

EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. I.—No. 59.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by RICHARD SPENCER.

PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE.

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POETRY.

From the London-Literary Gazette.
USE OF PHRENOLOGY.
Away with all doubt and misgiving,
Now lovers must woo by the book—
There's an end to all trick and deceiving,
No man can be caught by a look.
Bright eyes or a love breeding dimple
No longer their wondrous fling;
That lover indeed must be simple
Who yields to so silly a thing.

No more need we fly the bright glance
Whence Cupid shot arrows of yore;
To skulls let us limit our glance,
And love by the bumps we explore.
Oh now we can tell in a minute
What fate will be ours when we wed.
The heart has no passion within it
That is not engraved on the head!

The first time I studied the science
With Jane, and I cannot tell how,
Twas not till the eye of alliance
I caught the first glimpse of her brow.
Causality finely expanding,
The largest I happened to see;
Such argument's far too commanding,
Thought I to be practised on me.

Then Nancy came next, and each feature,
As mild as an angel's appears;
I'veatored the sweet little creature,
To take a peep over her ears;
Destitute, terrible odd man,
Most vilely devoted did I be!
(Thought, perhaps it is common in women,
And hearts may be all they destroy!)

The organ of speech was in Fanny;
I shuddered,—'twas terribly strong!
She said, "I will settle for life here,
And study them after we're wed."

of my aunt, for I unfortunately eclipsed my older cousins in those outer gifts of nature and those acquired graces of manners, which, however valueless when unaccompanied by inward worth, have always exercised a prevailing, an irresistible influence in society. I never exactly knew why, but was the favorite of my uncle, who seemed to love me better than his own daughter, and he rejoiced at the admiration I excited, though often purchased at their expense. Perhaps the secret was this. They were of cold temperaments; mine was ardent, and whatever I loved, I loved without reserve, and expressed my affection with characteristic warmth and enthusiasm. I loved my indulgent uncle with all the fervor of which such a nature, made vain and selfish by education, is capable. Often, after returning from an evening party, my heart throbbing high with the delight of gratified vanity, when he would draw me towards him and tell me—with most judicious fondness, it is true—that I was a thousand times prettier than the flowers I wore, more sparkling than the jewels, and that I ought to marry a prince or a nabob. I excused him in his praise; but the flatteries that were still ringing in my ears, even my aunt's coolness was not unimpaired by my transcendence over her less gifted daughters.

But why do I linger on the threshold of events, which, simple in themselves, stamped my destiny—for time, yes, for eternity. It was during a homeward journey, with my uncle, I first met him, who afterwards became my husband. My whole head became sick and my heart faint, as I think what I might have been, and what I am. But I must forbear. I am compelled at times to lay aside my pen, overcome with agony and remorse; let me pause till I can go on with a steady hand and a calmer brain.

Our carriage broke down—it was a common accident—a young gentleman on horseback, who seemed like ourselves a traveller, came up to our assistance. He dismounted, proffered every assistance in his power, and accompanied us to the inn, which fortunately was not far distant, for my uncle was severely injured, and walked with difficulty, though supported by the stranger's arm and my own. I cannot define the feeling, but from the moment I beheld him my spirit was troubled within me. I saw, at once, that he was of a different order of beings from those I had been accustomed with; and there was something in the heavenly composure of his countenance and gentle dignity of manner, that rebuked my restless desire for admiration and love of display. I never heard any earthly sound so sweet as his voice. Inevitable communion with angels could give such tones to the human voice. At first I felt a strange awe in his presence, and forgot those artificial graces, for which I had been too much admired. Without meaning to play the part of a hypocrite, my real disposition was completely concealed. During the three days we were detained, he remained with us; and, aloof from all temptation to folly, the best of us were called into exercise.

My uncle was a lowly one, but I trust I shall find it less so. I then, for the first time, learned that he was a minister—the humble pastor of a country village. My heart died within me. That this graceful and uncommonly interesting young man should be nothing more than an obscure village preacher—it was too mortifying. All my bright visions of conquest laid away, "We can never be any thing to each other," thought I. Yet as I again turned towards him and saw his usually calm eye fixed on me with an expression of deep anxiety, I felt a conviction that I might be all the world to him. He was watching the effect of his communication, and the glow of excited vanity that my cheek was supposed to have its origin from his voice. I was determined to enjoy the full glory of my conquest. I had been my uncle warmly urged him to accompany us home, and sojourn with us a few days; I backed the invitation with all the eloquence my countenance was capable of expressing. Vain and selfish being that I was—I might have known that we differed from each other as much as the rays of the morning star from the artificial glare of the sky rocket. He drew his light from the fountain of living glory, I from the decaying fires of earth.

The invitation was accepted—and before that short visit was concluded, so great was the influence he acquired over me, while I was only seeking to gain the ascendancy over his affections, that I felt willing to give up the luxury and fashion that surrounded me, for the sweet and quiet hermitage he described, provided the sacrifice were required. I never once thought upon the duties that would devolve upon me, the solemn responsibilities of my situation. It is one of the mystic's secret, ever have won a heart like his. He saw the sunbeam playing on the surface, and thought that all was fair beneath. I did love him; but my love was a passion, not a principle. I was captivated by the heavenly graces of his manner, but was incapable of comprehending the source whence those graces were derived.

My uncle would gladly have seen me established in a style more congenial to my prevailing taste, but gave his consent as he said, on the score of his surpassing merit. My aunt was evidently more than willing to have me married, while my cousins rallied me for falling in love with a country parson. We were married. I accompanied him to the beautiful village of—. I became mistress of the parsonage. Never shall I forget the moment when I first entered this avenue, shaded by majestic elms; beheld these low white walls; festooned with redolent vines;—and heard the voice which was then the music of my life, welcome me here, as Heaven's best and loveliest gift. How happy—how blissful I might have been and I was happy for a while. His benign glance and approving smile were, for a short time, an equivalent for the gaze of admiration and strains of flattery to which I had been accustomed. I even tried, in some measure to conform to his habits and tastes, and to cultivate the good will of the plebeians and rustics who constituted a great portion of his parish. But the mind, unsupported by principle, is incapable of any steady exertion. Mine gradually wearied of the effort of assuming virtues, to which I had no legitimate claim. The fervor of feeling which had given a blue tint to the sky and a fair hue to the flower, insensibly faded. I began to perceive defects in every object, and to wonder at the blindness which formerly overlooked them. I still loved

my husband; but the longer I lived with him, the more his character soared above the reach of mine. I could not comprehend, how one could be endowed with such brilliant talents and winning graces, and not wish for the admiration of the world. I was vexed with him for his meekness and humility, and would daily have mingled, if I could, the base alloy of earthly ambition with his holy aspirations after heaven. I was even jealous—I almost tremble while I write it—of the God he worshipped. I could not bear the thought, that I held a second place in his affection—though second only to the great glorious Creator. Continually called from my side to the chamber of the sick, the couch of the dying, the dwelling of the poor and ignorant, I in vain sought to fill up the widening vacuum left, by becoming interested in the duties of my station. I could not do it. They became every day more irksome to me. The discontent I was cherishing, became more and more visible, till the mild and anxious eye of my husband rained looked for the joyous smile that used to welcome his return.

It is true, there were many things I was obliged to tolerate, which must inevitably be distasteful to one, educated with such false refinements as I have been. But I never reflected as my own, and that Christian principle alone led him to the endurance of them. Instead of appreciating his angelic patience and forbearance, I blamed him for not lavishing more sympathy on me for trials which, though sometimes ludicrous in themselves, are painful from the strength of association.

The former minister of the village left a maiden sister as a kind of legacy to his congregation. My husband had been a protegee and pupil of the good man, who, on his deathbed, bequeathed his people to the charge of this son of his adoption, and him, with equal tenderness and solemnity, to the care of his venerable sister. She became a fixture in the parsonage, and to me a perpetual and increasing torment. The first month of our marriage she was absent, visiting some of her seventh cousins in a neighboring town. I do not wish to exculpate myself from blame; but if ever there was a thorn in human flesh, I believe I had found it in this inactive, gradually advancing woman. I, who had always lived among roses, without thinking of briars, was doomed to feel this thorn, daily, hourly, goading me—and was constrained to conceal as much as possible the irritation she caused, because my husband treated her with as much respect as if she were an empress. I thought Mr. L.— was wrong in this. Owing to the deep placidity of his own disposition, he could not recollect what a trial such a companion was to a mercurial, impetuous, self-willed being as myself. Nature had gifted me with an exquisite ear for music, and a discord always wakes the nerve where agony is born. Poor aunt Debby had a perfect mania for singing, and she would sit and sing, for hours together, old-fashioned ballads and hymns of surprising length—scarcely

his face, as he closed the door on this cold and unmerited taunt. What hours of wretchedness I passed in the solitude of my chamber. I magnified my sufferings into those of martyrdom, and accused Mr. L.— of not preparing me for the trials of my new situation. Yet, even while I reproached him in my heart, I was conscious of my injustice, and felt that I did not suffer alone. It was the first time any other than words of kindness had passed between us, and it seemed to me, that a barrier was beginning to rise, that would separate us forever.—When we again met, I tried to retain the same cold manner and averted countenance, but he came unaccompanied by my tormentor, and adjected and pale, my petulance and pride yielded to the reign of better feelings. I had even the grace to make concessions, which were received with such grateful feelings, I was melted into goodness, transient, but sincere. Had aunt Debby remained from us, all might yet have been well; but after having visited a while among the parish, she returned; and her presence choked the blossoms of my good resolutions. I thought she never forgave the offending epithet I had given her in the moment of passion. It is far from my intention, in delineating peculiarities of her mind, to throw any obprobrium on that class of females, whom their not unimpaired intellects protect a union, are peculiarly susceptible of the shafts of unkindness or ridicule. I have known those, whose influence seemed as diffusive as the sunshine and gentle as the dew; and whose approach the ringlets of childhood would be tossed gaily back, and the wan cheek of the aged lighted up with joy; who had devoted the glow of their youth, and the strength of their prime, to acts of filial piety and love, watching the waning fires of life, as the vestal virgin the flame of the altar. Round such beings as these, the beatitudes cluster; and yet the ban of unfeeling levity is passed upon the maiden sisterhood.—But I wander from my path. It is not her history I am writing, so much as my own; which, however deficient in incident, is not without its moral power.

My uncle and cousins made me a visit, not long after my rupture with aunt Debby, which only served to render me more unhappy. My uncle complained so much of my altered appearance, my faded bloom and languid spirits, that I was twice hallowed—hallowed in a sense, while my cousins, now in their day of power, amused themselves continually with the old fashioned walls of the house, the obsolete style of their furniture, and my humdrum mode of existence. Had I possessed one spark of heavenly fire, I should have resented all this as an insult to him whom I had solemnly vowed to love and honor. These old fashioned walls should have been sacred in my eyes. They were twice hallowed—hallowed by the recollections of departed excellence and the presence of living holiness. Every leaf of the magnificent elms that overshadowed them, should have been held sacred, for the breath of morning and evening prayer had been daily wafted over them, up to the mercy-seat of heaven.

Behold me once more 'mid the scenes congenial to my soul—a gay frolic, sporting over the waves of fashion, thoughtlessness of the caverns of death beneath. Again the voice of flattery fell meltingly on my ear; and while listening to the siren, I forgot those mild admonishing accents, which were always breathing of heaven—or if I remembered them at all, they came to me as the grave rebuke of Milton's cherub—severe in their beauty. Yes, I did remember them when I was alone; and there are hours when the gayest will feel desolately alone. I thought of him in his neglected home; from whom I was gradually alienating myself for his very perfections, and accusing conscience avenged a rights. Oh how miserable, how poor we are, when unappreciated by our own esteem! when we fear to commingle with our own hearts, and doubly tremble to bare them to the all-seeing eye of our Maker! My husband often urged me most insistently. He did not urge my return, but said, whenever I felt willing to exchange the pleasures of the metropolis for the seclusion of the hermitage his heart was open to receive me. At length I received a letter which touched those chords that yet vibrated to the tones of nature and feeling. He seldom spoke of himself, but in this, he mentioned having been very ill, though then, convalescent. I thought, "My dear Mary," said he, "would bring healing to its wings I fear, greatly fear, I have doomed you to unhappiness, by rashly yielding to the influence of your beauty and winning manners, taking advantage of your simplicity and inexperience, without reflecting how unfit you were, from natural disposition and early habits, to be a fellow-laborer in so humble a portion of our Master's vineyard. Think not, my dear wife, I do this in sorrow, or reproach. No! 'tis in sorrow, in repentance, in humiliation of spirit. I have been too selfish. I have not shown sufficient sympathy for the trials and vexations to which, for me, you have been exposed. I have asked to receive too much. I have given back too little. Return then, my Mary; you were created for nobler purposes than the beings who surround you. Let us begin life anew. Let us do each other by the hand a companion for time—but piling up for eternity. Be it mine to guard, guide, and sustain—yours to console, to beguile and comfort." In a postscript he added: "I am better now—I shall soon be with you, when I trust we will not again be parted."

My heart was not of rock. It was moved, melted. I should have been less than human, to have been untouched by a letter like this.—All my romantic love, but so recently kindled by the hand of a companion for time—but piling up for eternity. Be it mine to guard, guide, and sustain—yours to console, to beguile and comfort." In a postscript he added: "I am better now—I shall soon be with you, when I trust we will not again be parted."

There was a numerous congregation gathered on the Sabbath morn, not in the simple village church but the vaulted walls of a city dome. A stranger ascended the pulpit.—Every eye was turned on him and none wandered. He was pallid, as from recent indisposition; but there was a flitting glow on his cheeks, the herald of coming inspiration.—There was a divine simplicity, a sublime fervor, an abandonment of self, a lifting up of the soul to heaven, an indelible and spiritual charm pervading his manner, that was acknowledged by the breathless attention of a crowded audience, composed of the wealth and fashion of the metropolis.—And I was there, the proudest, the happiest of the throng. That gifted being was my husband. I was indomitably for all past mortifications, and looked forward to bright years of felicity, not in the narrow path more brilliant spheres. My imagination placed him at the head of that admiring congregation; and saw the lovely flock he had been lately leading, weeping, unperceived, between the porch and the altar.

Before we were farewelled to my uncle, I had abundant reason to believe my vision would soon be realized. The church was then without a pastor. No candidate had as yet appeared in whom their opinions or affections were united. They were enthusiastic in the admiration of Mr. L.— and protested against the obscurity of his location. With such hopes gilding the future, I felt the metropolis with a cheerfulness and elasticity of spirit, which my husband hailed as a surety for long years of domestic felicity. I would gladly linger here awhile. I fear to go on. You have followed me so far with a kind of complaisant interest as a poor, vain weak young creature, whose nature had been enhanced by education, and who has unfortunately been placed in a sphere, which is incapable of adorning. The atmosphere is too pure, too rarified. Removed at once from the valley of sin to the mount of holiness, I breathe with difficulty the celestial air, and pant for more congenial regions. Must I proceed? Your compassion will turn to detestation: yet I cannot withdraw from the task I have imposed on myself. It is an expiation and oh, how it is received as such!

It was scarcely more than a week after our return. All had been peace and sunshine; so resolved was I to be all that was lovely and amiable. I even listened with apparent patience to aunt Debby's interminable hymns, and heard some of her long stories the seventy-seventh time, without any manifest symptom of vexation. It was about sunset. We sat together in the study, my husband and myself, watching the clouds as they softly rolled towards the sinking sun, and dimly shone in his golden beams. The boughe of the elms was lit up by the window, giving us glimpses of the beautiful vale beyond, bounded by the blue outline of the distant hills. Whether it was the warm light reflected on his face, or the glow of the heart suffusing it, I know not, but I never saw his usually pale features more radiantly lighted up than at that moment. A letter was brought in, which I handed over his shoulder while he

opened the door, and for the first time, raising in her sight, I entreated her to go into the library with an earnestness that appalled her. She did go—and her first sharp scream drew me to her side. She reclined upon the sofa, motionless, lifeless—his face upon a snow-drift, lay his husband; his neck-cloth and was saturated with blood that still flowed from his lips. Yes, he lay there—lifeless, dead, dead! The wild shriek of agony and remorse pierced not his unconscious ear. He was dead, and I was his murderer. The physician who was summoned pronounced my doom. From violent agitation of mind, a blood vessel had been broken, and instant death ensued. Weeks of frenzy, months of despair, succeeded—of black despair. Nothing but an Almighty arm threw around my wretched soul, hid me back from the brink of suicide. Could I have believed in annihilation—and I wrestled with the powers of reason to convince myself that in the grave at least, I should find rest. I prayed but rest—I prayed for oblivion. Night and day the image of that bleeding corpse was before me. Night and day a voice was ringing in my ears "Thou hast murdered him." My sufferings were so fearful to witness, at first the compassionate neighbors deserted my pillow, justifying themselves by the conviction that I married all that I deserved.

My uncle and aunt came when they first heard the awful tidings, but unable to support my ravings distress, left me after providing every thing for my comfort—with the injunction that at no time should be able to be removed from the care of their household. And whose kid unweary hand smoothed my pillow, and held my aching brow? Who, when wounded reason resumed her empire, applied the balm of Gilead and the oil of tenderness; led me to the feet of the divine Physician, prayed with me and over me; nor rested till she saw me clinging to the cross, in lowliness of spirit, with the seal of the children of God in my forehead, and the joy of salvation in my soul? It was aunt Debby. The harsh condemner of vanity, and pride, the uncompromising defender of godliness and truth; she who in my day of prosperity was the cloud, in the night of sorrow was my light and consolation. The rough bark was penetrated and the finer wood beneath gave forth its fragrance. Oh! how often, as I have heard her, seated by my bedside, explaining in a voice softened by kindness, the mysteries of holiness, and repeating the promises of mercy, have I wondered, that I, who had turned a deaf ear to the same truths, when urged upon me with all an angel's eloquence, should listen with reverence to accents from which I had heretofore turned in disgust. Yet, at times, there seemed a dignity in her tones; her harsh features would light up with an expression of devout ecstasy, and I marvelled at the transforming power of christianity.—"Well may I marvel! I would not now for the diadem of the east, exchange this sequestered hermitage for the canopies of wealth, or the society of the once despised and hated aunt Debby, for the companionship of his sisters. I see nothing but thorns where once roses blushed. The voice of the chamber has lost its power, though 'tis charm ever so wisely." My heart lies buried in the tomb on which the sun-light now solemnly glimmers—my hopes are fixed on those regions from whence those rays depart. Had he only lived to forgive me my sins, know my penitence and agony—had he but words that ever fell on his ear from my lips, were those of passion and rebellion—the last glance I ever cast on him, was proud and upbraiding.

The sketch is finished—memory overpowers me. C. L. H.

One would be naturally surprised on being told that it is proposed, and is perfectly practicable, to shorten the voyage between New York and Liverpool at least one third by means of a rail road. The mode of effecting it is clearly laid down by a correspondent of the Portland Advertiser. An English paper states that a rail road is contemplated from Dublin to Valentia, a port on the extreme western coast of Ireland, with a view to shifting the port for the English packets from Falmouth to Valentia, a port further projected into the Atlantic Ocean than any other in Europe. Opposite to this on our continent it is proposed to fix a harbor at or near Cape Canso in Nova Scotia. Thence a steamboat might run between the main land and Prince Edward's Island to the bay of Verte. From this point by the river St. John's, Bangor in Maine, might be easily reached either by steamboat or railroad. By this route the length of the sea voyage between Europe and America would be reduced to a fortnight.—*Balt Amer.*

MODERN DEFINITIONS.
Modesty—A beautiful flower that flourishes only in secret places.
Ancestry—The boast of those who have nothing else to boast of.
My Dear—An expression used by a man and wife at the commencement of a letter, to which the addressee would be tormented by another.
Bagging perverse Horses—Did you ever harness up an old horse, in great hurry to go post haste somewhere or other, and after taking the reins and giving the whip a crack, finding him lopping his ears, pouting his lips, and bracing himself as if he thought the whole universe depended upon the strength of his breeching? We dare say you have, and no doubt felt it thumping and mauling him. But only put his head in an old bag, tie it on that it may not get off, and he will go ahead like chain lightning.

GENUINITY, July 17.
NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL.
We understand that Doctors Jameson, Harrison and Rodgers, have each accepted a professorship in the New Medical School, (formed under the charter of the Cincinnati College,) to which they were elected by the trustees, and that they design coming to this city in a few weeks, making it hereafter their place of residence.

The carelessness of children with fire arms is as often as it is uselessly adverted to. A son of Mr. Billings, of New Ipswich, a few days since was shot dead by a gun which his father had left charged, and which another boy took up and snuffed in sport at the head of the bed of a fortunate boy—not suspecting that there was loaded.—*N. Y. Star.*

Warren, county jail

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY AUGUST, 1. 1835.

**FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.**

OF NEW YORK.

**FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**

OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Convention.

The Delegates from the several Counties of the Congressional District, will meet at Centreville, on the first MONDAY in August, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

We beg pardon of Thomas C. Nicols Esq. for not having mentioned in our last office which he holds as clerk to the county Commissioners. This adds another to the list of Federal office holders, emolument \$250 per annum.

Owing to our foreman being unexpectedly called off on Monday last, the Whig of Tuesday was very imperfectly printed.—We hope our subscribers were able to read it.

As some persons either misunderstand, or affect to misunderstand, the article which appeared in the last Whig, giving the names, political opinions and emoluments of all the public officers or other persons in any way dependent on the Federal or State Government, resident in Talbot county, we will now take occasion to say that no reflection, nor imputation of the slightest character was intended to be made on any individual named. We designated the individuals as Democratic and Federal, as known to be acting with the Democratic or Federal parties. We know no other test of a man's Democracy or Federalism, than his support of Democratic or Federal men and measures.—We know no elect in our political creed.—None, who being once in grace, are to be considered always in grace. Nor, in noting individuals as doubtful or unknown, would we be understood as intimating that they were unstable or wavering; we meant only, that it was a matter in doubt or unknown to us, in what way they would vote, or how their political views inclined.

It has been intimated to us that in estimating the emoluments of the different offices or places we had not been accurate. Absolute accuracy would be next thing to an impossibility; ours was only intended to be an estimate. It did not aim at precision. All we attempted, was to show as nearly as could be done in a cursory way, the persons employed in any way under the State or Federal Government, and what the amount of compensation received, in order that every man might see at a glance, who are in truth the office holders who the "spoils men" as the Federalists say. The officers of the Federal Government, in very few places in the United States, with the exception of the seaports, exercise more influence than in Talbot County; people may therefore form a pretty accurate estimate of their power, so much harped on by the opposition.

Four estimates be in any degree accurate it exhibits the following result.

The amount received by Federalists in the employment of, or holding office under, the Federal Government, in Talbot County, is \$1280.00
Amount received by Democrats in the employment of, or holding office under the Federal Government, in Talbot County, is \$1061.25
To which add error in estimating the emolument of the Collector at Oxford. 150.00
\$1211.25

This stands the account with the persons employed by, or holding office under the Federal Government. Let us now turn to the State Government.

The amount received by Federalists holding office under, and in the employment of the State Government resident in Talbot county, is \$11575.00
To which add amount received by Thos. C. Nicols clk. to county Commissioners. 250.00
11825.00

The amount received by Democrats holding office under and in the employment of the State Government, resident in Talbot county, is \$1700.00
Amount received by Federalists more than by Democrats. \$10125.00

This stands the account of office holders.—We suppose the Honorable Senator will attack our expose with reference to the mail contract of Mr. Robinson, in which the editor of this paper participates: whenever he does, we are prepared to show that we have done as Federal party more than justice, ourselves, in the estimate we have put on the value of this contract.

We solicit investigation. Let the people see who are the "spoils men," the base, degenerate slaves of office; who have robbed the treasury of our State, and left her bankrupt.

We cannot close without inviting attention to the article extracted from the Dorchester Aurora. It shows how matters stand in

Somerset County. The article will apply with great force to almost every county in the State.

TALBOT COUNTY MEETING.

In pursuance of the notice given in the E. Shore Whig, a large number of the Democratic Republicans of the County assembled at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday last the 25th July, to appoint Delegates to the Convention to be held in Centreville on Monday the 31st of August inst. to nominate a candidate for this Congressional District. John W. Battee, Esq. was called to the Chair and Peter Webb, Esq. appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, on motion a committee of nine persons was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the object and sense of the meeting. Having reported for a short time, the committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas at the approaching election, seeing that the Federal leaders, the insidious foes of the rights of the people, are using every exertion to take the election of Chief Magistrate from the hands of the people, and place it in the hands of Congress, it especially behoves every friend of popular rights, to endeavor to secure the election to Congress of men of undoubted Republican principles.

Resolved, that this meeting do appoint two individuals from each election district in whom the Democratic Republicans of the county repose implicit confidence to attend the convention at Centreville, on Monday the 31st day of August to select a suitable person to be run as a candidate for Congress at the approaching election.

Resolved, that in the selection of such candidates our delegates be instructed to vote for no individual who will not pledge himself to support Martin Van Buren for President and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President of the United States; and if the election of the President should be taken to Congress, to give his vote for Martin Van Buren for President.

Resolved, that the individuals composing this meeting will use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of the individual, of sound Democratic principles, who may be selected by the delegates from the different counties of the Congressional district, and recommended to our support; that, in the estimate of men's principles, we take them as they now are, recognising no other test than the support of Democratic men and Democratic measures.

The following persons were selected to meet the convention at Centreville.

- For Easton District Richard Spencer, W.C. Ridgway, John W. Battee, Spalden Orem, Capt. D. Robinson, Peter Webb, E. H. Nabbs, John S. Blake
- St. Michaels
- Trappe

Resolved, that it be recommended to the Democratic Republicans in the different election districts of the county, to meet at the place of holding the election in their respective districts, on Saturday the 15th day of August and appoint four Delegates to meet in Caucus in Easton on the following Tuesday to nominate four Candidates for the legislature and a county Commissioner to be voted for at the approaching election.

Signed JOHN W. BATTEE, Chairman. P. WEBB, Secretary.

CAROLINE COUNTY MEETING.

Agreeably to previous notice, on the 25th July a considerable number of Democratic Citizens of Caroline County convened at the Court House in Denton for the purpose of selecting persons in the said county, as delegates to the convention to be held at Centreville on the first Monday of August to select a Candidate from this Congressional district, to represent said district in the next Congress, when Mr. William Turner was called to the Chair and Tilghman Johnson appointed secretary.

The following resolutions were passed.

Resolved that three persons from each election district, be appointed as delegates to said convention; whereupon Messrs Cornelius Sherwood, Samuel Crawford and Thomas H. Whiteley were appointed delegate for the upper district, and Messrs. Levin Charles, James Sangston and Marcy Fountain for the middle district—and Messrs. Robert T. Keene, John Stevens, and John Rumbold for the lower district.

It was then resolved that this meeting will use all honorable and fair means in support of the Candidate that may be taken up by the aforesaid Convention, and that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman and Secretary.

WM. TURNER Chn. T. JOHNSON Secy.

THE CHAMPION, Steam Boat, brought nearly six hundred passengers from Baltimore on Sunday last. It is reported that she is to be placed upon the route between Baltimore, Annapolis, Easton, Denton, Cambridge, &c. She is stated to be the swiftest boat now on the Chesapeake. She made the passage from Norfolk to Baltimore last week, in 134 hours, the shortest time in which it ever has been made. The Maryland is now undergoing repairs; her trips are performed by the Virginia Steam Boat.—Md. Rep.

A boy once complained of his bedfellow for taking half the bed.—"And why not?" said his mother, "he's entitled to half, isn't he?" "Yes mother," said the boy, "but how should you like to have him take out all the soft for his half? He will have his half right out of the middle and I have to sleep both sides of him."

AN OX SPITTED BY A HURRICANE.—It is stated in the western papers, that during the late hurricane in Canton, Illinois, a fence rail was driven by the power of the wind through an ox.—Bal. Chron.

MARRIED.
On Thursday last by Joshua Humphreys Mr. John Hopkins to Miss Mahala Price both of Talbot county Md.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on Tuesday next the 4th of August, his entire stock of goods on hand consisting of Dry Goods, Hard ware, Queens ware &c. &c. the public are respectfully solicited to attend. The terms of sale will be six months credit on all sums above five dollars giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. On sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, attendance given by RICHARD P. SPENCER. Easton August 1 1835.

FARM TO RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the farm about eight miles from Easton, and whereon Mr. Stephen Harvey now resides, to a good tenant the terms will be made accommodating. apply to H. THOMAS Easton, or W. J. GIBSON Centreville, August 1 3w

To Rent for the Ensuing year.

THE Farm called Tillery, at present occupied by Mr. James Scott, also the adjoining Farm called the White House at present occupied by Mr. William H. Faulkner, apply to WILLIAM ARRINGDALE. August 1 3w

The Stockholders.

OF the house built for the Easton Hotel in 1816, are requested to meet in Easton on the 11th of August next. EDWARD LLOYD, J. M. LLOYD, D. LLOYD. Executors of Edward Lloyd, deceased. August 1

NOTICE.

AS I have sold out my Shop on Dover street in Easton, and my Stock on hand for the purpose of collecting my accounts, I wish those who are indebted to me to call and settle them on or before the last day of August. the public's obedient servant, WILLIAM VANDERFORD. August 1 3w

CONSTABLES SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by Thos. C. Nicols Esq. and directed against Thomas J. Harrison and Alexander B. Harrison at the suit of Micajah Hawkins, Esq. of John Purdy, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday, the 25th day of August, inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. for cash the following property, viz. all the right title and interest of the above mentioned Thomas J. Harrison, of, in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, viz. The farm where Levin Marshall now resides in Broad Creek neck, containing one hundred and ninety acres of land more or less. Two Houses and lots in the town of St. Michaels, also part of a tract of land called Taylors Ridge, situated in the Trappe District containing one hundred acres of land more or less and a part of a tract of land situated in said district called Part of Timber Neck, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres of land more or less, seized and taken to satisfy the above mentioned writ of fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by WILLIAM BARNETT. August 1

A TEACHER WANTED.

A Gentleman of good Moral standing that can produce satisfactory testimonials of his competency as a teacher of reading, writing, Arithmetic, and the English grammar, may obtain employment in the above named society if speedily application be made to the subscribers. WRIGHTSON LOWE, WM. HAMBLETON, JAMES M. HOPKINS, JAMES MCDANIEL, DANIEL WEEDON, Bay Side, Talbot County July 25 w3t

A Housekeeper Wanted.

TO a woman who can come well recommended for good character and capability of managing the domestic concerns of a large farm, liberal wages and immediate employment will be given. Apply at this office. July 25

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, to be sold at public sale to the highest bidder on TUESDAY the 4th day of August next, on the premises, at 3 o'clock P. M. all the right, title and interest of John Meconek, deceased, of, in and to a house and premises on Harrison street, in the town of Easton, between the premises lately the property of Nicholas Valiant and that now occupied by Mrs. Goldsborough. The above property is subject to a small ground rent. A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. P. F. THOMAS, Adm'r. John Meconek, dec'd. July 25

Talbot County, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of John Fisher stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and that the said John Fisher having complied with the several requisites required by the act, that the said John Fisher be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; and the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said John Fisher to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the terms of the said acts of Assembly, should not be made known. In the mean time persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, and to call on the subscriber who will give the most satisfactory information respecting title, &c. The Farm is supposed to contain five hundred acres. LAMBERT W. SPENCER. July 25 w3t

Talbot County, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of James H. Hopkins stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and that the said James H. Hopkins having complied with the several requisites required by the act, that the said James H. Hopkins be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; and the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said James H. Hopkins to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the terms of the said acts of Assembly, should not be made known. In the mean time persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, and to call on the subscriber who will give the most satisfactory information respecting title, &c. The Farm is supposed to contain five hundred acres. EDWARD N. HAMBLETON. July 25 w3t

NEW HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment, in Centreville, nearly opposite the frame Tavern formerly called White Hall, where he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of his friends in the above line. His table, bar and stables will be well supplied with whatever the market may afford and the most assiduous attention will be paid to the wants of travellers and all others who may be kind enough to patronize him. Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month or year, upon moderate terms. HENRY C. MIDDLETON. Centreville July 18—July 25.

LUMBER YARD

THE SUBSCRIBERS are about to establish a LUMBER YARD IN EASTON, in which they intend keeping all the various kinds of Plank, Scantling, Shingles, &c. that may be wanted, and from which they expect to be able to supply all those who may be disposed to purchase, with as good lumber and at prices fully as low as it can be obtained in the Baltimore market, without the addition of freight. They have already received from Port Deposit elsewhere, and now offer for sale at this yard in Easton, an excellent lot of 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 White Pine Plank, Cypress Shingles and Scantling. They also intend keeping a part of the above at Easton Point, for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied by water. Any person wishing to purchase any of the above will please call on William Loveday, who will attend to the business. WM. W. GROOME, WM. LOVEDAY. June 27 cost

Post Office Notice.

The subscriber respectfully notifies those persons indebted for postage, who do not settle their accounts by the end of the present month, that after that date they will be found in the hands of an officer. This course is rendered necessary, as the long continued ill health of the subscriber, obliges him to close up his business, without delay, with a view to his removal; previous to which, he wishes to settle every just claim against him. EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M. Easton, July 21

For Sale or Rent.

AND immediate possession given; that large and convenient two story brick house, with office, stables, &c. &c. all in complete repair, formerly the residence of Dr. Enalls Martin, situated on Washington Street. For terms apply to JAMES G. MARTIN. July 21

Union Camp Meeting.

A CAMP MEETING of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for Talbot and Queen Anne Circuits, will be held in Mr. George's woods, near Wye Mills, to commence on the 7th day of August next. The ministers and friends of the adjoining circuits are respectfully invited to attend. LEVI STORKS, JOSHUA HUMPHRIS. July 21

EASTON ACADEMY.

A public examination of the scholars belonging to this Institution will be held on Thursday and Friday the 13th and 14th of August, at the Academy, at which the parents and guardians of the pupils, and the friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend. After the examination, the summer vacation will commence. By the Board, THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't. July 21 [G]

SALE OF LAND.

THE subscriber will expose to public sale to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY the 12th of August, all that farm adjoining "Lewis Town" in Talbot county, which was formerly the property of Alexander Anderson. As this Farm lies near to Tuckahoe Creek, and contains a body of valuable wood land, it is believed, that to a man of enterprise, its sale will present an opportunity for a profitable investment of money. The sale will take place on the premises at 11 o'clock, A. M., when the terms will be made known. In the mean time persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, and to call on the subscriber who will give the most satisfactory information respecting title, &c. The Farm is supposed to contain five hundred acres. WM. HAYWARD. July 21

NOTICE.

THE CELEBRATED HUNTING HORSE GRAY MESSENGER.

