come forward and release him, otherwise he  
will be discharged agreeably to law.  
R. R. WATERS, Sheriff.  
may 25—June 7 4w

The Globe, Washington city; Whig at  
Easton, and Citizen, at Fredericktown, will  
give the above four insertions, and send their  
accounts to [Free Press] for payment.

**150 dollars or 100 Reward.**  
ANAWAY from the Farm of Col. Ni-  
cholas Goldsborough, near Easton, where  
he was hired, early on Sunday morning last,  
a black man, called LEVIN, about six feet high, thirty  
years of age, with long arms & legs, and in gen-  
eral a fine looking fellow, belonging to the sub-  
scriber, as Executor of Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr,  
deceased. This fellow made off with two other  
negroes, belonging to gentlemen of this coun-  
ty—the one a negro lad, named JACOB, who is  
described to me as of a tawny complexion—  
about five feet seven or eight inches high—la-  
tours with his body in walking, the other a ne-  
gro man named PHIL, about twenty-four years  
of age—a dark mulatto—about five feet six in-  
ches high.  
It is very certain that these fellows have  
made their way to Jersey or Delaware or Phil-  
adelphia, as they were seen travelling together  
on the main road in that direction, on Sunday  
morning last.  
I will pay a reward of one hundred and fifty  
dollars for the delivery of Levin to me in East-  
on, or one hundred dollars for securing him so  
that I get him again.  
JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton, Md. may 27.

**Notice.**  
WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery  
county, Maryland, on the 24th instant,  
as a runaway, a yellow woman, who calls her-  
self Jane Anderson—appears to be about 35  
years of age, five feet 3 inches high. Had on  
when committed, a blue calico stock, striped  
cotton handkerchiefs, old shoes and stockings—  
The owner of the above described negro is re-  
quested to come forward and release her, other-  
wise she will be discharged according to law.  
RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.  
April 30, 1834.—may 6 4w

The Globe, Washington city; Whig at  
Easton, and Citizen, at Fredericktown, will  
give the above four insertions, and send their  
accounts to [Free Press] in for payment.

**Notice.**  
WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery  
county, Maryland, on the 26th day of A-  
pril, 1834, by Charles Keenan, Esq., a Justice  
of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore,  
as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself  
Richard Brown, says he belongs to John Smith,  
who lives in Lynchburg, Virginia. Said ne-  
gro man is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 in-  
ches high; has a scar on his forehead. Had on  
when committed a light blue Virginia cloth  
coat, red mixed cotton cloth pantaloons, black  
bombazet vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots  
and black fur hat.  
The owner of the above described negro man  
is requested to come forward, prove property,  
pay charges and take him away, otherwise he  
will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore city and county Jail.  
may 13 3w

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber gives notice to all persons  
interested, that it is necessary that business in  
his hands should be promptly closed, as he is  
determined that his securities shall not suffer  
by any delay.  
He also wishes to call attention to the notice  
of Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. by which it will  
be seen, that all his business as late Sheriff, is  
placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement,  
and the TENTH of the present month is fixed  
as the time by which it must be closed. Those  
who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will,  
it is expected, attend to this notice—those who  
neglect must abide the consequences.  
JOS. GRAHAM, Shf.  
may 8 4w

**CLOCK AND WATCH  
MAKING.**  
The subscriber having recently returned  
from Baltimore with an additional supply of  
materials in his line of business, which he will  
manufacture at the shortest notice, and on very  
reasonable terms. He has also on hand a varie-  
ty of  
**Fancy Articles,**  
which he will sell for a small advance. He par-  
ticularly invites his old customers and the pub-  
lic generally to give him a call, and thinks  
there is but little doubt but what they will be  
induced to purchase. He returns his thanks  
for the many favours received and still hopes to  
receive the patronage of a generous public.  
The Public's humble servant.  
JAMES BENNY.  
June 21.

**WILLIAM LOVEDAY**  
Has just returned from Baltimore with an  
additional supply of  
**NEW GOODS,**  
which he can offer to his friends and the pub-  
lic generally upon fair terms.  
June 21.

**Easton and Baltimore Packet**  
Sloop Thomas Hayward,  
GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

THIS splendid new coppered and copper fast-  
ened sloop, just launched, and finished in  
the most complete and commodious manner for  
the accommodation of passengers, (with dining  
cabin and state room,) has commenced her reg-  
ular trips between Easton and Baltimore,  
leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY morning  
at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner's)  
Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour.  
This packet has two ranges of commodious  
berths, furnished with the best beds and bed-  
ding—the table will be supplied with every ar-  
ticle in season calculated to minister to the com-  
fort of the passengers—and every attention will  
be given to the wants of those who may patro-  
nize the packet.  
Frights will receive the same prompt and  
punctual attention as ever, and the smallest or-  
der thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as  
far as practicable.  
SAMUEL H. BENNY.  
Easton Point, may 6

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
city and county, on the 29th day of May, 1834,  
by Ephraim Smith, Esq. a Justice of the Peace,  
in and for the city of Baltimore, as a run-  
away, a Negro Boy, who calls himself  
MONROE JEFFERSON; says he was born  
free, and was raised by his grand-mother Eliza  
Scott, of Uniontown, on Big Pipe Creek,  
Westminster, Turkey, Frederick county,  
Maryland. Said negro boy is about 16 years of  
age, 5 feet 2 1-4 inches high, has a small scar  
on the left side of his head, a small scar on his  
left arm. Had on when committed, a drab cotton  
cord pantaloons, striped swansdown vest, cotton  
shirt, coarse shoes, and seal skin cap.  
The owner (if any) of the above described  
negro boy, is requested to come forward, prove  
property, pay charges and take him away,  
otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail.  
June 17th w3**

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
city and county, on the 27th day of May, 1834,  
by Edward Fisher, Esq. a Justice of the Peace,  
in and for the city of Baltimore, as a run-  
away, a negro man who calls himself John Jackson;  
says he belongs to the estate of William Smith,  
deceased, who lives in Prince George's county,  
Maryland, between Piscatawa and Alexandria.  
Said negro man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet  
5 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on the left  
side of his head, above the ear, caused by a  
cut, a large scar on the right arm above the  
elbow caused by a burn, a scar on the right  
hand, near the wrist, caused by the bite of a  
dog. Had on when committed a blue cloth  
coat, a striped Virginia cloth vest, dark yarn  
pantaloons, cotton shirt, white woolen stock-  
ings, coarse shoes, and black fur hat.  
The owner of the above described negro man  
is requested to come forward, prove prop-  
erty, pay charges, and take him away, other-  
wise he will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail**

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
city and county, on the 27th day of May, 1834,  
by Edward Fisher, Esq. a Justice of the Peace,  
in and for the city of Baltimore, as a run-  
away, a negro man who calls himself John Jackson;  
says he belongs to the estate of William Smith,  
deceased, who lives in Prince George's county,  
Maryland, between Piscatawa and Alexandria.  
Said negro man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet  
5 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on the left  
side of his head, above the ear, caused by a  
cut, a large scar on the right arm above the  
elbow caused by a burn, a scar on the right  
hand, near the wrist, caused by the bite of a  
dog. Had on when committed a blue cloth  
coat, a striped Virginia cloth vest, dark yarn  
pantaloons, cotton shirt, white woolen stock-  
ings, coarse shoes, and black fur hat.  
The owner of the above described negro man  
is requested to come forward, prove prop-  
erty, pay charges, and take him away, other-  
wise he will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail**

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
city and county, on the 26th day of A-  
pril, 1834, by Charles Keenan, Esq., a Justice  
of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore,  
as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself  
Richard Brown, says he belongs to John Smith,  
who lives in Lynchburg, Virginia. Said ne-  
gro man is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 in-  
ches high; has a scar on his forehead. Had on  
when committed a light blue Virginia cloth  
coat, red mixed cotton cloth pantaloons, black  
bombazet vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots  
and black fur hat.  
The owner of the above described negro man  
is requested to come forward, prove property,  
pay charges and take him away, otherwise he  
will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore city and county Jail.  
may 13 3w**

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
city and county, on the 16th day of May 1834,  
by Ephraim Smith, Esq. a Justice of the Peace,  
in and for the city of Baltimore, as a run-  
away, a negro man who calls himself Nat Frisby;  
says he was born free; and was raised by his  
father Charles Frisby, in Cecil county, near  
North East. Said negro man is about 36  
years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a  
large scar on his left thigh, small scar near the  
corner of his right eye. Had on when com-  
mitted, a blue cloth roundabout and pantaloons,  
dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather  
shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any,  
of the above described negro man, is request-  
ed to come forward, prove property, pay charges  
and take him away, otherwise he will be dis-  
charged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Balt. City and County Jail.  
may 31 3w**

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
city and county, on the 16th day of May 1834,  
by Ephraim Smith, Esq. a Justice of the Peace,  
in and for the city of Baltimore, as a run-  
away, a negro man who calls himself Nat Frisby;  
says he was born free; and was raised by his  
father Charles Frisby, in Cecil county, near  
North East. Said negro man is about 36  
years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a  
large scar on his left thigh, small scar near the  
corner of his right eye. Had on when com-  
mitted, a blue cloth roundabout and pantaloons,  
dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather  
shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any,  
of the above described negro man, is request-  
ed to come forward, prove property, pay charges  
and take him away, otherwise he will be dis-  
charged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Balt. City and County Jail.  
may 31 3w**

**NEGROES.**  
The subscriber will be at Mr. Faulkner's  
Union Tavern, Easton, in a few days, for the  
purpose of PURCHASING SLAVES.—The  
highest prices will be given for young negroes,  
males and females.  
THOS. W. OVERLY.  
June 24 3w

**Camp Meeting.**  
A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protes-  
tant Church for Kent Circuit will commence  
on the 14th day of August, next, in Sudler's  
 Woods about two miles from Chester Town.  
This woods is one of the handsomest situations  
in Kent County for a camp meeting, it is  
high and airy with a delightful shade, attached  
to it are seven springs of excellent water.  
We hope that our Centreville and Baltimore  
friends will attend this meeting, in large com-  
panies. Tickets will be furnished to carry bag-  
gage, &c. to the encampment free of expense.  
Other religious Denominations and the public  
generally are respectfully invited to join us in  
this meeting.  
June 14,  
P. S. The Steam Boat Gov. Wolcott  
comes to Chester Town the day the meeting  
commences, which will afford our friends an  
opportunity.

**WOOL CARDING.**  
The subscriber wishes to inform his friends  
and the public in general that his Wool Card-  
ing Machine is now in prime order for carding  
Rolls, having been newly dressed over with  
Carls.  
For the accommodation of customers in Tal-  
bot county, he will keep a place of deposit at  
the Store of WM. J. ROBERTS, corner of  
Washington and Dover streets, Easton, whence  
it will be taken, and where it will be returned,  
once in two or three weeks, at 6 cents for once  
through the machine, and 8 cents for twice  
through. Customers will please have their  
wool well washed, picked, greased, and when  
it is to be mixed, well pulled together.  
A label must be substantially affixed to the  
bag or other envelope of each package, describ-  
ing how the work is to be done.  
The cash to be paid to my agent.  
Fowling Creek, Caroline county, 3w  
June 24, 1834.

**HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL  
PAINTING**  
William H. Hopkins respectfully informs  
the Citizens of Easton, and the public gener-  
ally that he has commenced the above busi-  
ness in the wing adjoining Messrs. Ozmon and  
Shanahan's Cabinet shop and directly opposite  
McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store, where he  
is prepared to execute every variety of paint-  
ing with neatness & dispatch, and at such pri-  
ces as he hopes will accord with the pessaure  
of the times. He sojourns at his trial, and feels assured  
that it will ensure a continuance of public patro-  
nage.  
All orders from the country thankfully re-  
ceived and promptly executed; also Old Chairs  
repainted and Gilded in the latest style.  
June 24

**THE UNION TAVERN**  
EASTON, MARYLAND.  
JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.  
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform  
his friends and the public in general, that  
he has taken the above named property in  
Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the  
"UNION TAVERN" on the corner of Wash-  
ington and Goldsborough streets, immediately  
opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John  
Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. R.  
Price, Esq. This house is situate in the most  
fashionable and pleasant part of the town, with  
in a few paces of the Court House; and a mar-  
ket (I cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not su-  
perior, to any of a like population in this State  
—he is also gratified in assuring the public,  
that he has advantages this tavern never be-  
fore had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoin-  
ing not heretofore attached to the property,  
and all the property is about to go through a  
thorough repair, which will enable him to en-  
tertains in the most comfortable and individ-  
ual comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the  
best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furn-  
ished in season with such as the market will af-  
ford. He has provided attentive Osters and  
Waiters, and has determined nothing on his  
part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His  
Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat  
Maryland, for the accommodation of passen-  
gers, when they can be conveyed to any part  
of the adjacent county at almost a moment's  
warning. Regular conveyances can be had  
from Easton to the principal cities—a four  
horse stage runs three times a week to Phil-  
adelphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Mary-  
land twice a week to Baltimore, besides other  
conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so  
that passengers cannot fail to find an advan-  
tage in passing this way. Boarders will be  
accommodated on liberal terms by the day,  
week, month or year—he solicits the old cus-  
tomers of the house and the public generally,  
to call and see him.  
oct 1

**CASH!**  
I WISH to purchase a number of Likely  
SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from a-  
bout 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits.—  
They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of this  
State) for their own individual use, and not  
for speculation. I can give the most unques-  
tionable satisfaction as to that, from one of  
the best houses in this city. Persons wishing  
to part with their Slaves, will do well to call  
or communicate with me, as I will give, at all  
times, the highest prices, in cash.  
JOHN BUSH,  
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay  
street, Baltimore.  
dec 3 6m

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
city and county, on the 16th day of May 1834,  
by Ephraim Smith, Esq. a Justice of the Peace,  
in and for the city of Baltimore, as a run-  
away, a negro man who calls himself Nat Frisby;  
says he was born free; and was raised by his  
father Charles Frisby, in Cecil county, near  
North East. Said negro man is about 36  
years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a  
large scar on his left thigh, small scar near the  
corner of his right eye. Had on when com-  
mitted, a blue cloth roundabout and pantaloons,  
dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather  
shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any,  
of the above described negro man, is request-  
ed to come forward, prove property, pay charges  
and take him away, otherwise he will be dis-  
charged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Balt. City and County Jail.  
may 31 3w**

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
city and county, on the 16th day of May 1834,  
by Ephraim Smith, Esq. a Justice of the Peace,  
in and for the city of Baltimore, as a run-  
away, a negro man who calls himself Nat Frisby;  
says he was born free; and was raised by his  
father Charles Frisby, in Cecil county, near  
North East. Said negro man is about 36  
years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a  
large scar on his left thigh, small scar near the  
corner of his right eye. Had on when com-  
mitted, a blue cloth roundabout and pantaloons,  
dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather  
shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any,  
of the above described negro man, is request-  
ed to come forward, prove property, pay charges  
and take him away, otherwise he will be dis-  
charged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Balt. City and County Jail.  
may 31 3w**

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
city and county, on the 16th day of May 1834,  
by Ephraim Smith, Esq. a Justice of the Peace,  
in and for the city of Baltimore, as a run-  
away, a negro man who calls himself Nat Frisby;  
says he was born free; and was raised by his  
father Charles Frisby, in Cecil county, near  
North East. Said negro man is about 36  
years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a  
large scar on his left thigh, small scar near the  
corner of his right eye. Had on when com-  
mitted, a blue cloth roundabout and pantaloons,  
dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather  
shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any,  
of the above described negro man, is request-  
ed to come forward, prove property, pay charges  
and take him away, otherwise he will be dis-  
charged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Balt. City and County Jail.  
may 31 3w**

**Houses and Lots in Easton,  
STILL FOR SALE.**  
THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on  
the most accommodating terms, the following  
property in Easton, that is to say:—  
1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Wash-  
ington street, next adjoining the residence of  
Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr.  
Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office,  
Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired  
for an inconsiderable sum of money, and ren-  
dered a most convenient and agreeable resi-  
dence, as the ground is spacious and runs ex-  
tensively through to Harrison Street, on which  
there is a small tenement.  
2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situ-  
ate on Washington street opposite to Port st.  
which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs  
also through to Harrison street, embracing  
also a small tenement thereon.  
3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south  
of the block of brick buildings commonly call-  
ed Earle's Row; on Washington street ex-  
tended.  
4th. That commodious and agreeable dwell-  
ing house and garden, formerly the residence  
of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street  
in Easton. The situation and advantages of  
this establishment for a private family render  
it a most desirable purchase. Also, a conven-  
ient building lot near the same.  
For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to  
Mr. John Leeds Kerr.  
MARIA ROGERS.  
Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

**MARYLAND,  
CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS'  
COURT,**  
10th day of June, A. D. 1834.  
On application of Jefferson Dean, admr.  
of Jos. Harrison, late of Caroline county, dec'd.  
it is ordered, that he give the notice required by  
law for creditors to exhibit their claims against  
the said deceased's estate, and that the same be  
published once in each week for the space of  
three successive weeks, in one of the news pa-  
pers printed in Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly cop-  
ied from the minutes of proceedings of  
the Orphans' Court of the county  
aforesaid, I have hereto set my  
hand, and the seal of my office affixed,  
this tenth day of June, A. D.  
eighteen hundred and thirty-four.  
WM. A. FORD, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Caroline county.

**IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the subscriber of Caroline county hath  
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline  
county, in Maryland, Letters of administra-  
tion on the personal estate of Joseph Harrison,  
late of Caroline county, deceased; all per-  
sons having claims against the said deceas-  
ed's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit  
the same with the proper vouchers thereof to  
the subscriber, on or before the 24th day  
of December next, or they may otherwise be  
by law excluded from all benefit of the said  
estate.—Given under my hand this tenth day  
of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty  
four.  
JEFFERSON DEAN, Admr.  
of Joseph Harrison, dec'd.  
June 14 3w

**STEAM BOAT NOTICE.**  
THE STEAM BOAT  
GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,  
Captain William Firdin,  
Will leave Baltimore every Thursday  
morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhill, Cor-  
corica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th  
inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on  
every Friday morning at 8 o'clock, Corcorica  
at 10 o'clock, and Rockhill at 12 o'clock, noon.  
The Wolcott has been much improved  
since last season in every respect, and the pro-  
prietors solicit for her a share of public patro-  
nage.  
WM. OWEN, Agent.  
march 22  
JAMES B. RUMBOLD, Admr.  
of Thomas Swan, dec'd.  
april 12 3w

**THE STEAM BOAT  
MARYLAND**  
WILL as usual leave Baltimore every  
Tuesday and Friday morning at seven  
o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the com-  
pany's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; re-  
turning will leave Easton every Wednesday  
and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via  
Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Pas-  
sage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or East-  
on \$2.  
On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence  
her routes from Baltimore, to Corcorica and  
Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Mon-  
day morning at 6 o'clock and return same day.  
Passage as heretofore.  
All baggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the  
owner or owners thereof.  
By order,  
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.  
april 15 3w

**Wool.**  
LYMAN REED & Co.,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6,  
South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.  
DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of  
WOOL. All consignments made them, will  
receive their particular attention, and liberal  
advances will be made when required.  
Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

**REMOVAL.**  
MANLOVE HAZEL,  
INFORMS his customers and the public,  
that he has removed his Store to the room re-  
cently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly op-  
posite to the Eastern Hotel, and next door to Mr.  
Graham's office, and Mr. Loveday's Store—  
Where he intends to keep constantly on hand  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.**  
And in addition to his former stock he has  
just received, and is now opening a fresh sup-  
ply of  
**DRY GOODS AND  
GROCERIES,**  
suitable for the present season.  
His friends and the public are earnestly so-  
licitated to give him a call.  
June 14

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

**Easton and Baltimore Packet,  
BY WAY OF MILES RIVER,  
SCHOONER**  
**WILLIAM AND HENRY,**  
JAMES STEWARD, Master,  
THE subscribers beg leave to inform the  
public, that the above fine fast sailing, new  
and substantially built, copper fastened schoo-  
ner, is now in complete order for the reception  
of freight and passengers; having a very com-  
modious cabin, she is well calculated for the ac-  
commodation of gentlemen and ladies. She  
will commence running as a regular packet be-  
tween the above places, and will leave Miles  
River Ferry on SUNDAY the 22d of March  
instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore—re-  
turning will leave Light-street wharf, Balti-  
more, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at  
9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WED-  
NESDAY, and will continue to run on the  
above named days during the season. She will  
take on board and land passengers at William  
Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.—  
All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs.  
Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James  
Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended  
to. The subscribers, intending to use every  
exertion to get general satisfaction, solicit  
the patronage of the public.  
WILLIAM TOWNSEND, &  
JAMES STEWARD.  
N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity  
and attention to business as a commander of a  
vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nich-  
olas Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin  
Bowdle and John Newnam, of this county.  
march 15 (G) 4w

**Mis E. Marcilly's Academy,  
FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG  
LADIES.**  
No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore.  
THIS Academy is situated in a pleasant part  
of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the  
abilities for instruction, which may be derived  
from a numerous and literary community.—  
The Patroness, who has, for a number of  
years, it has been favored, and the accom-  
plishments of the Young

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 64.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1834.

WHOLE No. 350.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING (during the Session of Congress.) and every TUESDAY MORNING, the residue of the year—BY

**RICHARD SPENCER,**  
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

## THE TERMS

Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

## POETRY.

From the N. Y. Knickerbocker.

### THE LAST WISH.

It is related in the Biography of Wilson, the Ornithologist, that he expressed a wish, when conversing upon the subject of death, that when he died, he might be buried where the birds should come and sing over his grave.

In the wild forest shade,  
Under some spreading oak, or waving pine,  
Or old elm, festooned with the gadding vine,  
Let me be laid:  
In this dim, lonely spot,  
No foot, intrusive, will disturb my dust;  
But o'er me, songs of the wild bird shall burst—  
Clearing the spot.

Not amidst charnel stones,  
Or coffins dark, and thick with ancient mould—  
With tattered pall, and fringe of cankered gold,  
May rest my bones:  
But let the dewy rose,  
The saffron, and the violet lend a perfume,  
Above the spot, where in my grassy tomb,  
I take repose.

Year after year,  
Within the silver birch tree'er me hung,  
The chirping wren shall rear her callow young,  
And the red robin, the green boughs among,  
Shall build her dwelling near:  
And even, at the purple dawning of the day,  
The lark shall chant a pealing song above,  
And the shrill quail, when the eve grows dim and gray,  
Shall pipe her hymn of love.

The black-bird and the thrush,  
And golden oriole, shall flit around,  
And waken with a mellow gust of sound,  
The forest's solemn hush.  
Birds from the distant sea,  
Shall sometimes utter flock, on snowy wings,  
And soar above my dust in airy rings,  
Singing a dirge to me!

From the Gazette and Watchman.

### MY FATHER'S AT THE HELM.

'Twas where the sea with awful roar,  
A little bark assails;  
And pallid fear's distracting power,  
O'er each on board prevail'd.  
Save one, the Captain's darling child,  
Who steadfast viewed the storm;  
And cheerful with composure sailed,  
At dangers threatening form.  
'Why sporting thus?' a seaman cried,  
'While storms overwhelm?'  
'Why yield to fears?' the boy replied,  
'My father's at the Helm!'

ELIZABETH.

From the "Romance of History."

### GHERARDO.

Gherardo was the only son of the patrician Zani, and the most gallant youth of Venice. His love of military glory must have been great; for when the Doge, the incomparable Enrico Dandolo, invited him to follow his banner to the east, he was betrothed to Bianca Celsi, as distinguished for her beauty as she for his valor. Yet, on the threshold of the martial temple, he did not hesitate, he summoned him; where the Doge's exploits were achieved he would return to Venice, and, more desiring of her, lay the laurels at the feet of his young bride. He had been, he had prospered—Constantinople had witnessed his valor—and now returned, the piazzetta echoed with the name of Gherardo. He had received the embrace of his aged father without alarm at his tears—for overwrought joy will weep even his sorrow; he had been pressed in the arms of the friends of his house and his infancy; and he now advanced to a gentler circle, composed of his female relatives and friends, who, stationed at a balcony, murmured the hero's name, and his welcome back to Venice. But, what meant the omission?—Bianca was not among them—Bianca, his spouse, was not there to welcome him with eye and tongue. His voice trembled as he hurriedly asked where she was. An inconsiderate and cruel voice in the crowd answered, "Bianca is no more! she sleeps with her fathers in the church of St. Theodore."

"No more!" meant the young warrior, and his flushed face became pale as the moonlight shone on his brow. He had fallen, he had fallen to the earth like one struck by lightning, from the first shock, he again raised his eyes to the ladies' balcony; she was indeed not there—where she must have had life and love animated her. That absence confirmed the truth of the ill-omened voice; his eyes dropped despondently to the earth, where, in his youth and his glory, he could have wished to see a grave open for himself. His old father fell on his neck and wept aloud.  
For some moments the mind of Gherardo wandered, and his soul was benumbed; but the sight of Alessio, the brother of Bianca, advancing through the crowd, recalled him to consciousness and anguish. "Is it even as they say?" cried he hoarsely, and stretching out his hand to his friend. Alessio grasped his hand with one of his, and, dashing away the tears from his averted face with the other, he replied, in a suffocated voice, "Alas! and alas! it is even so—Bianca expired yesterday, and as the galley, your precursor, was appearing, my sister was on her road to the sepulchre."  
Such irremediable woe, where so much bliss was expected—such an awakening from all the ecstatic dreams and aspirations that had given him strength in battle, and cheered him over the tedious or stormy waves—such a return—such a welcome—such an end to all his fond and passionate hopes, was not to be supported. With a deep groan he swooned away, and the young hero, so lately the happiest among the happy—the most animated where all were animated, was borne, in a lifeless state, to the halls of his father.  
It was long ere he returned to life and reason; and oh! how dreadful was his return to the latter! He would have given the world for some opiate or drug capable of repelling thought and recollection. He closed his eyes to the gay light of the sun—he would have shut out the rays forever! He was dead to the assistance and consolations of his friends, who thronged about him—he was mute, dumb, and asked not a single question as to the malady or disease of his bride. Was it not enough to know, that she was forever torn from him—dead!—what mattered the mode or the circumstances that led to such a fearful result? At last he spoke, but it was only to request his father that he might be left alone. The afflicted signior, with words of affectionate condolence, and prayers that his son would raise his thoughts to the contemplation of that Being in whose hands were life and death, and to whose omnipotent will it was his duty to submit, led the room with tears, and was followed by all the company. When, in the silence and solitude of his own chamber, Gherardo looked around him, he felt more than ever the extent of his loss. He rose from the couch on which he had been reclining, and advanced to a curtained recess at the end of the room; he drew the curtains—the sight was a cruel one!—There was the *alcove*, or splendid nuptial bed his friends had prepared and decorated for his return—there, on the rich velvet and the flowing silk, were the embroidered rose wreaths, mixed with the laurel crowns, and the initials of his name entwined with those of the name of his Bianca. And hungry death was feeding on her roses; and her nature, in the months of men, had become a note of woe—in his ear a sound of despair! He threw himself on the ground at the bed's foot, and, burying his burning face in his hands, gave vent for the first time to a copious flood of tears.  
As thus he lay, humbled in the dust, with all his thoughts in the dark and narrow grave, the sun shone brightly on Venice, and he, thronging thousands, replete with joy, sang their songs of triumph, and shouted the names of their gallant warriors and the captains of their galleys. It could not be that his should be forgotten; for who had borne him his more brightly than he, and as a crown passed his paternal aloft, their united voices proclaimed, "Gherardo! long life and glory to Gherardo, the soldier of St. Mark!" The sounds struck his ears, but now they could reach only a bitter smile.  
The passing hours did not restore tranquility to the bereft bridegroom; but, as the shades of night descended, a wild idea—an uncontrollable impulse, invaded him. "And shall my fond eyes obtain not a last glance of that being of love and beauty? Shall my Bianca," reasoned the passionate youth (if such movement were possible), "be consumed by vile worms, and I not see the loveliness she must have carried to the grave? She died but yesterday—she must still be beautiful!—Yes! I will see her once again! I will once again press those lips though they be cold!"  
At a late hour, he secretly left his father's house for the well-known church—his! he was to have been married there! A handful of gold more brightly than he, and as a crown passed his paternal aloft, their united voices proclaimed, "Gherardo! long life and glory to Gherardo, the soldier of St. Mark!" The sounds struck his ears, but now they could reach only a bitter smile.  
The passing hours did not restore tranquility to the bereft bridegroom; but, as the shades of night descended, a wild idea—an uncontrollable impulse, invaded him. "And shall my fond eyes obtain not a last glance of that being of love and beauty? Shall my Bianca," reasoned the passionate youth (if such movement were possible), "be consumed by vile worms, and I not see the loveliness she must have carried to the grave? She died but yesterday—she must still be beautiful!—Yes! I will see her once again! I will once again press those lips though they be cold!"  
At a late hour, he secretly left his father's house for the well-known church—his! he was to have been married there! A handful of gold more brightly than he, and as a crown passed his paternal aloft, their united voices proclaimed, "Gherardo! long life and glory to Gherardo, the soldier of St. Mark!" The sounds struck his ears, but now they could reach only a bitter smile.

of the avello, or sarcophagus of Bianca, and a grated window, near the roof of the vault, admitted the rays of the moon, that fell almost perpendicularly on that cold white marble. He grasped at once the heavy cover of the coffin—had he hesitated, he might have been effectually deterred from completing his sad, wild enterprise. His nervous arms removed the weight, and then his eyes rested on the shrouded form of his Bianca, whose head was enveloped in a veil of pure white, and her "decent limbs" exposed beneath an ample white robe. His brain reeled at the sight—and the lamp which he had grasped fell from his hand. When he recovered strength to proceed, the light from the grated window fell full in the open coffin; and, as his trembling hands withdrew the veil, a clear bright ray of the moon illumined the face of his lovely bride. . . .

And could this be death?—Why even this she looked when life and love coursed through her young veins!—even this, when after a day of joy she slept a balmy sleep, a night of peace! And were not the long loose tresses crossed on her innocent bosom the same as erst—and the pale smooth brow, and the broad eyelids, with their long black fringes, and the cherub mouth, with lips slightly parted, as if smiling, some blissful dream? "No! this cannot be death!" cried Gherardo, deliriously: "she sleeps—she only sleeps!—Oh waked in pity wake, my Bianca—my love—my wife!" He was silent for a moment, and gazed on her beautiful moonlit countenance, as if expecting she would really rise at his passionate adjuration. "Bianca!" continued he; "my own Bianca! why dost thou slumber thus!—dost thou await the warm kisses of thy lover to awaken thee! I give thee these!—and throwing himself across the marble coffin he pressed his quivering lips to hers. But how did he feel the soul rush of his mouth to hers! He pressed them again—'Tis but a delusion, it continued—'for the mildest, the most subdued of breathings, seemed to pass from her lips to his. He raised her from the sarcophagus—he placed his hand on her heart—and language has no power to paint his emotions, when he felt—plainly felt that heart palpitate beneath his hand! Another moment her eyes opened, while a low murmur escaped her lips. Gherardo clasped her wildly in his arms, and leaned for support against the sarcophagus, where, as they stood, mute, motionless, and pale, almost like statues in the moonlight, it would have been difficult to tell which of the two, or whether both, had not been awakened from the sleep of death.

The chronicler's tale is told. The ignorance of the physicians, and the immediate sepulture after death in the south, had consigned Bianca to the grave, from which the passion and impetuosity of her lover saved her so opportunely. The fair Venetian passed almost at once from the marble sarcophagus to the nuptial bed of silk and velvet. The church, where she chose her last abode, might almost seem yet to linger, in the notes of her hymenials; and her bridal canopy of white roses was supplied by the tree that furnished flowers for her funeral.

From the Genesee Farmer.

### FENCE POSTS.

In a late number of the Farmer, I recommended the cultivation of the locust, believing it to be the most valuable timber for fence posts. Since I expressed that opinion, and have been led to the conclusion, that by the use of strong alkalies, several kinds of timber at our disposal in our country may be rendered durable in the ground.

An intelligent farmer of Cayuga county informed me, that when he entered on his farm, about thirty years ago, there stood on it a building which had been used as a pashery, and against which lay a large quantity of locust poles. On removing it, within a few years, he found that one of the posts, on the side next the ashes, was of *assae*, and, to use his own expression, as sound as when put in.

In building our line packet ships, the spaces between the timber & ceiling and outer blanks, are filled with salt, it having been ascertained to render the wood imperishable. In article, page 91, of 1st vol. of the Farmer, it is stated, that "the Shakers at Union village have been in the habit of making oak posts as durable as locusts, by a very simple and easy process. This is merely to bore a hole in the part of the post, which will be just at the surface of the earth, with such a slope as will carry it just below the surface; and fill it with salt."

With the exception of the red cedar, which is found on the islands and shores of our lakes, we have no timber that will remain sound in the ground many years, unless measures are taken to neutralize the acid contained in the wood, in the part buried in the earth. It appears, by the above statements, that the ley of wood ashes, and salt, have that effect; and we have reason to believe that lime will answer best for the same purpose. But which will answer best can only be obtained by experiment. Query—Does not the ley, salt, and lime, drive out and occupy the place of the natural moisture? I believe it to be a fact, well established, that seasoned posts are more durable than green ones, and conclude the reason is, that there is much less of the acid remaining.

I will now propose to the readers of the Farmer, that those of us who have leisure and opportunity, should make the following experiment: Procure sound oak, chestnut, or white cedar posts, and when they are well seasoned, divide them into three parts. Of that part to be put in the ground, let one-third be in strong brine, and one-third in lime-water, a sufficient length of time to neutralize the acid. Or, if this be attended with too much trouble, set one-third with leached ashes, to within six inches of the surface, then strong ashes—let one-third have salt applied, as done by the Shakers, and the other surface to be set with lime from the surface to the depth of six inches, for it is at the surface of the ground that posts decay. By such an experiment, in addition to the benefit derived to ourselves, we should have the pleasing reflection that we have rendered one to the country at large.

I should be sorry if the above suggestion should divert the attention of any of our farmers from the cultivation of the locust, my only object in penning this being to inform them how to supply themselves with durable posts until their locusts shall have obtained a proper size. Several writers for the Farmer have asserted that posts last much longer if the end which was upwards when growing be put in the ground. I consider this worthy of further experiment.

From Goodell's Genesee Farmer.

### BLIGHT OF PEAR TREES.

In one of your numbers which is not before me, you notice the general opinions of the cause of the decay of Pear trees by what is commonly termed fire blight.

I have seen many opinions on the subject,

but none that I believe to be the true cause, which I attribute to the bursting of the sap vessels. I will give the proofs in support of my opinions.

About twenty five years since I bought a lot in Hartford, Connecticut, on which there were two large pear trees. They had been neglected, and wanted pruning, but appeared in good health, although they grew but moderately, in consequence of the earth being very hard and sterile about them. I loosened the earth about them, and manured them very late in September, and in March next pruned them faithfully, and the growth through the spring, was very strong and rapid. During the most vigorous part of their growth, I found them attacked by a full vigor one day were blighted the next. My first apprehension was, that they were stung, or bored by some poisonous insect, but on examination, and dissection, I found in all cases, by help of a strong magnifying glass, that the sap vessels were turned of a dark chestnut color longitudinally, since which time, I have seen many circumstances that have confirmed my opinion.

A gentleman in Hartford purchased a farm in the vicinity, on which was a large pear orchard, which had long been in bearing; the land had been pastured with green swart which were in good health. He planted a part of it, and put it in a high state of cultivation. The trees grew very rapid, were attacked, and some of them entirely destroyed, while those which were in that part which remained in grass were entirely free.

In the garden where I am now there are twelve large pear trees of different sorts, which when I came here five years since, were in good health. The garden was in a neglected state of cultivation, the trees grew rapidly and were all attacked with the blight, and I was obliged to take the rich earth away from them and replace it with poor soil, which saved them all with the loss of a few limbs, and they are now doing well.

From the above it will be seen that the cause is a sudden change from a stunted to a rapid growth, and the sap vessels not being as elastic as in other trees, burst and destroy the tree, but may be easily prevented by care being taken, not to increase the growth too rapidly. Other trees are affected in a degree in the same manner. The owner's table next to the pear.

NATHAN ROGERS.

New Haven, (Ct.) Feb. 27, 1834.



## BY AUTHORITY.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, A General Convention of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, was concluded and signed by their Plenipotentiaries, in the City of Santiago, on the sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; and Whereas an additional and explanatory Convention was concluded and signed in the same City, by the Plenipotentiaries of the two Parties, on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, which Conventions are, word for word, as follows:

General Convention of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile.

In the name of God, Author and Legislator of the Universe,  
The United States of America, and the Republic of Chile, desiring to make firm and lasting the friendship and good understanding which happily prevails between both nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner, clear, distinct and positive, the rules which shall in future be religiously observed between the one and the other, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace and friendship, commerce and navigation.

For this most desirable object, the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has appointed, and conferred full powers on John Hamn, a citizen of said States, and their Charge d'Affaires near the said Republic; and his excellency the President of the Republic of Chile has appointed Senor Don Andres Bello, a citizen of the said Republic.

And the said plenipotentiaries, after having mutually produced and exchanged copies of their full powers, in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles, to wit:

ARTICLE I.  
There shall be a perfect, firm, and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their people and citizens respectively, without distinction of persons or places.