HAVING completed his services for the season, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. He will remain here a few weeks.—Any person or persons wishing to breed their mares can put by the single service while he remains here, on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase the above horse may get a good bargain by applying to the subscriber RICHARD C. LAIN. Easton, July 18 3w

Talbot County, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of James Seymour stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and that the said James Seymour having complied with the several requisites required by the act of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James Seymour be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; and the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said James Seymour to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the terms of the said acts of Assembly, should not be made known. In the mean time persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, and to call on the subscriber who will give the most satisfactory information respecting title, &c. The Farm is supposed to contain five hundred acres. LAMBERT W. SPENCER. July 18 w3t

Public School Notice.

THE Trustees and Clerks of the several school districts in Talbot county, where there are no school houses, stationary, books, fuel, &c. provided, or where the school houses require to be repaired, are requested to make a report thereof to the Commissioners for Talbot county without delay. Also to furnish a list of all the taxable inhabitants of the district with a description of their property. It is also requested that the Trustees, when they send in their contracts with teachers for ratification by the Commissioners, will furnish a list, or the number of children belonging to each school district; as it is thought expedient that the price of teaching should be proportioned to the number of children to be instructed. Per order THOS. C. NICOLS, CLK. to Commissioners for Talbot county. July 18 w3t

Six Cents Reward.

THE above reward will be given, but no libel, nor charges paid, to any one who will apprehend and deliver to me in Easton, my bound apprentice, William Warner, who ran away on or about the 31st of June last. Said boy had on when he left, brown roundabout, figured vest, black fur hat, crossbarred linen pantaloons, and moccasins shoes. All persons are hereby cautioned against employing or harboring said boy. JNO. B. FIRBANKS. July 18 3w

CLARK'S

OLDEST ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets. (UNDER THE MUSEUM.) Where have been sold PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES! in dollars millions of millions. NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily. Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, post paid, or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address JOHN CLARK, Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum. Baltimore, 1835.—may 16

ARCADIA FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm adjoining the town of Easton, well known as "ARCADIA." This Farm contains about two hundred and fifty acres of land, and in natural advantages, is not excelled by any in this section of country. The soil is well adapted to the growth of both wheat and corn—with a body of valuable meadow land. The soil of the meadow is a rich loam, free from gravel, varying from one to two feet in depth, with a substratum of the richest SHELL MARL, from 3 to 6 feet in depth, and runs entirely through the farm. There is a sufficiency of TIMBER for the use of the place, with proper care.—THE BUILDINGS are indifferent. The location of this land, (adjoining the town of Easton,) the constitution of the soil, and its extraordinary natural sources of manure, render it one of the most desirable estates on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. If not sold before the first of September at private sale, it will then be offered at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on the following terms, viz. one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on or before the 1st of November next; one other fourth, with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the 1st of November 1837, one other fourth with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the 1st of November 1838, and the remaining fourth with interest thereon, on the 1st of November 1839.—On the payment of the whole purchase money, or on the passing of a bond with satisfactory security for its payment, according to the above terms, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be made to the purchaser, and possession delivered at or before the end of the year, with the privilege of sealing when in proper season. ROBT. ROSE. Easton Md. June 6 to

This is to give Notice

THAT the undersigned, as agent for Captain Archibald McClish, of Baltimore, intends to proceed, in conformity with the law in such cases, to make an entire new division fence, on his lands in Caroline county, Maryland, between him and Thomas Edgell, sen'r, so as to cast off the said Edgell, from all participation in the benefits of said division fence. WILLIAM KEILEY, Caroline County, Agent for Archibald McClish. July 18

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of McNeal & Robinson, is now dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims, and those having claims against the firm will please present them. The business will hereafter be conducted by J. H. McNeal. JAMES H. MCNEAL, CHARLES ROBINSON. July 24—28 w3w3 (G)

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer. I still live and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally. PETER TARR. feb 3 u (G)

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach Gig and Harness Making business, four smart, active, well grown boys, of good moral habits, (boys from the country would be preferred) between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years; one of each of the following branches, viz. Body Making, Harness Making, Smiting and Painting. ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. All kinds of Silver Plating done in the best manner, such as Brille-bit, Stirrups, &c. &c. Persons in this and the adjacent counties, wanting any article plated, can have it done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Coach Makers in the adjacent counties can have Plating done at a short notice and as cheap as they can have it done in the city. A. & H. July 14

Notice to the Public.

CONTINUED and severe indisposition rendering it probable that I shall not be able to give my personal attention to the business of the Post Office for some time to come, I have appointed HENRY THOMAS, Esq. my deputy, who will have charge of the office until my health will enable me to resume its duties. The public's obedient servant, EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M. July 7

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of June, 1835, by Robert Dutton, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, as a runaway, who calls himself ALEXANDER WILSON, says he was born free, and was raised by his mother Polly Wilson, who lives in Britton's Row, Washington City, D. C. Said negro is 5 feet 9 inches in height, age about 24 years, a scar on the back of left hand, one on the wrist, four on his left leg near the knee, and one near the corner of the left eye, short stump nose and very thick lips. Had on when committed a gray cassimer coat, drab cotton cloth pantaloons, summer vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes and black fur hat.—The owner (if any) 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 & county Jail. July 14 3w

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to rent a Farm; one of three or four fields of one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand corn hills each, would be preferred. It may probably be as well to say, that, to those to whom I am not known, satisfactory reference will be given. LODMAN SHIELDS. June 20th

BARRON CREEK SPRINGS

Somerset Co. E. S. Maryland. THE buildings and grounds of this ancient establishment have been recently repaired and improved for the reception of travellers or visitors in search of health or pleasure, for whom the best means of entertainment and accommodation within the ability of the proprietor will be provided. The situation, which is easily accessible, being within half a day's ride of White Haven, Cambridge, or Easton, to which towns steamboats regularly resort, is one of the most airy and comfortable in this section of country. The waters of these Springs have recently been analyzed by Professor Duclat, the State Geologist, and classed by him among the ALKALINE FERROUGINOUS WATERS. Many who have enjoyed the inestimable blessing of their healing and invigorating virtues, have pronounced them to be the best of their class in the United States. They are particularly beneficial in bilious disorders, as well as in derangements from protracted sickness, and debilities, proceeding from indigestion and a want of exercise, and restore vigor and health in a short time, and their purifying and tonic powers. The undersigned, in offering the benefits of these waters to his fellow citizens, can only add that he will do all in his power to render the sojourn of ladies and gentlemen at his establishment as agreeable as possible. LEVIN L. PORTER. July 18 u

This is to give Notice

THAT the undersigned, as agent for Captain Archibald McClish, of Baltimore, intends to proceed, in conformity with the law in such cases, to make an entire new division fence, on his lands in Caroline county, Maryland, between him and Thomas Edgell, sen'r, so as to cast off the said Edgell, from all participation in the benefits of said division fence. WILLIAM KEILEY, Caroline County, Agent for Archibald McClish. July 18

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of McNeal & Robinson, is now dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims, and those having claims against the firm will please present them. The business will hereafter be conducted by J. H. McNeal. JAMES H. MCNEAL, CHARLES ROBINSON. July 24—28 w3w3 (G)

MARTIN VAN BUREN, OF NEW YORK. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF KENTUCKY.

IT has fallen to the humble lot of the undersigned to have presented to the American People a third edition of the Biographies of the two above named highly distinguished patriotic citizens, whose constant devotion to the best interests of our Government has led to their designation, as a testimony of the estimation in which their services are regarded by the PEOPLE whom they have served, as candidates for the two first offices within the gift of FREEDOM, HAPPY, and FLOURISHING NATION.

The object of this appeal to the republican portion of our fellow citizens, is to obtain their co-operation in the circulation of an edition of 100,000 copies of the joint Biography of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, enlarged, revised, and corrected, so as to be valuable to every lover of his country, and like honorable to the distinguished citizens whom we honor.

To whom the volume will be inscribed, with an address by the Publisher. 1st Portrait of Andrew Jackson. To whom the volume will be inscribed, with an address by the Publisher.

As there is among our republican citizens, an extensive population of German origin, the work will appear simultaneously in both the English and the German languages. It will, therefore, be necessary for subscribers who wish to have the work in the German, to signify the same on the subscription book.

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Republic of Letters.

THE fifty second number of the Republic of Letters closed the first year of the work. It was commenced as an experiment—the liberal patronage it has received, as well as the favor bestowed upon other works of the like kind which has followed in its track, shows that the plan of the work is approved, and has given it a permanency which induces the publisher to make such improvement and alterations as he believes will be acceptable to subscribers, and give it a further claim, upon the reading community.

The publisher has the pleasure of stating that the work will hereafter be edited by MRS. A. H. NICHOLAS.

In making the necessary selections for the Republic of Letters, Mrs. Nicholas will receive the aid and advice of Edward Everett, Washington Irving, Gulian C. Verplanck, Charles F. Hoffman, The change in the form of the work, from quarto to octavo, has met with the approbation of all the subscribers with whom the publisher has been enabled to confer.

The work will be published weekly, as usual, at 64 cents each number, or three dollars per year to those who receive the work by mail and pay in advance.—Each number will contain 32 pages.

Postmasters throughout the United States are requested to act as Agents—the work will be charged to them \$2.50 per year.

The first two volumes, comprising the first year, contain the following works, (each work being complete and entire) and may be had bound or in numbers: The Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie.—The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith.—The Tales of the Hall, by Crabbe.—The Letters of Lady Wroley Montague, by Kames, by Dr. Johnson.—Castle of Otranto, by Horace Walpole.—The Old English Baron, by Clara Reece.—Dr. Franklin's Life and Essays, by himself.—Lights & Shadows of Scottish Life.—The Adventures of Gil Blas, from the French of Le Sage, by Smollet.—Julia de Roubigne, by Mackenzie.—Mazeppa, by Lord Byron.—The Tapestry Chamber, by Walter Scott.—The Dream of Eugene Aram, by Hood.—Zelus, by Dr. Moore.—Essays, moral, economical, and political by the Lord Chancellor Bacon.—Chevy Chase, by L'Allegro, by Milton.—Prometheus, by Milton.—Italian and Spanish Proverbs.—The History of Charles XII, by Voltaire.—Manfred, by Lord Byron.—Ah's Bride, A Tale by T. Moore, Esq.—Elizabeth, by Mad. Cotton.—Retaliation, by Goldsmith.—The Man of the World, by Mackenzie.—Gulliver's Travels, by Swift.—Essays on the Human Understanding, by Locke.—Don Quixote, by Cervantes.—Memoirs of Prince Eugene, by himself, &c.—The Diary of an Invalid, by Henry Lord Bolingbroke.—Belsharius, by Marston.—Pope's Essay on Man.—Collection of Apothegms, by Lord Bacon.

All communications relating to the work to be addressed, post paid, to the publisher. GEORGE DEARBORN, 38 Gold street, New York.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

As there is among our republican citizens, an extensive population of German origin, the work will appear simultaneously in both the English and the German languages. It will, therefore, be necessary for subscribers who wish to have the work in the German, to signify the same on the subscription book.

SOLOMON BARRETT, Tavern Keeper.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he fills continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hamilton, jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

THE MAIL STAGE. THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M. Fare from Easton to Centreville, \$1.50 " " Easton to Wye Mills, 1.00 " " Wye Mills to Centreville, .50 All Baggage at the risk of the owners. Easton, April 4, 1835.

THE FARMER'S & CITYMEN'S RETREAT. THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Cliff, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

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

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING. THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of MATERIALS in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand New Watches, Watch Chains and Keys, Silver Thimbles, Silver Ever Pointed Pencils, Razors, and Razor Straps, Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives, Scissors, and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

REMOVAL. THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business. Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HATS, which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms. To country merchants and others, buying to sell again, he will sell by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market. Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH PRICES. ENNALS ROSZELL. Easton, Jan. 10

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING. THE undersigned respectfully return their most grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a planer's shop and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, With a large and extensive assortment of MATERIALS, embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls, or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GIGS, new and second hand, of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city. The public's obedient servant, ANDERSON & HOPKINS. N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting. They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H. The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

THE SILK CULTURIST. THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual. The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties.—The rearing of Silk Worms.—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the net profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible; and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general. The Culturist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in advance, and for no less than a year. Subscribers received by F. G. COOPER Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom all Communications may be addressed, which, post paid, will be attended to. Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year. Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

Town and Country Residence in one.

THE undersigned would sell his place adjoining the town of Easton and combining the advantages of town and country.—If not disposed of before the 21st inst. it will then be offered at public sale on a credit of one, two, three and four years; interest payable annually. If not disposed of, the above farm will be for Rent. A. C. BULLITT. July 11th

MAIL STAGE. THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M. Fare from Easton to Centreville, \$1.50 " " Easton to Wye Mills, 1.00 " " Wye Mills to Centreville, .50 All Baggage at the risk of the owners. Easton, April 4, 1835.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING. THE undersigned respectfully return their most grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a planer's shop and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, With a large and extensive assortment of MATERIALS, embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls, or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GIGS, new and second hand, of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city. The public's obedient servant, ANDERSON & HOPKINS. N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting. They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H. The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

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NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of SADDLERY, Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit: Hard Solder Bits and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Gigs, Trigs, and Shay Whips, Foreign and domestic, Iron Traces, Plough Bits, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments. April 25

TO RENT For the ensuing Year, AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Hope" at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, an adjoining Ferry Hall, called "Morlings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to MARIA ROGERS, Perry Hall, 25th May, 1835.

DISSOLUTION. THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorized to settle the same on behalf of SAM'L W. SPENCER, C. F. WILLIS. Easton, April 24th, 1835—April 25

TIN WARE. THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an Experienced Workman, from Baltimore, who makes "Auld things a'mist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount. Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, con, rabbit, mink, and other skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices. Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY. Jan 10

Easton and Baltimore Pcket. THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP THOMAS HAYWARD, WILL commence her regular trips on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season. The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords. Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal. Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same. The public's obedient servant, SAMUEL H. BENNY. Feb 10

Easton and Baltimore Pcket. THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP THOMAS HAYWARD, WILL commence her regular trips on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season. The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords. Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal. Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same. The public's obedient servant, SAMUEL H. BENNY. Feb 10

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S. K. LYON, M. D. DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Easton, and will be happy to wait on those who may require his services, either at his room at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, or at their dwellings.

Dr. Lyon is aware that the best recommendation any professional man can have is the favorable opinion of his employers: Nevertheless, he takes the liberty of adding to this advertisement, an extract from the Lynchburg Virginian, published in 1833. "Dr. Lyon comes amongst us highly recommended as a medical man, having been formerly Lecturer on the principles of Dental Surgery in the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and having testimonials of his professional skill from Professors of that institution, and Dr. Chapman of Philadelphia." &c. June 27

NEW SPRING GOODS. WILSON & TAYLOR HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. April 25

SELLING OFF. THE subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, offers for sale his entire stock of goods on hand, at the most reduced prices for cash. Persons disposed to purchase will meet with GOOD BARGAINS, by calling at his store. N. B. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close up his business as speedily as possible. May 19

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE THE MARYLAND WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting. N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk. L. G. TAYLOR. May 5

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & BLACKSMITHING. THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel Ploughing wagon wrighting, at the same old stand on the street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l Atackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Mills, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber. He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very BEST MATERIALS, in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms. He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hoes, also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattocks, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletree's ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers. The public's obedient servant, JNO. B. FIRBANKS. April 4 (Geo3w)

Valuable Mill seat and Land at PRIVATE SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town.—There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood. The improvements are a two story BRICK MILL, large frame FULLING MILL HOUSE, a two story Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and Stable. This property is now being repaired, but will be ready to be put in operation in a few days. The terms will be accommodating and possession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL RINGGOLD, jr. June 9

WAS COMMITTED, to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 15th day June 1835, by W. A. Schaffer, Esq., a Justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, as a runaway, who calls himself SAMUEL MINA, says he is free and has raised by Wm. Brown, Esq., a lawyer in Harrisburg, Pa.—Said negro is 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, age about 21 years has a scar on the end of his little finger on the left hand. Had on when committed, a drab monkey jacket, white drilling pantaloons, summer vests, red linsy shirt, fine shoes, and white fur hat. The owner (if any) of said negro is requested, and come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore City & county jail June 27

Blank. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. Pamphlets, Handbills, of every description, Cards, &c. &c. &c. Not neatly and expeditiously executed at this office, SUCH AS

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. I.—No. 60.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1836.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by RICHARD SPENCER, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION. The semi-weekly printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt; and the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt. All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approval of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States for four years, from January 1st, 1836, to December 31st, 1839, on the following Post Routes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, and Michigan Territory, and for two years on the routes in Kentucky hereinafter described, (that is from the 1st January, 1836, to the 31st December, 1837, inclusive) will be received at this Department until the 15th day of October next inclusive, to be decided on the 27th day of the same month.

MARYLAND.

1371. From Baltimore by Wilmington, during the suspension of the steam boats, and by New Castle during steam boat navigation to Philadelphia, 100 miles and back daily, in four-horse post coaches, in winter, limited to 3 outside passengers, and in summer, limited to 4 outside passengers, during navigation—mail to be left and taken at other offices on the route, if required by the Department. Leave Baltimore daily in winter at 3 1-2 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia same day by 5 1-2 p. m. Leave Philadelphia daily at 6 a. m., arrive at Baltimore same day by 10 p. m. The steamboat and railroad mail to be carried through from city to city in at least 10 hours.

1372. From Baltimore by Elk Ridge Landing, Waterloo, Vansville, and Bladensburg, to Washington, D. C., 33 miles and back daily, in four-horse post coaches, limited to 3 outside passengers. Leave Baltimore daily at 2 p. m., arrive at Washington same day by 2 p. m. Proposals for carrying a tri-weekly mail in stages on this route, will also be considered. Special Route—Patuxent Forge to be supplied from Waterloo 7 miles, twice a week. 1373. From Baltimore by Cantonville, Ellicott's Mills, Brown's Tavern, Cooksville, Lishon, Poplar Spring, Parryville, and New Market, to Frederick, 45 miles and back, daily in four-horse post coaches, to be limited to 3 outside passengers, during the session of Congress on the outward trip. Leave Baltimore daily at 6 a. m., arrive at Frederick same day by 3 p. m. Leave Frederick daily at 12 noon, arrive at Baltimore same day by 8 p. m. Proposals for carrying this mail daily on the railroad, will be considered—also for carrying the mail twice daily on the railroad. Also for carrying a second daily mail on this route, to leave Washington daily at 9 a. m., and leave Baltimore daily at 9 a. m., arrive at Baltimore same day by 2 p. m., and arrive at Washington same day by 2 p. m. Proposals for carrying a tri-weekly mail in stages on this route, will also be considered. Special Route—Patuxent Forge to be supplied from Waterloo 7 miles, twice a week. 1374. From Baltimore by Pikesville, Westminster, Union Mills, Littleton, Pa., Two Taverns, Gettysburg, Crowsfoot, and Fayetteville, to Chambersburg 77 miles and back daily, in four-horse post coaches. Leave Baltimore daily at 7 a. m., arrive at Chambersburg same day by 11 p. m. Leave Chambersburg daily at 4 p. m., arrive at Baltimore next day by 8 a. m. 1375. From Baltimore by Greenstown, Towsontown, Golden Heavens, Wissburg, Maryland Line, Shrewsbury, Pa., Logansville, York, Manchester, York Haven, and New Cumberland, to Harrisburg, 72 miles and back daily, in four-horse post coaches. Leave Baltimore daily at 7 a. m., arrive at Harrisburg same day by 10 p. m. Leave Harrisburg daily at 4 a. m., arrive at Baltimore same day by 7 p. m. Proposals for carrying this mail daily on the railroad, if completed in time, will be considered—also separate proposals for the section of the route from York to Harrisburg, 21 miles. 1376. From Baltimore, by Franklin, Rankin, Freedom, Porters, Donning's, Sam's Creek, and New Windsor, to Uniontown, 40 miles and back twice a week. Leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Uniontown same days by 7 p. m. Leave Uniontown every Monday and Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Baltimore same days by 6 p. m. 1377. From Baltimore, by Rock-Hall, Chesterdown, 44 miles and back 3 times a week; by water to Rock Hall, 33 miles, thence in stages or sulkeys. Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a. m., arrive at Chesterdown same days by 8 p. m. Leave Chesterdown every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 a. m., arrive at Baltimore same days by 6 p. m. 1378. From Baltimore, by Sweetzer's and Bridge Brothers to Annapolis, 30 miles

and back 3 times a week in stages or sulkeys during session of Legislature 6 times a week. Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 a. m., arrive at Annapolis same days by 10 a. m. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 a. m., arrive at Baltimore same days by 10 a. m.; and during the session every day except Sunday, at the same hours. Proposals for carrying this mail in steamboats will be considered; also proposals for carrying the mail twice a week on horse. 1379. From Baltimore, by Broad Creek, Queenstown, Wyo Mills, Easton, and Trapp, to Cambridge, 78 miles and back twice a week; to Broad Creek 30 miles by water, residue of the route in sulkeys or stages. Leave Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Easton same days by 9 p. m. Leave Easton every Tuesday and Friday, after arrival of the Wilmington mail, and arrive at Cambridge same days by 5 p. m. Leave Cambridge every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 a. m., arrive at Easton same days by 11 a. m., and arrive at Baltimore next days by 10 a. m. Proposals for carrying this mail in steamboats to Broad Creek, Easton and Cambridge, blending it with the steamboat service on 1378, will be considered. Also proposals for carrying this mail from Annapolis to Broad Creek, twice a week. Also proposals for carrying it from Broad Creek by the offices above named to Cambridge, twice a week. Also for carrying this mail from Annapolis by Broad Creek and Queenstown, to Centerville, thence to connect with the Wilmington and Easton mail; and separate proposals for running from Easton to Cambridge on Tuesdays and Fridays, returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays. 1380. From Baltimore, by Brooklandville and Timonium, to Owings' Mills, 20 miles and back. Proposals will be considered for supplying these offices once a week, or as often as the railroad cars run by them. Leave Baltimore in the morning, say at 6 a. m., and return in the evening by 6 p. m. Special route—Warren to be supplied from Timonium, 5 miles, once a week. 1381. From Port Deposit (1040) by Rowlandville, Conowingo, and Little Britain, to Thurgate, 11 a. m., arrive at Good Luck same days by 1 p. m. Leave Port Deposit every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Goshen same days by 12 m. Leave Goshen same day at 2 p. m., arrive at Port Deposit same days by 7 p. m. 1382. From B. I. Str (1040) Priorsford; to Darlington, 12 miles and back once a week. Leave Baltimore every Wednesday after arrival of Baltimore mail, say at 2 p. m., arrive at Darlington same day by 6 p. m. Leave Darlington every Wednesday at 8 a. m., arrive at Baltimore same day by 12 m.

1383. From Frederick, by Jefferson, Peterboro, Knoxville, Harper's Ferry, Va., Charlestown, Middleway, and Bruceville, to Winchester, 50 miles and back 3 times a week in 4 horse post coaches. Leave Frederick every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 p. m., arrive at Winchester next days by 12 m. Leave Winchester every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 p. m., arrive at Frederick next days by 10 a. m. Proposals for carrying this mail daily, and for carrying on the railroad, will be considered. 1386. From Frederick, by Buckeystown, and Cotocott, to Point of Rocks, 15 miles and back twice a week. Leave Frederick every Thursday and Saturday at 4 p. m., arrive at Point of Rocks same days by 8 p. m. Leave Point of Rocks same days at 6 a. m., arrive at Frederick same days by 10 a. m. Proposals for carrying this mail on the railroad, will be considered. 1387. From Westminster (1374) by Uniontown, Taneytown, Emmitsburg, Waynesboro', Pa., Quincy, and Jackson Hill, to Chambersburg, 91 miles and back twice a week in stages. Leave Westminster every Tuesday and Friday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say at 11 a. m., arrive at Chambersburg same days by 8 p. m. Leave Chambersburg every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Westminster same days by 12 m. Leave Westminster every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, arrive at Union Meeting house in 1 1/2 hours, and return to Westminster same day within two hours. 1400. From Weiseshurg, by Black Horse and Long Green Acetown, to Kingsville, 30 miles and back once a week. Leave Weiseshurg every Thursday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say at 12 m., arrive at Kingsville same day by 10 p. m. Leave Kingsville every Wednesday after the arrival of the Baltimore mail, say at 11 a. m., arrive at Weiseshurg same day by 9 p. m. 1401. From Uniontown (1376) by Middleburgh and Double Pipe Creek, to Graceland, 13 miles and back once a week. Leave Uniontown every Wednesday at 7 a. m., arrive at Graceland same day by 11 a. m. Leave Graceland every Wednesday at 12 p. m., arrive at Uniontown same day by 4 p. m. 1402. From Annapolis (1378) by West River, Pig Point, Tracey's Landing, Friendship, Lower Marlboro's Huntingdon, and Prince Fredericktown, to St. Leonard's, 75 miles and back, twice a week to Prince Fredericktown, 63 miles, and once a week the residue. Leave Annapolis every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a. m., arrive at Prince Fredericktown the next evening, and at St. Leonard's on Monday by 12 m. Leave St. Leonard's every Monday at 2 p. m., arrive at Prince Fredericktown same day, and leave on Tuesday and Friday at 5 a. m., and arrive at Annapolis on Wednesday and Saturday by 4 p. m. 1403. From Easton (1379) by Upper Hunting Creek, Federalburg, Cannon's Ferry, Del., Seaford, Middleford, and Concord, to Laurel, 47 miles and back once a week. Leave Easton every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Laurel same day by 7 p. m. Leave Laurel every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Easton same day by 7 p. m. 1404. From Easton to St. Michaels, 11 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at St. Michaels same days by 9 a. m. Leave St. Michaels every Tuesday and Friday at 4 p. m., arrive at Easton same days by 7 p. m. 1405. From Cambridge (1379) by Big Mills, Vienna, Barren Creek Springs, Salis-

bury, to Friendsville, 10 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Cambridge every Saturday and Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Snow Hill next days by 5 p. m. Leave Snow Hill every Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Cambridge next days by 5 p. m. Special Route—Newtown to be supplied from Snow Hill 15 miles once a week. 1406. From Rockville (1386) by Darnestown, Daysville, Poolesville and Barnesville, to Point of Rocks, 32 miles and back twice a week. Leave Rockville every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Point of Rocks same day by 4 p. m. Leave Point of Rocks every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Rockville same day by 4 p. m. Proposals for carrying a mail twice a week on the canal packet boats, will be considered. 1407. From Rockville by Rushville, and to Conrad's Ferry, 21 miles and back twice a week. Leave Rockville every Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Conrad's Ferry same day by 11 a. m. Leave Conrad's Ferry every Friday at 1 p. m., arrive at Rockville same day by 7 p. m. 1408. From Upper Marlboro' (1388) by Upper Marlboro', Horse Head, Aquasco, Benedict, and St. Clements, to Point of Rocks, 67 miles and back once a week in an additional weekly trip to Nottingham 30 miles. Leave Upper Marlboro' every Monday and Tuesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Nottingham same days by 3 p. m., and leave Nottingham on Wednesday by 8 a. m. Leave Upper Marlboro' every Wednesday at 9 a. m., arrive at Point of Rocks same day by 2 p. m., and on Thursday by 2 p. m., and on Friday by 6 p. m. 1409. From Queen Anne (1388) to West River, 10 miles and back twice a week. Leave Queen Anne every Tuesday and Thursday after the arrival of the Annapolis mail, say at 10 a. m., arrive at West River same days by 12 m. Leave West River every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 1-2 a. m., arrive at Queen Anne same days by 8 a. m. 1410. From Port Tobacco (1398) to Point of Rocks, 15 miles and back once a week. Leave Port Tobacco every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Point of Rocks same day by 10 a. m. Leave Point of Rocks every Friday at 12 m., arrive at Port Tobacco same day by 4 p. m. 1411. From Port Tobacco by Bryantown to Point of Rocks, 22 miles and back once a week. Leave Port Tobacco every Tuesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Point of Rocks same day by 11 a. m. Leave Point of Rocks every Tuesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Port Tobacco same day by 7 p. m. 1412. From Gallant Green to be supplied to Point of Rocks, 10 miles and back once a week. Leave Gallant Green every Tuesday at 3 p. m., arrive at Point of Rocks same day by 8 p. m. 1413. From Middleburg (1391) to Wolfsville, 15 miles and back, once a week. Leave Middleburg every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Wolfsville same day by 11 a. m. Leave Wolfsville every Wednesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Middleburg same day by 5 p. m. 1414. From Middleburg by Burksville, Brownsville, and Crampton's Gap, to Sharpsburg, 20 miles and back once a week. Leave Middleburg every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Sharpsburg same day by 11 a. m. Leave Sharpsburg every Thursday at 1 p. m., arrive at Middleburg same day by 6 p. m. 1415. From Hagerstown (1391) by Caretown, Smithsburg, Foxville, Saltilville, and Mechanicstown, to Graceland, 26 miles and back once a week. Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 4 p. m., arrive at Graceland same day by 4 p. m. Leave Graceland every Wednesday at 5 p. m., arrive at Hagerstown next day by 9 a. m. 1416. From Hagerstown to Williamsport, 6 miles and back, 3 times a week in stages. Leave Hagerstown every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a. m., arrive at Williamsport same days by 10 a. m. Leave Williamsport same days at 12 m., arrive at Hagerstown same days by 2 p. m. 1417. From Hagerstown to Bakersville, 10 miles and back once a week. Leave Hagerstown every Friday at 8 a. m., arrive at Bakersville same day by 12 m. Leave Bakersville every Friday at 2 p. m., arrive at Hagerstown same day by 6 p. m. 1418. From Cumberland (1391) by Frostburg, Little Crossings, Addison, Pa., Somersfield, Fayette Springs, Uniontown, Seagriffs, Brownsville, East Bethlehem, Beallville, Hillsboro', Washington, Claysville, West Alexandria, Triadelphia, Va., and Eliza Grove, to Chesding, 131 miles and back, daily in 4 horse post coaches, limited on the outward trip to 3 outside passengers, during the session of Congress. Leave Cumberland daily after the arrival of the Baltimore mail, say at 10 1-2 a. m., arrive at Chesding next day by 2 p. m., including 2 hours for distribution at Washington, Pa. Leave Wheeling daily at 1 p. m., arrive at Cumberland next day by 4 p. m. Special Route—Pike Run to be supplied from Brownsville, 4 miles once a week. Ditto—Dunn's Port to be supplied from West Alexandria 7 miles, once a week. 1419. From Cumberland to back once a week. Leave Cumberland every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Westernport same day by 12 m. Leave Westernport every Wednesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Cumberland same day by 8 p. m. 1420. From Cumberland to Olatown, 15 miles and back once a week. Leave Cumberland every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Olatown same day by 10 a. m. Leave Olatown every Wednesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Cumberland same day by 5 p. m. 1421. From Barren Creek Springs (1405) by Quantico, White Haven, to Princess Ann, 29 miles and back, once a week. Leave Barren Creek Springs every Friday at 8 a. m., arrive at Princess Ann same day by 4 p. m. Leave Princess Ann every Saturday at 4 a. m., arrive at Barren Creek Springs in time to intersect the mail from Snow Hill, via Salisbury to Cambridge, say by 11 a. m. 1422. From Sumerfield, Pa. (1419) by Sel-

bury, to Friendsville, 10 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Sumerfield every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a. m., arrive at Friendsville same days by 11 a. m. Leave Friendsville every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p. m., arrive at Sumerfield same days by 4 p. m. NOTES 1. The persons who shall be determined by the Postmaster General to be entitled to the contract, on the foregoing routes respectively must on or before the 1st day of December next enter into written contracts and obligations with good and sufficient securities, to perform such contracts respectively; which contracts and obligations the Postmaster General will cause to be prepared and forwarded for execution. 11. Said contracts will provide: 1. For the due conveyance of the mail of the United States on the routes respectively, and the due delivery at, and despatch from, each post office on the route of the mail, and its protection and security. 2. The payment to the contractor of the compensation quarterly, and within two months after the expiration of each quarter, through collections from postmasters or otherwise as the Postmaster General may direct; the contractor and their sureties being held responsible for all overpayments. 3. That fines be imposed for failures to arrive in time, and failures to take and leave mails, and for failing to deliver the mails to be destroyed, lost, wet, or otherwise damaged. It is to be distinctly understood that failures to arrive in time to connect with a depending mail, shall be considered as equal to a trip lost, and for every trip lost there shall be a forfeiture, whatever may be the cause, equal to the pay of one trip, which shall without fail in every instance be deducted from the quarter's pay; which forfeiture shall be increased into penalty of a higher amount unless the contractor shows that every possible exertion was made to prevent the failure. 4. That the postmaster General may increase the speed and alter the times of arrival and departure fixed by the schedules, and alter the route, he making adequate compensation for any expense occasioned thereby, not however, to exceed the exact proportion of the original amount to the additional duties required. 5. That the Postmaster General may curtail the service or discontinue it entirely, he allowing one month's extra pay upon the amount deducted, in case he wishes to place on the route a higher degree of service than is contracted for, first offering the privilege to the contractor on the route, of performing such higher service, on the terms that can be obtained; or whenever he shall deem it expedient to lessen the service or to leave such route, or any part of it out of operation; provided that reduction of compensation in consequence of reduction of service, shall not exceed the exact proportion which the service dispensed with bears to the whole service contracted for. 6. That the contractor shall run a stage or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by the contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, and without increase of compensation. 7. That if the contractor shall run a stage or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by the contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, and without increase of compensation. 8. That contractors on stage and coach routes shall in the conveyance of passengers give a preference to those who are brought in the connecting mail lines, over those travelling in any other; so that connecting mail stage routes shall form continuous travelling lines. 9. That the Postmaster General may terminate all the contracts in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, on the 30th September, 1839, or the 30th June, 1839, at his election, on forwarding 6 months previous notice of his intention to do so, so as to have the contract year expire on either of the days, above named, instead of the 31st December. 10. That an assignment of the contract without the previous consent of the Postmaster General first obtained, shall subject it to forfeiture. 11. That schedules are arranged so as to allow 7 minutes to each post office for opening and closing the mails generally, and one hour to the distributing post offices; but the Postmaster General is to have the power of extending the time, on allowing the like extension to the contractor, if he shall claim it. But it is designed to have the exchange of mails made at most of the offices on the most important coach routes, by means of pouches, so as to prevent any detention of more than 7 minutes in the overhauling of the mail postmanteaux. 12. Bidders will observe the following directions. 1. Make a separate proposal for each route: two or more routes must not be blended in one bid, as it is designed to draw up the contracts so as to have but one route embraced in each contract. 2. State in the proposal the number of the route. 3. The names of the offices at which it begins and ends. 4. The amount of yearly compensation asked for the service. 5. The number of trips monthly, weekly or daily, as the case may be. 6. And the manner in which the mail is to be carried. 7. N. B. Where the manner of conveyance is not specified in the advertisement, it is intended the mail shall be carried in the cheapest mode contemplated by the Department; usually, on horse. 8. Sign the proposal, and underneath the signature write the place of your residence by the name of the post office, county, and State; seal it, and endorse on the back the 15th season to be received on, and before the 15th day of October next. Be careful to make day, and proper address and endorsement on the letter containing the proposal, as it is not intended to break the seal until after said 15th day of October.