ARTICLE II.  
The United States of America and the Republic of Chile, desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the other nations of the earth, by means of a policy frank and equally friendly, with all, engage mutually, not to grant any particular favor to other nations in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not, immediately, become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession was conditional. It is understood, however, that the relations and conventions which now exist, or may hereafter exist, between the Republic of Chile and the Republic of Bolivia, the Republic of the Centre of America, the Republic of Columbia, the United States of Mexico, the Republic of Peru, or the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, shall form exceptions to this article.

ARTICLE III.  
The citizens of the United States of America may frequent all the coasts and countries of the Republic of Chile, and reside and trade there, in all sorts of produce, manufactures, and merchandise, and shall pay no other or greater duties, charges, or fees, whatsoever, than the most

favoured nation is or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions in navigation and commerce, which the most favored nation does or shall enjoy, submitting themselves, nevertheless, to the laws, decrees, and usages there established, and to which are submitted the citizens and subjects of the most favored nations.

In like manner the citizens of the Republic of Chile may frequent all the coasts and countries of the United States of America, and reside and trade there, in all sorts of produce, manufactures and merchandise, and shall pay no other or greater duties, charges, or fees, whatsoever, than the most favored nation is or shall be obliged to pay, and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions in commerce and navigation, which the most favored nation does or shall enjoy, submitting themselves, nevertheless, to the laws, decrees, and usages, there established, and to which are submitted the citizens and subjects of the most favored nations. But it is understood, that this article does not include the coasting trade of either country, the regulation of which is served by the parties, respectively, according to their own separate laws.

ARTICLE IV.  
It is likewise agreed that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other citizens of both countries, to manage themselves, their own business, in all ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignment and sale of their goods and merchandise, by wholesale and retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships, they being in all these cases to be treated as citizens of the country in which they reside, or at least to be placed on a footing with the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE V.  
The citizens of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable to any embargo, nor be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandise, or effects, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatever, without allowing to those interested a sufficient indemnification.

ARTICLE VI.  
Whenever the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions of the other, with their vessels, whether of stress of weather, pursuit of pirates, or enemies, they shall be received and treated with humanity, giving to them all favor and protection for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

ARTICLE VII.  
All the ships, merchandise and effects belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of their jurisdiction or on the high seas, and may be carried or found in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving in due and proper form their rights before the competent tribunal; it being well understood, that the claim should be made within the term of one year by the parties respectively concerned.

ARTICLE VIII.  
When any vessel belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked, foundered, or suffer any damage on the coasts, or within the dominions of the other, the persons and property of the same shall be protected in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens, permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandise and effects without exacting for it any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, until they may be exported, unless they be destined for consumption in the country.

ARTICLE IX.  
The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such duties only as the inhabitants of the country, wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases; and if, in the case of real estate, the said heirs, should be prevented from entering into the possession of the inheritance, on account of their character of aliens, there shall be granted to them the term of three years to dispose of the same, as they may think proper, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from any other charges than those which may be imposed by the laws of the country.

ARTICLE X.  
Both the contracting parties promise and engage formally to give their special protection to the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice for their judicial recourse on the same terms which are usual and customary, with the natives or citizens of the country in which they may be for which they may employ in defence of their rights such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors, as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions and sentences of the tribunals, in all cases which may concern them, and likewise at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials.

ARTICLE XI.  
It is likewise agreed that the most perfect and entire security of conscience shall be enjoyed by the citizens of both the contracting parties in the countries subject to the jurisdiction of the one and the other, without their being liable to be disturbed or molested on account of their religious belief, so long as they respect the laws and established usages of the country. Moreover, the bodies of the citizens of one of the contracting parties, who may die in the territories of the other, shall be buried in the usual burying grounds, or in other decent or suitable places, and shall be protected from violation or disturbance.

ARTICLE XII.  
It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America and of the Republic of Chile to sail with their ships, with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made, who are the proprietors of the merchan-

dise laden thereon, from any port to the places of their destination, and hereafter shall be at the disposal of either of the contracting parties. It shall likewise be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandise before mentioned, to trade with the same liberty and security from any place, ports and havens, of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any imposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy, but only mentioned, to neutral places, but also, from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy; whether they be under the jurisdiction of the one power, or under several. And it is hereby stipulated, that free ships shall also be deemed to be free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either of the contracting parties. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both or either, they are not to be taken out of that free ship unless they are officers or soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemies; Provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those persons only who recognise the principle; but if either of the two contracting parties should be at war with a third, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

ARTICLE XIII.  
It is likewise agreed, that in the case where the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties shall protect the property of the enemies of the other, by virtue of the above stipulation, it shall always be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemy's vessels shall be held and considered as enemy's property, and as such shall be liable to detention and confiscation, except such property as was put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or even afterwards, if it were done without the knowledge of it; but the contracting parties agree, that four months having elapsed after the declaration, their citizens shall not plead ignorance thereof. On the contrary, if the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemy's property, in that case, the goods and merchandise of the neutral, embarked in such enemy's ship, shall be free.

ARTICLE XIV.  
This liberty of commerce and navigation shall extend to all kinds of merchandises, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband, and under this name of contraband, or prohibited goods, shall be comprehended—  
1st. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, fuzes, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, bayonets, spears, halberds, and grenades, bombs, powder, matches, balls, and all other things belonging to the use of these arms;  
2d. Bucklers, helmets, breast-plates, coats of mail, infantry belts, and clothes made up in the form for a military use;  
3d. Cavalry belts and horses with their furniture, and generally all instruments of war, brass, and copper, or of any other materials manufactured, prepared and formed, expressly, to make war by sea or land.

ARTICLE XV.  
All other merchandises and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband explicitly enumerated and classified as above, shall be held and considered as free, and subjects lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the freest manner by both the contracting parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, excepting only those places which are at that time besieged or blockaded; and, to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared that those places only are besieged or blockaded, which are actually attacked by a belligerent force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

ARTICLE XVI.  
The articles of contraband, before enumerated and classified which may be found in a vessel bound for an enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation; leaving free the rest of the cargo and the ship, that the owners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessel of either of the two nations shall be detained on the high seas on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain, or supercargo of said vessel will deliver up the articles of contraband to the captor, unless the quantity be of so large a bulk, that they cannot be received on board the capturing ship without great inconvenience; but in this and in all other cases of just detention, the vessel detained shall be sent to the nearest convenient and safe port, for trial and judgment according to law.

ARTICLE XVII.  
And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is besieged, blockaded, or invested, it is agreed, that every vessel so circumstanced, may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained, nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated; leaving free the vessel, and the cargo, and investment from any officer commanding a vessel of the blockading forces, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested, by the enemy, be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo, nor if found therein after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof; and if any vessel having thus entered the port before the blockade took place, shall take on board a cargo after the blockade be established, she shall be subject to be warned by the blockading forces, to return to the port blockaded, and discharge the said cargo; and, if after receiving the said warning, the vessel shall persist in going out with the cargo, she shall be liable to the same consequences as a vessel attempting to enter a blockaded port, after being warned off by the blockading forces.

ARTICLE XVIII.  
In order to prevent all kinds of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed, mutually, that whenever a vessel of war, public or private, shall meet with a neutral of the other contracting party, the first shall remain the greatest distance compatible with making the visit, un-

(Continued on last page.)



...in her ranks many of the great and  
...of the earth.  
...of our society has for its object, oblation  
...of the first and highest command of Christ, the  
...of the knowledge of himself and his  
...salvation throughout every region of the globe  
...May you go on prospering in a double ratio  
...and may every member of your society be animat  
...with Irish ardor—seeing that the time is  
...indeed short, that the night is far spent, and the  
...day may at hand, when you, too, shall be summon  
...to render an account of your stewardship.  
...That it may be rendered with joy, that the crown  
...of immortal splendor be placed on your brows,  
...and that you may meet, on the right hand of our  
...common Saviour—God, the loved friend whose  
...loss we now mourn, his Gentlemen, the fervent  
...prayer of her, who with gratitude for your  
...delicate attention and kindness, and the highest  
...respect and esteem remains,  
Your friend and well wisher,  
E. W. WIRT.  
Richmond, June 3, 1834.

### EASTON, MD. TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1834.

We offer to our readers in this morning's  
paper, the address, in part, of the Postmaster  
General to the people of the United States. It  
is a paper of great eloquence and force. It  
meets the majority of the committee of the Senate,  
with that fearless confidence which can be  
inspired by a consciousness of the justice of his  
cause alone. He charges upon them intentional  
misrepresentation and falsehood.  
It must be a source of mortification to all true  
patriots, to witness the fierce and rancorous hatred  
which characterises the proceedings of the Senate  
towards every member of the Executive  
Department of the government. A majority of  
this body set themselves up as the exclusive  
patriots of the nation, and act as if they believed  
that no individual connected with the Executive,  
or acting in concert with it, is worthy of the  
confidence of his countrymen. The charges  
against the Postmaster General are of the  
most serious character, not only involving his  
reputation as a public officer, but his integrity  
as a man, we therefore feel bound to place his  
defence at length before our readers. When  
we shall have done so, we may feel justified in  
making some allusions to the claims of a certain  
member of that majority, near home, who  
arrogates to himself the character of special  
representative of the patriotism of Maryland.  
Station may give to a man an influence which,  
his private character cannot sustain; and when,  
in virtue of that station, he would claim to exercise  
all the influence attached to it, it becomes  
our duty to enquire, whether or not his moral  
worth accords with the elevation of his rank.

The Committee of the Senate on the Post  
offices and Post roads, has liberty to continue its  
sessions during the recess of Congress.

The Committee from the House of Representatives  
on the same subject has a similar  
leave. We trust the two committees, by submitting  
majority and minority reports, will afford  
us all necessary information on the subject,  
and such, too, as may be relied on.

**The Post Office Report.**  
The following resolution from the report of  
the majority of the Post Office Committee, is  
the only part of the report on which the Senate  
thought proper to act.—It was passed unanimously,  
the residue of the report was laid on the table.

Resolved, That it is proved and admitted,  
that large sums of money have been borrowed  
in different Banks by the Postmaster General,  
in order to make up the deficiency in the  
means of carrying on the business of the Post  
Office Department, without authority given by  
any law of Congress; and that, as Congress  
alone possesses the power to borrow money on  
the credit of the U. States, all such contracts  
for loans by the Postmaster General are illegal  
and void.

We cannot, however, see the propriety of  
this resolution. That the loans were obtained,  
no one denies; that they were unauthorised by  
law, is also true; they could not therefore be  
binding on the Government. But is it not  
competent for the Post Master General to pay  
them out of the funds of the Department? Is it  
worse for the Post Master General to owe the  
Banks, than to owe the contractors? Were not  
the contracts of the Department with mail  
contractors, legal obligations? This transaction of  
the Post Master General, only changes the  
creditors, and imposes on himself individual  
responsibility. The Government is not legally  
bound, but the Department is. The contracts  
are void against the Government, and will  
undoubtedly be complied with to the utmost  
letter.

The case of Mr. Monroe, in the late war,  
when he borrowed, as Secretary of War, large  
sums of money on his individual responsibility,  
to carry on the war, unauthorised by act of  
Congress, is an analogous case. Congress  
afterwards ratified these loans. The case of Mr.  
Monroe may be considered a case of more  
pressing necessity and therefore justifiable; but  
in another point of view, it is much less excus  
able. Mr. Barry has, by law, the command  
and control of the funds of his Department, and  
can execute his contracts without the aid of  
Congress; Mr. Monroe had the command of  
no funds, and therefore could not execute his  
engagements.

**A rebuke.**—The Star Chamber Senate re  
jected the nomination of Mr. Stevenson, as  
minister to England, on the ground of having  
displayed, in the discharge of his duties as  
Speaker of the House of Representatives, a  
devotion to the will of the President, in re  
turn for the promise of the appointment. On  
Saturday evening the House of Representatives,  
by a vote of 97 to 49, passed a vote of  
thanks to Mr. Stevenson, for "the firmness,  
dignity, skill, and impartiality with which he  
filled the office of Speaker during the present  
session." The members of the Senate may  
now pocket the rebuke, and go to bed with what  
appetite they can.—Balt. Rep.

Although we cannot approve of the harsh  
ness of the following article from the Globe in  
relation to the election of Mr. Poindexter to the  
presidency pro tem. of the Senate, we think  
there are few candid and intelligent men who  
can approve of his election. Wherever this in  
dividual is known, he is known as one who has  
thrown off all the restraints of the moral law—a  
duelist, a man of great profaneness, and a  
sportsman of the deepest dye—A man of natu  
rally strong mind, but, until known as a de  
serter from the principles of his constituents,  
not in any way distinguished in the Senate.—  
The object of that body in his election to the  
presidency pro tem. is undoubtedly to induce  
the Legislature of his State to re-elect him for  
another term, his present term of service ex  
piring the 31 of March next.