V. If the bidder is not a contractor, satisfactory recommendations of his ability to perform the service, and his general standing, must be submitted, to entitle his proposal to consideration. VI. Bids for contracts on post coach and stage routes, must be attended by the written consent of at least two responsible persons, to be secured by written paper may specify the route or routes, or indicate a general consent, and it must be accompanied by the certificate of one or more postmasters, or other satisfactory evidence of the pecuniary responsibility of the persons specified as security. No bid for this description of routes, not thus sustained, will be considered. VII. The distances, as stated in this advertisement, are believed to be substantially correct; but the contractor will inform himself on that point, as no increased pay can be allowed for any difference when the places are named correctly. VIII. The privilege of carrying the mails, on stage & coach routes, on horse during the winter months, or at any other time, will not be allowed, unless it is stipulated for in the proposals and embraced in the contracts. IX. On routes where the mail is transported in stages, and the prescriber of the route shall be superseded by an underbidder who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of the stage horses, and property may be suitable for the service at a fair valuation, and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments. Should they not agree as to the suitability of the property, the terms, or the security, each may choose a person, who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final; and the Postmaster General will name the umpire. The contractor made the condition of any bid under that of a present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposal of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally. X. If a person shall refuse to execute a contract and bond, with sureties at his accepted bid, all his other contracts with the Department shall be subject to forfeiture; and he shall be prosecuted under the 44th section of the act for the regulation of the Post Office Department, passed March 3, 1825. XI. The special routes herein advertised are established by the Postmaster General under the 44th section of the act aforesaid, upon the condition that the expense of transporting the mail upon these routes does not exceed the net proceeds of the offices for the supply of which they are established. Bidders will be taken subject to that condition. Their compensation cannot, under any circumstances, exceed the net proceeds of the offices (that is to be supplied).

AMOS KENDRY, Postmaster General. Post Office Department, July 2, 1836.

CASE OF INSANITY.—A lady of this city, in feeble health, some years ago fell from a carriage. She received a very slight bodily injury, but the fright produced a sudden and total alienation of mind. She soon became so entirely unmanageable, that her friends were obliged to remove her to the Lunatic asylum at Bloomingdale. In a few months, under the treatment of that institution she had so far recovered from her malady, as to hold intelligent conversation on many subjects and her friends started off to visit her. On one occasion when her husband visited the superintendent, he was informed in which she should be left. He without her knowledge, she left the room unnoticed, and seated herself in the wagon with the reins and whip in hand, when she was discovered by the people in the house. The horse was young and spirited, and she had never ridden a horse before. The agonies of the terrified husband, when he saw her apply the lash to the furious animal, may not be easily imagined. She started off at full speed. The husband called for a horse, and was already mounted in pursuit; and although he followed on at a rapid rate, he soon lost sight of her amid the throng of carriages that crowded the road from Bloomingdale to New York. Breathless with anxiety and fear, he reached his home. He rushed into the house and behold, there sat his wife in the parlor, to his extreme surprise chatting in high glee with the family on the subject of her recent conduct. "Ah," said she to her husband, "I saw you preparing to follow me; I escaped them all." (It was about the time of the famous races of the Eclipse horse with Sir Henry.) She had driven thro' the gateway into the yard in the rear of the house, and after giving the horse in charge of a servant presented herself before her astonished family, to whom she was relating her adventure when her husband arrived. She did not return to the asylum. Her insanity completely restored her to her right mind. The case is remarkable, in the fact that a cure was effected by the same means that produced the disease, and that, too, after some sixteen years alienation of mind. The lady is now a resident of this city, and in perfect health.—New York Family Magazine.

MOSCOWETTES.—The following preventive against these annoying insects, we find in a cheap paper. We hope, for the sake of the ladies, it may be found effectual. "Attach a piece of flax or sponge to a thread made fast to the top of the bedstead, the flannel or sponge with camphorated spirits, and the moscowaets will leave the room."

services to all be happy...
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SPENCER.
CAMBRIDGE
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Cambridge (by Easton on every leaving Baltimore or end Dugan's ing, owner's risk.
TAYLOR.
LIGHTING & WING.
for the very lib- has met with in fully inform his that he has will carry on add, when he has Blacksmithing wheel, Ploughing Mr. Dodd, and joining and built Lumber Yard of Griffith, who is righting will con- grington street, and John W. Mills, work for the ac- not know where left with him or same attention as if on hand a large very
TRIALS.
to manufacture and on the most ac- and a few Carls, Wheels, Ploughs, and Plough Hoes, Mattoxes, Dung edges, Singletree inds of blacksmith- Mr. Dodd, all of w for cash or any r good guaranteed to punctual cus-
and Land at SALE.
for sale the MILL resides, situated on ester River, about Town. There are es of land—40 acres in fine meadow in wood. The in- two story frame L HOUSE, with Machine, a two sto- on the lower floor use, Corn House and now being repaired, in operation in a few accommodating and tely if desired. Ap- e premises.
RINGGOLD, jr.
D, to the Jail of Bal- on the 15th A. Schaffer, Esq. a for the city of Balti- runaway, who calls A, says he is free and n, Esq. a lawyer in negro is 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, has a scar on the left hand. Had a black monkey jacket, summer vests, red and white fur hat. The negro is requested to pay, pay charges, and he will be discharg-
DSON, Warden, City & County Jail

market-men
will be
broken
their
will be
reduced;
this will
be re-
maind
all paper
-ST.
-of July 20
-TIES.
-D, AND UN-
-UPON THIS
-MICHIGAN

terial enough
to relate,
city of
of armed
with con-
of county,
of the Ter-
of the entire
cesses upon
y arrived on
the afternoon,
in fifty, regu-
larly and
and bayonet,
prisoners,
some who
are being
-McKay,
-Printing Office,
-there was
and the door
-by split-
-commenced
-deter-
-mining. Much
-tanding mat-
-ter, and the
-type will
-take some
-age as to issue

from the citi-
-zens, and too
-ference on their
-as they were
-large number
-dependence with
-their opinions
-Michigan au-
-processes had
-Courts, had with-
-the disastrous
-the armed posse
-and reason to ap-
-an attempt be-
-rd them. After
-upon several
-the women and
-town as were at
-or, posse, with-
-prisoners, where
-the acting gover-
-were directed
-of the territory,
-for that express
-he was backed
-and David,
-ice of his worthy
-and Brown, who
-Clark and Smith,
-dle him out of his
-Clark are Mich-
-recently been re-
-ience they come to
-ce of Clark, and
-of Monroe, Smith
-to govern the ter-
-of Toledo. Several
-by Clark against
-gment of course
-at length. At length
-believing that there
-two to swindle
-some remarks
-by Clark, and
-as brought before
-an Odell for
-his look, who had
-action was imme-
-Odell's horses and
-y morning offered
-to other judgments

iving, by this
-time several facts,
-collected by the
-the officer who
-had the preced-
-ing. Clark was
-to leave the place
-it would not an-
-exercise his office.
-to Monroe, where
-and lived, and was
-arranged for all
-to defeat his resal-
-a small posse of
-led by Clark
-Clark's. George Mc-
-carry them to
-compliment. These
-and declared their
-selves rather than
-used by a Michi-
-an arrested and im-
-one equally tri-
-ers (Wood) set-
-to force him out
-in which upon the
-officer held in his
-and held. Clark &
-ounded, immedi-
-here at the order
-or posse was on
-Saturday last.
-these facts before
-to have given will
-the American
-have said it lit-
-of this place, ar-
-ated, arrested and
-authorities. Their
-Michigan is seized
-abused. Their
-d, armed desper-

des are kept constantly prowling about the
a res. with Sheriffs, commissions to molest
them. Unprincipled and dishonest men are
commissioned as officers of justice; the officers
and civil authorities of Ohio have either been
driven from their homes, or arrested and im-
prisoned to be tried as criminals, and when the
citizens have attempted to defend themselves
against worse than Algerine robbery or Tur-
kish persecution, under the covering of law,
large bands of armed men, have been raised
by order of the governor, and sent on to com-
mit further depredations upon their persons and
property.—And all this for simply claiming
their constitutional rights.

The people within the "disputed district" are
generally a peaceable, high minded, and
intelligent class of citizens, who know their
rights & have the independence to assert them.
They claim to be the citizens of Ohio, and look
to their laws and constitution for protection, as
well as the laws and constitution of the United
States. The whole history of the difficulties
connected with the boundary question and of
their forbearance under them, will prove how
deeply they have at heart the honor and welfare
of the nation. They have been averse to mak-
ing their individual wrongs the cause of civil
war and a permanent dissolution of the Union.
But there is point beyond which forbearance
ceases to be a virtue, and it is our solemn con-
viction that the point is passed. The inhabi-
tants upon the "disputed ground" will un-
doubtedly hereafter resist with whatever force
they can command any further injuries and in-
dignities, and rely upon the military strength
of the state to protect them.

It has been urged by the Michigan authori-
ties that they have possession of the country
in dispute, and that by the violent measures
they have adopted they intend to keep it. But
they know but little of the feelings of A-
mericans, who suppose that by such measures
their laws can be maintained. We appeal to
the nation—we appeal to every friend of lib-
erty in our country, to say, if we have not under
the repeated injuries and insults we have re-
ceived from the authorities of the territory suf-
ficient cause to reject a jurisdiction, whose au-
thority appears to have been to retain us that
they might crush and destroy us. Let not the
world suppose that because Michigan is weak
and Ohio strong, we have chosen the jurisdic-
tion of the latter instead of that of the former.
All history has shown that petty powers are
often petty tyrannies; such has emphatically
been the character in which the territorial gov-
ernment of Michigan has exhibited itself to
the inhabitants within the "disputed district,"
and which has led them to claim that protec-
tion as citizens of Ohio, which as citizens of
the United States they had also a right to de-
mand.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY AUGUST, 4, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

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

We invite attention to a very able article
from the Globe inserted in this morning's pa-
per, on the subject of the election of the Presi-
dent by the House of Representatives. Also
to the communication headed "MARY-
LAND" from the same paper. Let the friends
of Daniel Webster read the article, and then
talk of his devoted Patriotism, his Whig prin-
ciples.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—The De-
mocratic Republican Convention met at Cen-
treville yesterday (the 3d of August) in ac-
cordance with the public notice heretofore given,
and nominated JOHN EVANS, of Cecil, as a
candidate for this Congressional District.

We have not the pleasure of a personal ac-
quaintance with Mr. Evans, he is represented
however, as a PLAIN FARMER of strong and
clear mind; a man, whose exalted private char-
acter and sterling Democratic Republican
principles, will, if he should be elected, do
credit to the District.

The Convention was large and each county
well represented, about forty members attend-
ing out of fifty-two appointed. The utmost
harmony prevailed, every member appearing
to be animated with zeal and a determination
to present an unbroken front to the Pie-bald
forces of the Opposition.

We hope to be able to give the proceedings
at length in our next.

At an election, held yesterday, (3d Aug)
the following persons were elected Directors
for the Branch Bank at Easton.

JOHN LEEDS KERR,
SAML. T. KENNARD,
JOHN M. G. EMORY,
HENRY HOLLYDA,
JOHN EDWARD SMITH,
WILLIAM HAYWARD,
For Cecil county,
HENRY CHAMBERLAINE.
For Kent county,
JOHN B. ECCLESTON.
For Queen Anne's county,
WILLIAM CARMICHAEL.
For Caroline county,
GEORGE HANDEY.
For Worcester county,
WILLIAM TINGLE.
Easton, August 4th 1835.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Spencer.—
On Thursday last we were present at the
examination of the pupils belonging to Mr.
William Harris' School, at the Trappe, and
of course refrain from the expression of the high
degree of pleasure we felt on the occasion.

Mr. Harris, we understand, has had the
management of this school scarcely a year, and
it is truly gratifying, to witness the extraordi-
nary improvement made by his pupils in so
short a period. The promptitude and accu-
racy with which they went through their various
exercises in History, Geography, Grammar,
Arithmetic, &c., did them much honor, and
reflects great credit on their preceptor.

Mr. Harris, we are informed, has been em-
ployed, by the Trustees to take charge of the
Primary School about to be organized in the
Trappe, and we have no hesitation in saying,
if an intimate acquaintance with the various
branches usually taught in a good English
School, upright deportment, untiring industry
and zeal, together with a happy method of
conveying instruction, are to be considered
necessary requisites, the Trustees have been
loved his young daughter more than the rest

MR. RANDOLPH'S WILL.

A law case of great interest in Virginia has
been before the General Court of that state for
several weeks past, growing out of an attempt
on the part of some of the relatives of the late
John Randolph to break last year on the plea
of the insanity of the testator. The decision
of the Court was given on Wednesday last
—six Judges were for admitting the will to
probate, and five against it. An appeal was
immediately taken to the High Court of Ap-
peals. Such is the interest taken in every
thing connected with this extraordinary man,
that we subjoin the will. It is as follows:

"IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN—I, John
Randolph, of Roanoke, in the county of Char-
lotte, and Commonwealth of Virginia, do
ordain and appoint this my last Will and
Testament, hereby revoking all other Wills
and Testaments and codicils whatsoever, in
manner and form following; that is to say: On
this first day of January, one thousand eight
hundred and thirty two, to which I have set
my hand and affixed my seal, binding my
heirs and assigns forever—
I give and bequeath all my estate, real and
personal, in possession or action, reversion or
remainder, to John C. Bryan, only son of John
Randolph Bryan and Elizabeth Coulter his
wife, daughter of my dear sister Fanny, for
and during the life of the said John C. Bryan,
with remainder to his eldest son, in fee simple,
to him and his heirs forever; and, in defect of
such issue, then to the son of Henry St. George
Tucker, called John Randolph, after me, for
and during his natural life, with remainder to
his eldest son; and, in defect of any such issue,
then to Tudor Tucker, brother of the aforesaid
John Randolph Tucker for and during his natural
life, with remainder to his eldest son.
And I do hereby appoint my friends, Wm.
Leigh of Halifax, and my brother, Henry St.
George Tucker, President of the Court of Ap-
peals, Executors of this my last will and
testament, requiring them to sell all the slaves
and other personal or perishable property, and
vest the proceeds in Bank stock of the Bank
of the United States, and in default of their
being no such Bank, (which may be granted
for the safety of our liberties,) in the English
three per cent. Consols, and in case, of there
being no such stocks (which also may God allow
for the salvation of Old England,) then in
the United States three per cent. stock, or
in default of such stock, in mortgages on land
in England.
From the sale of my perishable property I
except my library, books, maps, charts, and
drawings included, my pictures, plate, house-
hold linen and the furniture of my bed cham-
ber in the old house, and all the furniture in
the new house, wines, together with such other
articles as my said Executors may deem prop-
er to keep for the benefit of the heir. And my
will and desire is, that my said Executors
may select from among my slaves a number,
not exceeding one hundred, for the use of the
heir, the remainder to be sold. I also desire
that my Bushy Forest tract of land may be
sold and made chargeable with such debts and
liabilities as my heir may see fit to give, when
I shall have more leisure to make my will,
this being made in consequence of having can-
celled a former Will this night, in presence of
William Leigh aforesaid, the sole Executor
under that Will, and joint Executor under this
Will, which I make to guard against the pos-
sibility of dying intestate.
I have in the bank of Virginia upwards of
20,000 dollars, of which sum I desire payment
to be made for the land purchased by me the
day before yesterday, of Elisha E. Hundley;
and I desire that the sum so due be equally divid-
ed between my said Executors, Wm. Leigh
and H. S. G. Tucker Esquires, and I further
charge my Bushy Forest estate with a further
legacy to John Randolph Leigh, youngest son
of Wm. Leigh aforesaid, of five thousand dollars.
And it is my will and desire, that no in-
ventory be taken of my estate, except of slaves
and horses, and that no security be given by
or required of my said Executors, having full
faith in their honor, neither shall they be held
to account to any Court or person whatsoever,
for the discharge of this trust so confided by me
in them.

To Dr. John Brocknough I leave all my
French plate, now in Richmond at J. P. Tay-
lor's. Also my chariot and harness and the
horses called John, Bull and Jonathan, also
John W.
To J. Wickham, Esq., my best of friends
and my high silver candlesticks, my silver
for me, and the best and wisest man I ever
knew; except Mr. Macon, I bequeath my
mare Flora and stallion Gougeon, together
with two old fashioned, doublehanded silver
cups and two tankards, unengraved—the cups
are here and the tankards or cans in Richmond,
and I desire that he will have his arms engraved
upon them, and at the bottom these words—
"From J. R. of Roanoke to John Wickham,
Esq., a token of the respect and gratitude which
he never ceased to feel for his unparalleled
kindness, courtesy and services."
To Nathaniel Macon I give and bequeath
my oldest high silver candlesticks, my silver
ladle with whalebone handle, a pair of
silver cans with handles and my crest engrav-
ed thereon, my hard metal dishes that have my
crest of J. R. in old English letters engraved
thereon, also the plates with the same engrav-
ing, the choice of four of my best mares and
gellings, and the gold watch by Roskell that
was Tudor's with the gold chain; and may
every blessing attend him, the best and purest
and wisest man that I ever knew. To my
brother Henry Tucker, my gold watch by
Roskell. The chronometer by Arnold, and
knives and forks, &c. from Rodgers, to go to
the heir. To Wm. Leigh, all duplicates of
my books, and my brood mares. Last Chalo-
and Amy To H. Tucker, Young White-
bone and Young Never Tire, also Topaz and
Janus, and Camilla, and Marcella.
JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke.

The Executive Council of Maryland will
meet at Annapolis on the 17th August next.

Talbot County, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of
the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the
county aforesaid by petition in writing of John
W. Blake, stating that he is under execution,
and praying for the benefit of the act of As-
sembly, passed at November session, eighteen
hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent
Debtors; and the several supplements thereto,
on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and
that the said James H. Hopkins has complied
with the several requisites required by the act
of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge
that the said James H. Hopkins be discharged
from his imprisonment, and that he be and ap-
pear before the Judges of Talbot County Court,
on the first Monday of November Term next,
and at such other days and times as the Court
shall direct; the same time is appointed for
the creditors of the said James H. Hopkins to
attend, and show cause, if any they have, why
the said James H. Hopkins should not have the
benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given
under my hand the 6th day of May, 1835.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
July 28 w3t

Valuable Iron Furnace.

GRIST AND SAW MILLS.
ON Thursday, the 27th August, at one o'clock,
at the Exchange, all that VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, FURNACE AND GRIST MILLS situated in Worcester and Somerset counties, Md. known
as Nasongo Furnace and Mills. The Tract
consists of about 7000 acres of Land, well
wooded and embracing immense beds of Iron
Ore, to which access is more readily and
cheaply had than to any other work on the
seaboard.
The Furnace is driven by Nasongo River,
a powerful and constant stream; and attached
to it is a good Grist and Saw MILL,
which finds abundant business. On
an adjacent stream (called Dividing
Creek) there is another Grist and Saw Mill.
There have been recently erected a
first rate DWELLING HOUSE
and a sufficient number of work-
man's houses, all of which are nearly new;
with a Storehouse, Barn and other capacious
out houses.
With the Furnace and Mill Seat, there will
be sold the Fixtures and Tools necessary for
the immediate blast, together with 21,000
bushels Coal and 850 tons Ore on the bank and
1000 tons Ore at the bed.
The title is indisputable and possession can
be given immediately. A further description
is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that
those who design to purchase will visit the
works. Any other particulars will be made
known by reference to George H. Springer,
at the works; to Lewis M. Walker, Moore
Forge, Gloucester county, or to Andrew M.
Jones, 17 South Wharves, Philadelphia.
July 28 R. LEMMON & CO.

The Snowhill Borderer, Princess Ann Herald,
and Easton Whig will publish the above
in the amount of three dollars each and charge
this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on
Tuesday next the 4th of August, his entire
stock of goods on hand consisting of Dry Goods,
Hard ware, Queens ware &c. &c. the public
are respectfully solicited to attend. The terms
of sale will be six months credit on all sums
above five dollars giving note with approved
security bearing interest from the day of sale.
On sums of and under five dollars the cash
will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock,
attendance given by—
RICHARD P. SPENCER.
Easton August 1 1835.

FARM TO RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the farm about
eight miles from Easton, and whereof
Mr. Stephen Harvey now resides, to a good
tenant the terms will be made accommodating,
apply to H. THOMAS Easton,
or W. J. GIBSON Centreville,
August 1 3w

The Stockholders.

OF the house built for the Easton Hotel in
1816, are requested to meet in Easton on
the 11 of August next.
EDWARD LOYD.
J. M. LLOYD.
D. LLOYD.
Executors of Edw'd. Lloyd, deceased.
August 1

NOTICE.

AS I have sold out my Slaves on Dover
street in Easton, and my Stock on hand
for the purpose of collecting my accounts, I wish
those who are indebted to me to call and settle
them on or before the last day of August,
the public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM VANDERFORD.
August 1 3w

CONSTABLES SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by
Thomas J. Nichols Esq. and directed against
Thomas J. Harrison and Alexander
B. Harrison at the suit of Micajah Hawkins,
use of John Purdy, will be sold at the front
door of the Court House, in the town of Easton,
on Tuesday, the 25th day of August, inst.
between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5
o'clock P. M. for cash the following property
viz. all the right title and interest of the above
mentioned Thomas J. Harrison, of, in and to
the following tracts or parcels of land viz.
The farm where Levin Marshall now resides
in Broad Creek neck, containing one hundred
and ninety acres of land more or less. Two
Houses and lots in the town of St. Michaels,
also part of a tract of land called Taylors
Ridge, situate in the Trappe District contain-
ing one hundred acres of land more or less and
a part of a tract of land situate in said district
called Part of Timber Neck, containing one
hundred and eighty-four acres of land more
or less, seized and taken to satisfy the above men-
tioned writ of fieri facias and the interest and
cost due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by
WILLIAM BARNETT.
August 1 ts.

A TEACHER WANTED.

A Gentleman of good Moral standing that
can produce satisfactory testimonials of his
competency as a teacher of reading, writing,
Arithmetic, and the English grammar, may
obtain application in the above named capacity
if speedily application be made to the subscri-
bers.
WRIGHTSON LON B,
JAMES M. HOPKINS,
JAMES M'CDANIEL,
DANIEL WEEDON.
Bay Side, Talbot County
July 28 w3t

A Housekeeper Wanted.

TO a woman who can come well recom-
mended for good character and capability of man-
aging the domestic concerns of a large farm
liberal wages and immediate employment will
be given. Apply at this office.
July 25

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court
of Talbot county, will be offered at public
sale to the highest bidder on TUESDAY
the 4th day of August next, on the premises, at
3 o'clock P. M. all the right title and interest
of John Meconick, deceased, of, in and to a
house and premises on Harrison street, in the
town of Easton, between the premises lately
occupied by Mrs. Goldborough. The above prop-
erty is subject to a small ground rent. A
credit of six months will be given, the pur-
chaser or purchasers giving bond as note with
approved security bearing interest from the day
of Hollywood road, where the usual outcri-

Talbot County, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of
the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the
county aforesaid by petition in writing of James
H. Hopkins stating that he is under execution,
and praying for the benefit of the act of As-
sembly, passed at November session, eighteen
hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent
Debtors; and the several supplements thereto,
on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and
that the said James H. Hopkins has complied
with the several requisites required by the act
of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge
that the said James H. Hopkins be discharged
from his imprisonment, and that he be and ap-
pear before the Judges of Talbot County Court,
on the first Monday of November Term next,
and at such other days and times as the Court
shall direct; the same time is appointed for
the creditors of the said James H. Hopkins to
attend, and show cause, if any they have, why
the said James H. Hopkins should not have the
benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given
under my hand the 6th day of May, 1835.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
July 28 w3t

WANTED.

IN a private family, a negro
girl, about twenty years old, honest
and sober, with good disposition. For one of
this kind a fair price will be given. Enquire
of the editor of the Cecil Gazette, Elkton,
Md.
July 25-41

NEW HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

The subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public that he has opened
a House of Entertainment, in Centreville,
nearly opposite the frame Tavern formerly
called White Hall, where he has made ample
arrangements for the accommodation of his
friends in the most comfortable manner.
Tables will be well supplied with whatever the
market may afford and the most assiduous at-
tention will be paid to the wants of travellers
and all others who may be kind enough to pas-
sage him. (3- Boarders will be taken by the
day, week, month or year, upon moderate
terms.
HENRY C. MIDDLETON.
Centreville July 18-July 25.

LUMBER YARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are about to establish a
LUMBER YARD
IN EASTON,
IN which they intend keeping all the various
kinds of Plank, Scantling, Shingles, &c.
that may be wanted, and from which they ex-
pect to be able to supply all those who may be
disposed to purchase, with as good lumber and
at prices fully as low as it can be obtained in
the Baltimore market, without the addition of
freight.
They have already received from Port De-
posit and elsewhere, and now offer for sale at
their yard in Easton, an excellent lot of
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 White Pine Plank,
Cypress Shingles and Scantling.
They also intend keeping a part of the above
assortment on hand for the accommodation of those
who may wish to be supplied by water.
Any person wishing to purchase any of the
above will please call on William Loveday,
who will attend to the business.
WM. H. GROOME,
WM. LOVEDAY.
June 27 eodt

Post Office Notice.

The subscriber respectfully notifies those
persons indebted for postage, who do not set
their accounts by the end of the present month,
that after that date they will be found in the
hands of an officer. This course is rendered
necessary, as the long continued ill health of
the subscriber, obliges him to close up his busi-
ness, without delay, with a view to his removal
previous to which, he wishes to settle every
just claim against him.
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.
Easton, July 21

For Sale or Rent.

AND immediate possession given;
that large and convenient two
story brick house, with office, stables,
&c. &c. all in complete repair, formerly the
residence of Dr. Ennals Martin, situate on
Washington Street. For terms apply to
JAMES G. MARTIN.
July 21

Union Camp Meeting.

A CAMP MEETING of the Methodist
Episcopal Church, for Talbot and Queen
Anne Circuits, will be held in Mr. George's
woods, near Wye Mills, to commence on the
7th day of August next. The ministers and
friends of the adjoining circuits are respectfully
invited to attend.
LEVI STORKS,
JOSHUA HUMPHRIS.
July 21

EASTON ACADEMY.

A public examination of the scholars belong-
ing to this Institution will be held on
Thursday and Friday the 13th and 14th of Au-
gust, at the Academy, at which the parents
and guardians of the pupils, and the friends of
education, are respectfully invited to attend.
After the examination, the summer vacation
will commence.
By the Board,
THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.
July 21 if [G]

SALE OF LAND.

THE subscriber will expose to public sale
to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY the
12th of August, all that farm adjoining Lewis
Town in Talbot county, which was formerly
the property of Alexander Anderson. As this
Farm lies near to Tuckahoe Creek, and con-
tains a body of valuable wood land, it is be-
lieved that to a man of enterprise, its sale will
present an opportunity for a profitable invest-
ment of money. The sale will take place on
the premises at 11 o'clock, A. M., when the
view the premises, and to call on the subscri-
ber who will give the most satisfactory infor-
mation respecting title, &c. The Farm is sup-
ported with six hundred acres

NOTICE.

THE CELEBRATED HUNTING HORSE
GRAY MESSENGER.
HAVING completed his services for the
season, is offered for sale on reasonable
terms. He will remain here a few weeks.—
Any person wishing to breed their
mares can put by the single service while he
remains here, on reasonable terms. Persons
wishing to purchase the above horse may get
a good bargain by applying to the subscriber
RICHARD C. LAIN.
Easton, July 18 3w
The Centreville Times will copy the above
three times and present the account to
R. C. LAIN.

Talbot County, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of
the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the
county aforesaid by petition in writing of James
Seymour, stating that he is under execution,
and praying for the benefit of the act of As-
sembly, passed at November session, eighteen
hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent
Debtors; and the several supplements thereto,
on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and
that the said James Seymour having complied
with the several requisites required by the acts
of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge
that the said James Seymour be discharged from
his imprisonment, and that he be and appear
before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on
the first Monday of November Term next, and
at such other days and times as the Court shall
direct; the same time is appointed for the credi-
tors of the said James Seymour to attend, and
show cause, if any they have, why the said
James Seymour should not have the benefit of
the said acts of Assembly. Given under my
hand the 21st day of February, 1835.
LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
July 18 w3t

Public School Notice.

THE Trustees and Clerks of the several
school districts in Talbot county, where
there are no school houses, stationery, books,
fuel, &c. provided, or where the school houses
require to be repaired, are requested to report
thereof to the Commissioners for Talbot
county without delay. Also to furnish a list of
all the taxable inhabitants of the district with a
description of their property. It is also request-
ed that the Trustees, when they send in their
contracts with teachers for ratification by the
Commissioners, will furnish a list, or the num-
ber of children belonging to each school dis-
trict; as it is thought expedient that the price
of teaching should be proportioned to the num-
ber of children to be instructed.
Per order,
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to Commissioners for Talbot county.
July 18 w3t

Six Cents Reward.

THE above reward will be given, but no
thanks, nor charges paid, to any one who
will apprehend and deliver to me in Easton, my
bound apprentice, William Warner, who ran
away on or about the 3d of June last. Said
boy had on when he left, brown roundabout,
figured vest, black fur hat, crossbarred linen
pantaloons, and murren shoes. All persons are
heretofore cautioned against employing or har-
boring said boy.
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.
July 18 3w
The Dorchester Aurora will publish the ac-
bove three weeks and charge the Whig office

CLARK'S OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE.

N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)
Where have been sold
PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES!
in dollars millions of millions.
NOTICE.—Any person or persons through-
out the United States, who may desire to
try their luck either in the Maryland State
Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other
States, some one to ten dollars, Shares in pro-
portion, are respectfully requested to forward
their orders by mail, post paid, or otherwise
enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be
thankedly received, and executed by return
mail, with the same prompt attention as if of
personal application; and the result given
(when requested) immediately after the draw-
ing. Please address
JOHN CLARK,
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner
of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the
Museum.
Baltimore, 1835.—May 16

ARCADIA FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm ad-
joining the town of Easton, well known as
"ARCADIA."
This Farm contains about two hundred and
fifty acres of land, and in natural advantages,
is not excelled by any in this section of coun-
try. The soil is well adapted to the growth of
both wheat and corn—with a body of valuable
meadow land. The soil of the meadow is a
rich loam, free from gravel, varying from one
to two feet in depth, with a substratum of the
richest SHELL MARL, from 3 to 6 feet in
depth, and runs entirely through the farm.
There is a sufficiency of TIMBER
for the use of the place, with
proper care.—THE BUILD-
INGS are indifferent.
The location of this land, adjoining the town
of Easton, the constitution of the soil, and its
extraordinary natural sources of manure, render
it one of the most desirable estates on the
Eastern Shore of Maryland.
If not sold before the first of September at
private sale, it will then be offered at public
sale at the Court House door in the town of
Easton, on the following terms, viz. one-fourth
of the purchase money to be paid on or before
the 1st of November next; one other fourth,
with interest on the balance of the purchase
money unpaid, on the first of November 1837,
one other fourth, with interest on the balance
of the purchase money unpaid, on the 1st of No-
vember, 1838, and the remaining fourth with
interest thereon, on the 1st November 1839.—
On the payment of the whole purchase money,
or on the passing of a bond with satisfactory
security for its payment, according to the make
terms, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple
will be made to the purchaser, and possession
delivered at or before the end of the year, and
the privilege of seeding wheat in proper season.
ROBT. ROSE.
Easton Md.
June 6 ts
The Baltimore American, and Delaware
Gazette & Watchman, will insert the above

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my ac-
counts, I have placed my books in the
hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to
close every account without exception.—Those
persons (creditors) who know themselves indubi-
tably to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call
on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the
office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq., and who has
my express orders to settle up my accounts by
the first day of May next, otherwise all that
remain unsettled on that day will be placed in
the hands of an officer.
I still have and intend constantly to keep a
large supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and materials for manufacturing, of the best
quality, and will be glad to accommodate my
customers and the public generally in the
PETER TARR.
(G)
Feb 3 41

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach
Gig and Harness Making business, four
smart, active, well grown boys, of good moral
habits, (boys from the country would be pre-
ferred) between the ages of thirteen and teen
years: one at each of the following
branches, viz. Body Making, Harness Mak-
ing, Smithing and Painting.
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. All kinds of Silver Plating done in
the best manner, such as Brille-bits, Stirrups,
&c. &c. Persons in this and the adjacent coun-
ties, wanting any article plated, can have it
done at the shortest notice and on the most rea-
sonable terms. Coach Makers in the adjacent
counties can have Plating done at a short no-
tice and as cheap as they can have it done in the

EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. I.—No. 69.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1836.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.
Printed and published by
RICHARD SPENCER,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAW OF THE UNION.
The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday morning at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.
All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approval of the publisher.
Advertisements exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

POETRY.

[From the Knickerbocker Magazine.]
THE STEED OF THE DESERT.
The Desert Steed! the desert steed,
That never man bestrode,
He matches 'gainst the wind his speed,
He drinks the streams that mountains feed,
He gallops on a fencible mead,
Where man hath never trod.
Lo! where the r-iless charger stand,
Lords of the boundless plain,
Lo! where the leader of the band,
With hoofs that iron never spanned,
Spurns high in air the glittering sand,
And shakes his streaming mane!
You will not e'er see clover'd lawn—
Unspanned, fierce, and free,
On human hand he never shall fawn,
No spur by heel of tyrant worn,
Shall ever lance the desert-born,
Or mar their boundless gloe.
Hark! a low, wild, and fend-like yell
Upon the wind sweeps by;
The herd have caught its dismal swell,
That fatal cry they know too well,
The mountain wolves, with hunger fell,
A thousand strong, are nigh!
One howling monster, grim and grey,
Lays on the phalanx bay;
The desert-couriers stand at bay,
Loud rings their shrill and scowling neigh,
A solid circle their array—
A hundred hoofs its rim!
They come! they come! the famished troop,
With white fangs gleaming bare;
Their necks the glossy gleams stoop,
Spurred high above each lined group,
The foremost of the average group,
Are whirling through the air.
Short spurs recalled, the daring pack
Again the charge reave;
Again from launching hoofs sent back,
Mained crushed, and stumped, from the attack,
Then sullenly their course retrace,
And vanish from the view.
Once more in freedom's wild excess
Disperse the shining throng;
These desert plains are verdantless,
And on, in search of pasture, press
The racers of the wilderness—
The beautiful, the strong!
Oh! had I faith in Brahma's creed,
That brutal form may shroud
The soul from human vestments freed,
And if my will my choice might lead,
I'd be the bounding steed might lead,
That man had never covered!

LETTER FROM LAWRIE TODD.

Being in the office of the Edinburgh Journal one day in the winter of 1834, while I was waiting to see Mr. Chambers, I picked up an old manuscript, when I read the following beautiful story. Having mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Chambers, he said I might depend on its being a historical fact. If you think I may please some of your readers, it is at your service.
Yours,
LAWRIE TODD.

LADY JANE.
The earl of Wigton, whose name figures in the Scottish annals of the reign of Charles the Second, had three daughters, named Lady Frances, Lady Grisell, and Lady Jane; the last being by several years the youngest, and by many degrees the most beautiful. All the three usually resided with their mother at the family seat in Stirlingshire, but the two eldest were occasionally permitted to attend their father at Edinburgh, in order that they might have some chance of obtaining lovers at the court held there by the duke of Lauderdale; while Lady Jane was kept constantly at home, and her superior beauty might interfere with, and foil the attractions of her sisters, who, according to the notions of that age, had a sort of right of primogeniture in matrimony, as well as in what was called heirship.
It may be easily imagined, that while the two marriageable ladies were enjoying all the delights of city society, spending their days in the company of beaux, and their nights in dreaming of them, Lady Jane led no pleasant life, amid the remote and solitary splendors of a country place.
At the period when our story opens, Lady Jane's charms, though never seen in the capital, had begun to excite some noise there, and the curiosity excited respecting them, among the juvenile part of the vicegeral court, had induced Lord Wigton to confine her ladyship even more strictly than heretofore, lest, perchance, some gallant might make a pilgrimage to the country-seat, in order to behold her. She had even sent an express to have her confined to the precincts of the house and garden, and also to be attended by a trusty female servant; the consequence was, that the young lady complained most piteously to her old lady mother of the tedious and listlessness of her life, and wished with all her heart that she was as ugly, old, and happy as her sisters.
Lord Wigton was not insensible to the cruelty of his policy, however well he might be convinced of its advantage and necessity. He loved his young daughter more than the rest,

and it was only in obedience to what he conceived to be the commands of duty, that he subjected her to this restraint. His lordship, therefore, felt anxious to alleviate in some measure, the desagrégens of her solitary confinement, and knowing her to be fond of music, he had sent her, by the last messenger, a theorb, with which he thought she would be able to amuse herself in a way very much to her mind—not considering that, as she could not play upon the instrument, it would be better to her than an unmeaning toy. By the return of his messenger, he received a letter from Lady Jane, thanking him for the theorb, but making him aware of his oversight, and begging him to send some person who could teach her to play.
The gentry of Scotland at that period were in the habit of engaging private teachers in their families; they were generally young men of tolerable education, and who had visited the continent for some days after leaving their father's letter, it so happened that he was applied to for employment by one of these useful personages, a tall and handsome youth, apparently about five-and-twenty. After putting a few questions, his lordship discovered that the youth was possessed of many agreeable accomplishments; that he was, in particular, perfectly well qualified to teach the theorb, and had no objections to enter the service of the young lady of quality, only with the proviso, that he was to be spared the disgrace of wearing the family livery. Matters being thus arranged, next day saw our youth on the road to the palace of Wigton, bearing a letter from my lord, setting forth the qualities of the young man, and hoping she would benefit by his instructions, and would be now more content with her present residence.
It was Lady Jane's practice every day to take a walk prescribed by her father, in the garden, on which occasion the countess conceived herself as acting up to the letter of her father's commands, when she ordered Mr. Richard to attend his pupil. This arrangement was exceedingly agreeable to Lady Jane, as she sometimes took out the theorb and added music to the other pleasures of the walk; however, to make short with a long story, it would have been a new problem in nature, could these young people have escaped from falling in love. They were constantly together, no company frequented the house, the mother was old and infirm, and perfectly satisfied when she knew that Lady Jane was within the limits prescribed by her father. Lady Jane was now in her eighteenth year, probably never had seen, and certainly never had conversed with any man having the education and polish of a gentleman. Though Richard had not yet told his tale of love, his genteel deportment, handsome person, and certain sorts of attention, which only love can dictate, had won her heart before she knew it. Her only fear now was, that she might betray herself; and the more she admired the more reserved she became toward him. As for Master Richard, it was no wonder that he should be deeply smitten, with the charms of his mistress, her ever so delicate long, further glance at her graceful form, he thought he had never seen in Spain or Italy any such specimen of female loveliness; and the admiration with which she knew he beheld her, his musical accomplishments which had given her so much pleasure, all conspired to render him precious in her sight. The habit of contemplating her lover every day, and that in the dignified character of an instructor, gradually blinded her to a great measure to his humble quality, and to the probable sentiments of her father and the world upon the subject of her passion, if perchance any such consideration entered her mind, her fears were soon quieted, by reverting to an idea which had lately occurred to her, namely, that Richard was not what he seemed. She had heard and read of Love, assuming strange disguises; she had heard of Lord Bevil, who, in the period immediately preceding the civil war, had taken refuge from the fury of Cromwell, in the service of an English nobleman, whose daughter's heart he won under the humble disguise of a gardener, and whom, on the recurrence of better times, he carried home to Scotland, as his lady.

Such are the excuses which love suggests to reason. Things continued in this way during the greater part of the summer, without the lovers ever coming to an acknowledgment, when the earl of Home, a gay and somewhat foolish young nobleman, one morning, after attending a convivial party where the charms of Lady Jane Fleming formed the principal topic of conversation, left Edinburgh and took the way to Lord Wigton's place, resolving, first, to see, then to love, and lastly, to run away with the young lady. His lordship skulked about for a few days, and at last got a sight of his hidden beauty over the garden-wall, as she was walking with Master Richard. He thought he had never seen any lady who could be so all compared to Lady Jane; and as a matter of course, resolved to make her his own. He watched next day, and seeing Master Richard on the outside of the premises, proposed, by a secret interview, to secure his services in procuring him an interview with Lady Jane. Richard promptly rejected the offer, but on second thought saw fit to accept it. On the afternoon of the succeeding day he was to meet Lord Home and report progress; with this, they parted, Richard to muse on this unexpected circumstance, which he saw might blast all his hopes, unless he should resolve upon prompt and active measures; and the earl to the humble inn of the village, where he had for the last few days enacted the character of "the doct' from Edinburgh, that seemed to have mair siller than sense."

What passed between Jane and Richard that afternoon and evening, my informant does not dream of. Early next morning, however, found Master Richard jogging swiftly along the road to Edinburgh, mounted on a stout nag, with the fair Lady Jane seated comfortably on a pillion behind him. It was market-day in Edinburgh. The lanes and streets on entering the city having been crowded with carts, waggons, etc; they were compelled to slacken their pace, and were late exposed to the scrutinizing gaze of the inhabitants. Both had endeavored to disguise every thing remarkable in their appearance, so far as dress and demeanor could be disguised; yet, as Lady Jane could not conceal her extraordinary beauty, and Richard had not found it possible to part with a sly and dearly-beloved mistress, it naturally followed that they were honored with a great deal of staring. Many an arch upon the street threw up his eyes as they passed along, exclaiming, "Oh! the black-headed man!" "Oh! the bonnie fiddler!" The men all admired Lady Jane, the women Master Richard. The lovers had thus to run a sort of gantlet of admiration and re-

mark, till they reached the house of an acquaintance, where a minister being sent for, in a few minutes Richard and Lady Jane were united in the holy bands of matrimony.
When the ceremony was concluded, the clergyman & witnesses satisfied and dismissed, the lovers left, the house with the design of walking into the city. Lady Jane had heard much from her sisters in praise of Edinburgh, but had never seen that grade town until that day. In conformity to previous arrangements, Lady Jane walked first, followed by a lady of quality, and Richard followed closely behind, with the dress and deportment of her servant; her ladyship was dressed in her finest suit, and adorned with her finest jewels, all which she had brought with her on purpose, in a small bundle which she bore on her lap, as she rode behind Richard. Her step was light, and her bearing gay, as she moved along, the crowds in the street made way on both sides, and wherever she went, she left behind her a wake, as it were, of admiration and confusion.
It so happened that on this day the parliament of Scotland was going to adjourn, a day on which there was always a general turnout among the gentry, and a grand procession. Richard and his lady now directed their steps to the Parliament-square; here all was bustle and magnificence, dukes and Lords, ladies and gentlemen, all in the most splendid attire, gauding their way among the motley crowd. Some smart and well-dressed young gentlemen were arranging their shawls and wigs by the passing, which had given entry to Richard and Lady Jane. At sight of our heroine, most of these gallants stood still in admiration, an one of them, with the trained assurance of a rake, observing her to be beautiful, and a stranger, with only one utterance, accented her in language which caused her to reel and to blush tremble. Richard's brow red with anger, as he commanded the tender to leave the lady alone:
"And what art thou, my brave fellow?" said the youth, with bold assurance.
"Sirrah!" exclaimed Richard, (forgetting his livery.) "I am that lady's husband—her servant, I mean, and here he stopped short in some confusion.
"Admirable!" exclaimed the other. "Hail! here, here, here, is a lady's lackey, who does not know whether he is his mistress's servant or husband. Let us give him up to the town-guards." So saying, he attempted to push Richard aside and take hold of the lady, but he had not time to touch her garments with so much as a finger, before her protector had a protector had a rapier flourishing before his eyes, and threatening him with instant death if he laid a hand on his mistress. At sight of the steel he stepped back, drew his sword, and was preparing to fight, when a crowd collected. His majesty's representative was at this moment stepping out of the parliament-house, who ordered the officer of his guard to bring the parties before him, and asked the reason of this disgraceful occurrence.
"Why, here is a fellow, my lord," answered the rakes who first touched the lady, "who says he is the husband of a lady whom he attends as a liverly-man; and a lady, too, the homeliest, I dare say, that has been seen in Scotland since the days of Queen Margaret!"
"And what matters it you?" said the inquirer, "in what relation this man stands to her?"
"The parties both come forward and tell their own tale."
The lords in attendance were now crowding round all eager to see the bonnie lady. Lord Wigton was in the number; when he saw his daughter in this unexpected place, he was astonished that he came near to fainting and falling from his horse, and it was some time before he mastered his rage enough to ejaculate:
"O Jane! Jane! what is this ye've been about? or what's brocht ye here?"
"And heaven have a care o' us!" exclaimed all this juncture another venerable peer, who had just come up; and what's brocht my son's son, Kieffe Livingston, to Edinburgh, when he should have been in the Dutch by this time in Pennsylvania!"
But we must be brief, and list, merely to say that this same Richard Livingston (a progenitor of the respectable families who bear his name in the state was the second son of Robert, earl of Linlithgow; of course having nothing to depend on but his head and sword he had joined a regiment under orders for America, but hearing the fame of Jane's beauty, by bribing a servant who concealed him in the garden, he got a sight of her, watering her out of private love and profanation, left the army, assumed the disguise by which he insinuated himself into the good graces of her father etc. The two lovers, thus recognized by their respective parents, stood with downcast looks, and perfectly silent, while all was buzz and confusion in the brilliant circle around them; for the parties concerned were not more surprised at the aspect of their affairs, than were all the rest at the beauty the far-famed, but hitherto unseen, Lady Jane possessed. The earl of Linlithgow, who was the first to speak bold, and this he did a knock, though important query, which he couched in the simple words, "Are you married, bairn?"
"Yes, dearest father," said his son, gathering courage, and coming close up to his father; "and I beseech you to extricate Lady Jane and I from this crowd, and I will tell you all when we are alone."
"A pretty man ye are, truly," said his father, "to be staying at home, and getting yourself married, all the time you should have been about, winning honors and wealth, as your gallant grandfather did w' Gustavus, king of Sweden. However, since better may be, I mean try and console my Lord Wigton, who, I doot, has the worst of the bargain, ye never doo well!" He then went up to Lady Jane's father, shook him by the hand, and said, "that though they had been made relations against their will, he hoped they would continue good friends; the young people," he observed, "are not so ill-used. At any rate, my lord, let us not a good deal on the matter after them gentle folk. I'll get horses for the two, and will join the procession; and the do'll ha'e my lady Jane diana outside the hale o' them!"
"My Lord Linlithgow," responded the graver and more implacable earl of Wigton, "I may set you to take this matter blithly; but let me tell you it's a muckle mair serious affair for me. What, think ye, an I do w' Kate and Grixy, my lord," said Linlithgow, "with a sly smile; 'their chance is as good as over it will be, I assure you, and as will every-body think that kens them!'"
The cavaliers soon reached the court-yard of Holyrood-house, where the duke and duch-

ess invited the company to a ball, which they designed to give that evening in the hall of the palace. When the company dispersed, Lords Linlithgow and Wigton, taking their young friends under their own protection, after a little explanation all parties were reconciled.
The report of Lady Jane's singular marriage having spread abroad, the walk from the gate to the palace was lived with noblemen and gentlemen fourfold the time of assembling at the vestibule to see Lady Jane. At length, the object of all this attention came modestly tripping along, hand in hand with her father-in-law; a buzz of admiration was heard around; and when they entered the ball-room, the duke and duchess arose and gave them a welcome, hoping they would often adorn the circle at Holyrood palace.
In short time, the dancing commenced, and amid all the ladies who exhibited their charms & then magnificent attire in that captivating exercise, none was either in person or dress, half so brilliant as Lady Jane.
Let me add, in conclusion, that I am proud of the name of Livingston. I claim it as Scotch. I never knew one that was possessed of it, but what was the first in their profession; witness the great and good Doctor Livingston, whose praise is in all the churches; and also the venerable chancellor of revolutionary memory, who administered the oath to the first and second presidents, and who, with the best talents of the law, they are all the tenants of Richard, the hero of our tale.

A VIEW OF MOUNT LEBANON, AS SEEN FROM THE ROAD FROM BALBEUT TO BALBEC.

From this point, in my opinion, that the appearance of Mount Lebanon is most splendid. The spectator is at its base, but so far from it, nevertheless, that its shadow is not over him, and his eyes can reach to its heights, plunge into the obscurity of its gorges, discern the foam of its torrents, and range freely over its elevated elevations, each of which bears a testimony of the Maronites, crowning a grove of cypresses, and the most pyramidal mountain of the Lebanon; it overtops all the inferior hills, and with its eternal snows forms the majestic background, golden, violet, and rose-colored, of the horizon of mountains which mix with the firmament, not as a solid body, but like a vapor, a transparent veil, beyond which the sky, on the other side seems to be distinguished. This is an allusion peculiar to the mountains in Asia, and which I have remarked on the Lebanon descends gradually to the advanced cape of the former Sidon. Snow is only seen on some of its loftiest heights, more elevated than the others, and more distant.—These heights run on in a chain, like the wall of a rampart, sometimes rising & sometimes sinking from the plain to the sea, and are at last lost in the vapors of the west, towards the mountains of the lake of Tyberias. Towards the north, one perceives a little corner of the sea, which advances all the way into the plain, half hidden by the massive verdure of the hills. San-Dimitri, the most beautiful of all Syria. In this setting lake, whose junction with the sea is not perceived, several vessels are always at anchor, swaying gracefully about on the waves, whose silvery foam moistens the roots of the laurel, the rose, and the nasturtium-tree. From this harbor a bridge constructed first by the Romans and repaired by Fakr-el-Din, throws its lofty arches over the river of Balbeut, which traverses the plain, supplying fertility and verdure, and loses itself at a short distance again in the bay. Towards the west, the eye is first stopped by light flocks of sand, red, like hot ashes from a volcano, and a pale rose-colored vapor arises; thence following the line of the horizon, it passes over the desert, and arrives at the deep blue line of the sea, which terminates all, and mixes in the distance with the sky, in the midst of a bright mist, which confounds the idea of any limit to these hills, all this plain, the east of Lebanon, and the mountains are dotted over with an infinite number of little houses, standing apart from each other, and each having its orchards, gigantic pines, its fig trees; and here there are more compact groups, and more striking to the eye, of beautiful villages, or clusters of monasteries rising on their pedestals of rocks, and reflecting the golden rays of the sun of the east, from their shining roofs far out upon the sea.
The sky, the mountains, the snow, the blue horizon of the sea, the funeral horizon of the desert of sand, the serpentine bending of the river, the isolated cypresses, the clumps of palm trees, scattered over the landscape, the picturesque look of the cottages, covered with orange plants, and vines growing over their roofs, onto monasteries, casting large patches of the severe aspect of the lofty March-shade, or large spots of light on the sides of the Lebanon; the caravans of camels, the merchants from Damascus, who pass in silence under the trees; the troops of poor Jews, mounted on asses, leading their children by the hand, the women on horseback, enveloped in white veils, surrounded by a group of children dressed in red stuffs, with golden embroidery, dancing before their horses; a few Arabs hurrying the dejected around us on horseback, whose manes literally swept the sands; groups of Turks so led in front of a cafo, smoking their pipes or muttering their prayers; at a little distance barren hills of sands stretching far away without & gilded by the rays of the evening sun, and sending up clouds of inflated dust, raised by the wind; then the hollow murmur of the sea, mixing with the musical sound of the breeze, gently agitating the pine-trees, and the song of a thousand strange birds—all this offers to the eye and to the mind a picture the most sublime, the most soothing, and the most melancholy, that has ever intoxicated my soul.

The Maronites occupy the most central valleys and the loftiest chains of the principal group of Mount Lebanon. The heights which they inhabit are nearly inaccessible. The naked rock pierces in every direction the sides of the mountain; but the indefatigable activity of this people has rendered even the rock fertile. They have raised from stage to stage, even to the highest sites, to the eternal snows, terraces formed of blocks of rock. To these terraces they have transported the little earth which the torrents sweep down the ravine; and breaking the very stones into dust, to mix with this little earth, have made of all Lebanon, a garden covered with corn-fields and planted with the fig, the olive, and the mulberry-tree. The traveller can hardly recover from his astonishment, when, after having for entire days passed from peak to peak over sterile rocks, he finds himself suddenly in a beautiful village, built of white stone inhabited by a rich and numerous population, with a Moorish chateau in the midst, a monastery in the distance, a stream running at the base of the village, and all around at a horizon of vegetation and of verdure—the pine, the cypress, and the mulberry-tree casting their friendly shades over these villages are suspended, sometimes one above another, nearly perpendicularly. One may throw a stone from one village into another, or perhaps as to be heard and understood. Nevertheless, the path of communication is so winding from its declivities, that it requires an hour, or perhaps two, to pass from one hamlet to another. There are about two hundred, an immense number of monasteries of different orders on the surface of Lebanon. These monasteries are peopled by from twenty to twenty-five thousand monks. But these monks are neither rich, nor beggars, nor oppressors, nor extortioners. They are assemblies of simple and laborious men. Their life is the life of a laborious peasant. They tend cattle or silk worms; they spin the rock; they build with their own hands the towers of their cities; they dig, they sow, and they reap their own harvests, and their own stables possess but a small portion of land, they receive no more monks than they can feed.

I had traversed the summits of the Lebanon, covered with eternal snows—I had descended its sides, crowned with a diadem of cedars—and reached the naked and sterile desert of Helbous, and on the last slopes of the black mountain of the Anti-Lebanon, an immense group of yellow ruins, gilded by the setting sun, detached itself from the shadow of the hills, sparkling with all the rays of the evening. Our guides pointed at it with the finger, and cried out, *Balbec! Balbec!* It was, in truth, the wonder of the desert, the fabulous Balbec, coming, in radiance out of its unknown sepulchre, to tell of ages lost to the memory of history. We pushed our fatigued horses forward at a quickened pace. Our eyes continued fixed on the gigantic walls, and on the shining and colossal columns, which seemed to expand and dilate as we approached them. 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EXPLOSION OF A COAL MINE—ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

In announcing the dreadful catastrophe in the New Field in the last *Current*, it was expected that a still more awful occurrence in this neighborhood, and one which is feared, would have been recorded this week. Yesterday about half past two o'clock in the afternoon, one of those dreadful explosions which have been so lamentably frequent in mining districts, took place at one of Mr. Russell's collieries, at Wallend, known by the name of the Church Pit, or Russell's Old Wallend by which it is feared that twenty-five men and seventy-five boys have lost their lives.

The number of work people employed in this colliery is a pair of 220. The morning commenced working early in the morning, and having finished getting the coal, it is left to be brought to the bottom of the shaft by the young men and boys during the day, which is the reason, why so great a portion of boys were in the pit when the accident took place. As every individual who was down the shaft at the time of the explosion remains there still, it is not known, nor is it likely to be explained, as all have probably perished by what means it was occasioned; similar accidents have generally been produced by incautiously removing the gas from the safety lamps, and it is supposed in this instance to have originated in the same way, though every precaution was taken to prevent its removal. The colliery was viewed in the morning by Mr. Atkinson and his son, and underwriters, and was by them considered perfectly safe and secure in every respect, there not being the least indication of any escape of gas, and at the time of the explosion there were four overmen and deputies down, who had been accustomed to work in the pit for upwards of thirty years. These are among the sufferers.

The catastrophe was made known to the bankmen by a considerable report, which they speak of as being like an earthquake, accompanied by a rushing of choke damp and the sound of the shaft, bringing up with it some of the pitmen's clothes, & other light articles, from the bottom. There are two other shafts connected with this colliery, in one of which two men were at work, who say they felt a slight shock at the time, and after a few minutes they were drawn up immediately. In the third shaft no one was at work. On the alarm being given eight men volunteered to go down, in the hope of being able to save and bring up some of their companions. After descending to the bottom, however, in attempting to get into the works, they instantly found themselves being suffocated by the foul air, they had the greatest difficulty in retaining the ropes, and were almost insensible before they could be drawn up again. When our messenger left the place, between 11 o'clock and 12 o'clock, another effort was made to be made to descend the shaft, and it was impossible to reach the surface, but were so sorry to see that but small hopes are entertained of being able to save any of their lives, as it is feared that either by being burnt at the moment of the explosion, or suffocated since, they are already the victims of this melancholy accident. It is barely possible, and that is all which can be said, that some of them may have been at the instant at a distance from the spot where the blast happened, and that the atmosphere may be such as to allow them to breathe until they can be got out, but this is a mere possibility, and it is not to be depended upon. The relatives and friends of the poor sufferers are in a dreadful state of anxiety—almost of distraction. Newcastle *Current*.

In 1821 there was an explosion at the same colliery, by which 75 lives were lost. We find that the number of persons in the mine on Thursday was 104. On Friday morning, a coal was, with great difficulty, got, and in the course of the day, the bodies of two men and nineteen boys were brought up. In the afternoon, S. Reed, Esq. the coroner, summoned a jury, previous to meeting whom he went and viewed the bodies of the deceased. On his return to the colliery office, the jury were sworn, Anthony Eastery, Esq. foreman, when the coroner briefly alluded to the painful nature of their duty. They would first view the bodies, he said, and afterwards meet him to receive the evidence of the witnesses, on Monday, the 29th instant. The inquest was accordingly adjourned to that day. Newcastle *Current*.

DEATH OF WILLIAM COBBETT.—The old "bone-grubber" departed this life at Clifford's Inn, London, on Friday morning, June 19th. The following notice of the event is copied from Cobbett's Register.

It is my mournful duty to state, that the forebodings above are realized, and that the hand which has guided this work for 39 years has ceased to move. The readers of the Register will, of course, look to this number for some particulars of the close of my poor father's life; but they will, I am sure, be forgiving, if they find them shortly stated. A great inclination to inflammation of the throat had caused him annoyance from time to time for several years, and, as he got older, it enfeebled him more. He was suffering from one of these attacks during the late spring, and it will be recollected, that when the Marquis of Chaudon brought on his motion for the repeal of the 21st clause, my father attempted to speak, but could not utter a syllable, and he lay on the bed for some time. He remained to vote on that motion, and increased his ailment; but on the voting on supplies on the nights of Friday the 13th, and Monday the 18th of May, he exerted himself so much, and sat so late, that he laid himself up. He determined nevertheless, to attend the House again on the evening of the 25th of May, and the exertion taken on that day, and the exertion of speaking, and remaining late to vote on that occasion, were too much for one already so weakly unwell. He went down this last debate, and had resolved to rest himself thoroughly, and got rid of his hoarseness and inflammation.

On Thursday night last he felt unusually well, and imprudently drank tea in the open air; but he went to bed apparently in better health. In the early part of the night he was taken violently ill, and on Friday and Saturday he was considered in a dangerous state by the medical attendants. On Sunday he revived again, and on Monday gave us hope that he would yet be well. He talked feebly, but in the most collected and sprightly manner upon politics and farming; wished for "four days rain" for the Cobbett corn and root crops; and on Wednesday he could remain no longer shut up from the fields, but desired to be carried round the farm; which being done, he criticized the work that had been going on in his absence, and detected some little deviations from his orders with all the quickness that was remarkable in him. In the last half hour of his eventful day, and at 10 minutes after 1 P. M., he lay back, closed them as it is to sleep, and died without a gasp. He was 73 years old; but as he never appeared in us to be certain of his age, we had some time ago procured an extract from the register of Parham parish, in

which it appears that the four sons of my grandfather, George, Thomas, William, and Anthony, were christened on the 1st of April, 1769, and, as Anthony was the younger son, and William was the third, we infer that he was born one year before he was christened, that is on the 8th of March, 1768. He might, therefore, have been older, but not much.

JOHN M. COBBETT.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF MR. RANDOLPH.—Mr. John Randolph, whose singular will we published yesterday, died in this city on the 24th of May, 1834, at the City Hotel, kept by Heiskell & Badger, in Third near Arch street. It so happened that the writer of this article was present with him two hours of his earthly existence. The following account made up from memorandums recorded on the day referred to, may have a due interest for those who have not before seen it.

On Friday, the 24th of May, I called at the City Hotel at about a quarter before ten o'clock to inquire after Mr. Randolph's health, but without any intention of going to his room. I saw Mr. Badger, who said he thought Mr. Randolph was dying, and said he, "I believe he inquired this morning for you." He desired me to send for some gentleman whose name I have forgotten, and I think it was you." I then mentioned my name, when he said "that was the name." I then said, I would go up and see him.

On entering the room I found two young gentlemen, who I afterwards learned were Dr. West and the younger Dr. Parrish, son of the attending physician. Mr. Randolph was lying in bed in the same position in which I had seen him the day before, having his head and back propped up, and his knees elevated. He appeared to be almost insensible.

After a little while he asked for a pencil and paper, which were given to him. He then asked for spectacles which were also given to him, when he began to write very earnestly, resting the paper on the back of a waiter placed against his knees. When he had filled two-thirds of a page, the lines being irregular and wide apart, he handed it to Mr. Badger, who entered with me to read. Mr. Badger attempted to do so, but found it incoherent and in some parts illegible. Mr. Randolph then said "send it over the way to Dr. Coulter." His mind was evidently wandering, and as he insisted upon the note going with haste, Mr. Badger left the room with it, as if he sent it.

Mr. Randolph soon after began to write again. After he had finished, he beckoned to me to come to him, and giving me the paper he said "read it loud." I tried to do so, but could only make out a part. It commenced thus: "Dying"—then followed words that looked like "place—home," and then these words, as well as I can recollect, not having the paper before me—"Randolph and Betty my children before—Put me to bed at Chatham." He then told me to send the note quickly to Chatham, and as he was urgent with it, I left the room for two or three minutes, as if to execute his wishes.

At one time Mr. Randolph asked me to get an orange to which he pointed on the mantle piece, and cut it for him, which I did. He ate two small pieces. He asked for water, and drank two or three times. At times he showed, by his remarks, that his mind was nearly gone. At one time he said, "call Captain West back." Captain West had been an officer on board of one of the packets in which Mr. Randolph had made a voyage to England, but was not then in port. At another he inquired "how is my dog?" and for all the chairs in the room.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock Mr. Henry E. Watkins of Virginia, came into the room. Mr. Randolph seemed to recognize him as he took his hand. The same occurred with Mr. John S. Barbour who came soon after. Mr. Wm. Barksdale also came in, when Mr. Randolph asked him where his son was, and told him to come and bring him, which he did. Before 11 Dr. Parrish arrived, and from that gentleman I learned that up to 8 o'clock of that morning, Mr. Randolph's mind had remained perfectly unimpaired.

I cannot recollect the whole of the little incidents that occurred. Mr. Randolph did not appear to suffer any pain. At times he wished the door left open for the air to pass through, one window being all the time open. At one time after eating the orange, he asked for a toothpick, and then for a penknife to mend it, which was given him, but he could not use it. When he wrote the first time he used Mr. Badger's spectacles. His own were under him on the bed, and could not be got, but he used the pair occasionally used by him was given to him at one time, when he said "these are not the best ones." At one period he insisted upon putting his spectacles into a tumbler of water that stood on a stand within his reach, which I afterwards learned was sometimes his practice at home. At times there was motion of his lips, with a movement of the hands, as if in devotion.

At about twenty minutes after eleven, his eyes began to become fixed, and he laid his head on the pillow, and his breathing was easy, and continued so until fifteen minutes before twelve o'clock (noon) when he drew his last breath. He departed without a groan or a struggle. As he ceased to breathe, there was a slight contortion on one side of his face, and his legs, which had continued elevated at the knees, fell over from their previous position to the left side. I assisted Dr. Parrish in removing the pillows and chair from under Mr. Randolph's head, and before I left the room gave to Mr. Barksdale the paper which Mr. Randolph had handed me to read, supposing that as it contained the last words written by that distinguished man, it might be considered as a valuable relic by some of his relatives, and especially by those named in it, who I have since learned, were his nephew and niece.

The incidents above related are substantially taken from memorandums made at the time. If they have no interest attached to them, it is because no matter of interest occurred. They will, however, answer this one purpose—they will show exactly what did happen during the two last hours of Mr. Randolph's life, and may serve to relieve any false tales that may at any future time be fabricated to the prejudice of that extraordinary man.

Mr. Randolph's remains left Philadelphia on Sunday the 26th of May, for his late residence at Kenox, in charge of his friend Mr. Barksdale.

Dr. Parrish had some interesting conversations with Mr. Randolph not long before his death, which, it is probable, were reduced to writing soon after, and may possibly at a future day be given to the public.

SINGULAR NARRATIVE.—We have obtained permission, says the London Patriot of January 7th, to lay before our readers the following extract from a private letter, containing a narrative which borders upon the interest of romance.

MALTA, Jan. 20, 1834.

A child, named Carlo Francingo, arrived in Malta twenty-four years ago, then being about three years old, with a Trieste woman and another boy, both of whom she will never see. She came in search of her husband, a master of a trading vessel, from whom she

was subsequently separated. She took up her residence in Malta, and kept a tolerably respectable school, and was enabled by that means to obtain a competency for herself and the two boys; and to pay for their education. Carlo became a great proficient in languages, & at an early age understood Maltese, Italian, German, Spanish, French, and English. He was engaged by Mr. R. here as a clerk, and being rather an able correspondent, he was afterwards employed by several of the Maltese merchants, as a highly gifted. Among them, an old gentleman named Grech, and about 8 years ago, employed him to write a letter to Genoa, which, as Grech was too ill, Carlo signed. Pro J. Grech, Carlo Francingo. By some accident, the letter fell into the hands of the Austrian ambassador who was on seeing the signature, wrote to Malta, to know how he came there. The government here made every enquiry, and communicated the replies to the ambassador, who immediately sent correspondence with our governor, in consequence of the Marchiess of Hasings, who had been husband was governor, to offer him an appointment under government, which Carlo declined. A short time after, Carlo received a letter from the bank at Munich, stating that £7000, was laid in it at his disposal. Carlo drew for £6000, and the bank failing afterward, that was all he got of it. Such a variety of curious events induced him to ask his supposed mother who he was. She said she did not know; he was not her son, but was put in her charge in Scotland when a few months old. He then was her own son. Some time after this, Carlo wrote a letter to a banker in Paris, stating that Gen. Kellerman was dead, and in his will had left him fifty thousand francs, deposited in his banker's hands, to be at his disposal. After a few more months, he received a letter from a lady in Scotland, stating that she was his sister, and that if he would meet her at Paris, she would go there to see him. By the advice of his employer, Mr. R. he went; and on the day of his arrival, a carriage drove to the door of the house he was put up at, out of which stepped one of the chief bankers of Paris, who insisted on his making his brother's home. He there met his sister, an elegant and accomplished lady, who had been accompanied from Scotland by an elderly lady from Calcutta.

She told Carlo, she did not know who they were, but that she herself was placed with the old lady when about three months old, with a simple means to bring her up in the style she had done, and enough to support her so as to be equal in a society equally elegantly educated. Carlo accompanied his sister to England, and being at an excursion, he returned to Paris, and in a few months, he received a letter from Gen. Coutts's bank, stating that his sister was dead, and that £10,000 were deposited in their hands, arising out of a legacy left him by her. He was so much affected at the loss of his sister, that he would never afterwards sleep in bed. Within the last six months he has received letters from Paris, Vienna, and different parts of Europe, announcing large sums being deposited in the various banks for him. At Vienna, 10,000 florins at Paris a person offered him 322,000 for his receipt in full for all amounts he had deposited in that city. On the 5th of this month he set sail hence to the Oratoire, for Marseilles, with a friend, to endeavor to find out who he is, and his habits are very eccentric. His employer could scarcely ever induce him to partake of dinner as a regular meal with him. He generally took his dinner in a coach-house, and it consisted of a few hot potatoes, an onion, or two, and bread and Gaux cheese; its entire value 1d.—His supposed mother and brother remain here, and reside at Civita Vecchia; the latter is being trained up as a priest. Carlo has promised to travel for both of them. He has been very successful in his search, and he is so far, that at one time he made a pair of shoes; and thinking that not the extent entirely to which he wished to carry his saying prophecies, he made them too large, to allow for his growing; and, as he observed, because they would not wear out so soon. He spent a great part of his time at churches, and ordinarily confessed once a week. His forehead and eyes are thought like Napoleon's, and some persons think he is a son of his, from that circumstance, and that Kellerman left him money, and General Lauriston, one of Bonaparte's Aides-de-Camp, inquired after him when in Malta.

From the Portland (Me.) Jeffersonian.

A CHANGE FOR THE OPPOSITION.

"From that time [the time when Mr. Van Buren's name was first associated with the question of Gen. Jackson's success] to the present, I have neither solicited the aid nor sought the support of any man in reference to the high office for which I have been nominated."