**THE CAP SHEAF.**  
George Poindexter (better known by his  
alias of Old Point) was elected President pro  
tem. by the coalition of the Senate. The whole  
object was to disgrace the Chair in which Mr.  
Van Buren has been placed by the People of  
the United States; by putting in one, who, as  
the representative of Mississippi, violated his  
sacred duties, by rancorous, unrelenting hos  
tility to the administration he promised to support.

As an evidence of the just estimate entertain  
ed by the majority of the Senate of the dignity  
of that body at present, we will simply men  
tion a recent display of Mr. Poindexter, in  
sight of the Capitol—a display which, we pre  
sume, has had its share in recommending him  
to those who would bring the grave body re  
presenting the States of the Union into disre  
pute.

Mr. Poindexter, during the late races, made  
a public exhibition of himself as a better at the  
field pharo banks—E O tables, or black and  
red, &c.—got drunk—and was at last, by the  
interposition of some well disposed persons,  
jeeling regard for the station he held, convey  
ed from the ground. As we understand, he af  
terwards appeared at the Cock-pit Tavern to  
enjoy the sports of that place; and this man,  
whose whole life has been habitually addic  
ed to a course of this sort, is immediately after  
the most indecent exhibition of himself in such a  
case, selected by Messrs. Clay, Calhoun and  
Webster, to take the Chair of the President of  
the Senate.

It was manifestly determined by the major  
ity before the meeting of the Senate on Satur  
day, that Mr. Poindexter should be chosen  
President pro tem. He had a speech ready  
written for the occasion, and while the formal  
ballotting was going on, he was coming it over  
and when he went to the chair, actually read  
it from the paper which he held in his hand.—  
It will be sufficient to say, that the Senators  
were to great honors—Under the compact,  
the National has elected a Nominating Pres  
ident pro tem, and a Nominating Pres  
ident pro tem, and Green at the tail of  
the Senate.—Globe.

The following is from the Somerset Mes  
senger.  
"One of the leading measures of the present  
administration is the restoration of the specie  
circulation among the people, which has been  
absorbed by the Banks, and their own rotten  
and deceptive obligations substituted in its stead.  
With proper reflection, we feel convinced that  
this measure cannot fail of evincing in its favor  
all well informed friends of the producing  
portion of the people. It is upon them that the bur  
den of loss from broken banks, counterfeits  
and brokerage principally fall, although they  
are least able to sustain it; and this great draw  
back upon their labor must naturally increase  
in a ratio frightfully great, until the return of  
the specie currency, in part at least. Political  
speculators and brokers may attempt to ric  
icule a measure which strikes so severely and  
fairly in the root of their slavish operations,  
but in time, the people will see their interest,  
and honor the man who supports them."

The above shows what the People have ex  
pected from "the Experiment" of the Pres  
ident, so much scolded at by the opposition.  
What we quote below from the Journal of  
Commerce, gives facts which explain very in  
telligibly how the Experiment works in fulfil  
ment of these expectations. It will be seen in  
the end that the President's "warfare upon the  
currency" has been a warfare against the rags  
which have banished it from the country.

**APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRES  
IDENT.**  
By and with the advice and consent of the Sen  
ate.

John Forsyth, Secretary of State, in the place  
of Levi McLane, resigned.  
Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury,  
in the place of Roger B. Taney, rejected.  
Mallon Dickerson, Secretary of the Navy,  
in the place of Levi Woodbury, resigned.  
William Wilkins, Envoy Extraordinary  
and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, in the  
place of Mallon Dickerson.  
Charles Howard, Elisha Tibbets, and Levi  
Elnaker, to be Directors of the Bank of the  
United States, in the place of Joseph White,  
Saul Alley, and Roberts Vaux, who decline the  
appointment.

The great error in vaccination is said to be  
the removing it from one subject to another.—  
The original infection, or one removed, will, it  
seems, always be found a certain antidote to  
small pox; but after one remove, it is affirmed  
to be unsafe, and hence is brought into unmer  
ited disrepute.

**SAILING AGAINST THE WIND.**—A correspond  
ent of the United Service Journal offers the  
following suggestion:—Let a ship be provided  
with sails, &c. like those of a windmill, which  
will be turned by the wind, and let the power  
thus acquired work a paddle wheel; thus a power  
would be obtained from an adverse wind  
equivalent to that of steam. This apparatus  
should be employed on each side of the ship; it  
would not be extensive, it would be movable,  
it may be taken to pieces and put together when  
wanted; and if successful promises to be a most  
useful invention as we should no longer hear of  
ships being detained for weeks in port or delay  
ed almost indefinitely on their voyage by ad  
verse winds.—London paper.

**From Galignani's (Paris) Messenger.**  
"The Courier du Midi, of Montpellier, of the  
6th inst. relates, that after a grand dinner giv  
en by a widow lady, on the occasion of the mar  
riage of her daughter about three weeks before,  
supplied by a respectable Restaurateur, out of  
fifty guests who partook of the feast, thirty were  
taken ill and showed symptoms of having been  
poisoned by verigris. Antidotes were prompt  
ly administered, and all the sufferers were re  
lieved and ultimately restored, except the mo  
ther of the bride, who expired on the morning  
of the 6th, after suffering dreadful agonies.—  
"This is a new instance of the danger of select  
ing to be careful in having copper culinary  
vessels well lined."

The stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio  
Canal Company, in General Meeting, on Friday  
last, unanimously elected Geo. C. Wash  
ington, Esq. formerly a member of Congress  
and at present a member of the Council of Mary  
land, to be President of the Company, in  
place of John H. Eaton appointed Governor of  
Florida.

**ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO,**  
WITH LOSS OF LIVES.—We have to record the  
disasters of another awful visitation of the ele  
ments. On Saturday afternoon about five o  
clock, during a torrent of rain, a sudden gust  
of wind, only a few minutes in duration, swept  
over the city of Williamsburg and the adjacent  
country on the York side, to the extent of five  
or six miles, devastating farms and leveling  
whole forests of trees! The course of the hur  
ricane was from N. W., and it is believed to  
have pursued its way, after crossing James  
River, through Isle of Wight, Nansemond,  
and Norfolk counties, into North Carolina. A  
gentleman from the vicinity of Williamsbur  
g has informed us of the following particu  
lars, only a few, it is feared, in the catalogue  
of disasters caused by this dreadful strife of the  
elements:  
On the farm of Thomas Coleman, Esq., 5  
or 6 miles from Williamsburg, on the James  
town road, several houses were blown down,  
in one of which, Mr. C. with his overcoat (Mr.  
Thomas Wilson,) and 6 or 7 of his negroes had  
taken shelter. Mr. Coleman and one of the ne  
groes were crushed to death; the overseer had  
one of his limbs broken, and the remainder of  
the negroes were sadly injured. Three horses  
were killed.  
The extensive farm of Seervant Jones, Esq.  
(Queen's Creek) is reported to have sustained  
considerable damage; but all we have heard is,  
that seven of his negro houses were demolished,  
and some of the inmates injured, but no lives  
lost.

Col. Wm. Waller's farm, granary and stable  
blown down—seven negroes injured, none  
killed.  
Mr. Samuel Bright's—grain houses and stables  
destroyed.  
Dr. Waller's barn, stables and grain houses  
swept away.  
Mr. G. W. Roper's granary and stables  
blown down, and much other damage done to  
his farm.  
Capt. Charles Lively's smoke house, part of  
a stable and two chimneys blown down.  
A Williamsburg, between 50 and 70 chim  
neys blown down, several work shops and out  
buildings demolished, and trees uprooted that  
had stood for half a century; but we have heard  
of no death or bodily injury. One of Mr.  
Clovering's workmen ran out from the shop  
from apprehension of its falling, when he was  
instantly borne aloft by the blast and lodged  
among the branches of an aged horse chestnut,  
where he had remained but a few moments  
when the tree blew down; he soon extracted  
himself from his branches, but was no sooner  
on his feet than he was again hurled into the  
street, where he fell in the midst of three of  
his companions. Once more he arose and  
was again taken up by the wind and lodged  
in a ditch 50 yards off, where, on recovering  
from the shock, he found himself still in com  
pany with the same three men.

In crossing James River, the tornado cap  
sized three small schooners, two off Hog Island  
Point, the other (the schr. Delight, Willey,  
of Norfolk) off Day's Point, and a brig, west  
ashore off Lynn's creek.  
Its effects, we also learn, were felt in the  
range of the Norfolk county and Nansemond  
line; at Deep creek, and along the canal. Ma  
jor Farragut's farm, we learn, has been a vic  
tims of its fencibles and out-building.

There is always a spice of pleasantry in the  
New-York Sessions, which casts a sort of sun  
shine over the stony business transacted for  
example.  
**MOST TRAGIC!**—JAMES HEWLETT, the  
ebony representative of Shakspere, was  
yesterday tried at the Special Sessions for  
larceny, and performed 1 Othello to the life.  
When charged with the theft, by the Recorder,  
he replied—  
"I lay my soul at stake! If you think,  
Remove your thought; it doth abuse your  
bosom.  
If any wretch hath put this in your head,  
Let heaven requite it with a serpent's curse!  
I ask but justice! Give it me  
Most righteous Judge!  
The proof of his guilt was, however, too  
strong, and the Recorder, opening a volume,  
not of Blackstone, but of the bard of Avon,  
replied—  
"Thyself shalt see the act:  
For as thou urgest justice, be assured,  
Thou shalt have justice, more than thou  
desir'st."  
After being ordered to the penitentiary,  
Hewlett remarked—  
"I am content!  
Sir, I entreat you there with me to dinner."

In Broadway, we have a Tailor named Try  
on, and another of the same occupation, who  
bears the characteristic cognomen of *Nitching*.  
But the most singular combination of name  
and occupation is to be seen on a tin sign in  
this city. It stands arranged exactly thus:  
**DOCTOR  
LAWYER  
DENTIST**  
Now, what is to be understood from this sign?  
Does it mean that there are a Doctor, a Law  
yer, and a Dentist, residing on the premises?  
The Doctor to physic you—a Dentist to spoil  
your teeth—and a Lawyer between them  
both to fleece you of what is left? Or is Mr.  
Lawyer a Doctor and a Dentist? Or is the  
gentleman's name *Doctor Lawyer*, and his pro  
fession that of a *Dentist*? The solution is as  
tough as tooth pulling.  
[N. Y. paper.]

**POST-OFFICE,**  
EASTON, July 1st, 1834.  
Persons indebted for postage are requested to  
call and settle without delay. There are many  
accounts of long standing, which the under  
signed is desirous of accommodating his  
neighbors, as far as he can do so consistently  
with his duty, but he must insist upon punctu  
ality in the payment of postages.  
EDW. MULLIKIN, P. M.

**NOTICE.**  
The Churches at White Marsh and Easton,  
will not be opened for public service  
on Sunday next, as the subscriber has conclud  
ed to accept an invitation to meet the Bishop  
and attend the association of the Clergy in  
Cambridge, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday  
next.  
THOS. BAYNE.  
Easton, July 8, 1834.

**Lumber for Sale.**  
FOR SALE, at Easton Point, a vessel load  
of Lumber, among which is some nice  
Chestnut facing and flooring plank. It will  
be sold low for cash, if taken away immediately.  
GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD.  
Easton, July 8

**NOTICE  
TO STONE MASONS.**  
THE undersigned, a committee appointed  
to superintend the building of a Church at  
Miles River Ferry, near Easton, in Talbot  
county, Maryland, propose to build the same  
of stone—dimensions of Church 50 feet by 38  
—They invite proposals from Stone Masons of  
price and time, and will be prepared to receive  
them, addressed to the undersigned at Easton,  
Talbot county, until the first TUESDAY in  
August next.  
R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
RICHARD FEDDEMAN,  
RICHARD SPENCER.  
July 8

Fortune still smiles on its friends at the Easton  
**Lottery Office.**  
Another prize of \$150 in the Virginia State  
Lottery in a half ticket, was sold to a gentle  
man in town on last Saturday—also a \$50  
prize in a whole ticket—also \$3000 and \$300  
solt in the last few days. Those that are an  
xious for a prize would do well to get a chance  
in the following Grand Scheme.

To be drawn July 12th, 1834, The Virgi  
nia Dismal Swamp Lottery, Class No. 13.  
**SPLENDID SCHEME.**  
1 prize of \$25,000 | 25 prizes of \$600  
**15 5000** | 31 300  
1 6,000 | 40 200  
1 4,000 | 56 100  
1 3,000 | 66 80  
1 2,000 | 112 40  
Tickets 10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.