The above extract from the letter of Mr. Van Buren in answer to the note of Mr. Stevenson, informing him of his nomination as a candidate for the Presidency, places the opposition in rather an unenviable position. No man but the eyes of the people turned toward Mr. Van Buren as the successor of Gen. Jackson, than the whole artillery of the Federal party was directed to defeat and overthrow him. One important objection which was urged against him was that he wanted the office, and that he was managing and intriguing to obtain it by enlisting in his support, an army of hungry office seekers and corrupt partisans. The people were cautioned to beware of the *Megast*, as they were misled by his *dealing with* and he should be kept in his place, a force sufficient to keep them still in their places. In believing the opposition, one would be supposed him no other than an unprincipled intriguer, destitute alike of honor and common respectability—totally regardless of the means he employed, if the only gained his purpose. "This is the impression made upon the minds of many in the ranks of the Federal party, who would long since have deserted it, had they been correctly informed—for there are those in that party, who are democratic in heart, and desirous of acting with and supporting the office of those of like principles with themselves. Having, in 1825, been led off by false representations into the arms of the enemy, they have looked upon some of the men and measures of the Democratic party as unworthy of their support, and as likely to place the country in danger, if allowed to have uninterrupted sway; consequently they have preferred to remain with the opponents of the government, and such as they are, they are associated or again connect themselves consistently with those who have always adhered to the name and principles of Democracy. But let it not be understood that the reason why this course has been adopted is that they approve of all the measures and political views of the opposition; for we know that many of those men and measures have been objectionable to them as to those who have always maintained their integrity in the Democratic party. What we mean to say is, that, in misrepresentation Democrats have been induced to support their political enemies, and by misrepresentation also, those enemies, now their professed friends, are endeavoring to prevent their again acting with, and supporting the men and principles of the Democratic party.

But we are deviating a little from our subject. We were speaking of the charge of the

opposition that Mr. Van Buren for years has been secretly soliciting the aid of individuals and managing to obtain the nomination for the Presidency. In answer to this charge, he unhesitatingly makes the statement which we have quoted above; for the truth of which, he appeals not only to the hundreds of honorable men composing the Convention which nominated him—to the numerous editors and politicians throughout the Union, who have distinguished him by their preference—but to his private correspondents and intimate friends, not excepting his friends and associates, whom the fluctuations of political life have converted into opponents. Here now we offer an opportunity for the opposition to come out and prove their charge, if it is susceptible of proof; and if they do not, we will guarantee success to them in their endeavor to defeat Mr. Van Buren—for no Democrat will knowingly support for an important office an intriguing and unprincipled man—*his*. Now then for your proof gentlemen—give us your proof.

MR. CLAY.

We have already noticed the speech of this gentleman at the pike-festival in Lexington. He availed himself of that opportunity to express himself unqualifiedly opposed to Mr. Van Buren, the candidate of the Democracy of the nation for the Presidency at the coming election, and gave the following as a reason:

"There is one objection to him which, in my mind, is absolutely conclusive. He is the nominal candidate of the President and the official enemy and sought to be forced upon the People by all the weight of the Administration. If he were the most pure and perfect of all American Statesmen, this single objection would, in my opinion, be absolutely decisive against him."

Now, we deny the assertion of Mr. Clay, that Mr. Van Buren "is the nominated candidate of the President." Nor is he "sought to be forced upon the People by all the weight of the Administration." When and where did the President nominate Mr. Van Buren? It is no where to be found. Let Mr. Clay point to the act the President upon which he founds his charge.

But suppose all that Mr. Clay charges was true; that there is a "pre-arrangement" existing to justify it. Let us turn to Mr. Clay's address to the people of Kentucky in 1825, furnishing his reasons for giving his vote, when one of their Representatives in Congress, for Mr. Adams for the Presidency. In that address, Mr. Clay said, in reference to Mr. Adams:

"I saw in his election the establishment of no danger to examine. I saw in it, on the contrary, only a city to the present, which had been established in the instances of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, & Mr. Monroe, who had respectively filled the same office from which he was transferred.

At the time of the above declaration, Mr. Clay was Secretary of State. He then discovered "no dangerous example" in the individual at the head of state affairs being the presidential candidate. He then saw "no impropriety" in being employed to force that candidate upon the People, and was not any thing wicked in arriving at the stepping stone which was to secure the Presidency, for which he found "safe precedents," although reached through "bargaining, sale, and corruption."

Mr. Clay well knows, that the whole weight of the Administration, while he was a member of it, was employed to pressure it in power and to secure to him the Presidency. The People, then, as they ever will, appear in the majority of their strength, and they elect the man whom they see fit to elect, and who are willing to exist at the head of their Government against their will.—*Globe*.

BEAUTIES OF RECKLESS AND IN-DISCRIMINATE OPPOSITION.

The Albany Daily Advertiser of the 22d ultimo contained the following article, viz:

Amos Kendall.—Every day justifies us in our estimate of this man's hypocrisy. We have already named our readers to the removal of one Postmaster because he was opposed to Mr. Van Buren. We now furnish a similar instance of the insincerity of his professions in the case of another recent appointment.

"Post Office—Old Point Comfort." The Postmaster General desires that public notice be given to the citizens of Old Point Comfort, of the expected vacancy in that Post Office, that they may have a voice in recommending a person for appointment.

The above notice appeared in the Norfolk Herald, and was acted upon by the admirers of the Kitchen Cabinet as evidence of how well the Post Office Department was to be managed by the present incumbent. He was to let the people have something to say in the selection of the Postmaster. A public meeting was accordingly held, and after a full and fair examination of the claims presented by three persons, the polls were opened, and votes registered. It appeared that Mr. Wilson received the largest number of votes, and was declared duly elected by a majority of exactly two to one over Mr. Hix, the highest opposing candidate, while Mr. Crews, the remaining candidate, and the gentleman who subsequently received the appointment did not obtain a single vote!

The New York Spectator, a few days afterwards, put forth the following, viz:

Consuetudine Public Office.—The new Postmaster General has found out a new way of governing himself in his appointments to office, by the wishes of those who are interested in the matter. Some time ago a vacancy was expected at Old Point Comfort, and the following notice thereupon appeared in the Norfolk Herald:

"Post Office—Old Point Comfort." The Postmaster General desires that public notice be given to the citizens of Old Point Comfort, of the expected vacancy in that post office, that they may have a voice in recommending a person for employment."

In consequence of this official intimation a public meeting was held, at which three candidates were nominated, viz. Messrs. Williamson, Hix, and Crews. The polls were opened, and it was found that Mr. Williamson had exactly two-thirds—Mr. Hix the remaining third—and Mr. Crews not a vote. Mr. Crews received the appointment.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer of the 30th ultimo published the charge as follows, viz: "HYPOCRISY AND POLITICAL PROFLIGACY PERSONIFIED."

"Every well informed citizen remembers the show of purity made by Amos Kendall, when he went to the office of the Fourth Auditor, and was elected to the office of the Fourth Auditor, and kicked the newspapers out of the office, as to secure to himself the title of 'the Heaven-born.' Every well, or even half informed citizen, knows the practice of this man upon those professions. It was, like the precepts and practice of his master, their direct opposite. Leaving the Fourth Auditor's office, he vaulted into the seat of the

Post Master General. He was hardly established in this seat, before taking up his pen, he sent forth another letter, in which, like that which heralded his admission into the office of Fourth Auditor, he made a show of exclusive devotion to the public interests, achieved politics, and would fain have the people, who had not so grossly deceived as Auditor, believe that nothing of the kind should ever find its way into the new circle—which included his services as Postmaster General. To carry on this hypocritical farce, he gave notice, when a vacancy in the post office at Old Point Comfort was about to happen, through that office, thus:

"Post office Old Point Comfort.

"The Postmaster General desires that public notice be given to the citizens of Old Point Comfort, of the expected vacancy in that post office, that they may have a voice in recommending a person for employment."

Here, then, was a sample of honest to public opinion, which was as new, as it was intended to be grateful and popular. In accordance with this official notice, a public meeting was held. Three citizens were nominated and voted for, viz.—Messrs. Williamson, Hix, and Crews.—Williamson received just two-thirds of the votes polled, and Hix the other third; Crews did not get a single vote. The reader is now prepared to hear of course, that Mr. Williamson or Hix received the appointment. Not so, friend—it was conferred on Mr. Crews!

"We hope we shall give no offence when we say, that we do not admire the caution evinced by the New Haven Palladium in its article on the Presidency. The proposition is absurd in the extreme, that the Whigs in this State are not sufficiently well acquainted with the respective merits and qualifications of Mr. Webster and Judge White, to decide upon their pretensions to the Presidency. The evasion is paltry, and too obviously false. The evasion is calculated to do serious harm to the reputation of the Whigs for principle and consistency. There is emphatically but one Whig candidate in the field, and that candidate is Daniel Webster. When New England shall desert her son—and such a son—for the impotent Phlox of Cuba, so matters but little what she goes to Van Buren or Jackson!"

The Gazette is in "a false position." It is on the wrong side of the house. It is altogether too honest for its company. Judge White the candidate of the National Intelligencer, the impotent Phlox of Tennessee! What is too bad.

In reply to the Gazette the Palladium says:—"We would ask our friend of the Gazette, who placed Mr. Webster in the field? Massachusetts? Aye, Massachusetts; and does that nomination make him the Whig candidate, and the only one in the country? Mr. Webster is as certainly the favorite candidate of the Gazette. Suppose we should tell our friend that Mr. Clay was ours, and that we did not for Mr. Webster, we might as well land him for a candidate, and that we may have him any; at any rate, that we shall not abandon him until we see all attempts to bring him out are vain. Suppose he should reply that Mr. Clay could not be elected President. We might rejoice that he could certainly secure the vote of this State from an anti-Van Buren candidate, which perhaps Mr. Webster cannot do."

Further specimens of consistency was furnished by a meeting of dinner given in Lexington on the 11th instant, at which Mr. Clay was chief actor, particularly in the following toasts:

John C. Calhoun.—A Patriot without disguise, a Statesman without fear.

Daniel Webster.—"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Here is John C. Calhoun, the great High Priest of nullification and disunion, toasted side by side with Daniel Webster, the High Priest of Federal Liberty and Union.

The two paragraphs which follow show that the feeling of resentment at the Whig's interference of the mechanics, will probably be carried into every relation of Society, and that any Southern who may be known to have dealings with one of the abolitionists will have the mark set upon him and be ejected from Society.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Mr. Editor.—As I read your paper a few days since, I saw an account of a meeting of Abolitionists in New York, with their preamble and resolutions, and attached to the same was the name of Arthur Tappan, Esq., into whose pocket goes yearly a very large amount of Southern capital. This gentleman is engaged in the Silk Goods business, and generally has the description of articles which are in great demand by Southern Merchants. I would suppose that a meeting of Charleston Merchants who are in the habit of patronizing this Establishment, or that of any other Abolitionists, be held, and resolutions passed not to purchase from any of the fanatics who are meddling with Southern interests. These men have rendered themselves despicable to us, and deserve (instead of being patronized by Southern Merchants,) to become the subjects of LNCHES LAW.

[FOR THE MERCURY.]

Mr. Editor.—I am informed that a number of the incendiary Papers brought by the Columbia yesterday, were included in a religious pamphlet entitled the *Good Messenger*, which has an extensive circulation in our city. If such is the case, I would suggest the propriety of every subscriber withdrawing his patronage immediately; for the publishers of the Messenger might as well transfer the matter contained in these incendiary papers, to its columns, as to allow it to be the envelope and the means by which they are circulated. I hope, that every one of them, who is determined to support, and to check any interference with our domestic institutions, come from what quarter they will, will follow my suggestion. A FRIEND TO SOUTHERN INSTITUTIONS.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

THE SOUTH—POST OFFICE BORKEN OPEN, AND INCENDIARY PUBLICATION TAKEN.

THE INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS issued in New York by the fanatic members of the Abolition Society, have had the effect of rousing the people of the South, and the most prudent and energetic measures will be adopted to prevent the dissemination of those publications, and punish the agents who may be detected in given them circulation. We learn from the Charleston Southern Patriot, of Thursday last, that the Post office in that city was forcibly entered on the night previous, by removing the inside shutter, and a bag, containing a large number of incendiary tracts and newspapers intended for distribution in South and West Indian colonies, for which it was understood that a British vessel was to be made on the following night, at eight o'clock, without the limits of the city.

"Boy!" said a phlegmatic old fellow to a noisy youth, "what are you holding for when I'm going by?" "Holding?" returned the latter, "what are you going by for when I'm holding?"

of our best judgment, we have arrived at the foregoing conclusions.

The Whigs are here advised in one State, to vote for Mr. Webster, a firm, devoted, ultra Federalist, the great High Priest of the Hartford Anti-War, Bank, Tariff party; and in another, to vote for a thorough-going Democrat, who has spent a whole life in exposing and opposing the policy and measures of the Federal Whig party.

But this advice is given upon things as they now are. Circumstances may change so materially to alter these views. All this is no doubt true. Our friends of the party in every section of the country, and thus, if possible, get the election into the hands of Representatives, and when there the popular vote will not prevail. Each State will have a vote—little Delaware will equal New York, and some shuffling at the cards may occur, may throw the vote upon some one of the crew opposed to the Democratic party. When the course was suggested by the Whig Journals to run White, Webster, Clay, Harrison, McClean, &c., our neighbor of the Gazette thoughtfully and honestly demanded as showing a total want of principle, and a shabby business, in which he would have no hand. He also subsequently rapped his fellow abolitioner of New Haven over the knuckles as follows:

"We hope we shall give no offence when we say, that we do not admire the caution evinced by the New Haven Palladium in its article on the Presidency. The proposition is absurd in the extreme, that the Whigs in this State are not sufficiently well acquainted with the respective merits and qualifications of Mr. Webster and Judge White, to decide upon their pretensions to the Presidency. The evasion is paltry, and too obviously false. The evasion is calculated to do serious harm to the reputation of the Whigs for principle and consistency. There is emphatically but one Whig candidate in the field, and that candidate is Daniel Webster. When New England shall desert her son—and such a son—for the impotent Phlox of Cuba, so matters but little what she goes to Van Buren or Jackson!"

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MARTIN VAN BUREN, OF NEW YORK. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF KENTUCKY.

It has fallen to the humble lot of the undersigned to have presented to the American People a third edition of the Biographies of the two above named highly distinguished patriotic citizens...

The arrangement of the volume will be as follows: 1st Portrait of Andrew Jackson, To whom the volume will be inscribed, with an address by the Publisher.

To be followed by his Biography, enlarged including several valuable documents, illustrative of his public character, and exhibiting the magical powers of his gigantic mind...

The work will be complete in one volume of about 400 pages. The price to be fixed at the moderate sum of one dollar, neatly bound with cloth backs, or half and gilt, with theadorned edges of binding.

The People's obedient servant, WM. F. HEMONS, Washington City, June 1, 1835.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business...

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his entire disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

WAS COMMITTED, to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 15th day of June 1835, by W. A. Schaffer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore...

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M. July 4 Sw

Republic of Letters.

THE fifty second number of the Republic of Letters closed the first year of the work...

MRS. A. H. NICHOLAS. In making the necessary selections for the Republic of Letters, Mrs. Nicholas will receive the aid and advice of Edward Everett, Julian C. Verplanck, Charles F. Hoffman...

The first two volumes, comprising the first year, contain the following works, (each work being complete and entire) and may be had bound or in numbers.

1st Portrait of Andrew Jackson, To whom the volume will be inscribed, with an address by the Publisher.

GEORGE DEARBORN, 33 Gold street, New York. June 20

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons.

JOS. GRAHAM, Shif. march 21 If

A CARD.

As owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents...

oct 9.

LIST OF LETTERS.

- Remaining in the Post-office at Easton, Md., on the first day of July, 1835, which if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford County Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties...

THE Silk Culturist will be published in fifty numbers of Eighty Quatre Pages at Fifty Cents a Year. No subscription will be received unless paid in advance...

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of MATERIALS...

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice...

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

HATS.

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality, to any manufactured in the States...

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES.

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES...

TAVERN KEEPER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street...

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Spenser & Willis, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

TO RENT.

AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called 'Cook's Hope'...

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of SADDLERY.

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit: Hard Solder Bits and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Iron Traces, Plough Bits, Foreign and domestic, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c.

MAIL STAGE.

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON. THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive...

MATERIALS.

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best workmen...

GIGS, new and second hand.

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, on each of the following branches, viz: smithing, plating and painting.

SOLEMON BARRETT.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street...

RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Cliff, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton...

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties at the old stand on Washington street...

EXPERIENCED WORKMAN.

from Baltimore, who makes 'gold things' of all sorts as good as new, and at a low price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

THE undersigned would sell his place adjoining the town of Easton and combining the advantages of town and country...

THE MARYLAND.

WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

JOB PRINTING.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office SUCH AS Pamphlets, Handbills, of every description, Blank Books, Cards, &c. &c.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, offers for sale his entire stock of goods on hand, at the most reduced prices for cash. Persons disposed to purchase will meet with GOOD BARGAINS, by calling at his store.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has opened a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leck Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the UNION TAVERN.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

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VALUABLE MILL SEAT AND LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood.

S. K. LYON, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Easton, and will be happy to wait on those who may require his services, either at his room at Mr. Love's Hotel, or at their dwellings.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has opened a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leck Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the UNION TAVERN.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful orders, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call.

WHEEL WRIGHTING & BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed at his former shop) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Mills, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.

BEST MATERIALS.

in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

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EASTON, MARYLAND.

THE EASTERN WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. Printed and published by RICHARD SPENCER...

and Bridge Brother, to Annapolis, 30 miles and back 3 times a week in stages or sulkeys...

outward trip, during the season of Congress. Leave Frederick daily, as soon as the mail from Baltimore and Washington arrives...

Cambridge (1878) by Biggsville, 10 miles and back twice a week. Leave Cambridge every Monday and Thursday...

proper address and endorsement on the letter containing the proposal, as it is not intended to break the seal until after said 15th of October.

V. If the bidder is not a contractor, satisfactory recommendations of his ability to perform the service, and his general standing, must be submitted, to entitle his proposal to consideration.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States for four years, from January 1st, 1896, to December 31st, 1899, on the following Post Routes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, and Michigan...

Also proposals for carrying this mail in steamboats will be considered; also proposals for carrying the mail twice a week on horse.

1379. From Baltimore, by Broad Creek, Queenstown, Wye Mills, Easton, and Trapp, to Cambridge, 73 miles and back twice a week; to Broad Creek 30 miles by water, residue of the route in sulkeys or stages.

1380. From Baltimore, by Mount Pleasant, Libertytown, Unionville, Sam's Creek, Mckinstry's Mills, and Union Bridge, to Onondago, 30 miles and back once a week.

1. The persons who shall be determined by the Postmaster General to be entitled to the contract, for the foregoing routes respectively, must on or before the 1st day of December next, enter into written contracts and obligations with good and sufficient securities, to perform such contracts respectively; which contracts & obligations the Postmaster General will cause to be prepared and forwarded for execution.

VII. The distances, as stated in this advertisement, are believed to be substantially correct; but the contractor will inform himself on that point, as no increased pay can be allowed for any difference when the places are named correctly.

MARYLAND.

1371. From Baltimore by Wilmington, during the suspension of the steam boats, and by New Castle during steam boat navigation to Philadelphia, 100 miles and back daily, in four-horse post coaches, in winter, limited to 3 outside passengers, and in steamboats and railroad cars during navigation—mails to be left and taken at other offices on the route, if required by the Department.

Also proposals for carrying this mail from Broad Creek by the offices above named to Cambridge, twice a week.

1381. From Port Deposit (1040) by Rowlandville, Conowingo, and Little Britain, to Goshen, 19 miles and back twice a week.

1. That the Postmaster General may annul the contract, for the failure of the contractor to perform any of the stipulations of the contract; for violating the Post Office law, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; or for failing to discharge any other or better service when required to do so by the Postmaster General; or for transmitting commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, or being concerned himself or by his agent in such cases.

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X. If a person shall refuse to execute a contract and bond, with sureties at his accepted bid, all his other contracts with the Department shall be subject to forfeiture; and he shall be prosecuted under the 4th section of the act for the regulation of the Post Office Department, passed March 3, 1878.

M. D.

his services to and will be happy to inform his services, at his Hotel, or at best recommendation have in the future. Nevertheless, to this advertisement, which is highly recommended and an experienced physician of Philadelphia and having testimonials from Professors Chapman of Philadelphia.

1382. From Baltimore, by Elk Ridge Landing, Waterloo, Vansville, and Bladensburg, to Washington, D. C., 83 miles and back daily, in four-horse post coaches, limited to 3 outside passengers.

1383. From Baltimore, by Brooklandville and Timonium, to Owings' Mills, 20 miles and back.

1. That the Postmaster General may annul the contract, for the failure of the contractor to perform any of the stipulations of the contract; for violating the Post Office law, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; or for failing to discharge any other or better service when required to do so by the Postmaster General; or for transmitting commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, or being concerned himself or by his agent in such cases.

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XI. The special routes herein advertised are established by the Postmaster General under the 4th section of the act aforesaid, upon the condition that the expense of transporting the mail upon them does not exceed the net proceeds of the offices for which they are established. Bidders will understand that his description of routes must be taken subject to that condition. Their compensation, under any circumstances, shall not exceed the net amount of the offices thus to be supplied.

RESIDENCE IN

land sell his place and combine and country. If 21st inst. it will then a credit of one, two, or three dollars, payable annually, in advance, and a book farm will be

1384. From Baltimore, by Pikesville, Owings' Mills, Reisterstown, Finksburg, Westminster, Union Mills, Littleton, Pa., Two Taverns, Gettysburg, Cashtown, and Fayetteville, to Chambersburg 77 miles and back daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

1385. From Washington, D. C. (1873) to Georgetown, 3 miles and back twice a day.

1. That the Postmaster General may annul the contract, for the failure of the contractor to perform any of the stipulations of the contract; for violating the Post Office law, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; or for failing to discharge any other or better service when required to do so by the Postmaster General; or for transmitting commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, or being concerned himself or by his agent in such cases.

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XII. Other days in the week than those named in the advertisement, may better suit the publisher's views of news, papers on weekly and semi-weekly routes; or, in reference to other circumstances of which the Department is apprised, better accommodations to the public; Postmasters are requested to forward their recommendations, and point out to the Department all such cases for alteration.

RIGHTING A THING.

of for the very little has met with its success in getting into the hands of the people generally that he has and will carry on Dodge, whom he has the Blacksmithing wheel, Plough and stand on Diver by Mr. Dodd, and adjoining and built Lumber Yard of R. Griffith, who is righting will conjoining street, and in-work for the acco-

1386. From Washington, D. C. by Georgetown, Rockville, Md., Middlebrook, Clarksville, and Hyattsville, to Frederick, 43 miles and back daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

1387. From Washington, D. C., by Sligo, Md., Brownsboro, Colesville, Sandy Springs, Mechanicsville, Crookville, Tridelspring, Unity, Goshen Mills, Damascus, Monrovia, New Market, New London, Libertytown, and Johnsville, to Middleburg, 70 miles and back once a week.

1. That the Postmaster General may annul the contract, for the failure of the contractor to perform any of the stipulations of the contract; for violating the Post Office law, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; or for failing to discharge any other or better service when required to do so by the Postmaster General; or for transmitting commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, or being concerned himself or by his agent in such cases.

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RESIDENCE IN

and on the most careful of Wheels, Ploughs, and Plough Hames; Edges, Singletrees, and blacksmithing by Mr. Dodd, all of good for cash or any credit guaranteed to be punctual customer.

1388. From Washington, D. C., by Long Old Fields, Md., Upper Marlboro, Queen Anne, and Davidsonville, to Annapolis, 40 miles and back 3 times a week in stages.

1389. From Annapolis (1370) by Middleburg and Double Pipe Creek, to Graceland, 15 miles and back once a week.

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1390. From Baltimore, by Franklin, Randallstown, Forest Hill, Fort Detrick, Sam's Creek, and New Windsor, to Uniontown, 40 miles and back twice a week.

1391. From Frederick (1873) by Middle-town, Bonoboro, Funkstown, Clear Spring, Hancock, Beaverville, and Flintstone, to Cumberland, 91 miles and back daily in 4 horse post coaches, limited to 3 outside passengers on

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1392. From Baltimore, by Rock Hall, to Chesterton, 41 miles and back 3 times a week; by water to Rock Hall, 30 miles, thence in stages or sulkeys.

1393. From Baltimore, by Port Tobacco, 10 miles, once a week.

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1394. From Baltimore, by Port Tobacco, 10 miles, once a week.

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EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY AUGUST 11, 1885.

FOR PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN.

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

OF KENTUCKY.

Messrs in Baltimore.—For some time past the city of Baltimore has sustained a reputation among her sister cities truly enviable...

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it would promote the peace of the city, if the present Trustees would relinquish the Trust held by them...

Resolved, That the spirit of violence which has been exhibited of late in different parts of the United States, is calculated to injure our country...

Resolved, That while popular excesses are under despotic governments, sometimes justified, by the necessity of evils to which no other corrective can be applied...

Resolved, That we should especially deplore any demonstration of a contrary spirit in Baltimore, whose revival prosperously it would seriously impair...

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is the duty of every friend of good order to co-operate with civil authorities, in all such measures as may be deemed necessary for the maintenance of the Public Peace and the reputation of the city.

Resolved, That it is recommended to the Mayor to offer suitable rewards for the detection of persons who may be guilty of disseminating papers instigating the rash and unthinking to a breach of the public peace...

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EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

SCHOONER JOHN EDMONDSON, ROBINSON LEONARD—Master.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named schooner has commenced her regular trips between Easton point and Baltimore, leaving Easton point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock...

The public's obedient servant, J. E. LEONARD.

Valuable Iron Furnace, GRIST AND SAW MILLS.

On Thursday, the 27th August, at one o'clock, at the Exchange, all that VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, FURNACE AND GRIST MILLS situate in Worcester and Somerset counties, Md. known as Nasongo Furnace and Mills...

The Furnace is driven by Nasongo River a powerful and constant stream; and attached to it is a good Grist and Saw MILL, which finds abundant business...

With the Furnace and Mill Seat, there will be sold the Fixtures and Tools necessary for an immediate blast, together with 21,000 bushels Coal and 650 tons Ore on the bank and 1000 tons Ore at the beds...

The title is indisputable and possession can be given immediately. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those who design to purchase will visit the works...

Resolved, That the spirit of violence which has been exhibited of late in different parts of the United States, is calculated to injure our country...

Resolved, That while popular excesses are under despotic governments, sometimes justified, by the necessity of evils to which no other corrective can be applied...

Resolved, That we should especially deplore any demonstration of a contrary spirit in Baltimore, whose revival prosperously it would seriously impair...

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is the duty of every friend of good order to co-operate with civil authorities, in all such measures as may be deemed necessary for the maintenance of the Public Peace and the reputation of the city.

Resolved, That the spirit of violence which has been exhibited of late in different parts of the United States, is calculated to injure our country...

Resolved, That while popular excesses are under despotic governments, sometimes justified, by the necessity of evils to which no other corrective can be applied...

Talbot County, to wit.

Application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of James H. Hopkins stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly...

Resolved, That the spirit of violence which has been exhibited of late in different parts of the United States, is calculated to injure our country...

Resolved, That while popular excesses are under despotic governments, sometimes justified, by the necessity of evils to which no other corrective can be applied...

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NOTICE.

THE CELEBRATED HUNTING HORSE GRAY MESSENGER, HAVING completed his services for the season, is offered for sale on reasonable terms...

Talbot County, to wit. Application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of James Seymour...

Resolved, That the spirit of violence which has been exhibited of late in different parts of the United States, is calculated to injure our country...

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Resolved, That the spirit of violence which has been exhibited of late in different parts of the United States, is calculated to injure our country...

CONSTABLES SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by Thomas C. Nicols Esq. and to me directed by Hon. Thomas J. Harrison and Alexander H. Harrison...

Talbot County, to wit. Application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of James Seymour...

Resolved, That the spirit of violence which has been exhibited of late in different parts of the United States, is calculated to injure our country...

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Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, partially cut off.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, OF NEW YORK. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF KENTUCKY.

IT has fallen to the humble lot of the undersigned to have presented to the American People a third edition of the Biographies of the two above named highly distinguished patriotic citizens, whose constant devotion to the best interests of our Government has led to their designation, as a testimony of the estimation in which their services are regarded by the PEOPLE whom they have served, as candidates for the two first offices within the gift of a FREE, HAPPY, and FLOURISHING NATION. This token of respect gives to the world additional proof that faithful services shall not go unrewarded.

The object of this appeal to the republican portion of our fellow citizens, is to obtain their co-operation in the circulation of an edition of 100,000 copies of the joint Biography of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, enlarged, revised, and corrected, so as to be valuable to every lover of his country, and like honorable to the distinguished citizens whom we, the PEOPLE, intend still further to honor, by their elevation to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, in the election of 1836.

The work will be complete in one volume of about 400 pages. The price to be fixed at the moderate sum of one dollar, neatly bound with cloth backs, or calfskin gilt, with the additional expense of binding. The work which is now in a state of preparation, shall be such as to give entire satisfaction, as it is in the hands of gentlemen who have for nearly forty years been personally and intimately acquainted with the private and public life of the above named distinguished citizens.

The celebrated address of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, bearing testimony to the high character of Martin Van Buren; and the eloquent speech of the Hon. James Barbour, of Virginia, in the United States Senate, portraying the chivalry of Colonel Johnson on the field and in the councils of the nation.

The People's obedient servant, WM. EDMONS. Washington City, June 1, 1835.

The public must be aware the Engravings are worth nearly the price fixed for the book. (3-Subscribers to the above work received at this office. June 20

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

JOHN SATTERFIELD. (6) may 36

WAS COMMITTED, to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 15th day June 1835, by W. A. Schaffer, Esq., a Justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, as a runaway, who calls himself SAMUEL M. BROWN, Esq., a lawyer in Harrisburg, Pa.—Said negro is 5 feet 6 inches high, age about 21 years has a scar on the end of his little finger on the left hand. Had on when committed, a drab monkey jacket, white drilling pantaloons, summer vests, red flannel shirt, fine shoes, and white fur hat. The owner (if any) of said negro is requested to come forward proove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

H. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore City & county jail June 27

BLANKS. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Republic of Letters.

THE fifty second number of the Republic of Letters closed the first year of the work. It was commenced as an experiment—the liberal patronage it has received, as well as the favor bestowed upon other works of the like kind which has followed in its track, shows that the plan of the work is approved, and has given it a permanency which induces the publisher to make such improvement and alterations as he believes will be acceptable to subscribers, and give it a further claim, upon the reading community.

The publisher has the pleasure of stating that the work will hereafter be edited by MRS. A. H. NICHOLAS

In making the necessary selections for the Republic of Letters, Mrs. Nicholas will receive the aid and advice of Washington Irving, Edward Everett, Gullian C. Verplanck, Charles F. Hoffman, &c. The change in the form of the work, from quarto to octavo, has met with the approbation of all the subscribers with whom the publisher has been enabled to confer.

The work will be published weekly, as usual, at 64 cents each number, or three dollars per year to those who receive the work by mail and pay in advance.—Each number will contain 52 pages.

Postmasters throughout the United States are requested to act as Agents—the work will be charged to them \$2.50 per year.

The first two volumes, comprising the first year, contain the following works, (each work being complete and entire) and may be had bound or in numbers: The Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie.—The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith.—The Letters of Lady Wortley Montague.—Rasselas, by Dr. Johnson.—Castle of Otranto, by Horace Walpole.—The Old English Baron, by Clara Reeve.—Dr. Franklin's Life and Essays, by himself.—Light & Shadows of Scotland, by the French of Le Sage, by Smollett.—Julia de Rouquigne, by Mackenzie.—Mazeppa, by Lord Byron.—The Tapestry Chamber, by Walter Scott.—The Dream of Eugene Aram, by Hood.—Zeuco, by Dr. Moore.—Essays, moral, economical, and political by the Lord Chancellor Bacon.—Chery Chase.—L'Allegro, by Milton.—Il Penseroso, by Milton.—Italian and Spanish Proverbs.—The history of Charles XII., by Voltaire.—Mandred, by Lord Byron.—A's Bride, A Tale by T. Moore, Esq.—Elizabeth, by Mad. Cotton.—Retribution, by Goldsmith.—The man of the World, by Mackenzie.—Gulliver's Travels, by Swift.—Essays on the Human Understanding, by Locke.—Don Quixote, by Cervantes.—Memoirs of Prince Eugene, by himself, &c.—The Diary of an Invalid, by Heury Lord Bolingbroke.—Bellaribus, by Marmontel.—Pope's Essay on Man.—Collection of Apothegms, by Lord Bacon.

All communications relating to the work to be addressed, post paid, to the publisher, GEORGE DEARBORN, 38 Gold street, New York. June 20

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either as executors or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff. march 21

A CARD.

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

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

LIST OF LETTERS.

- Remembering in the Post-office at Easton, Md., on the first day of July, 1835, which if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters. A Hancock John Adams Sally Anderson William Anderson & Hopkins B Barnett John H. Beily Ann P. Bette John W. Blake Mary E. Banning Maria Burnett Wm. Boyce Revd. Theob. Biggell John C. Carron David Casper John Callahan Samuel T. Coleman Revd. Mr. Clark Cain Crisp Edward Cole Selah Corkrel Rachel Colston Samuel Corner of Talbot county Cahal Elizabeth D Dene Lucy Dorsey John R. 2 Dean John Dinmore Robert Dickson Isaac Newton F Faulkner Wm. B. Faulkner Joshua M. Floyd Joseph G. Flood Thomas G. Flood John D. Graham A. Gordy Nutter H. Husted N. R. Humphries Rev. Josiah I. Hayward Miss Har- 2 Weatherly Susan Wilson Rosanna Wright Elizabeth Persons indebted for Postage are reminded that their quarter bills are now due. EDWD. MULLIKIN, P. M. July 4

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties.—The rearing of Silk Worms.—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of such knowledge will appear from the fact, that the net profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible; and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS.—The Culturist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in advance, and for not less than a year. Subscriptions received by F. G. GORRUCK Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom all Communications may be addressed, which, post paid, will be attended to.

Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year. Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of MATERIALS in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand New Watches, Watch Chains and Keys, Silver Thimbles, Silver Ever Pointed Pencils, Razors, and Razor Straps, Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives, Scissors, and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and he trusts, still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage. The public's humble servant, JAMES BENNY. april 25

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business. Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker, also directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HATS, which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms. To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market. Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH PRICES. ENNALLS ROSZELL. Easton, Jan. 10

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES.

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES, CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS: viz Gentlemen's fine Monroes. Do do Shoes. Women's Boots and Shoes. Children's Shoes, cut different fashions. Some good strong Coarse Shoes. He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, hoes, or otherwise, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase. Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite to the Saddler's Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call. The public's humble servant, SOLOMON MERRICK. april 4

TO RENT.

FOR the ensuing Year, AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Merricks," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to MARIA ROGERS, Perry Hall, 25th May, 1835. may 20

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit: Hard Solder Bits and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Gigs, Trigs, and Shiny Whips, foreign and domestic, Iron Traces, Plough Bits, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments. april 28

MAIL STAGE.

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON. THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M. Fare from Easton to Centreville, \$1.50 " " Easton to Wye Mills, 1.00 " " Wye Mills to Centreville, .50 All Baggage at the risk of the owners. Easton, April 4, 1835.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment, by adding thereto a pattern shop and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, With a large and extensive assortment of MATERIALS, embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages, or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GIGS, new and second hand, of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordered, it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city. The public's obedient servants, ANDERSON & HOPKINS. N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one of each of the following branches, viz: smithing, plating and painting. They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A & H. Jan 20 The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Boston Advocate, will copy the above.

SOLOMON BARRETT, TAVERN KEEPER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hamblinton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate tray eaters and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers, and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. feb 3

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BROWN & WILLIAMS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. WILLIS, who is authorized to settle the same. SAM'L W. SPENCER, C. F. WILLIS. Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25

EXPERIENCED WORKMAN.

from Baltimore, who makes "sund things" as fast as he can get, and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount. Old paper, copper, brass, and lead; musk; nut, cow, rabbit, milk, and other skins; goose, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices. Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY. Jan 10

TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN ONE.

THE undersigned would sell his place adjoining the town of Easton, and combining the advantages of town and country.—If not disposed of before the 21st inst. it will then be offered at public sale on a credit of one, two, three and four years; interest payable annually. If not disposed of, the above farm will be for Rent. A. C. BULLITT. July 13th

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

THE MARYLAND WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge City (Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk. L. G. TAYLOR. may 5

JOB PRINTING.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office SUCH AS Pamphlets, Handbills, of every description, Blanks, Cards, &c. &c. &c. WILSON & TAYLOR

NEW SPRING GOODS.

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. april 25

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, offers for sale his entire stock of goods on hand, at the most reduced price for cash. Persons disposed to purchase will meet with GOOD BARGAINS, by calling at his store. N. B. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close up his business as speedily as possible. R. P. SPENCER. May 19

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP THOMAS HAYWARD, WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February; (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season. The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths, and if the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords, 60 Passages \$1.00, and 25 cents for each meal. Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same. The public's obedient servant, SAMUEL H. BENNY. feb 10

UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good food, and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons. ELIJAH McDOWELL. march 29

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, who has been employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wagon Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Millis, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber. He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very BEST MATERIALS, in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms. He intends keeping on hand a few Carriage, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Gullivators, Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattocks, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or on any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers. The public's obedient servant, JNO. B. FIRBANK april 4 (Geo 3w)

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an Experienced Workman, from Baltimore, who makes "sund things" as fast as he can get, and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount. Old paper, copper, brass, and lead; musk; nut, cow, rabbit, milk, and other skins; goose, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices. Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY. Jan 10

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has opened a house of publication and printing, in the property of John Leeds Keyser, in the town of Easton, known by the name of the

REMARKS.

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Easton and Bahin Foreacket.

SCHOONER EMILY JANE, ROBSON LEONARD—Master.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freight intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention. The public's obdt' servt. J. E. LEONARD. feb 17

Valuable Mill seat and Land at PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land of 40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood. The improvements are a two story BRICK MILL, large water wheel, FULLING MILL HOUSE, Felling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn Holes and Stable. This property is now being repaired, but will be ready to be put in operation in a few days. The terms will be accommodating and possession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Jr. June 9

S. K. LYON, M. D. DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Easton, and will be happy to wait on those who may require his services, either at his room at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, or at their dwellings. Dr. Lyon is aware that the best recommendation any professional man can have is the favorable opinion of his employers: Nevertheless, he takes the liberty of adding to this advertisement, an extract from the Lynchburg Virginian, published in 1833. "Dr. Lyon comes amongst us highly recommended as a medical man, and an experienced and successful Dentist, having been formerly Lecturer on the principles of Dental Surgery in the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and having testimonials of his professional skill from Professors of that institution, and Dr. Chapman of Philadelphia," &c. &c. June 27

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by
RICHARD SPENCER,
proprietor of the Law Office.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday morning, at four dollars per annum, in full advance, three dollars in advance, the balance on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approval of the publisher, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

From the Globe.

ADDRESS.

To the Democratic Republicans of the United States.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

You have already been apprised of the fact, that a National Convention of Republican delegates was recently held in the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of ascertaining and representing the wishes of the Republican party, and giving it effect in the ensuing Presidential election. This Convention was collected from various parts of our Union, and was both numerous and respectable. Among other duties, it was pleased to assign to me the important one of addressing our Republican brethren upon the present interesting crisis of our political affairs, and enforcing upon them, in the manner we might deem best, the urgent necessity of harmony and union, in the approaching contest. The subject upon which it has thus been made our duty to address you, is not only one which deserves to be attentively considered, but is, in our opinion, intimately connected with the existence of the Republican Party of the Union, and the efficacy of popular elections. Feeling, as we do, the importance and delicacy of the trust which has been confided to us, we shall proceed to discharge it in the manner best calculated to meet the wishes and approbation of those by whose authority we act.

The high and exalted station of President of such a Nation, the power and patronage of the office, and the number of competitors, (who, according to the genius of our Institutions, will always aspire to the station,) cannot fail to subject the People of the United States to all those agitations which have, in all ages, marked the progress of every elective government on earth. Indeed, ambitious struggles for political power of this character, with all the bad passions they necessarily engender, were not only regarded by our political Fathers, as one of the most formidable evils which threaten our free Institutions, but probably the severest trial to which they would be exposed. Hence our obligation and duty, which they so strongly inculcated upon the people, of guarding against and mitigating those evils by vigilance, moderation and caution.

The interesting question of, "Who is to be our next President?" is now fairly before the nation, and considered in connection with all its probable consequences, may justly be regarded as one of the most important which has been agitated in our country. In its issue, are not only involved the fate of Democratic Republican principles, but the whole course of our national policy. Nay, more, it will comprehend in its result, not only the justice of the present, but a direct intimation of the course of the administration of our National Government; and that, too, pronounced by the highest authority of the Republic, the sovereignty of the People. Such a contest, at such a time, cannot fail to produce the deepest political and party excitement; and the more attentively the subject shall be considered, the deeper will become the conviction of its importance, and the necessity of vigilance and caution on the part of the People. It must, moreover, Fellow Citizens, be now very apparent that in a country like ours, of such vast extent and diversified interests, it can seldom happen, in the course of human events, that any citizen will possess such pre-eminent qualifications and popularity, over all others, as to command the votes of a decided majority of the People; and consequently the best manner of concentrating the popular will, and giving it effect, in relation to the Candidates, for those high offices, is not only to attract a large share of public attention, but to be regarded by the whole Nation as a subject of abiding interest. Such has already been the case, in relation to the approaching election. The People feel it the more sensibly too, inasmuch as the evils which must flow from filling offices so much sought after, and of such vast responsibility, with men who are neither the first nor second choice of a majority, are greatly aggravated by the defects of our Constitution, which devolves the election, in case no individual has received a majority, upon the electoral votes, upon the Representatives, and the Senate, and the mischief which might result from having a Chief Magistrate thus imposed upon the Nation, contrary to its wishes, that the Democracy of the Union, (following the example of their Republican fathers,) have lately united in a convention, and agreed to present to their country, candidates for the two high Executive offices of the Government.

In the early history of our Confederation common dangers produced concert of action, and in the two first elections a President the prominent merits of Gen. Washington made harmless this defect in our political system. For long, meritorious, and well tried services, the Chief Magistracy was bestowed upon this illustrious citizen unthought and unolicited, by the unanimous voice of his country. So too, at the third election, which was, no doubt, influenced by the opinions and administration of that great and good man, and his associates, it was not materially felt. At the fourth election, however, the defect was made evident, in the strongest colours. Then was displayed, one avenue at least, through which ambition and Party might successfully triumph over the People's will; and, although the particular point, from which the danger rose, was immediately seized on, and guarded by subsequent amendments of the Constitution, the radical defect which enabled a President to be elected (in case of no popular choice) by the Representatives of a small minority of the People, was left wholly untouched. The contest which then took place, as violent as it was alarming, was fruitful, however, of the sound-

est admission to the leaders of the Republican Party, at the head of which stood the great apostle of Liberty, Thomas Jefferson. To avert the mischief and danger of an election by the House of Representatives, and to secure unity of action amongst the Republican Party, they undertook to devise means to concentrate, in all future elections, the votes of that portion of the People who adopted their creed, upon a single candidate. For that purpose recourse was first had to Congressional caucuses. The system was then resorted to, and justified, as one of necessity. Its avowed, and real object was to secure the election of a Republican Chief Magistrate, and prevent such a collision as might transfer the choice to the House of Representatives. It was in this way, and through the agency of the Republican members of Congress, making nominations, in Caucus assembled, that Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe, were presented as Candidates to the American People, and were elected, and re-elected, by large majorities of the popular suffrage. The far, one of the great objects of the Constitution, (an election by the people in their primary colleges,) was believed to be guarded and secured. But this system was attacked and overturned in the memorable contest of 1824-5; and the failure by the Republican Party on that occasion to elect its candidate, was followed by the election of a Chief Magistrate by the House of Representatives, in utter disregard of the popular will, and under circumstances which produced the deepest excitement. Indeed, so strongly impressed was the distinguishing individual who was the object of that choice, of the importance of an election by the People of their President, that, in his answer to the Joint Committee who announced to him his appointment, he declared, "That his refusal to accept the trust delegated to him, gave an immediate opportunity to the People, to form and express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, he would not hesitate to decline the office, and submit to the determination of the People." What less than the deepest conviction of the danger of an election by the House of Representatives, instead of the People, could have induced him, in the moment of triumph, to hold such language. What stronger avowal, of the importance of a clear expression of the popular will, and this defect in our Constitution could have been given than this? This election, however, and the state of things to which it gave rise, soon roused the People, and the elements of the Old Republican Party rallied around General Jackson as the individual, in whose person popular rights and power were to be vindicated. After a very violent and embittered contest, they succeeded in placing him in the Presidential Chair. Of the election of 1824-5, and the scenes which then occurred, it is not needful, nor would it be proper, here to speak. They form a prominent and interesting part of the history of those times of our Republic, and will long be regarded by every friend of Representative Government, as a political lesson, not to be forgotten.

This election, however, did not satisfy the friends of Popular Sovereignty, of the necessity of any resort to some mode, for the purpose of securing this important election to the People, and preventing the recurrence of those scenes of intrigue and ambition, which were presented on that occasion, and may be expected invariably to be presented on an election of the President by the House of Representatives. In the case of General Jackson, owing to the peculiar circumstances, no step was deemed necessary to concentrate their power, and embody the popular will, as it had been sufficiently indicated in the previous contest. Besides his great and signal military services, he had become so much endeared to the Republican Party, by the bold and determined manner in which he had resisted the principles and doctrines of the previous administration, that no measure of the sort was deemed necessary to insure his re-election. He accordingly came in, by an overwhelming vote of the American People. But the Republicans were not so fortunate, in relation to a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and danger was apprehended from the number of candidates, and at the conflicting claims and divisions of different sections of the Union. To obviate these, the Republicans of New Hampshire, with a disinterested patriotism worthy of the name, came forward and proposed a National Convention, as the best means of healing divisions, and securing the triumph of Republicanism; and it was accordingly held with the happiest effect. This Convention, no doubt, gave rise to that which has recently been held in Baltimore, and whose proceedings are now submitted for your approval.

Is there any liberal and disinterested Republican who considers the provisions of our Constitution in relation to this subject, the efforts that are making to carry the election to Congress, and who is opposed to such an election, that can fail to perceive the necessity of adopting some plan to unite the Democracy of the People, and give effect to its will in this all important election? We think not. The only alternative then presented, is: a National Convention, springing immediately from the People, and representing the various parts of the Union, or an abandonment of the expedient for concentrating the national will, substituted for that of Congressional caucus nominations, and an election by the House of Representatives. Of the evils of such an election, you require, Fellow Citizens, at this day, no further argument or admonition from us. Few, it is to be hoped, if any, now doubt, that the wise men who framed our system, intended to secure to the People, the choice of the Executive branch of their Government, and to render it wholly independent of the Federal Legislature. The choice by and responsibility of the President to the People, was one of the vital principles of the system. It is this not mentioned in the manner in which the Confederation itself was created? In its organization, are not the House of Representatives and the Executive, also regarded as the popular branches of the Government, and immediately responsible to the People? But not so the Senate. There the equitable principle of representation founded on contribution and population, was as a matter of compromise disregarded. In that Branch of the Government, each State on the score of its sovereignty, has equal rights. Its legislative powers are co-extensive with the popular branch, with the exception of money bills; no laws can pass without its concurrence; the most important proceedings of the Executive are subject to its revision; all important appointments require its assent. There is the power to ratify treaties, and try all impeachments of the high officers of the Government, Executive and

Judicial! There the small State of Delaware with a population of 75 thousand, has a representation equal to New York, with more than two millions. There the States, with a population of more than five millions, are only entitled to a representation equal to the smallest, with a population of less than one hundred thousand. There one half of the nation, residing in four or five of the largest States, has a representation only equal to about the thirtieth part, residing in the four smallest States. There one half of the whole American People, residing in four or five States, are represented by eight or ten votes only, while the others are represented by thirty-eight or forty! Would the Convention have been willing, or would the people ever have consented to give such powers to one branch of the Government, and that too constituted by the Senate, unless it had been intended to leave the others to the immediate action of the popular will, and especially one so important as that of electing the President? Besides, the Constitution, in its letter as well as in its spirit, shows that this was its case, and that it was never intended to give Congress any control over the election of a President, save only where the people should fail to make a choice in their primary colleges, which it was then believed, would rarely if ever occur. Hence, the only duty assigned to Congress by the Constitution was to count the votes in a convention of both Houses, and declare the result. The Constitution, moreover, it will be recollected, contains only two disqualifications upon this subject. The first, and the best mode of consulting and giving effect to the opinions and wishes of the people? What then are the safeguards against misconduct in all such Conventions? Simply that care be taken that they emanate directly from the people, convened at some central point, and be separated as far as practicable from the influence of the existing administration. Would not such a mode of nomination be much more likely to embody and give effect to the popular will, than any that has yet been adopted? Is it not preferable to the old mode of Congressional caucuses, sustained for more than twenty years by the established usages of the republican party, and which resulted in the election of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe. It that mode was justified in the language of the caucus of 1808—"From the necessity of the case, from a deep conviction of the importance of union to the republicans throughout all parts of the United States, and the best mode of consulting and giving effect to the interests and wishes of all upon a subject so interesting to the whole people of the United States,"—how much more ought that of a National Convention to be justified by the same considerations, at the present moment? If it was then proper to resort to a Caucus as a means of producing union among the Republicans, of arresting dissonance, and preventing an election by the House of Representatives, why shall we not resort to a less objectionable and better mode for the accomplishment of the same objects? If it was then necessary, with only two opposing candidates, it is not now indispensable, when we have so many aspirants? If a Congressional Caucus received the approbation of such men as Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, (as it did, for they accepted formally their nominations,) would it be less likely to be received by the people? If they believed the cause of liberty and free government had been eminently promoted by their example? Nor is there any force in the objection that the Republican party itself has sometimes failed to resort to Caucuses and Conventions without injury? Admit it! But the concession of a better mode for the accomplishment of the same objects, is it therefore true, that they may not sometimes be so? Because the suffrages of the Republicans may heretofore, without them, have been concentrated upon eminent men, does it follow that they may not heretofore be beneficial to produce concert of opinion, and prevent division? Are you prepared then to throw aside all experience, all history of the past, and refuse to profit by the wisdom of our political fathers? We hope not. But all such modes are liable to serious objections. Granted. But what are the evils which must arise, without them? That is the question. It matters not, how strong the objections to a Convention may be, the inquiry still must be, is there not less danger to be apprehended from them, than a Congressional election? It is not a thousand times better that the evils even of a Convention, whatever they may be, should be borne, than that we should be exposed to the calamities of an election by the House of Representatives, either through National Conventions, or some other efficient mode, to concentrate their power, and produce harmony and union among their friends. It is in this way only, as experience has shown, and as all experience will show, that they can ever hope to maintain their ascendancy, secure a triumph of their principles, and give effect to the popular will. Whether any amendment on this subject, guarding against the evils which are intimated by the House of Representatives, will take place, rests alone with the People. It is becoming, however, daily a subject of solicitude, and may soon result in such an amendment, as will remedy all existing defects in this vital part of our system, and secure an election to the People in every contingency!—When that shall be done, then will our argument in favor of nominating candidates for the high offices of President and Vice President through the medium of a National Convention be obviated, because then the sovereign right to choose those officers will be secured to the People themselves in that contingency. But until this shall be accomplished, either Conventions, or some other more exceptionable mode, will continue to be resorted to, as the only means of preventing greater evils to public liberty. This is all the Democracy of the country can do, and this is what they ought, and are bound by the most solemn obligations of duty to do, must be conceded too, by all, that according to the true principles of our Constitution, the President should be elected by the People of the United States. How can that great object be effected except by the adoption of some system by which they shall be enabled to unite together and concentrate their votes? It surely becomes those who object to Conventions to point out some other mode of accomplishing that object—none other has been yet offered, and we feel fully justified in adhering to the usage of the Republican Party. But who are the persons that object to Conventions? Are they not the men who have been endeavoring

for years past to collect and concentrate the members of their own party, and not only the members of their own party, but the scattered fragments of all parties; the apostates from every political faith, by means of caucuses and conventions? Are they not the men, who are openly combined together, to defeat the will of the People, and carry the election to the House of Representatives, where the choice of that high officer, upon which the liberty of the nation, may be made to depend on bargain and intrigue, among a few individuals, who may seek their own aggrandizement at the expense of the country?

The next objection against the Convention, and one recently urged by the opposition, is that the whole proceeding is purely a party character; intended alone to preserve the power of party and perpetuate party principles. Hence it is, that we hear the spirit of party so strongly deprecated by the very men who are invoking its aid, by their own ambitious and party purposes.—That this spirit, when carried to an extreme, may become injurious, we readily admit. But the man who expects to see free countries exempt from its influence, must be a very superficial observer of human affairs, and have but a slight acquaintance with the history of free governments. In such cases, it is not only the right but the duty of every citizen to make himself acquainted with the operations of the Government and the conduct of those instructed with its administration.—Every citizen here can aspire to the highest offices in the State; the only passports to which are the favor and confidence of his fellow men, acquired by the possession of talents and virtue. In such a state of society, and where there are collisions of sentiment and interests, and political parties, it is not only a consequence natural, but irresistible. Nor is the existence of such parties destitute of public utility. They bring into action the greatest talents. They excite a jealousy and vigilance which insures fidelity in public functionaries. They check attempts at the usurpation of power, and thereby preserve the rights of the People. Such has been the effect, not only in our own free government, but in those monarchies, in which the monarch has not been the case.—There the great and over-throwing power of the monarchial and aristocratic branches of the government has been counteracted and kept in check by the boldness, talents, and popularity of the leaders of political party; nor is there any thing immoral or improper in men having the same object, co-operating as a party on honest principles, for its attainment. An individual in the political world, taking his own course without consulting those of the same principles and opinions with himself, would become insignificant. His isolated exertions might become unavailing. He would be a unit, opposed to a strong phalanx, united by a common interest, and animated by a combined will. The only way that he could oppose with success the more powerful and numerous interests, would be by uniting himself with them, and acting in concert with them. Nor would this imply a sacrifice of principle or independence on his part. A breach of political morality, the doing an act of injustice, or the trampling of the rights or liberties of a fellow citizen, can never be justified or excused, by regard or complaisance to a party. This is readily admitted. But the concession of a better mode for the accomplishment of the same objects, is it therefore true, that they may not sometimes be so? Because the suffrages of the Republicans may heretofore, without them, have been concentrated upon eminent men, does it follow that they may not heretofore be beneficial to produce concert of opinion, and prevent division? Are you prepared then to throw aside all experience, all history of the past, and refuse to profit by the wisdom of our political fathers? We hope not. But all such modes are liable to serious objections. Granted. But what are the evils which must arise, without them? That is the question. It matters not, how strong the objections to a Convention may be, the inquiry still must be, is there not less danger to be apprehended from them, than a Congressional election? It is not a thousand times better that the evils even of a Convention, whatever they may be, should be borne, than that we should be exposed to the calamities of an election by the House of Representatives, either through National Conventions, or some other efficient mode, to concentrate their power, and produce harmony and union among their friends. It is in this way only, as experience has shown, and as all experience will show, that they can ever hope to maintain their ascendancy, secure a triumph of their principles, and give effect to the popular will. Whether any amendment on this subject, guarding against the evils which are intimated by the House of Representatives, will take place, rests alone with the People. It is becoming, however, daily a subject of solicitude, and may soon result in such an amendment, as will remedy all existing defects in this vital part of our system, and secure an election to the People in every contingency!—When that shall be done, then will our argument in favor of nominating candidates for the high offices of President and Vice President through the medium of a National Convention be obviated, because then the sovereign right to choose those officers will be secured to the People themselves in that contingency. But until this shall be accomplished, either Conventions, or some other more exceptionable mode, will continue to be resorted to, as the only means of preventing greater evils to public liberty. This is all the Democracy of the country can do, and this is what they ought, and are bound by the most solemn obligations of duty to do, must be conceded too, by all, that according to the true principles of our Constitution, the President should be elected by the People of the United States. How can that great object be effected except by the adoption of some system by which they shall be enabled to unite together and concentrate their votes? It surely becomes those who object to Conventions to point out some other mode of accomplishing that object—none other has been yet offered, and we feel fully justified in adhering to the usage of the Republican Party. But who are the persons that object to Conventions? Are they not the men who have been endeavoring

to their country or their own conscience. They might discover too late that they had sacrificed the best causes to that pride of opinion, which is not satisfied with success, but with nothing short of attaining it in its own way. These reflections, we think, to be seriously weighed by every citizen in a free country! They are not only important to those who are struggling for power, which they mean to wield to promote the public happiness, but to those whom the People having placed in authority, have to contend with an opposition, whose deadly hostility would delight to overthrow them and their principles altogether. Union is even more important to a party who are in power, because on it depends the efficiency of an administration, and the success of the best concerted plans of policy. An opposition does not require so strong a cement to obtain success amongst them; by whatever similarity of motive each individual is actuated, yet if each finds fault with something, a unity of effects is produced—not so with those who administer the Government, and as parties unite and harmonize, not only in its general views, but also in the particular measures which are adopted, their movements will be marked by irresolution and imbecility. They will be incapable of resisting the efforts of their opponents, weakened as they will be by the lukewarmness and indifference of their friends. Such must always be the effect of a sort of mutual concession and union on the part of those who profess the same political principles and think alike.

When parties act on honorable principles, there is no danger in our country from their existence and influence. Who, then, ought to be ashamed of the appellation of party, when properly conducted, and especially such a party as that which binds together the Democratic Republicans of our Union? Without such a party, Fellow Citizens, evil men and evil principles could never be successfully resisted, nor could the great purposes of free government be accomplished. If parties sometimes produce mischief, (and all admit it,) they ought nevertheless to still borne. Like the licentiousness of the press, it is an evil so intimately connected with the good to which it is allied, that one cannot be destroyed without inflicting an incurable wound on the other. All the objections, then, to the Convention, and to its proceedings, on party grounds, are intended only for political effect, and will at once be detected and scouted by the People? They ought not, and cannot have weight with the enlightened portion of such a country as ours, and at a crisis like the present.

We come now, fellow citizens, to another objection to the Convention, or rather to one of its nominations, and to another effort at division, of a very different character, and probably one of the most mischievous and wicked that has ever been made against the peace and happiness of any country! It is the attempt to create sectional parties and divisions; and to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, by classing some of the supposed defects of our Constitution, with the political principles of those which evil men are endeavoring themselves to bring about. This is a subject of transcendent and universal interest, and one that demands to be well weighed and considered, by all parties, and all men. And here we will take occasion to remark, that it is in this weak side of human nature, in appeals to the most degrading and dangerous passions of the human mind, that those who seek to betray nations to their purposes, and kindle the torch of discord, always resort. It is here that ambition as well as fanaticism (always prolific in the allurements and delusions necessary to accomplish their purposes) direct their batteries. It is the point, moreover, in which not only all free Governments, but our own peculiar system can be most effectually assailed. Hence, it is, that in different parts of our country, we see the mischievous and misguided men attempting to corrupt the bond of Union, and exciting the North against the South, and the South against the North. The peculiar differences in the social organization of these two sections of our country, is ever a ready and fruitful subject, to create these jealousies and dissensions. It has ever been a fundamental article in the Republican creed that these relations were not by our own Constitutional Charter, and social relations (the copies of Federal powers, and the Congress has as little right to interfere with the domestic relations and local institutions of the U. S. as the relations of master and apprentice in Massachusetts, or master and servant in Virginia, as they have to meddle with similar social relations in Great Britain, France, or Spain.—So deeply rooted in this conviction, not only in the minds of our brethren of the northern and middle States, but in the minds of the whole Republican party of the Union, that it is incorporated in the Democratic creed, and constitutes one of the broad lines of separation between the strict constructionists of the Jeffersonian school, and the latitudinarians or consolidationists, under all their Protean colors. Republicanism is the safest guaranty of the stability of our Union. No man, nor set of men, can interfere, on even wish to interfere, with the reserved rights of the States, embracing their domestic institutions, and social relations, and call himself a Democratic Republican, or a friend to the Union. Republicanism, or Democracy, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, is "the support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the most complete administration for our domestic concerns, and the safest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies; & the preservation of the General Government in all its constitutional vigor; as the sheet-anchor of our peace, stability, and prosperity abroad." These who would interfere with these reserved and vital rights of the States, cannot be Democrats; and on the other hand, those who would weaken the bonds of union, or wish to destroy its constitutional vigor, whatever they may call themselves, cannot be, in truth, Jeffersonian Republicans. The disposition to meddle with the rights of the States, and especially those of a Democratic character, and the opposite disposition to arrest the constitutional and rightful action of the Federal Government, are alike inconsistent with the true spirit of Republicanism and the doctrines of the Republican party. Those who harbor either disposition, whatever may be their motives or professions, are anti-republican in principle, whether called Federalist, National Republican, Whig, or Tory, Abolitionist or Nullifier. The Republicanism not only guarantees to each State the full enjoyment of its reserved rights, but it guarantees to each State protection from the molestation of other States. When we look, fellow citizens, upon the People of the large and the small States of this vast empire, all dwelling under the Republican system of our

country, and their own consciences. They might discover too late that they had sacrificed the best causes to that pride of opinion, which is not satisfied with success, but with nothing short of attaining it in its own way. These reflections, we think, to be seriously weighed by every citizen in a free country! They are not only important to those who are struggling for power, which they mean to wield to promote the public happiness, but to those whom the People having placed in authority, have to contend with an opposition, whose deadly hostility would delight to overthrow them and their principles altogether. Union is even more important to a party who are in power, because on it depends the efficiency of an administration, and the success of the best concerted plans of policy. An opposition does not require so strong a cement to obtain success amongst them; by whatever similarity of motive each individual is actuated, yet if each finds fault with something, a unity of effects is produced—not so with those who administer the Government, and as parties unite and harmonize, not only in its general views, but also in the particular measures which are adopted, their movements will be marked by irresolution and imbecility. They will be incapable of resisting the efforts of their opponents, weakened as they will be by the lukewarmness and indifference of their friends. Such must always be the effect of a sort of mutual concession and union on the part of those who profess the same political principles and think alike.

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A. C. BULLITT.

...fathers in tranquility and security; all under different local and State laws and laws of general application; all pursuing happiness and well-being in their own way; having no war upon their borders, nor armies to defend them from one another; but each and all resting securely under the Republican banner of our Union, it would indeed seem as if the days had come, foretold of old, when the lion and the lamb should lie down in peace together.

Those, then, who would urge the government of our Union to trespass upon the rights of the States, or those who would force the States to dissolve the Union, are neither Republican nor the true friends of the States or the Union. They are not so, because they strike at the foundation and existence of our free institutions and Republican Government itself. They strike on different sides, to be sure, and with very different motives, but the effects are the same. It matters but little whether the harmony of these happy and prosperous States be destroyed by wrongs committed against their reserved rights, or whether it be by creating unjust disabilities, without exception, for their peace and prosperity at home and their respect abroad. Fellow citizens, there have always been two great political parties in our country. Names have changed, but the principle or grounds of difference between the two remain the same. The Republican party have always contended for a strict construction of the Constitution, the preservation of the rights of the States and the integrity and independence of the government of the Union, when acting strictly within the letter and spirit of the constitutional compact. The federal party or consolidationists on the other hand, claimed a liberal or latitudinarian construction, & under the pretext of "general welfare" and "expediency" have not scrupled to exercise powers, not only of doubtful constitutional character, but in violation of many of the reserved rights of the States.

Their will not hearken to the unnatural voice which tells them, that knit together as they are, by so many cords of affection, they can no longer, as members of the same great family; can no longer be mutual guardians of their mutual happiness; can no longer be fellow citizens of one great and flourishing empire. They will shut their ears against this unwholesome slat. They will shut their hearts against the poison it contains. The kindred blood which flows in their veins; the mingled blood which they have shed in the defence of their sacred rights, consecrate their union and excite horror at the idea of their becoming aliens, rivals, enemies." This was the admonition a man of the soundest and most experienced head, and the purest and most patriotic heart. Need we say, it was that of the most distinguished founders of our Constitution.

Hence too the solemn warning of Washington, the great Virginian and soldier, to the country, against the dangers of geographical discrimination, and these insidious and daring attempts at disunion and disaffection. In his valedictory and affectionate admonition, at the moment he was retiring forever from public life, he, too, warned his countrymen—"Union which constitutes you one People is also now dear to you—it is justly so—it is the main pillar in the edifice of real independence; the support of your tranquility at home; of your peace and safety; of your prosperity and of that very liberty which you so dearly prize. That it is the point of our political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, of any attempt to alter one portion of the sacred ties which now link together its various parts."

Who can turn a deaf ear to such counsel, and at a time so appropriate as this? Who does not feel and acknowledge the importance of this hallowed spirit speaking, as it were from the tomb, the prophetic and inspired language of truth and patriotism. Why then these attempts to alarm the Southern portion of our country and to assail the proceedings of the Convention on the score of geographical and sectional feeling? Why all this illiberality? Why this continued effort to excite unfriendly feelings between people who have always entertained such sincere respect for each other? Why shall we not regard (in national matters) all the States as one country; and the People which inhabit them as our brethren? Why shall any narrow and selfish spirit lead the people of one section to view with envy or jealousy, the prosperity and happiness of another? Why shall the South rejoice in the prosperity of their Eastern brethren, in the greatness of Pennsylvania, and New York, and in the increasing power and population of those young and flourishing States upon the waters of the mighty West; and why shall not in return, reciprocate the kind feelings towards the patriotic South? When did the North, or the West ever desert the South? How long and nobly have they stood by the side of the distinguished men who were in support of Southern men, that the Democracy of the North, so often evinced a high degree of liberality? Was General Washington, or Mr. Jefferson, or Mr. Madison or Mr. Monroe, ever objected to them, because they were from the South? At the end of General Jackson's present term the South will have enjoyed the honors of the Presidency for forty years out of forty eight, since the adoption of the Constitution.

As to the remaining eight of our political existence under the constitution, that high office has been in the hands of political opponents, so that the Northern Democracy have never yet seen a man elevated from their own ranks to that high station. Under these circumstances have they ever murmured, or complained? Never. And why? Because, in the spirit of true patriotism they have believed that the interests of their Country would be better promoted, and their cherished principles best maintained by their support of Southern men.

And now, after so many years of disinterested conduct, would it not be illiberal and unjust, when they present one of themselves, for that high station, whose character and principles are every way unexceptionable, that they should be branded as enemies of the South, and hostile to the peculiar institutions of the Southern People. We are sure that such imputations, so groundless, and so wicked, can make no impression on the Southern Republicans. They will not be induced by such means to refuse support to a Republican from the North—a man not selected as the Democratic Candidate, because he was a Northern man, but because he was an honest, enlightened, and trustworthy American citizen; a Republican in principle and practice; and because these were the qualities which elected Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson. They happened, it is true, to be Southern men, but it was not because they were so, that the destinies of this country were confided to their hands. Virginia, that has been honored with the Presidency for more than thirty years, will not be so unreasonable as to deny to the Northern Democracy, who secured to her the possession of that high honor, a boon of equal value. Such a spirit of selfishness and ingratitude, does not enter into her proud bosom, nor can it be found

any where among the chivalry of the South. It dwells only in the hearts of the narrow-minded and factious who have no view the gratification of their own ambition, or harbor designs of more serious portent, to our beloved country. Under a just administration of the General Government, in all its departments, there is no conflict of interest between the different sections of our country, which can, or ought, to render their present union incompatible with their local freedom and prosperity. On the contrary, the interests embraced under the mantle of our Constitution, are common and pervading. All parts of the Union are interested in an equal and beneficial operation of the Federal Government. It is the interest of all to have peace, internal and external. It is the interest of all to preserve the freedom of intercourse and commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States. All have an interest in the management of the public revenue; in a common currency; in the inviolability of contracts; and in the establishments of mails. No power is delegated to the General Government, in the just exercise of which, the various States of the confederacy have not a common, if not, an equal interest; nor is there one which can be materially abused without injury to all. Even obstructions to trade, and the erection of monopolies are as injurious to the People of the North, as of the South, and may ever be overthrown by the diffusion of correct information among the People. Instead of building up sectional parties, estranging the People of one section from the People of another, and constantly taking resort to revolution, and violence, to remedy real or imaginary evils; instead of this war against our homes and our hearts, the good man and the patriot will rather strive to diffuse through all sections, just views of our institutions, and national policy; and relief will certainly follow from the operations of the public mind, and certainly, an effect is produced by adequate cause. Hence it was that Mr. Jefferson, (in his letter to the Ohio Legislature,) justly and forcibly remarks—"Nothing can so effectually contribute to produce the greatest good to the country, as harmony and mutual confidence between the General and State authorities, and a conviction that local and general interest, well conducted, can never be in opposition."

Mr. Madison, too, in a communication to the Connecticut Legislature, remarks—"The prosperity and stability of the (the Eastern) founded on a clear reciprocity of interests, and the most important constitutional relations between the General and State authorities; that revolutionary errors on these subjects will quickly yield to reflection, and voluntary ones being confined in a few, will not long resist the general impulse."