Also, the Maryland State Lottery, Class  
No. 14, draws July 15th, 1834.  
**SCHEME.**  
1 prize 10,000 | 10 prizes of \$1000  
1 4,000 | " " 400  
1 2,500 | " " 200  
Tickets 4—Halves \$2 00—Quarters \$1.00  
at the Lottery office of  
P. SACKET, Easton, Md.  
July 8

**REMOVAL.**  
**MANLOVE HAZEL,**  
INFORMS his customers and the public,  
that he has removed his Store to the room re  
cently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly op  
posite to the Easton Hotel, and next door to Mr.  
Graham's office, and Mr. Lovelady's Store—  
Where he intends to keep constantly on hand  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,**  
And in addition to his former stock he has  
just received, and is now opening a fresh sup  
ply of  
**DRY GOODS AND  
GROCERIES,**  
suitable for the present season.  
His friends and the public are earnestly so  
licit to give him a call.  
Jan 14

**A CARD.**  
**DR. HARRIS**  
Being on a visit of a few weeks to Easton  
and vicinity, will during his stay, perform any  
operation in *Dental Surgery* that may be wan  
ted.  
He has taken a room at Mr. Love's Hotel.  
References—Dr. N. Potter, Thos. E.  
Bond, S. Shane, W. W. Hamly, Samuel Bak  
er, G. C. M. Roberts, Baltimore.  
Drs. T. Thomas and T. Denny, Easton.  
July 1 3w

**Easton and altmore Packet,  
BY WAY OF MILES RIVER.  
SCHOONER**  
**WILLIAM AND HENRY,**  
JAMES STEWARD, Master,  
THE subscribers beg leave to inform the  
public, that the above fine fast sailing, new  
and substantially built, copper fastened schoo  
ner, is now in complete order for the reception  
of freight and passengers, having a very com  
modious cabin, she is well calculated for the ac  
commodation of gentlemen and ladies. She  
will commence running as a regular packet be  
tween the above places, and will leave Miles  
River Ferry on SUNDAY the 23d of March  
instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore—re  
turning will leave Light-street wharf, Balti  
more, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at  
9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WED  
NESDAY, and will continue to run on the  
above named days during the season. She will  
take on board and land passengers at William  
Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.  
All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs.  
Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James  
Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attend  
ed to. The subscribers, intending to use every  
effort to give general satisfaction, solicit  
the patronage of the public.  
WILLIAM TOWNSEND, &  
JAMES STEWARD.  
N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity  
and attention to business as a commander of a  
vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nich  
olas Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin  
Bowdle and John Newnam, of this county.  
March 15 (G) 11

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber gives notice to all persons  
interested, that it is necessary that business in  
his hands should be promptly closed, as he is  
determined that his securities shall not suffer  
by any delay.  
He also wishes to call attention to the notice  
of Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. by which it will  
be seen, that all his business as late Sheriff, is  
placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement  
and the TENDRY of the present month is fixed  
as the time by which it must be closed. Those  
who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will,  
it is expected, attend to this notice—those who  
neglect must abide the consequences.  
JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.  
March 4 11

**WOOL.**  
**LYMAN REED & Co.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6,  
South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.  
DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of  
WOOL. All consignments made them, will  
receive their particular attention, and liberal  
advances will be made when required.  
Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
city and county, on the 16th day of June, 1834,  
by Thomas Furling, Esq. a Justice of the  
Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a  
runaway, a mulatto woman and her child, who  
calls herself MARY HALL and child MARY  
JANE HALL, says she belongs to Mr. Samu  
el Jenkins, living in German street, Balti  
more. Said mulatto woman is about 22 years  
of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a small scar on  
the middle finger of her right hand, straight  
hair—had on when committed, a buff calico  
bust, straw bonnet, dark blue cloth coat, yarn  
stockings and coarse lace boots; the child is  
about 6 months old. The owner of the above  
described persons is requested to come forward,  
prove property, pay charges and take them  
away, otherwise they will be discharged accord  
ing to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore city and county Jail.  
July 8 3w**

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
city and county, on the 19th day of June, 1834,  
by Charles Kernan, Esquire, a Justice of the  
Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a  
runaway a bright mulatto woman who calls her  
self MATHIDA ADAMS, (and two children  
called MARY ADAMS and BENJAMIN  
ADAMS) says she is free but did belong to  
Benjamin Adams, in Montgomery county, near  
Georgetown. Said mulatto woman is about  
27 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, no per  
ceivable marks—had on when committed a red  
gingham frock, brown cambric bonnet, light  
silk handkerchief on her neck, white cotton  
stockings, black stuff shoes. Mary Adams  
about 3 years of age; Benjamin Adams, about  
15 months old.  
The owner of the above described persons (if  
any) is requested to come forward, prove prop  
erty, pay charges, and take them away, other  
wise they will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail.  
July 8 3w**

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
City and County, on the 25th day of June,  
1834, by Thos. Bailey, Esq. a Justice of the  
Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a  
runaway a dark mulatto man, who calls himself  
MAJOR HOWARD or MAJOR BROWN,  
says he is free, but did belong to Mr. Thomas  
Howard, who formerly lived in Anne County,  
near Mr. Upton Dorsey's. Said mulatto man  
is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high,  
has two scars on his left cheek, several small  
scars on his hands, large full eyes—had on when  
committed, a summer striped roundabout, drab  
cloth pantaloons, blue cassimere vest, cotton  
shirt, pair of coarse boots, and black pasteboard  
hat. The owner (if any) of the above describ  
ed mulatto man, is requested to come forward,  
prove property, pay charges, and take him  
away, otherwise he will be discharged accord  
ing to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail.  
July 8 3w**

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
city and county, on the 27th day of June, 1834,  
by Charles K. Ryan, Esq. a Justice of the Peace  
in and for the City of Baltimore, as a run  
away, a mulatto woman, who calls herself MA  
RIA SHTII, says she belongs to Mrs. Frances  
Cook, on Capitol Hill, Washington City,  
D. C. Said mulatto woman is about 21 years  
of age, 5 feet 4 3/4 inches high, has a small wen  
on the back of her hand near the wrist—had on  
when committed, a blue gingham frock, straw  
bonnet, small white shawl on her neck, white  
cotton stockings, and black leather shoes.—  
The owner of the above described mulatto  
woman, is requested to come forward, prove  
property, pay charges, and take her away, oth  
erwise she will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail.  
July 8 3w**

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
City and County, on the 28th day of June, 1834,  
by Ephraim Smith, Esquire, a Justice of the  
Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a  
runaway, a negro man who calls himself PE  
TER HOOD, says he is free, but did belong to  
Joseph Carey, living in Milton, Sussex  
County, State of Delaware. Said negro man  
is about 31 years of age, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high,  
has two scars on his left arm, and a large scar  
on his right leg—had on when committed, a  
black fustian coat, old yellow silk vest, drab  
cloth pantaloons, cotton shirt, fine lace boots,  
and old black fur hat. The owner (if any)  
of the above described negro man, is request  
ed to come forward, prove property, pay charges  
and take him away, otherwise he will be dis  
charged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail.  
July 8 3w**

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
city and county, on the 13th day of June, 1834,  
by Abraham D. Graf, Esq. a Justice of the  
Peace, for Baltimore county, a negro man, who  
calls himself HARRY RISON, and says he did  
belong to a Mr. Adams, near Brookville,  
Anne Arundel county, but he is now free.—  
Said negro is about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 3/4  
inches high; has a scar under the right eye,  
a scar on the left ear, a large scar on his left side,  
caused by a burn; and one on his left leg, caus  
ed by a burn. Had on when committed,  
twilled cotton pantaloons, drab cloth vest,  
cotton shirt, coarse shoes, and old fur hat.  
The owner (if any) of the above describ  
ed negro, is requested to come forward, prove  
property, pay charges, and take him away, oth  
erwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail.  
July 8 3w**

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
city and county, on the 8th day of June, 1834,  
by James Blair, Esq. a Justice of the Peace,  
in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway,  
a negro man, who calls himself JOHN HAK  
ERSON, alias STEPHEN FRUMAN, says he  
is free, but did belong to John McLane,  
who now lives on Fall's Point, Baltimore.  
Said negro is about 32 years old, 5 feet 8 1/2  
inches high, has a scar near the left eye, and has  
lost a tooth in front. Had on when commit  
ted, a drab cloth roundabout, drab Virginia  
cord pantaloons, cotton shirt, coarse boots, and an  
old white fur hat.  
The owner (if any) of the above describ  
ed negro, is requested to come forward, prove  
property, pay charges and take him away, oth  
erwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore city and county Jail.  
July 8 3w**

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
city and county, on the 8th day of June, 1834,  
by James Blair, Esq. a Justice of the Peace,  
in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway,  
a negro man, who calls himself JOHN HAK  
ERSON, alias STEPHEN FRUMAN, says he  
is free, but did belong to John McLane,  
who now lives on Fall's Point, Baltimore.  
Said negro is about 32 years old, 5 feet 8 1/2  
inches high, has a scar near the left eye, and has  
lost a tooth in front. Had on when commit  
ted, a drab cloth roundabout, drab Virginia  
cord pantaloons, cotton shirt, coarse boots, and an  
old white fur hat.  
The owner (if any) of the above describ  
ed negro, is requested to come forward, prove  
property, pay charges and take him away, oth  
erwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore city and county Jail.  
July 8 3w**

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
city and county, on the 8th day of June, 1834,  
by James Blair, Esq. a Justice of the Peace,  
in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway,  
a negro man, who calls himself JOHN HAK  
ERSON, alias STEPHEN FRUMAN, says he  
is free, but did belong to John McLane,  
who now lives on Fall's Point, Baltimore.  
Said negro is about 32 years old, 5 feet 8 1/2  
inches high, has a scar near the left eye, and has  
lost a tooth in front. Had on when commit  
ted, a drab cloth roundabout, drab Virginia  
cord pantaloons, cotton shirt, coarse boots, and an  
old white fur hat.  
The owner (if any) of the above describ  
ed negro, is requested to come forward, prove  
property, pay charges and take him away, oth  
erwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore city and county Jail.  
July 8 3w**

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
city and county, on the 8th day of June, 1834,  
by James Blair, Esq. a Justice of the Peace,  
in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway,  
a negro man, who calls himself JOHN HAK  
ERSON, alias STEPHEN FRUMAN, says he  
is free, but did belong to John McLane,  
who now lives on Fall's Point, Baltimore.  
Said negro is about 32 years old, 5 feet 8 1/2  
inches high, has a scar near the left eye, and has  
lost a tooth in front. Had on when commit  
ted, a drab cloth roundabout, drab Virginia  
cord pantaloons, cotton shirt, coarse boots, and an  
old white fur hat.  
The owner (if any) of the above describ  
ed negro, is requested to come forward, prove  
property, pay charges and take him away, oth  
erwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore city and county Jail.  
July 8 3w**

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
city and county, on the 8th day of June, 1834,  
by James Blair, Esq. a Justice of the Peace,  
in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway,  
a negro man, who calls himself JOHN HAK  
ERSON, alias STEPHEN FRUMAN, says he  
is free, but did belong to John McLane,  
who now lives on Fall's Point, Baltimore.  
Said negro is about 32 years old, 5 feet 8 1/2  
inches high, has a scar near the left eye, and has  
lost a tooth in front. Had on when commit  
ted, a drab cloth roundabout, drab Virginia  
cord pantaloons, cotton shirt, coarse boots, and an  
old white fur hat.  
The owner (if any) of the above describ  
ed negro, is requested to come forward, prove  
property, pay charges and take him away, oth  
erwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore city and county Jail.  
July 8 3w**

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
city and county, on the 8th day of June, 1834,  
by James Blair, Esq. a Justice of the Peace,  
in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway,  
a negro man, who calls himself JOHN HAK  
ERSON, alias STEPHEN FRUMAN, says he  
is free, but did belong to John McLane,  
who now lives on Fall's Point, Baltimore.  
Said negro is about 32 years old, 5 feet 8 1/2  
inches high, has a scar near the left eye, and has  
lost a tooth in front. Had on when commit  
ted, a drab cloth roundabout, drab Virginia  
cord pantaloons, cotton shirt, coarse boots, and an  
old white fur hat.  
The owner (if any) of the above describ  
ed negro, is requested to come forward, prove  
property, pay charges and take him away, oth  
erwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore city and county Jail.  
July 8 3w**