That collisions and difficulties under so complicated a system of government, would sometimes arise, was foreseen and expected; but they can always be conquered by forbearance, moderation and wisdom. There is perfection, Fellow-Citizens, in nothing which surrounds or protects us. The laws of nature are not adequate to our protection from multiplied inconveniences and aggravated calamities. But should we therefore seek to escape from their authority? Would it be disorganization of the present natural system, relief from the pains, inconveniences, and dangers which we suffer in its operation? There is equal wisdom in seeking the destruction of social institutions, which are actually and necessarily a degree of liberty, peace, happiness, and order, unequalled in any other country; because they are sometimes abused. If our people are wise, they will shut their ears to such mischievous counsels, which are given by men who would weaken their countrymen to the condition of serfs, who labor only for their lords, and for the support of armies, place-men, and pensioners. And for what purpose is this war against social happiness, and are those attempts at disaffection and disunion? Why these unceasing efforts to excite jealousies, dislikes, and animosities between the people of the Southern and Eastern States? Why are these questions, which have slumbered for half a century, now revived, and these fire brands thrown upon the public mind? Why is it now done? Why do we attempt to let the answer be given by the liberal and enlightened of all parties; by every man whose reason is not disordered, and whose heart is not corrupted, and the mischief will be more than half remedied. But we must forbear. We feel that this subject is one of deep and wide spread interest—that it should be approached with solicitude and caution, and touched with a tender hand—that this is not the time or occasion to press it further, nor to arraign the actors in these scenes, nor their motives. We do not intend it; nor shall we attempt to discriminate between the mischievous and the misguided; between those high priests in this crusade of destruction, whose heads are seen like the mountain tops above the storm; or their more obscure and deluded followers. Nor is it our purpose to fasten ignominy or reproach upon any individual, public or private. Whatever their motives may be, we leave them to their own consciences, and to him who alone can judge of these things, and who will be called to account for his conduct; and who will be called to answer to an injured and oppressed country. Then the proper discriminations will be made, and the innocent separated from the guilty.

We do not, however, in one word to offer advice, or to suggest any course, to all who are concerned in this attempt to divide and alienate against itself, and sow the seeds of jealousy and distrust; and it is, to pause in their work of desolation and ruin. We call upon all upon the ambitious as well as the deluded, in their zeal of fanaticism and party, to look, if they desire the calamities which might rush in and deluge this fair land, if their efforts could succeed, and to pause, before it be too late—to remember that the progress of disaffection is often insensible and invisible; and that the mighty spirit which they are attempting to arouse, if once roused, can neither be allayed by the cannon or the sword, by law or by blood. It is, fellow citizens, against this dangerous spirit of discontent and division, against these unhallowed attempts to weaken the bands of our glorious Confederacy, that it becomes the duty of every wise man, of every honest man, and of every American, to watch with sleepless vigilance, that the water can only be set in deep and abiding affection to our beloved country, the preservation of which depends not only on our liberty and happiness, but that of the world. So much we have deemed our duty to say, in defence of the Convention generally, and in answer to some of the prominent objections which have been made against it and its proceedings. We shall now proceed to discuss that part of the subject more immediately connected with the general principles and measures of the present Administration and our national policy.

We have said, fellow citizens, in a previous part of this address, that the election of a successor to General Jackson ought to be regarded as one of the most important that had ever occurred in our country; that it involved not only the fate of the republican party and its principles, but the continuation of that wise

course of national policy pursued by General Jackson, and upon which his administration has been based. To prove this, will require a brief notice of some of its prominent and leading measures; and those especially which relate to our foreign intercourse, the tariff, internal improvement, and the Bank of the United States.

It will be borne in mind that Gen. Jackson came into the Presidential chair at a moment of deep political excitement, and under very peculiar circumstances. The previous Administration had come into power against the decided wishes of a majority of the American people, and its measures had been strongly reprobated and condemned by the great body of the Republican party. Under its policy, the doctrines of our political fathers had been forgotten or abandoned. Most of the landmarks to the exercise of unlimited power by the General Government had been disregarded or broken down. The doctrine of expediency and the general welfare had been openly proclaimed and revived, and under its broad wing power was asserted by its friends as laws as unconstitutional in their principles, as they were dangerous in their consequences. It is under such a state of things that the friends to limited Government became alarmed, and Gen. Jackson was called by the people to stay the spirit of innovation, and restore the purity and vigor of our free institutions. He accordingly came forward to devote himself to the service of his country, to promote her happiness, and defend her rights. How faithfully did he fulfill the expectations and wishes of his friends, and accomplish the great objects of his election! What were the prominent traits that characterized his Administration both as to its external and internal policy? What its effect and benefits? Will you favor us with a brief review? Towards foreign nations, has it not been distinguished alike with ability, firmness, and moderation? Whilst its primary canon was to do justice to all, and suffer wrong from none, has it not, in the pursuit of a peaceful and liberal policy, studied the interest and regarded the sentiment of every portion of our extended country? Has it not given us peace with every foreign power, secured to us an unrestrained and flourishing and enriching commerce with the civilized nations of the world? Has it not placed our country above upon the most elevated and exalted ground, and secured to us to be respected in every quarter of the globe?

So, too, in relation to our internal concerns, has it not pursued a course equally distinguished by wisdom and moderation, and with like results? Has it not secured to all parts of our country internal prosperity, peace, and security? Has not the public debt been extinguished? Have not the great interests of the soil been exempted from unjust systems of taxation, in the shape of Tariffs, and the industry of our whole nation protected and cherished? Indulging no favor or fear, manifesting no preference towards any particular section of our country over another, cherishing no interest separate from the welfare of the whole, has not the Government been administered with a single eye to the benefit and prosperity of all? Has not one of the greatest objects of his civil Magistracy been the protection of the rights of the States, and the integrity of the Union?

Has he not made the Constitution his guide, and brought back the Government to its true fundamental principles? Has he exercised any power not granted? Claimed any doubtful character? Has he not carried out the great principles which he laid down in his first Message, and fulfilled his promises to the letter? Has he not in fact been true to his high trust, and faithful to his country? But, Fellow Citizens, notwithstanding these wise measures, the destruction of our national unity, and the encounter all the evils and embarrassments of a powerful and talented coalition. From the moment he came into power, there sprung up one of the most determined, persevering, and concentrated oppositions that any country had ever witnessed, and which, in its final progress, became as formidable as it was alarming. For the three first years of the Administration, the opponents of his objects and efforts, and sank into a hopeless condition. They have tried all the means which opportunity and their own ingenuity could furnish, to regain their lost power and places; but in vain. Their assaults had fallen harmless upon the shield of the venerable Patriot. The nice measures of his administration, and the virtue and ability with which he had discharged his duty, the benefits secured to his country, and the increasing prosperity and happiness of the people, defeated their schemes and blasted all their hopes. He was too deeply seated in the affections of the people to be shaken. So far, however, the opposition had fought the battle upon political and party grounds, and by political means; but without success. But when parties in pursuit of their own ambitious views cannot obtain a favorite object by direct means, they will seek it through all the indirect experiments which the spirit of the times and chance may throw in their way. When fair and generous means will not avail, such a party, they will resort to the arts which are calculated to reward ambition and secure success.

It was accordingly towards the termination of General Jackson's first term, when they had sunk into a desperate condition, that a new ray of hope burst upon them. Then it was that the Bank of the United States was looked to as the means by which to accomplish their ends, and secure their triumph. It was their last hope, and they instantly embraced it. Although the charter of the Bank was not to expire for two years, their policy was to get an application made for its renewal before the period for the re-election of General Jackson should arrive. By this means, the re-election of the President was to be defeated, and a triumph secured. They regarded him as a delicate and dangerous dilemma. His numerous friends were divided upon the subject of the Bank, both on grounds of constitutionality and expediency. Pennsylvania and the West had declared in favor of the Bank, and the entire South against it. If the bill for its re-charter should pass both Houses of Congress, (and the majority for it was believed to be certain,) the President would necessarily be obliged either to approve or to veto it. If he approved, the Bank would succeed in its object of a recharter, and his friends in the South, (without whose support it was believed, he could not be re-elected,) would upon principle, desert him. If he disapproved and vetoed, all eyes would be turned to Pennsylvania as the West, and his friends deserting him there; also, his re-election would be hazardous, if not defeated. This was the masterstroke of policy; and it was consequently adopted. They did not calculate, however, upon the application of the veto power. Although they knew the previous convictions of General Jackson as to the expediency and unconstitutionality of the Bank, and its dangerous tendencies, although he had expressed his opinions to Congress in the years '29, '30, and '31, and his determination never to sanction it, yet they did not believe he would refuse to sign any bill that might finally pass for its recharter; and, by doing so, hazard his re-election. Accordingly, the Bank came forward in 1831, with an application for recharter. A bill for this purpose passed both Houses and received the constitutional veto of the President. That these were the objects which influenced

the opposition at that day, none, we think, acquainted with the history of those times, can doubt. Indeed, they were charged at the time and universally believed. But how little did they know of the individual with whom they were contending! He met the crisis in a manner worthy of his principles, and vetoed the bill, both as unconstitutional and in expedient; thus casting off all hope as to its ever meeting his approbation.

It was then that the Bank took the field openly, and under the banners of a concentrated and powerful opposition, made every effort to defeat the re-election of General Jackson, but without success. The many and fearless manner in which this duty had been performed, the Roman firmness and honesty of the President, so far from prejudicing him with the great body of the Democracy of Pennsylvania and the West, served only to endear him to them. It was regarded by them and the great majority of his friends, as one of the most important and glorious acts of his administration, and he was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. Of the means resorted to by the Bank to sustain itself, and to influence the Presidential election we shall forbear here to speak. They have long since been exposed to the nation, and must be familiar to all. But the contest did not stop here. There remained the constant and severe struggle, which the President and his administration were doomed to encounter, in consequence of the course which he felt it his duty to pursue in relation to this institution. Having considered the fate of the Bank as settled by the decision of the People in his re-election, and that its charter would expire within four years, and seeing in its conduct good reason, as he believed, to justify the measure, the President deemed it his duty as the head of the Executive Department of Government, to sanction the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, and their being placed elsewhere for safe keeping by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose duty it was to make such removal whenever in his opinion the public interests required it to be done.

Then was revived that bitter and vindictive war upon the President and his friends, and then commenced those scenes of panic and distress without any parallel in the history of our country, and which threatened, at one time, its peace and security. But to whom were they justly attributable? To whom, but to the position and their great ally, the Bank? Was not the object of these efforts and exertions, on the part of the Bank, to disturb and paralyze the ordinary avocations of our citizens, and to take from them the means of carrying them on? Did they not endeavor to arrest the whole course of business in almost every department of society, and to produce that individual ruin and distress which they had predicted would be the consequence of the measures of the President and his administration? Who is it that now doubts it? Did not these efforts not only embarrass but expose the government and country to the most imminent peril? Was not the final issue even considered doubtful, and did not the friends of liberty and free government tremble for the result? From a state of things so pregnant with great evils, and forebodings still greater, was it not the firmness and virtue of the President, and those associated with him, that saved us. And now, fellow citizens, was this war against the Chief Magistrate of your country and his administration conducted? In what way did they not assail him? What charges was not made against him? What offence was not imputed to him? He was charged with a violation of the Constitution of his country, and a breach of almost all its laws. With having, in violation of these, assumed the power as well as the sword. With bringing upon the nation a vast and increasing debt, and a load of public debt. With the loss of the agricultural products and individual industry of the People. With the decline of our commerce and manufactures, and destruction of our trade; and with having, in fact, disabled, dishonored, and oppressed his country. Indeed not only were the measures of the administration declared to be odious and corrupt, but it was said, that a species of tyranny had sprung up which was desolating the land, and threatening even the liberties of the People. The President was denounced in terms as another Tiberias or Caligula, ready to sacrifice his country at the shrine of his unholy ambition. Was not this the gloomy picture which our opponents gave of the venerable Chief Magistrate and his administration? Was he not moreover charged with having done this to gratify a vindictive and ruthless spirit against a moneyed institution, and in pursuit of a wild and frantic ambition, that knew no limit: Let the candid and liberal of all parties answer. And for what was this load of reproach heaped upon him and his friends? For what, but the firmness, independence, and vigor, with which they had resisted every attempt to recharter an institution against which the Republicans had warred from the moment of its existence, and which Mr. Jefferson, in the evening of his life, declared to be, "One of the most deadly evils existing against the principles and form of our Constitution; and such, penetrating by its branches, every part of the Union, and acting by command and in phalanx, might in a critical moment upset the Government."

Who doubts it that it was because of his uncompromising hostility to this corporation, at a moment when it was waving its dreadful sceptre over the land, and his unshaken constancy in support of the People's cause, that this venerable and noble Patriot, and those associated with him, were arraigned and denounced before the country and the world, in a manner unparalleled in the history of our Government. Yes, Fellow Citizens, it was for those things that an administration, which had secured to its country liberty, and union, and prosperity at home, and respect and peace abroad, was denounced as the most abandoned and profligate upon the earth. Posterity will look back with astonishment (and if possible with incredulity) upon the scenes which for the last three years distracted our country, and wonder how any one man could successfully have resisted the gigantic power of such an institution, wielded under such circumstances. But what has become of this mass of mischief and ruin which was to proceed from the conduct of the President towards the Bank? Where is that universal bankruptcy which was to overwhelm the People? Where the suspension of the channels of their foreign commerce? Where the loss of their trade; the annihilation of her manufactures; and the deluge of debt; the ruin and divisions of our people? Where the fields without harvest; the merchants without customers? Where now are all these false prophets, with all their dreams of ruin and distress? Have they been fulfilled? Is it true, that we have no free Government to rally around; no country to love? Is our country "bumbled in the eyes of the world; dishonored and disgraced at home?" Is all this true? No. There is not a liberal or candid man who does not and ought not to feel proud and exalted, at the spectacle which his country now presents both at home and abroad. When was it ever more, it indeed so prosperous? When was public or private credit more stable? Prices so high? The People so happy? When did it ever progress so rapid in wealth, in arts and useful knowledge, and public spirit,

of national character? When as erect among the nations of the earth? Never. Have we not then a right to say, that these are the blessings of a President and Republican administration? These the generous triumphs of Democracy? And what else but the union of the Republican Party and confidence in the virtue and patriotism of Andrew Jackson, the Chief Magistrate of the People's choice, could have done this? And when the political and ambitious of his day, who have assailed and calumniated him shall be mingled in the dust, (imitated) when no record shall be found of their memories, or any recollections of their services, this Patriot will be the admiration of every American, and the highest example of political virtue. But, Fellow Citizens, is this the time, happy and prosperous as we are, for the Democracy of the country to disarm? "The danger is not yet over." The last words of one of our political sages, soon after the adoption of the Constitution may justly be regarded as peculiarly applicable to the present moment: "Peace waves his banner, and Heaven is heaping upon us its abundance, with a precious hand," do we not see ambition and party busy in every quarter of our land? If the wise and patriotic measures of the Administration have heretofore afforded our political enemies an opportunity for gross impositions, why interests of our country (be revived)? What do we have gained, and Heaven is heaping upon us its abundance, with a precious hand," do we not see ambition and party busy in every quarter of our land?

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The Democracy of the country must not rest too secure? The prosperity and safety of our country are essentially involved in the issue of the approaching election. We sincerely believe, that upon the preservation of the old Democratic Republican party the property and happiness of our country greatly depend. To you, then, as Republicans, as friends of the Constitution, as supporters of Andrew Jackson and his Administration, and the advocates of union, we make this appeal. We make it not for ourselves alone, but for the Democracy of our country, and we hope not in vain. Fellow citizens, are not our opponents already in the field, prepared to battle with desperation? Have not three candidates already been presented to the nation, whose interests are as different as the interests of travellers in great caravan? May not others soon be added to the list? Are you ignorant of the attempts that are making to get the friends of some of the opposing candidates to unite and co-operate for the purpose of preventing the election of the candidate supported by the Democratic party, or carrying the election to the House of Representatives? Are they not active and indefatigable in their exertions? Will a single vote be withheld do you imagine, upon their side? Will there not some one, beyond the mere desire to defeat the Republic, who will wish and expect, does not the Bank still exist, and consider the question of its recharter as one open and undecided? Who doubts that the contest is again in some shape to be revived? Is it not looked to as one of the strong holds of our political opponents, which they will never consent to abandon? Does not the Bank itself as undecided, although not openly in the battle array, with banners up? Are not the supporters at work throughout the land? Why else to propose extending their curtailments two years ago, on the ground that their charter had but a short time to run, and prudence required them to draw in by degrees, their outstanding debts? Hence, in her application to Congress, in 1831, they say, "unless the question is decided by the present Congress, no definite action upon it can be expected, until within two or three years of the expiration of the Charter, a period before which, in the opinion of your memorialists, it is highly expedient, not merely in reference to the institution itself, but to the more important interests of the nation, that the determination of Congress should be known."

Again, they say—"If the wisdom of Congress shall determine that the Bank must cease to exist, it is still more important that the country should be enabled to prepare for the expected change, and that the situation should have as much time as possible to adjust itself, always a very delicate and difficult one, of aiding the community to seek new channels of business, and by gradual and gentle movements, to press with the least inconvenience on the great interests connected with it." If in 1831 they justified their curtailments on the ground that the charter had but four years to run, how is it (considering that the time has now expired) to be so ready to recharter? Why do those who then justified their curtailments, now justify the recharter? Farther attempts will be made to prolong its existence, if the People fail in the election of a Republican President. Will not the subject of the tariff in a few years, and that of internal improvement be again revived, if our opponents should succeed? Do you not again expect to have the same measures re-presented; to hear the same disingenuous measures, the same state contentions and misrepresentations resorted to seduce you from the support of the Democratic candidates, and by division prevent an election by the People. Is not the project meditated to divide the friends of the Republican candidates and conquer under false colors? Are they not making every attempt to produce a schism in our ranks? And is such the time when the Democracy of the country should disarm? Is it not on the contrary, the time and occasion for every one who would sustain the great principles that are in jeopardy to buckle on his armor and double his diligence and watchfulness? Is it by political vigilance alone, that liberty and good government can ever be secured? Is not the alternative now presented either to abandon the principles and doctrines of the Republican party and the benefits of our present administration, or by vigilance and manly firmness maintain them? Was there ever a time in the history of our country since its independence, when vigilance and union on the part of Republicans were more important than the present? Who does not see the mischiefs that may arise from division and discord among ourselves? Shall we exhibit these scenes of division and weakness for the benefit of our political enemies? If you do not wish to see these things repeated, lay hold of the opportunity of preventing it by union and concert. Perfection is in vain sought after in the works of man. Every inconvenience cannot be avoided. A lesser evil should sometimes be submitted to in order to avoid one greater and more durable. If personal animosities or personal preferences exist, ought they not at such a moment to be sacrificed for the public good? Will not he who refuses to make such a sacrifice justly be regarded as a suspicious friend

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MARTIN VAN BUREN, OF NEW YORK. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF KENTUCKY.

IT has fallen to the humble lot of the undersigned to have presented to the American People a third edition of the Biographies of the two above named highly distinguished patriotic citizens...

The arrangement of the volume will be as follows:

- 1st Portrait of Andrew Jackson, To whom the volume will be inscribed, with an address by the Publisher. 2d. Portrait of Martin Van Buren...

The work will be complete in one volume of about 400 pages. The price to be fixed at the moderate sum of one dollar...

The celebrated address of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, bearing testimony to the high character of Martin Van Buren...

As there is among our republican citizens, an extensive population of German origin, the work will appear simultaneously in both the English and the German languages...

* Democratic editors disposed to encourage the work, will confer a favor, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the subscriber...

The People's obedient servant, WM. EMMONS. Washington City, June 1, 1835.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business...

FASHIONS

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

JOHN SATTERFIELD. may 16 (G)

WAS COMMITTED, to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 15th day of June 1835, by W. A. Schaffer, Esq., a Justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore...

BLANKS. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Republic of Letters.

THE fifty second number of the Republic of Letters closed the first year of the work. It was commenced as an experiment—the liberal patronage it has received, as well as the favor bestowed upon other works of the like kind...

The publisher has the pleasure of stating that the work will hereafter be edited by MRS. A. H. NICHOLAS

In making the necessary selections for the Republic of Letters, Mrs. Nicholas will receive the aid and advice of Edward Everett, Gulian C. Verplanck, Charles F. Hoffman, and others...

The change in the form of the work, from quarto to octavo, has met with the approbation of all the subscribers with whom the publisher has been enabled to confer.

The work will be published weekly, as usual, at 6 cents each number, or three dollars per year to those who receive the work by mail and pay in advance.

Postmasters throughout the United States are requested to act as Agents—the work will be charged to them \$2.50 per year.

The first two volumes, comprising the first year, contain the following works, (each work being complete and entire) and may be had bound or in numbers:

- The Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie.—The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith.—The Tales of the Hall, by Crabbe.—The Letters of Lady Wortley Montague.—Rasselas, by Dr. Johnson.—Castle of Otranto, by Horace Walpole.—The Old English Baron, by Clara Reece.—Dr. Franklin's Life and Essays, by himself.—Lights & Shadows of Scotland, by L. M. Johnston.—The Adventures of Gill Blas, from the French of Le Sage, by Smollet.—Julia de Rubrique, by Mackenzie.—Mazeppa, by Lord Byron.—The Tapestry Chamber, by Walter Scott.—The Dream of Eugene Aram, by Hood.—Zeuco by Dr. Moore.—Essays, moral, economical, and political by the Lord Chancellor Bacon.—Cherry Chase.—L'Allegro, by Milton.—Il Penseroso, by Milton.—Italian and Spanish Proverbs.—The history of Charles XII., by Voltaire.—Manfred, by Lord Byron.—Alb's Bride, A Tale by Moore, Esq.—Elizabeth, by M. Cotton.—Retaliation, by Goldsmith.—The man of the World, by Mackenzie.—Gulliver's Travels, by Swift.—Essays on the Human Understanding, by Locke.—Donquixote, by Cervantes.—Memoirs of Prince Eugene, by himself, &c.—The Diary of an Invalid, by the Deserter Village, by Goldsmith.—Life of Henry Lord Bolingbroke, by Belisarius, by Marmonel.—Pope's Essay on Man, Collection of Apophthegms, by Lord Bacon.

All communications relating to the work to be addressed, post paid, to the publisher, GEORGE DEARBORN, 38 Gold street, New York. June 20

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons.

JOS. GRAHAM, Shf. march 21 (f)

A CARD.

A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents...

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

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties—the rearing of Silk Worms—the production of Cocoon and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method.

Persons desiring to receive the publication, should send their names to the Hartford office, with the price of one dollar per annum in advance.

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TO RENT

For the ensuing Year, ANY possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Hope" at present occupied by Mr. Barrett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Mornings," now in my own cultivation.

MARIA ROGERS. Ferry Hall, 26th May, 1835. may 26

CLOCK & WATCH COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice...

JAMES BENNY. april 25 (f)

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

ENNALLS ROSZELL. Easton, Jan. 10 (f)

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ Do do Shoes. Women's Boots and Shoes. Children's Shoes, cut different fashions. Some good strong Course Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, in advance, or on long credit, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase.

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.

SOLOMON MERRICK. april 4 (f)

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of SADDLERY,



Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit: A Hard Solder Bits and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Gig, Twig, and Shay Whips, foreign and domestic, Iron Traces, Plough Bits, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

april 25 (f)

MAIL STAGE.

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON. THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M. Fare from Easton to Centreville, \$1.50 " " Easton to Wye Mills, 1.00 " " Wye Mills to Centreville, 1.00 All baggage at the risk of the owners. Easton, April 4, 1835.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE, THE MARYLAND WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting. N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk. L. G. TAYLOR. may 5



MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully returns their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plaster's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons.

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business and the assistance of the very best workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for Coaches, Broughes, Gigs, Carriages, or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible price.

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting. They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H. Jan 20 (f)

SOLOMON BARRETT,



TAVERN KEEPER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.

N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks. feb 3 (f)

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorized to settle the same. SAM'L W. SPENCER, C. F. WILLIS. Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25 (f)

SELLING OFF.

THE Subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, offers for sale his entire stock of goods on hand, at the most reduced prices for cash. Persons disposed to purchase will meet with GOOD BARGAINS, by calling at his store. N. B. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close up his business as speedily as possible. R. P. SPENCER. May 19 (f)

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has opened a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the UNION TAVERN. He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful waiters, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call.

ELIJAH McDOWELL. march 28 (f)

Easton and Baltimore Packet



SCHOONER EMILY JANE, ROBSON LEONARD—Master.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting), leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention. The public's obdt. servt. J. E. LEONARD. feb 17 (f)

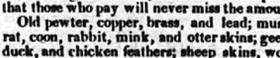
Valuable Mill-seat and Land at PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood. The improvements are a two story BRICK MILL, large frame FULLING MILL HOUSE, Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and Stable. This property is now being repaired, but will be ready to be put in operation in a few days. The terms will be accommodating and possession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Jr. June 9 (f)

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an Experienced Workman, from Baltimore, who makes "aud things" as good as new, and at a low price, that those who pay will never miss the amount. Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, con, rabbit, mink, and other skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices. Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY. jan 10 (f)

Easton and Baltimore Pcket.



THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP THOMAS HAYWARD,

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting), leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season. The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sail and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords. Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal. Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same. The public's obedient servant, SAMUEL H. BENNY. feb 10 (f)

NOTICE.

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing. Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April, or otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for him to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the country. S. H. B. feb 14 (f)

THE FARMER'S & CITYMEN'S RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Cliff, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call. His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induces him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public. The public's obedient servant, CALEB BROWN. N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive waiters; and he intends to keep at all times while in his season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. C. B. may 2 (f)

PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd's, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining, and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumbee Yard of Sam'l Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Mills, in commodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber. He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very BEST MATERIALS,

in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms. He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattocks, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Saws, Axes, ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers. The public's obedient servant, JNO. B. FIRBANK (Gee) april 4 (f)

Town and Country Residence in one.

THE undersigned would sell his place adjoining the town of Easton and combining the advantages of town and country.—If not disposed of before the 21st inst. it will then be offered at public sale on a credit of one, two, three and four years; interest payable annually. If not disposed of, the above farm will be for Rent. A. C. BULLITT. July 11th (f)

This is to give Notice

THAT the undersigned, as agent for Captain Archibald McClieb, of Baltimore, intends to proceed, in conformity with the law in such cases, to make an entire new division fence, on his lands in Caroline county, Maryland, between him and Thomas Edgell, Esq. so as to cast off the said Edgell, from all participation in the benefits of said division fence. WILLIAM KELLEY, Caroline County, Agent for Archibald McClieb. July 18 (f)

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of McNeal & Robinson is now dissolved by mutual consent all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims, and those having claims against the firm will please present them. The business will hereafter be conducted by J. H. McNeal. JAMES H. MCNEAL, CHARLES ROBINSON, July 24—28 (G)

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicola, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer. I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally. PETER TARR. feb 3 (f)

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach Gig and Harness Making business, four smart, active, well grown boys, of good moral habits, (boys from the country would be preferred) between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years: one at each of the following branches, viz. Body Making, Harness Making, Smithing and Painting. ANDERSON & HOPKINS. N. B. All kinds of Silver Plating done in the best manner, such as Bridle-bits, Stirrups, &c. &c. Persons in this and the adjacent counties, wanting any article plated, can have it done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Coach Making in the adjacent counties can have Plating done at a short notice and as cheap as they can have it done in the city. July 14 (f)

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next, on the premises, at 3 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title and interest of John Meconkin, deceased, of and to a house and premises on Harrison street, in the town of Easton, between the premises lately the property of Nicholas Valant and that now occupied by Mrs. Goldsborough. The above property is subject to a small ground rent. A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. P. F. THOMAS, Adm'r. of John Meconkin, dec'd. July 25 (f)

CAMP MEETING.

Compensating for Talbot County, will be held on the old Camp ground, at the bay-side, to commence on FRIDAY the twenty first of this month. The Preachers and Friends are invited to attend. Easton August 5 J. HUMPHREYS.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST, 18, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

FEDERAL MEETING.—The most patriotic, Whig, anti-Office holders, anti-Caucus anti-Van Buren, Federal party held a meeting in the Court House on Saturday last to appoint a committee for the Eastern District to meet in general committee this day, to nominate four candidates to be recommended to the disinterested Whigs, the anti-Office holders, the anti-Van Buren, Federal voters of the county for their support at the approaching October election.

OFFICE HOLDERS AND CONTRACTORS. Edward N. Hambleton, Judge of Court. Samuel Hambleton, Del. to Gen. Assm. Alex. Graham, Notary Pub. and publisher of laws. Thos. C. Nichols, Clerk. Comrs. and Magistrate. R. T. G. Thomas, do. Wm. H. Hayward, do. J. M. Faulkner, do. Saml. S. Satterfield, Constable. Jos. B. Harrington, do. Sol. Barrett, do. Wm. Dulin, Coroner. Wm. Newnam, Armourer. Wm. Grayless, Bailiff. Wm. Loveday, Treas. to trustees of Poor.

Bennett Tomlinson, Contractor & C. Jas. Chapman, Supervisor of the Road. Wm. Faulkner, do. And of private citizens the following gentlemen: Arch. McNeal, Esq. Jos. Carey, Esq. Jos. Turner, Esq. Abner Turner, Esq. Alex. Todd, Esq. Robt. W. Kennard, Esq. Jas. Goldsborough, Esq. Wm. W. Higgins, Esq.

The following patriotic gentlemen were appointed the Committee, Alex. Graham, Notary Pub. & Justice of Peace; J. M. Faulkner, Esq. Jas. Goldsborough, Esq. Bennett Tomlinson, Contractor. Wm. W. Higgins, Esq. N. B. The above list we believe to be strictly accurate. It was furnished by a friend who said he had particularly noted the persons in attendance; if, however, we have done injustice, by omitting the name of any gentleman who attended the meeting, it will afford us much pleasure to give his name in a future number.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The Democratic Republicans of the Eastern District also held a meeting at the Court House on Saturday last for the purpose of appointing a committee to meet committees from the other districts of the county, in general Caucus in Easton this day, to select and recommend to the Democratic voters of the county, four suitable persons to be run as candidates for the Legislature at the next October election. We did not take a list of the collar men who attended this meeting, it was however quite as numerously attended as that of the patriotic Federal Whig party, and we recollect but two office holders at it—They were A. J. Loveday Inspector of weights and measures, and Richard Spencer, Publisher of the laws and sub-Contractor of the Slow and Easy.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee for the Easton District. Levin Millis, Esq. Richard Arringdale, Esq. Wm. C. Ridgway, Esq. William Hoexter, Esq.

If the meetings in Easton District afford fair criteria by which to judge of those in other districts, we apprehend the Democrats will run some risk of losing the appellatives of "spoils men" and "office holders."

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—As the individual who has been selected as the Democratic Candidate for Congress, is but little known to the voters of this section of the Congressional District, we copy the following article from the Cecil Gazette to show the feelings with which the nomination has been received in that county, the strong hold of the party in the District.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—It is with very great pleasure we inform our readers that the Democratic Republican Convention held at Centreville on Monday nominated JOHN EVANS, Esq. of this county as their candidate to Congress. Heretofore we have foreborne expressing our private preferences relative to the selection of a candidate, but now we must acknowledge our wishes have been gratified to the fullest extent, and that Mr. Evans has always been the man of our choice. We would inform our political friends in those parts of the district where they are not so well acquainted with Mr. Evans' political principles, and are not so much aware of

his strength, that his nomination is universally conceded the most judicious for our party that could have been made; his principles are truly republican, and his those principles he is fixed and determined, and he will obtain the most strenuous support of the republican party of his county, and we may justly calculate on the support of the republican party of the entire district. Mr. Evans is a gentleman of acknowledged talents; he is distinguished for his intelligence, his foresight and his firmness; a man every way without reproach, he possesses those qualities of head and heart that have caused him to be respected and to be beloved by all by whom he is known—more particularly remarkable for his matured judgment. Should he be elected he will prove himself a most invaluable representative to the people. Every way able to watch and protect our popular rights, he will most sedulously guard them against abuse, and to no man can our rights be entrusted with more perfect security. Mr. Evans has served several times in our State Legislature, and there he was always distinguished for his strict attention to business, and for the correct judgment with which he weighed each measure that was presented for consideration; and for the constancy with which he watched the interest of his constituents; and it is thus as a public servant he has gained the fullest confidence of his county. And as a private citizen he stands in a most enviable situation. He is universally esteemed and beloved by all classes of society. We cannot speak too highly of him in his private relations of life; his popularity in his own neighborhood places his merits in his relation beyond all praise. We are glad, indeed, we are able to place the name of Mr. Evans on our Congressional ticket; from this county he will obtain a majority heretofore unexampled; and if our political friends elsewhere respond to us with that cordiality of feeling we expect from them, and extend to our candidate that support they have in their power, we shall rout our adversaries without difficulty, and secure the election of the republican candidate by a most handsome majority.

Our friends in Cecil need not fear that the lower counties of the District will fail in doing their duty. Although Mr. Evans is personally a stranger to most of us, politically he is our brother. In the great struggle in which we are engaged we know no man apart from principles; all our inquiry is, is he capable? "is he honest?" "is he of sound Democratic Republican faith?" on these points we are already fully assured.

We are truly gratified to learn from private sources, that the Old Revolutionary Patriot, General Samuel Smith, is likely to be elected Mayor of Baltimore almost by acclamation. The following article from the Baltimore Chronicle, the leading paper of the opposition, goes far to confirm the report. Why was he so unceremoniously driven by the Federalists, in the evening of his days, from the Senate of the United States?

"GENERAL SAMUEL SMITH.—It will be seen by the communication which follows, that it is proposed to make this gentleman mayor of the city. It is certain that we are greatly indebted for the present tranquility of the city to the energetic and manly stand taken by this venerable patriot at the Exchange on Monday, in the first instance, and subsequently in the Park. He boldly recommended action as the only remedy for existing abuses, and his advice has been enthusiastically adopted and carried into effect, peace has been restored, and good order preserved. It will be recollected that General Smith is now 84 years of age, and yet, with the spirit that animated his youth, he marched at the head of the volunteer citizens, with the flag of the Union floating over his head, gathering strength as he progressed through the streets, until more citizens had tendered their services than were required for duty. For this vigorous and successful effort to save the property of our citizens from ruin, and to continue public tranquility, it is proposed to offer him the Mayorship."

FURTHER EXCITEMENTS—RIOT AT WASHINGTON. From the Baltimore Gazette.