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
city and county, on the 8th day of June, 1834,  
by James Blair, Esq. a Justice of the Peace,  
in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway,  
a negro man, who calls himself JOHN HAK  
ERSON, alias STEPHEN FRUMAN, says he  
is free, but did belong to John McLane,  
who now lives on Fall's Point, Baltimore.  
Said negro is about 32 years old, 5 feet 8 1/2  
inches high, has a scar near the left eye, and has  
lost a tooth in front. Had on when commit  
ted, a drab cloth roundabout, drab Virginia  
cord pantaloons, cotton shirt, coarse boots, and an  
old white fur hat.  
The owner (if any) of the above describ  
ed negro, is requested to come forward, prove  
property, pay charges and take him away, oth  
erwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore city and county Jail.  
July 8 3w**

**WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
city and county, on the 8th day of June, 1834,  
by James Blair, Esq. a Justice of the Peace,  
in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway,  
a negro man, who calls himself JOHN HAK  
ERSON, alias STEPHEN FRUMAN, says he  
is free, but did belong to John McLane,  
who now lives on Fall's Point, Baltimore.  
Said negro is about 32 years old, 5 feet 8 1/2  
inches high, has a scar near the left eye, and has  
lost a tooth in front. Had on when commit  
ted, a drab cloth roundabout, drab Virginia  
cord pantaloons, cotton shirt, coarse boots, and an  
old white fur hat.  
The owner (if any) of the above describ  
ed negro, is requested to come forward, prove  
property, pay charges and take him**

Concluded from first page.  
der the circumstances of the sea and wind, and the degree of suspicion attending the vessel to be visited, and shall send its smallest boat in order to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence, or ill-treatment, for which the commanders of the said armed ships shall be responsible with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of the said private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all damages they may commit. And it is expressly agreed, that the neutral party shall, in no case, be required to go on board the examining vessel, for the purpose of exhibiting her papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

ARTICLE XXV.  
To avoid all kind of vexation and abuse in the examination of the papers relating to the ownership of the vessels belonging to the citizens of the two contracting parties, they have agreed, and do agree, that, in case one of them shall be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the other must be furnished with sea letters or passports, expressing the name, property and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of said vessel, in order that it may thereby appear, that the ship really and truly belongs to the citizens of one of the parties; they have likewise agreed, that such ships, being laden, besides the sea-letters or passports, shall also be provided with certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo, and the place whence the ship sailed, so that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form, (that which requires, and vessel may be detained, to be adjudged by the competent tribunal, and may be declared legal prize, unless the said vessel shall be proved to be owned to accident, and be satisfied or supplied by testimony entirely equivalent.

ARTICLE XXVI.  
It is further agreed, that the stipulations above expressed, relative to the visiting and examination of vessels, shall apply only to those which sail without convoy; and that vessels shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries; and when they are bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

ARTICLE XXVII.  
It is further agreed, that in all cases the established courts for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall have a full cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunals shall be established, the prize court shall have full cognizance of them, and shall pronounce judgment against any vessel or cargo, or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall be delivered to the commander or agent of said vessel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

ARTICLE XXVIII.  
Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in war with another state, no citizens of the other contracting party shall accept a commission, or letter of marque, for the purpose of assisting or co-operating hostilely with the said enemy, against the said party so at war, under the pain of being treated as a pirate.

ARTICLE XXIX.  
If, by any fatality which cannot be expected, the vessel of either party, or the vessel of either party, should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed, and do agree, now for then, there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coasts and in the ports of each other, and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business and transport their effects wherever they please, giving to them the same protection necessary for it, which may serve as a sufficient protection until they arrive at the designated port. The citizens of all other occupations who may be established in the territories or dominions of the United States of America, and of the Republic of Chile, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, unless their particular conduct shall cause them to forfeit this protection, which, in consideration of humanity, the contracting parties engage to give them.

ARTICLE XXX.  
Neither the debts due from the individuals of one nation, to the individuals of the other, nor share nor money, which they may have in public funds, nor in public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war, or of national difference be sequestered or confiscated.

ARTICLE XXXI.  
Both the contracting parties being desirous of avoiding all inequality in relation to their public communications, and official intercourse, have agreed, and do agree, to grant to the envoys, ministers, and other public agents, the same laws, immunities, and exemptions which those of the most favored nation do, or shall enjoy; it being understood that whatever favors, immunities or privileges the United States of America or the Republic of Chile may find it proper to grant to the ministers and public agents of any other power, shall by the same act, be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE XXXII.  
To make more effectual the protection which the United States of America and the Republic of Chile shall afford in future to the navigation and commerce of the citizens of each other, they agree to receive and admit consuls and vice consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy in them all the rights, prerogatives and immunities, of the consuls and vice consuls of the most favored nations; and the contracting parties, however, retaining at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such consuls may not seem convenient.

ARTICLE XXXIII.  
In order that the consuls and vice consuls of the two contracting parties may enjoy the rights, prerogatives, and immunities, which belong to them, by their public character, they shall, before entering on the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commissions or patents, in due form, to the Government to which they are accredited; and, having obtained their exequatur, they shall be held and considered as such, by all the authorities, magistrates, and inhabitants, in the consular district in which they reside.

ARTICLE XXXIV.  
It is likewise agreed, that the consuls, their secretaries, officers, and persons attached to the service of consuls, they not being citizens of the country in which the consul resides, shall be exempt from all kind of taxes, impost, and contributions, except those which they shall be obliged to pay on account of commerce of their property to which the citizens and inhabitants, native and foreign, of the country in which they reside are subject; being in every

thing besides subject to the laws of their respective States. The archives and papers of the consuls shall be respected inviolably; and under no pretext whatever, shall any magistrate seize, or in any way interfere with them.

ARTICLE XXXV.  
The said consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the authorities of the country for the arrest, detention, and custody of deserters from the public and private vessels of their country; and for that purpose they shall address themselves to the courts, judges, and officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing, proving by an exhibition of the registers of the vessel or ship's roll, or other public document, that those men were part of said crews; and on this demand, so proved (saving, however, where the contrary is proved) the delivery shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be put at the disposal of said consuls, and may be put in the public prison at the request and expense of those who reclaim them, to be sent to the ships to which they belonged, or to others of the same nation. But if they be not sent back within two months, reckoning from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall no more be arrested for the same cause. It is understood, however, that if the deserter should be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which the case may be depending shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

ARTICLE XXXVI.  
For the purpose of more effectually protecting their commerce and navigation, the two contracting parties do hereby agree, as soon hereafter as circumstances will permit them, to form a consular convention, which shall declare, specially, the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice consuls of the respective parties.

ARTICLE XXXVII.  
The United States of America and the Republic of Chile, desiring to make, as desirable as circumstances will permit, the relations which are to be established between the two parties, by virtue of this treaty, or general convention of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following points:  
1st. The present treaty shall remain in full force and virtue for the term of twelve years, to be reckoned from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and, further until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other, at the end of said term of twelve years; and it is hereby agreed between them, that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either, from the other party, this treaty, in all the parts relating to commerce and navigation, shall altogether cease and determine; and in all those parts which relate to peace and friendship, it shall be permanently and perpetually binding on both powers.  
2d. If any one or more of the citizens of either party shall infringe on any of the articles of this treaty, such citizen shall be held personally responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the nations shall not be interrupted thereby; each party engaging in the way to protect the offender, or sanction such violation.  
3d. If, (which, indeed, cannot be expected,) unfortunately, any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated or infringed in any other way whatever, it is expressly stipulated that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize any acts of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party, causing itself to be held liable for such injuries or damages, shall have presented, and demanded justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.  
4th. Nothing in this treaty contained shall, however, be construed to operate contrary to the rights of the existing public treaties with all other sovereigns or states.  
5th. The present treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and by the President of the Republic of Chile, with the consent and approval of the Congress of the same; and the ratifications of the same, shall be exchanged in the city of Washington, within nine months, to be reckoned from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if practicable.  
In faith whereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and the Republic of Chile, have signed, by virtue of our powers, the present treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, and have hereunto affixed our seals, respectively.  
Done and concluded, in triplicate, in the city of Santiago, this sixteenth day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; and in the fifty-sixth year of the independence of the United States of America, and the twenty-third of that of the Republic of Chile.  
JOHN HANN, [seal.]  
ANDRES BELLO, [seal.]  
An additional and explanatory convention to the treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, concluded in the city of Santiago, on the 16th day of May, 1832, between the United States of America, and the Republic of Chile.  
Whereas, the time stipulated in the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, signed at the city of Santiago on the 16th day of May, 1832, for the exchange of ratifications in the city of Washington, has elapsed, and it being the wish of both the contracting parties that the aforesaid treaty should be carried into effect with all the necessary solemnities, and that the necessary explanations should be mutually made to remove all subjects of doubt in the sense of some of its articles, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, viz. John Hann, a citizen of the United States of America, and their Charge d'Affaires, on the part, and in the name of the United States of America, and Senor Don Andres Bello, a citizen of Chile, having compared and exchanged their full powers, as expressed in the treaty itself, have agreed upon the following additional and explanatory articles.  
ARTICLE I.  
It being stipulated by the second article of the aforesaid treaty, that the relations and conventions which now exist, or may hereafter exist, between the Republic of Chile and the Republic of Bolivia, the federation of the Centre of America, the Republic of Colombia, the United States of Mexico, the Republic of Peru, and the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, are not included in the prohibition of granting particular favors to other nations which may not be made common to the one or the other of the contracting powers; and these exceptions being founded upon the intimate connexion and identity of feelings and interest of the new American States, which were members of the

same political body, under the Spanish domination, it is mutually understood, that these exceptions will have all the latitude which is involved in their principle; and that they will accordingly comprehend all the new nations within the ancient territory of Spanish America, whatever alterations take place in their constitutions, names, or boundaries, so as to include the present States of Uruguay and Paraguay, which were formerly parts of the ancient vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, those of New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador in the Republic of Colombia, and any other States which may in future be dismembered from those now existing.  
ARTICLE II.  
It being agreed by the tenth article of the aforesaid treaty, that the citizens of the United States of America, personally or by their agents, shall have the right of being present at the decisions and sentences of the tribunals in all cases which may concern them, and at the examination of witnesses and declarations that may be taken in their trials; and as the strict enforcement of this article may be in opposition to the established forms of the present administration of justice, it is mutually understood, that the Republic of Chile is fully bound by the aforesaid stipulation to maintain the most perfect equality in this respect between the American and Chilean citizens, concerned to enjoy all the rights and benefits of the present or future provisions which the laws grant to the latter in their judicial tribunals, but no special favors or privileges.  
ARTICLE III.  
It being agreed by the twenty-ninth article of the aforesaid treaty that deserters from the public and private vessels of either party are to be restored thereto by the respective consul; and whereas, it is declared by the article one hundred and thirty-two of the present convention of Chile that "there are no slaves in Chile"; and that "slaves touching the territory of the Republic are free"; it is likewise mutually understood, that the aforesaid stipulation shall not comprehend slaves serving under any denomination on board the public or private ships of the United States of America.  
ARTICLE IV.  
It is further agreed, that the ratifications of the aforesaid treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, and of the present additional and explanatory convention, shall be exchanged in the city of Washington within the term of eight months, to be counted from the date of the present convention.  
This additional and explanatory convention, upon its being duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Republic of Chile, with the consent and approval of the Congress of the same, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be added to, and make a part of the treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States of America, and the Republic of Chile, signed on the said 16th day of May, 1832, having the same force and effect as if it had been inserted in the aforesaid treaty.  
In faith whereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, have signed, by virtue of our powers, the aforesaid additional and explanatory convention, and have caused to be affixed our hands and seals, respectively.  
Done in the city of Santiago, this 1st day of September, 1833; and in the fifty-eighth year of the independence of the United States of America, and the 24th of the Republic of Chile.  
JOHN HANN, [seal.]  
ANDRES BELLO, [seal.]  
AND WHEREAS the said conventions have been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the same have been exchanged on the 23rd day of April 1834, at the city of Washington, by Louis McLANE, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and MARIANO CARRALLO, Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Chile, near the Government of the United States, on the part of their respective Governments:  
NOW THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN, THAT I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the U. S. of America, have caused the said conventions to be made public to the effect that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.  
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.  
Done, at Washington, the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-eighth.  
ANDREW JACKSON,  
By the President,  
LOUIS MC LANE,  
Secretary of State.

**GENERAL MEETING.**  
THE subscribers, Stockholders in the Commercial Bank of Millington and owners of more than five hundred shares of stock therein, in pursuance of the provisions of the 14th fundamental article contained in the Charter, do hereby give public notice that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at the Banking House in the town of Millington, on MONDAY the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the condition of the affairs of said Bank, and the expediency of winding up its business with as little delay as may be consistent with the interests of all parties concerned.  
Evan Morgan,  
Alan Quinn,  
Evan Poutney,  
George Fitzgub,  
Thomas Poutney,  
Ann Poutney,  
George Riggs,  
John Boare,  
Henry Cline,  
George Reulinger,  
G. W. Harris,  
William Percy,  
Isaac Knight,  
Thos. A. Richards,  
Charles Goddard,  
William D. Ball,  
Josiah Horton,  
William B. Guy,  
Joel Blaisell,  
Abraham Boyse,  
William Kilmer,  
L. A. Jenkins,  
John Rose,  
Francis S. Walter,  
George Memet,  
Richard Donovan,  
Daniel P. Lee,  
William Dawson,  
Sam'l. H. Redgrave,  
John Fallon,  
R. S. Boggers,  
Per R. Jolinson and  
J. Glenn, Assignees.  
By Geo. W. Dobbin,  
their Attorney in  
fact.

**LIST OF LETTERS**  
Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, on the 30th of June, 1834.  
A  
Andrew Avars  
Mary Ann Breen  
Charles Benson  
Ann Blake  
John Bennett  
Sarah Camper  
Nathaniel Crisp  
E. J. Cox  
Miss A. Campbell  
John Dean  
Stry Denny  
John Edmondson  
Joseph Floyd  
Wm. P. Faulkner  
Keturah Fairbanks  
Chs. H. Goldsborough  
Sarah Green  
David Hooper  
Susan Hopkins  
Aaron Holt  
Wm. Jenkinson  
Wm. C. Jenks  
Nicholas Jordan  
Susan Ann Kirby  
Elison Kirby  
James L. Martin  
Delia Martin  
Wm. Mackey  
C. Maney  
A. O. P. W. Neeley  
Harriet Nickols  
John Ozmont  
James Parrott  
Stuart Redman  
Jacob Reese  
Charles L. Rhodes  
Jesse Scott  
Edward Stewart  
Anna Spencer  
P. Sackett  
Elizabeth Tarbutton  
Anna Tilgham  
Sarah Wiley  
James Woolfolk  
John Wright  
B  
Ana Blay  
Rev. Thos. Bayne  
John Bull  
Rebecca L. Bowers  
Thomas S. Cook  
E. A. Cohen  
Littleton Cropper  
Rev. Wm. Cooper  
Nicholas Dawson  
John Elliot  
William Frisley  
Jonathan Faulkner  
James Feakey  
James Gealeane  
Wm. Green  
H. Hazzard  
Henry Harvey  
Jacob Heyward  
Rev. W. G. H. Jones  
Charlotte Jackson  
David E. Kerr  
Rev. Jos. McKee  
Mary W. McConkinn  
Richard K. Murphy  
Monsieur Martin  
Mourche  
Eliza J. Neall  
Grace Price  
Thos. Robinson  
Chas. H. Rigby  
Chas. Robinson  
John Stevens  
Elizabeth Sears  
Ellen Spencer  
Henry Townsend  
Wm. Townsend  
James M. Wing  
Wm. Wayne  
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.  
[111] 3t

**PROPOSALS**  
FOR REVIVING AND PUBLISHING  
"THE AURORA."  
For some time past, the course of political transactions has menaced a resuscitation, in hostility to the constitution of the United States, and the Declaration of Independence, which were overturned by the social revolution of 1800.  
Numerous intimations from men of sound judgment, call for a public Journal, founded on the same principles, conducted with the same energy, and integrity, and sustained with the same spirit and constancy, as the AURORA of 1795.  
Ready, and in accordance with those suggestions, but without funds or facilities to accomplish the material indispensable to such an undertaking, a subscription has been suggested, and is now proposed to be understood in the out set, that the paper, if revived, will compromise nothing for subscriptions or advertising customers—admit of no open or concealed control, nor temporize with any from fear or favor.  
The idea of money-making does not enter into the design, and whatever may be the income, if more than adequate to the issuing of a handsome work of art, it shall be employed in rendering the Journal more perfect.  
Some creed in politics may be expected by particular classes of young politicians. "The Aurora" never made promises—its character in the Reign of Terror—its principles always—the consistency of the Editor's political life are the only guaranties that will be offered; on the great topics of the day those principles and opinions are so decided they apply to the present as well as to the past; they remain unchanged and unchangeable.  
The subscription to be eight dollars for the year, payable half yearly. No subscription in the first instance will be received for less than a year, and five dollars will be expected to be paid in advance, on subscribing, or upon the publication of the first number.  
And again, be it understood, that no compromise will be made of principles for subscriptions or advertising, nor any private or public interest submitted to, incompatible with the social interests and the freedom of the press.  
If the Aurora be revived, it must be by the People at large; not by any combinations with partial views. When there are no other funds or facilities, the resources can only be found in the support of the great body of the People—in the public fidelity to itself.  
Subscriptions will be received by persons duly authorized, or addressed by letter to *Chas. Wm. Duane, Philadelphia*, for which receipts will be given, and should the subscription prove inadequate, the advance will be repaid to order.  
**EXPOSITION.**  
Though I consider my prospectus of the 17th May, 1834, is sufficiently explicit, some persons, who do not know me sufficiently, express a desire that I should state my opinions and purposes in relation to the measures and policy of the President—Andrew Jackson. As I have never resorted to equivocation, subterfuge, or double-dealing, I can have nothing to conceal, or to dissimulate.  
I always have been, and still continue, unwaveringly the friend, and in accord with the policy of General Jackson.  
My opinions on banking were developed on the agitation of the question in 1811 and 1816; and those opinions have been strengthened by an experience of more than fifty years since my first discussion of the subject.  
I consider, and always have considered, the Bank of the United States as not only unconstitutional, but in open violation of the constitution.  
I consider, and have considered from the beginning, the 16th section of the Bank charter, an act of usurpation of power by one branch of the Government in derogation of the constitution, which establishes one only Executive officer; that section being an usurpation in appointing a second Executive in disregard of the first.  
I have always considered the power of the President to remove his Secretaries unquestionable.  
On the actual removal of the deposits, I believed that the only difficulty was a question of prudential policy, being persuaded that the removal at the time, would be used by the Bank as an instrument of mischief, affording to weak brethren—who are to be found in all parties—for the changes of 1836, and preparing to fully concur and accord with the admirable paper, called a Protest against the unconstitutional proceedings in the Senate.  
I concur in the whole letter and spirit of the two unanswered and unanswerable speeches of Col. Benton on the Bank question.  
(Signed) WM. DUANE.  
Philadelphia, June 4, 1834.

**Camp Meeting.**  
A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church for Kent Circuit will commence on the 14th day of August, next, in Suller's Woods about two miles from Chester Town. This woods is one of the handsomest situated in Kent County for a camp meeting; it is high and airy with a delightful shade, attached to it are seven springs of excellent water. We hope that our Centreville and Baltimore friends will attend this meeting in large companies. Teams will be furnished to carry baggage, &c. to the encampment free of expense. Other religious Denominations and the public generally are respectfully invited to join us in this meeting. June 14.  
P. S. The Steam Boat Gray, Wolcott comes to Chester Town the day the meeting commences, which will afford our friends an opportunity.

**Easton and Baltimore Packet**  
*Sloop Thomas Hayward,*  
July 1  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail.

**NEGROES.**  
The subscriber will be at Mr. Faulkner's Union Tavern, Easton, a few days for the purpose of PURCHASING SLAVES.—The highest prices will be given for young negroes, males and females.  
THOS. W. OVERLY.  
3w  
June 24

**A CARD.**  
A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.  
N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.  
SAMUEL H. BENNY.  
Easton Point, May 6

**Louis A. Godey**  
Having become sole proprietor of the  
**LADY'S BOOK,**  
A Monthly Magazine, containing  
Tales, original and selected, Moral and scientific Essays, Poetry, from the best Authors. The quarterly representation of Lady's Fashions, adopted in Philadelphia—Colored Music of the newest style, &c. &c.  
Published regularly on the first day of every month, at No. 8, Athenian Buildings, Franklin place, Philadelphia.  
Embellished with a beautiful and extensive variety of Engravings, from original and selected designs, both colored and plain, with two engraved Title Pages, and two distinct Indexes; (intended to perfect separate volumes in the year.) Also a choice collection of Music, original and selected, arranged for the Piano or Guitar, with nearly 600 pages large octavo Letter Press, and only THREE DOLLARS per annum.  
Each number of this periodical contains 48 pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed with clear, new and beautiful type, (arranged after the manner of the London La Belle Assemblée,) on paper of the finest texture and whitest color. It is embellished with splendid Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by artists of the highest skill and distinction, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Romantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and portraits of illustrious Females. The number commencing each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, designed, drawn, engraved and colored expressly for this work, by competent persons specially engaged for that purpose. The Embellishments of this character which have appeared in former numbers, are confessedly superior to any which have been furnished in any other similar American publication, and from the arrangements which have been made, there is every reason to believe they will be improved in the coming volumes. In addition to the Embellishments just referred to, every number contains several engravings on wood, representing Foreign and Native Scenes, curious and interesting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology, Mineralogy, Conchology, Humorous Incidents, Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, and other needle work, Riding, Dancing, &c. besides one or more pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano or Guitar.  
Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume suitable for binding, and with these are furnished gratuitously a superbly engraved Title Page, and a general index of Contents.  
The typographical execution of the Lady's Book is such that the proprietor challenges comparison with any Magazine, whether European or American. The best materials and the ablest workmen are employed and the most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness, harmony, and uniformity, in the arrangement of the various subjects which compose the letter-press.  
The Literary department of the Lady's Book comprises every thing which is deemed suitable for that sex to whose use it is principally devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative, choice diction, and the absence of monkish sentiment; Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to round, but where glowing thoughts are sensibly expressed, Essays upon pleasing and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches of Illustrious Women; Anecdotes, untaunted by indelicate invectives; lively Bon-mots, and humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treated, constitute, along with the reading of the work, enormous expenses have been incurred in making this work deserving of the immense patronage it has received, the proprietor does not mean to relax in his exertions.—Wherever improvement can be made, he is determined to accomplish it, without regard to cost or labor, confident that he will be amply remunerated.  
The terms of the Lady's Book are three dollars per annum, payable in advance.  
Persons wanting ten dollars shall be entitled to four copies of the work. 65 Persons remitting fifteen dollars shall be entitled to six copies of the work, and additional copies of the best Engravings. 95 Persons procuring ten new subscribers, and forwarding the cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen per cent, shall be presented with a copy of the third volume of the work superbly bound. 65 Uncurrent Notes of solvent banks received at par value.  
An extra copy of the work, or any information respecting it, may be obtained by addressing the publisher, (post paid.)

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 7th day of June 1834, by E. Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man by the name of JOHN CLARK or PRICLIET; says he was born free and raised by his father, John Pricliet, at Church Hill, on the farm of Richard Jones, in Queen Ann's County, Eastern Shore, Maryland.—Said mulatto man is about 40 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high—has a scar on the left side of his forehead, caused by a cut from a saw; a scar on the bridge of his nose, caused by a blow; two other large scars on his right arm, and one on his left, near the elbow, caused by cuts, and one by a burn; he also has a scar on his left ankle, caused by a cut from an axe. Had on when committed dark cassinet pantaloons and vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise, he will be disposed of as the law directs.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail.  
July 1 3w

**NEGROES.**  
The subscriber will be at Mr. Faulkner's Union Tavern, Easton, a few days for the purpose of PURCHASING SLAVES.—The highest prices will be given for young negroes, males and females.  
THOS. W. OVERLY.  
3w  
June 24

**A CARD.**  
A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.  
N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.  
SAMUEL H. BENNY.  
Easton Point, May 6

**CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.**  
The subscriber having recently returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of materials in his line of business, which he will manufacture at the shortest notice, and on very reasonable terms. He has also on hand a variety of  
**Fancy Articles,**  
which he will sell for a small advance. He particularly invites his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, and thinks there is but little doubt but that they will be induced to purchase. He returns his thanks for the many favours received and still hopes to receive the patronage of a generous public.  
The Public's humble servant,  
JAMES BENNY.  
June 21.  
JUST received for Sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER,  
A FRESH SUPPLY OF  
**MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.**  
AMONG WHICH ARE:  
Dr. Scudder's Eye Water,  
Morphine, Emetine,  
Serravallo's, Cambrine,  
Piperazine, Oil Cubeb,  
Solidified Copiva,  
Oil of Cantharidin,  
Denarcotized Laudanum,  
Ditto Opium,  
Iodine,  
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscimus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of  
**PATENT MEDICINES,**  
and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12  
Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.  
Easton, Dec 18