"From a gentleman of this city, (Baltimore) who left Washington yesterday afternoon at half past four o'clock, we learn that, in the course of the day, and while he was there, a riot occurred, the particulars of which are as follows: A man named Hutton was accused of circulating the incendiary pamphlets of the Northern Abolitionists. The citizens hearing of it, determined upon summary vengeance; but were prevented, though not without great difficulty, by the officers of Justice, from punishing him. This they did by getting him into a carriage, in which they conveyed him to jail; the mob following the carriage all the way. Arrived at the jail, they found great difficulty, but, after strenuous efforts, succeeded in getting him secured in one of the apartments. The mob now provided themselves with axes and other implements, and sought a new object of their resentment, a colored man named Beverly Snow, the keeper of a Restaurant next to Brown's and opposite to Gadsby's Hotel. This last man's offence was two-fold; both, indeed, justifying the strongest anger. Letters had been found in his possession, showing that he was concerned in the nefarious schemes of the Northern fanatics in regard to Slavery; and he was said to have used language very derogatory to the reputation of the wives and daughters of the Mechanics of Washington. Upon reaching Snow's house, armed as they were, they mounted the railing around the descent by a flight of stairs into the basement story, broke the lamps and sign, and distributed the fragments of wood among the boys, who, as usual, were exceedingly active on the occasion. Having done this they forced their way into the room on the second floor and next the street. Here they were about to commence the work of destroying the furniture and moveables and the house, and did some little damage to the first, when, by the great exertions of some persons present, they were persuaded to forbear, as the house did not belong to Snow, and the furniture was the joint property of two other persons. A meeting was now called and held at the Market-house, whither the rioters immediately flocked, with one accord. This meeting, after avowing their determination to scour the city in search of inflammatory pamphlets and fanatical pamphlet-mongers, their accomplices, aiders or abettors, appointed a committee of twenty-four to draw up resolutions suited to the crisis, and report them at seven o'clock that evening to an adjourned meeting. When our informant left Washington (at half past four) the citizens were already assembling. We learn by the passengers in the cars just arrived from Washington, that one house, occupied by colored persons, was burnt last night."

The money market in England is represented to be in a very embarrassing condition, in consequence of the prospective curtailment of the issue of the Bank of England.

The Tiger which was seen in Middleboro' woods, and which was afterwards decided to be a Hyena, has been killed and turns out to be a peacock!

A person being seated at the table between two tradesmen, and thinking to be witty upon them, said: How prettily I am fixed between the two tailors. Upon which one of them replied, Being only beginner in business, we cannot afford to keep more than one goose between us.

The Boston Chronicle and Reformer, states that the mechanics of New York have appropriated ten thousand dollars for the assistance of those who have struck in Boston for the ten hour system.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT. Wheat.—since the date of our last weekly report there has been a decline of about 10 cents a bushel.—We note sales of good to best, new reds to-day at \$1.30 a \$1.25 per bushel. Very prime family flour white wheat is worth about \$1.35 a \$1.40.

Corn.—Sales of white a few days ago, for shipment, at 90 cents: to day sales of both white and yellow for shipment have been made at 86 cents. Parcels for meal would command a small advance on the last named rate. Rye.—We quote the range of the market at 80 1/2 cents. Oats.—Sales at 32 1/2 cents, and we quote these prices to-day.

LUMBER YARD

THE SUBSCRIBERS are about to establish a LUMBER YARD IN EASTON.

IN which they intend keeping all the various kinds of Plank, Scantling, Shingles, &c. that may be wanted, and from which they expect to be able to supply all those who may be disposed to purchase, with as good lumber and at as low prices as can be obtained in the Baltimore market, without the addition of freight.

They have already received from Port Deposit and elsewhere, and now offer for sale at their yard in Easton, an excellent lot of 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 White Pine Plank, Cypress Shingles and Scantling.

WM. H. GROOME, WM. LOVEDAY.

June 27 604t

Talbot County, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of James H. Hopkins stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and on the terms mentioned in the said act, and the said James H. Hopkins having complied with the several requisites required by the act of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James H. Hopkins be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said James H. Hopkins to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said James H. Hopkins should not have the benefit of the said act of Assembly. Given under my hand the 6th day of May, 1835.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

July 28 w3t

NOTICE.

THE CELEBRATED HUNTING HORSE GRAY MESSENGER. HAVING completed his services for the season, is offered for sale at a low rate. Any person or persons wishing to breed their mares can put by the single service while he remains here, on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase the above horse may get a good bargain by applying to the subscriber RICHARD C. LAIN. Easton, July 18 3w The Centreville Times will copy the above three times and present the account.

WAS COMMITTED, to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 15th day June 1835, by W. A. Schaffer, Esq. a Justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, as a runaway, who calls himself SAMUEL MINA, says he is free and was raised by Mrs. Brown, Esq. a lawyer in Harrisburg, Pa.—Said negro is 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, was about 21 years last year, and has a mole fire on the left hand. Had on when committed, a drab monkey jacket, white drilling pantaloons, summer vest, red linsy shirt, fine shoes, and white fur hat. The owner (if any) of said negro is requested to come forward proove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore City & county jail June 27 3w

This is to give Notice

THAT the undersigned, as agent for Captain Archibald McClish, of Baltimore, intends to proceed, in conformity with the law in such cases, to make an entire new division fence, on his lands in Caroline county, Maryland, between him and Thomas Edgell, son & so as to cast off the said Edgell, from participation in the benefits of said division fence. WILLIAM KELLEBY, Caroline County, Agent for Archibald McClish. July 18 3w

WANTED, in a private family, a negro girl, about twenty years old, honest and sober, with good disposition. For one of this kind a fair price will be given. Enquire of the editor of the Cecil Gazette, Elkton, Md. July 25-1t 63-The Eastern Shore Whig and Kent Bule will insert the above to the amount of \$1, and charge this office.

ARCADIA FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm adjoining the town of Easton, well known as

"ARCADIA."

This Farm contains about two hundred and fifty acres of land, and, in natural advantages, is not excelled by any in this section of country. The soil is well adapted to the growth of both wheat and corn—with a body of valuable meadow land. The soil of the meadow is a rich loam, free from gravel, varying from one to two feet in depth, with a substratum of the richest SHELL MARL, from 3 to 6 feet in depth, and runs entirely through the farm.

There is a sufficiency of TIMBER for the use of the place, with proper care.—The BUILDINGS are indifferent. The location of this land, (adjoining the town of Easton,) the constitution of the soil, and its extraordinary natural sources of manure render it one of the most desirable estates in the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

It is not sold before the first of September at private sale, it will then be offered at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton on the following terms, viz. one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on or before the 1st of November next; one other fourth, with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the first of November 1837, one other fourth with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the 1st of November, 1838, and the remaining fourth with interest thereon, on the 1st of November 1839.—On the payment of the whole purchase money, or, on the passing of a bond with satisfactory security for its payment, according to the above terms, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be made to the purchaser, and possession delivered at or before the end of the year, with the privilege of seeding wheat in proper season.

ROBT. ROSE, Easton Md. June 6 18

The Baltimore American, and Delaware Gazette & Watchman, will insert the above once a week till sale, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

The Stockholders.

OF the house built for the Easton Hotel in 1816, are requested to meet in Easton on the 21st of August next.

EDWARD LLOYD, J. M. LLOYD, D. LLOYD.

Executors of Edw'd. Lloyd, deceased.

THE subscriber has opened a training stable at Easton Point, and would take two horses or more if early application be made. I have a first rate trainer from the Western Shore. Terms will be moderate.

JAMES C. WHEELER, Easton Point.

August 18 3w

SALE OF LAND.

THE subscriber will expose to public sale to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY the 25th of August, all that farm adjoining "Lewis Town" in Talbot county, which was formerly the property of Alexander Anderson. As this Farm lies near to Tuckahoe Creek, and contains a body of valuable wood land, it is believed, that to a man of enterprise, its sale will present an opportunity for a profitable investment of money. The sale will take place on the premises at 11 o'clock, A. M., when the time persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, and to call on the subscriber who will give the most satisfactory information respecting title, &c. The Farm is supposed to contain five hundred acres.

WM. HAYWARD.

NOTICE.

AS I have sold out my Shops on Dover street in Easton; and my Stock on hand for the purpose of collecting my accounts, I wish those who are indebted to me to call and settle them on or before the last day of August.

WILLIAM VANDERFORD.

August 1 3w

A Housekeeper Wanted.

TO a woman who can come well recommended for good character and capability of managing the domestic concerns of a large farm, liberal wages and immediate employment will be given. Apply at this office.

July 25

Public School Notice.

THE Trustees and Clerks of the several school districts in Talbot county, where there are no school houses, stationery, books, fuel, &c. provided, or where the school houses require to be repaired, are requested to make a report thereof to the Commissioners for Talbot county without delay. Also to furnish a list of all the taxable inhabitants of the district with a description of their property. It is also requested that the Trustees, when they send in their contracts with teachers for ratification by the Commissioners, will furnish a list, or the number of children belonging to each school district; and that they expedient that the price of teaching should be proportioned to the number of children to be instructed.

Per order, THOS. C. NICOLS, CLK. to Commissioners for Talbot county July 18 w3t

A TEACHER WANTED.

A Gentleman of good Moral standing that can produce satisfactory testimonials of his competency as a teacher of reading, writing, Arithmetic, and the English grammar, may obtain employment in the above named capacity if speedy application be made to the subscriber.

WRIGHTSON LOWE, WM. HAMBLETON, JAMES M. HOPKINS, JAMES MCDANIEL, DANIEL WEDDON, Bay Side, Talbot County July 25 w3t

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on Tuesday next the 4th of August, his entire stock of goods on hand consisting of Dry Goods, Hard ware, Queens ware &c. &c. the public are respectfully solicited to attend. The terms of sale will be six months credit on all sums above five dollars giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. On sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, attendance given by.

RICHARD P. SPENCER, Easton August 1 1835.

JOB PRINTING.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

Eastern-Shore Jockey Club

RACES,



WILL commence, over the Easton Course on the last Wednesday in September next (the 30th) and continue three days—the course is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq. about half a mile from Easton and will be in first rate order on the days of running.

FIRST DAY.—A colts purse of 200 dollars two miles and repeat.

SECOND DAY.—A purse of 300 dollars four miles and repeat, first for any horse, mare or gelding, foaled on the Eastern Shore of Md. Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Delaware.

THIRD DAY.—A Handy cap purse of 100 dollars best three in five, one mile heats. The interest of the first days race will be much enhanced by an inside Sweepstake to be run for by the colts starting for the two mile race. There are already three entries, one hundred dollars each, and although the time of entrance has elapsed, it is understood other applicants will be permitted to enter.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'ry.

CONSTABLES SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by Thomas C. Nichols Esq. and to directed against Thomas J. Harrison and Alexander B. Harrison at the suit of Micajah Hawkins, Esq. of John Purdy will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday, the 25th day of August, next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. for cash the following property, viz. all the right title and interest of the above mentioned Thomas J. Harrison, of and to the following tracts or parcels of land viz. The farm where Levin Marshall now resides in Broad Creek neck, containing one hundred and ninety acres of land more or less. Two Houses and lots in the town of St. Michaels also part of a tract of land called Taylors Ridge, situate in the Trappe District containing one hundred acres of land more or less and a part of a tract of land situate in said district called Part of Timber Neck, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres of land more or less, seized and taken to satisfy the above mentioned writ of fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by WILLIAM BARNETT, August 1 18.

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OPTIC N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets. (UNDER THE MUSEUM.) Where have been sold

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES!

in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of ten dollars, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, post paid, or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK, Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum. Baltimore, 1835.—may 16

Talbot County, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of John Fisher stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said John Fisher having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly, I do hereby order & adjudge that he said John Fisher be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said John Fisher to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said John Fisher should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 25th day of July, 1835.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

July 28 w3t

For Sale or Rent.

AND immediate possession given; that large and convenient two story brick house, with office, stables, &c. &c. all in complete repair, formerly the residence of Dr. Ennalls Martin, situate on Washington Street. For terms apply to

JAMES G. MARTIN. July 21

NEW HOUSE OF

ENTERTAINMENT. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment, in Centreville nearly opposite the frame Tavern formerly called White Hall, where he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of his friends in the above line. His table, bar and stables will be well supplied with whatever the market may afford and the most assiduous attention will be paid to the wants of travellers and all others who may be kind enough to patronize him. 63-Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month or year, upon moderate terms.

HENRY C. MIDDLETON, Centreville July 18—July 25.

BLANKS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

EASTON & BALTIMORE

PACKET.



SCHOONER JOHN EDMONDSON,

ROBINSON LEONARD—MASTER.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named new and substantially built Schooner has commenced her regular trips between Easton point and Baltimore; leaving Easton point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson and Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obdt servt.

J. E. LEONARD.

August 11

Valuable Iron Furnace.

GRIST AND SAW MILLS.

ON Thursday, the 27th August, at one o'clock, at the Exchange, all that VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, FURNACE AND GRIST MILLS situate in Worcester and Somerset counties, Md. known as Nasego Furnace and Mills. The Tract consists of about 7000 acres of Land, well wooded and embracing immense beds of Iron Ore, to which access is more readily and cheaply had than to any other work on the seaboard.

The Furnace is driven by Nasego River, a powerful and constant stream; and attached to it is a good Grist and Saw MILL, which finds abundant business. On an adjacent stream (called Dividing Creek) there is another Grist and Saw Mill. There have been recently erected a first rate DWELLING HOUSE and a sufficient number of workman's houses, all of which are nearly new; with a Storehouse, Barn and other capacious out houses.

With the Furnace and Mill Seat, there will be sold the Fixtures and Tools necessary for an immediate blast, together with 21,000 bushels Coal and 650 tons Ore on the bank and 1000 tons Ore at the barge.

The title is indisputable and possession can be given immediately. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those who design to purchase will visit the works. Any other particulars will be made known by reference to George H. Springer, at the works; to Lewis M. Walker, Monroe Forge, Gloucester county; or to Andrew M. Jones, 17 South Waverly, Philadelphia, N. J. 29

R. LEMMON & CO.

The Snowhill Borderer, Princess Ann Herald, and Easton Whig will publish the above to the amount of three dollars each and charge this office.

BARRENORE SPRINGS

Somerset Co. E. S. Maryland.

THE buildings and grounds of this ancient establishment have been recently repaired and improved for the reception of travellers or visitants in search of health or pleasure, for whom the best means of entertainment and accommodation within the ability of the proprietor will be provided.

The situation, which is easily accessible, being within half a day's ride of White Haven, Cambridge, or Easton, to which towns steamboats regularly resort, is one of the most airy and comfortable in this section of country.

The waters of these Springs have recently been analyzed by Professor Ducatel, the State Geologist, and classed by him among the ALKALINE FERROUS WATERS. Many who have enjoyed the insupportable blessing of their healing and invigorating virtues, have pronounced them to be the best of their class in the United States.

They are particularly beneficial in bilious disorders, as well as during convalescence from most diseases; and debilities, proceeding from protracted sickness, may be effectually relieved and vigorous health in a short time restored by their purifying and tonic powers.

The undersigned, in offering the benefits of these waters to his fellow citizens, can only add that he will do all in his power to render the sojourn of ladies and gentlemen at his establishment as agreeable as possible.

LEVIN L. PORTER.

July 18 18

PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED

AT THIS OFFICE.

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SIXTEEN'S HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

29 may Baltimore

Talbot County, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of John W. Blake stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said John W. Blake having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said John W. Blake be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said John W. Blake to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said John W. Blake should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 14th day of April, 1835.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

August 4 w3t

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to rent a Farm; one of three or four fields of one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand corn hills each, would be preferred. It may probably be as well to say, that, to those to whom I am not known, satisfactory reference will be given.

LODMAN SHIELDS.

June 20t

MARTIN VAN BUREN, OF NEW YORK. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF KENTUCKY.

IT has fallen to the humble lot of the undersigned to have presented to the American People a third edition of the Biographies of the two above named highly distinguished patriotic citizens...

The arrangement of the volume will be as follows: 1st Portrait of Andrew Jackson, To whom the volume will be inscribed, with an address by the Publisher.

To be followed by his Biography, enlarged including several valuable documents, illustrative of his public character, and exhibiting the magical powers of his gigantic mind...

As there is among our republican citizens, an extensive population of German origin, the work will appear simultaneously in both the English and the German languages.

The People's obedient servant, WM. EMMONS. Washington City, June 1, 1835.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office...

regularly, as they come out, and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Jesse Dear...

FOR the ensuing Year, A possession given on the first of January, 1836, to the subscriber, by the late Mrs. Edmondson's Neck called 'Cook's Hope'...

THE 65th second number of the Republic of Letters closed the first year of the work. It was commenced as an experiment—the liberal patronage it has received, as well as the favor bestowed upon other works of the like kind...

In making the necessary selections for the Republic of Letters, Mrs. Nicholas will receive the aid and advice of Edward Everett, Gulian C. Verplanck, Charles F. Lottman, and others.

The Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie.—The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith.—The Tales of the Hall, by Crabbe.—The Letters of Lady Wortley Montague, by Rasselas, by Dr. Johnson...

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons.

THE Woolfolk wishes to inform the A. owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents...

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office...

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CLOCK & WATCH MAKING. COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of materials in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete...

With a large and extensive assortment of materials, embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believed that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best workmen...

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Valuable Mill-seal and Land at PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood.

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WHEEL WEIGHING & BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing and Wheel Weighing, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Weighing will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Millis, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as given to the subscriber.

He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very BEST MATERIALS, in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of McNeal & Robinson is now dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims, and those having claims against the firm will please present them.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neill, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neill, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nichols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach Gig and Harness Making business, four smart, active, well grown boys, of good moral habits, (boys from the country would be preferred) between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years: one at each of the following branches, viz. Body Making, Harness Making, Smiting and Painting.

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From the New York Commercial Advertiser of August 13.

POST OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE.

Copy of a letter addressed to the President and Directors of the American Anti-Slavery Society, by S. L. Gouverneur.

GENTLEMEN, I have received a letter from the Postmaster of Charleston, of which the enclosed is a copy. I have transmitted another to the Postmaster General, which you will appreciate my sincerely to reconcile its details with my official duties with all the delicate considerations which are in the case presented to me, I have respectfully to propose that the transmission of the papers referred to be suspended, until the views of the Postmaster General shall have been received.

With great respect, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) SAM'L L. GOVERNEUR.

SAM'L L. GOVERNEUR, Esq., President of the American Anti-Slavery Society, New York.

Dear Sir: Your communication addressed to the President and Directors of the American Anti-Slavery Society, has been handed me by Mr. Bates, and shall be laid before the Executive Committee.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ARTHUR TAPPAN,
President A. A. S. Society,
New York, Aug. 7, 1835.

ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE,
New York, 8th August, 1835.

SAM'L L. GOVERNEUR, Esq., P. M. N. Y.

DEAR SIR: Your favour of yesterday, covering a letter from the Postmaster of the United States mail in that place, and proposing to us to suspend the transmission of our publications, has been received, and has been laid before the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and I am instructed, very respectfully, to transmit to you the following reply, viz:

Resolved, That while we are desirous to relieve public officers from any unnecessary difficulties and responsibilities, we cannot consent to surrender our rights or privileges, which we possess in common with our fellow citizens, in regard to the use of the United States Mail.

With much respect your obedient servant,
E. WRIGHT, Jr.,
Sec. Dom. Com. Am. Anti-S. Society.

To the President and Directors of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, covering a copy of a resolution, the same as is described as "the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society."

Early on the morning of the 7th instant, I addressed a communication to you, enclosing a copy of one which I received from the Postmaster at Charleston. Referring you to the peculiarly delicate considerations which were involved in the case he presented, I respectfully proposed to you to suspend the transmission of your papers until the views of the Postmaster General, before whom the whole subject has been laid, could be received. This communication having been delivered to you by Mr. Bates, Assistant Postmaster, I received a verbal assurance that you would cheerfully comply with the proposition I had made. In full assurance that this proposition would not be changed, I gave the necessary instructions to separate the papers referred to, in making up the mail for that portion of the country, and retain them at this office. The result, as you will have inferred, gave me the first intimation of the change of your views; and was received at this office about the time of closing the mail. It was therefore, too late, in fact, to cause a different disposition to be made of these papers. They were accordingly retained here in pursuance of the original understanding with you, and will be transmitted by mail until the instructions of the Postmaster General shall have been received.

Having the honor to refer more distinctly to the resolution of your committee, my views have been much in question, if it is intended to imply that I required relief at your hands from "any difficulty or responsibility" whatever, as "a public officer." Had you declined, in the first instance, the proposition I had offered, my determination would have been promptly announced to you, and would have been in a peculiarly delicate position, appealed to by an officer of the same department at a distance, to lead me and in preserving the public peace, securing the safe transmission of the important contents of that valuable branch of the mail department, and arresting a course of excitement which could not fail to lead to the most disastrous results. I should not have hesitated to adopt that course which, in my judgment, the highest obligations imposed, had it even demanded in some degree a temporary surrender of the rights and privileges you claim to White manifesting so openly your sympathies for the white population of that section of country—the peculiar situation of which Mr. Huger had so fully described. I would respectfully ask, gentlemen, what injury could result from an insensate suspension of your efforts, compared with that which might have occurred, had they been pushed at all hazards?

I entertain for you, and all your rights, every sentiment of respect which is due; and I deeply regret that a departure from the original understanding, which promised to prevent all excitement and collision, has compelled me to express myself so fully. I have reflected deeply on the subject. The laws which secure to you the rights you claim, also impose the penalties on those who infringe them. I shall assume the responsibility in the case you have made with me, and to the law and my superiors will hold myself accountable.

With great respect, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) SAM'L L. GOVERNEUR.

New York, August 9, 1835.

From the Richmond Whig, August 8.

The Postmaster at Richmond has obligingly furnished us with a copy of a letter from the Postmaster General to the Postmaster at Charleston, which is an interesting paper, to be before the public.

Post Office Department, 5th August, 1835.

Sir: My views in relation to the subject of your letter of the 3d inst. are laid before the enclosed copy of a letter to the Postmaster at Charleston, S. C., dated 4th inst.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
AMOS KENDALL.

Edw'd. Anderson, Ass't. P. M.,
Richmond, Va.

Post Office Department, 4th August, 1835.

P. M. CHARLESTON, S. C.

Sir: In your letter of the 29th ult. just received, you inform me that by the steamboat mail from New York your office had been filled with pamphlets and tracts upon slavery; that

the public mind had been excited upon the subject; that you doubted the safety of the mail itself out of your possession; as you had determined, as the wisest course, to detain these papers; and you now ask instructions from the Department.

Upon a careful examination of the law, I am satisfied that the Postmaster General has no legal authority to exclude newspapers from the mail, nor prohibit their carriage or delivery on account of their character or tendency, real or supposed. Probably, it was not thought safe to confer on the head of an executive department a power over the press, which might be perverted or abused.

But I am not prepared to direct you to forward or deliver the papers to which you speak. The Post Office Department was created to serve the people of each and all of the United States, and not to be used as an instrument of their destruction. None of the papers detained have been forwarded to me, and I cannot judge by myself of their character and tendency; but you inform me that they are, in character, "the most inflammatory—and insurrectionary in the highest degree."

By no acts, or direction official or private, could I be induced to read, knowingly, in giving circulation to papers of this description, directly or indirectly. We owe an obligation to the law a higher one to the community in which we live, and if the former be perverted to destroy the latter, it is patriotism to disregard them. Entertaining these views, I cannot sanction, and will not condemn the step you have taken.

Your justification must be looked for in the character of the papers detained, and the circumstances by which you are surrounded.

[This view appears to us such as the Postmaster General was obliged to take. He cannot fairly have power to exclude newspapers from transportation by the mail, and having no such power, his conclusions upon the subject are as liberal as could have been expected. The law is defective, and to supply its omission, until Congress meets, the People and Postmasters must act upon their own responsibility. All men will acknowledge that the circulation of these incendiary tracts is out of the question.—Whig.]

ANTI-SLAVERY.

We observe with much satisfaction, that the entirely political press at the North, is speaking up on the subject of the attempt of a few zealous fanatics to get up an excitement on the subject of slavery. Slavery is a domestic institution peculiarly to the Southern States, with which the North has nothing to do. It is under the control of the States where it exists, and any interference on our part, in any shape, is ungenerous, unwarrantable, and sinful. All this excitement on the subject, humiliating as the thought is, has been mainly produced by an imported foreigner, who has no interest in the matter but a love of notoriety, and a tour through the North and Middle States, at the expense of the good old ladies of Glasgow, whose maternal affection for the Southern blacks has prompted this mission. This Mr. Thompson (we believe he calls himself) was, by the last accounts, at Andover. He had set himself down before the Theological school at that place, for the purpose of procuring a degree or sermon, an admission which the government wisely rejected him. After venting his abuse there, in his peculiar style, he retired discomfited from Andover, and invested the College at Amherst. What has been his success there, we have not heard. He seems generally to meet the contempt of the friends of good order, and we trust, will ere long return to report himself to the amiable ladies, whose representative he is in this country.—It has been suggested that the government should allow his colleague Phelps, should be sent to Great Britain to preach to the poor operatives at Manchester, and the starving wretches in Ireland, whose situation, every point of social happiness or physical comfort, is to say the least, an object of as just a sympathy as that of our Southern slaves.—Eastern (Maine) Argus.

TO THE CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE.

Respect to my fellow citizens, and justice to myself, require that I should state more fully than I was enabled to do in my communication to the Council, the reasons which induced my resignation, and the necessity for this purpose, it is proper that I should refer to some of the causes which produced the melancholy occurrences of the last few days.

It is well known to this community, that from the time of the failure of the Bank of Maryland, in March, 1834, much excitement has continued to prevail upon the subject, and for the last few months it assumed a more general and angry character. The disorders which have recently taken place at other cities have unquestionably tended to augment this evil.

The first indication of a disturbance of the public peace was manifested by the circulation of many anonymous communications of an inflammatory character, on Wednesday night, there was a larger assemblage at the house of Mr. H. Johnson's house, they soon dispersed without any interference being made on my part; on the following night, there was a larger assemblage at the same place, and upon the appearance of disorder, I addressed the assemblage, and effected my object, without finding it necessary to use the police.

Believing that it had now become necessary to adopt additional measures for the preservation of order, I deemed it proper, in accordance with the recommendation of the many respectable citizens, to call a public meeting at the Exchange, which was very generously attended, appropriate resolutions were proposed by a committee, and adopted. A resolution was also offered by an individual, alleged to have suffered by the failure of the Bank of Maryland, and the manner in which it was received, and must have convinced all who were present, of the general excitement in reference to the affairs of that institution.

Immediately after the adjournment of this meeting, I adopted further measures to allay public feeling and preserve the peace of the city; on the same night a very large and disorderly assemblage again took place at Mr. Johnson's house; one of the Counsel for the Bank of Maryland addressed them, giving an assurance that the most efficient and expeditious measures were adopted to insure redress to the creditors of the Bank.

At this time, I had the mortification to find that the unceasing efforts industriously used for the last twelve months to injure my reputation, and destroy the influence of my official character, in consequence of having unfortunately been a nominal director of the Bank of Maryland, was powerfully exerted to prevent me from being heard, this was in some measure overcome by a reference to the statements heretofore made of the manner of my connection with the bank, and the fact of my self and family having suffered largely by its failure.

I found it necessary to call to my aid the entire city police, together with every citizen present whom I could induce by the most earnest appeals, and this succeeded with extreme difficulty in restoring tranquility for that evening.

I now distinctly perceived that nothing but an effort on the part of the people generally would check the torrent of disorder, but still believing that the community who had so long sustained me in the discharge of my official duties would by a united effort effect the object without resorting to military force, and my desire to accomplish this without the shedding of blood, induced me to invite the council of a number of citizens from every part of the city, who met in the City Hall on Saturday; the result of their deliberations fully coincided with my own views as to the course to be pursued, which was to make another effort with the civil authority, aided by the citizens, without the use of deadly weapons; this was attempted, but owing to the small number of citizens who could be induced to aid the regular police in the early part of the night, it was apparent that our exertions must prove ineffectual, at this period, in a conference with the sheriff, he informed me that a requisition had already been made upon the commanding officer of the light brigade, for the volunteer troops under his command, and that the immediate use of fire arms by those citizens then present, had also been authorized. Although I did not give the order for the use of fire arms, yet I deemed it my imperative duty still to remain, and give the most positive directions (as many can testify) that they should not only be used in the last extremity.

About 10 o'clock Saturday morning, the commander of the Light Brigade called on me at my residence, and stated, that in compliance with the requisition of the civil authorities, he had ordered the military companies under his command to assemble at 8 o'clock that morning, but that the call had not been responded to by the military, and was entirely unavailing.

Having incessantly labored for several days and nights for the preservation of the public peace, as those will testify who witnessed my exertions, and when further measures seemed necessary, made the most earnest appeals and solicitations to the citizens: the failure to produce the aid of a sufficient number to effect the object and the information that the call upon the military as a last resort was entirely unsuccessful, produced feelings which may be imagined, but cannot be described; those feelings were embittered by the conviction, that the incessant efforts of designing persons to destroy my official influence by various false and malicious pretenses, had not failed to produce an unjust and improper influence upon the public mind.

That the actual state of things might be fully known, I proceeded in company with a friend through the western, and in the afternoon conferred with many persons who were congregated in the central parts of the city, and finally the encouragement actually given by many to an inferior officer, who were then in broad daylight engaged in destroying the remains of Mr. Glenn's property together with the evident general apathy, did not leave the vestige of a doubt upon my mind, that the mighty torrent of disorder and riot could not then be checked.

Having utterly failed in every measure for the maintenance of the public peace, the safety of those dearer to me than my own life, required that I should return to my residence and make provision for their removal; this I did in taking lodgings at the house of an estimable friend in the neighborhood, and was compelled during the night to the heart rending shouts of those who were engaged in the burning and destruction of my property, without the possibility of preventing it.

In the morning I visited my dwelling and did hope that the scene of destruction would have remained the most inveterate, but I soon discovered that the malignant disposition of many individuals was not yet appeased.

On my arrival at the City Hall, I immediately convened at the City Council, and communicated with them respecting the existing state of affairs; it was resolved that the destruction of property, and other excesses of the past night had aroused the citizens generally to a sense of their imminent danger—and at length they saw that unless an entirely different disposition than that which had characterized the last few days, was evinced, universal destruction and ruin must be the inevitable result; hence, hundreds who but yesterday could not be induced to take an active part in the suppression of disorder, now for the first time assembled, and convinced of necessity for decisive measures.

There was no reason to believe that public tranquility would be restored. Indeed the feeling which seemed all at once to wake up in the community gave evident intimations of law and order were at hand; and my friends have expressed their surprise and regret that I should have resigned the Mayoralty just at the moment when such brightening prospects appeared. It might be admitted however, that nothing could have justified me in abandoning my post until I was convinced my countenance in office would rather impede than promote the restoration of peace.

My fellow citizens who had called me to a situation of such high responsibility had refused to listen during the most trying exigency, while many persons engaged in the burning opportunity to manifest the most malignant personal feelings towards me. Deeply mortified that my best efforts to enforce obedience to the laws had failed for want of public support, and fully convinced that all my measures would continue to be opposed, and my intentions misconstrued by my enemies, I hoped that the public interest might be promoted by the transfer of my authority to another, and a sense of self-respect, and with a view to the public good, and whether right or wrong, no man could act under a firmer conviction of duty.

I cannot close this communication without tendering my warmest acknowledgments to the portion of my fellow citizens who with zeal and energy sustained and aided me in my efforts to preserve tranquility, and I should do injustice to the Captains of the Night Watch, the City Police officers, Bailiffs and Watchmen, were I not to bear testimony to their active and faithful efforts in the faithful discharge of their duty; their conduct affords another evidence that my confidence in them had not been misplaced.

JESSE HUNT.

Baltimore, August 15, 1835.

EBONY AND TOPAZ.—Here a bit of black and there a bit of white.—An immense church building in Anthony street, near Broadway, New York, in which blacks and whites, according to rumor, are to sit in the same pew—the next Sabbath principle. Now, are the projectors of this scheme silly enough to believe that the people of New York are so "dyed in the wool" as to stand this? The first Sunday evening experiment will show another flagrant spot like an avalanche, and the garri-sonians of New York are the maddest of the mad, and will never stop until they sustain in their own persons such treatment as they have brought upon their victims.—Fate Mecum.

TO THE CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE.

It is proper that I should announce to the public, that I have returned to the city, with a fixed determination to attend to the duties of my profession.

At the present moment I have no disposition to return to the melancholy events of the last few days, which have terminated in depriving my wife and children of a home. For their support in the present condition of my fortunes, the most vigorous exertions will be necessary; and here, where they have all been born, am I resolved to labor for that desirable object.

It is my most anxious wish that the public mind should be calmed and restored to a healthy condition; for an honest tribunal, I care not how constituted I am willing to submit my whole conduct, and the public will find whenever such an investigation is had, that I have never inflicted the slightest injury upon the Bank of Maryland or its creditors.—Most cheerfully will I surrender every dollar that is left to me, and appropriate my future earnings to their benefit, if it should be found that an imputation of fraud either legal or moral, can properly attach to any single act of mine, connected with that unfortunate institution.

I am proudly conscious of my own innocence. I know that the prejudices which have been created against me will soon pass away—and that the most ample justice will be done me, and that my character in the end will stand fully vindicated before my fellow citizens.

JOHN GLENN.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Nearly all that was worth in the world has been destroyed by a deluded & excited multitude. The savings of seventeen years hard and anxious labor are taken from me—but I trust in God that with the reflecting and the virtuous my character will be sustained. The people are misled. I have an undoubted confidence, the sooner or later they will do me justice. In the Legislature of their State, at great pecuniary sacrifice, I served them seven years with a zeal and ardor, which none could have surpassed. Those who know me, know that I am incapable of fraud; what I had accumulated, after having devoted my days and nights to the support of a large and helpless family, including a mother, an aunt, and a younger brother, is gone, and I and a wife and seven children are amongst you, almost without a dollar, but with an assured confidence in your justice, legal or moral, to become my residence by choice; nothing but death will ever remove me from amongst you; every act of my life during the eighteen years that I have lived with you, I ardently desire to have most searching scrutinized. I will abide by the result. If a solitary creditor of the Bank of Maryland shall think that I have done him injustice, let him select his own tribunal from any men of character in the city or elsewhere, to decide between us; and if I am found in one individual particular to have done an injustice, legal or moral, I pledge the subsequent earnings of my life to make it good.—Money to me, my family and my friends, is nothing in competition with my honor. By them all, my death would be prayed for, if my reputation cannot be preserved. But I have no fears—I repeat it, that I know that justice will be done me. It is impossible that with any civilized and christian people in justice can long prevail. They may be misled for a time, but in the end they must and will be right.

I return to my profession with a mind unmoved, a conscience untouched, and with an unflinching conviction that I will be supported by the virtue and intelligence of the city. I was absent when the violences of the past week were perpetrating. God in his mercy will not do so. Had I been here, myself and family might have been the victims of the popularity. We are now amongst you once more, and we leave not the city with life.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Barnum's Hotel, 14th August 1835.

SIGNS IN ALABAMA AND VIRGINIA.

The following article is from the Mobile Register:

Every political paper in this State that has supported Gen. Jackson, supports Mr. Van Buren. The Huntsville Advocate is the only exception, and in that case there has been a change of editors.

Every political paper in this State that has opposed Gen. Jackson, is hostile to Mr. Van Buren, and supports Judge White. The Wetumpka Times, a new paper commenced by opposing, but has recently avowed its preference for Mr. Van Buren.

These are signs—perhaps small, but significant, of the set of public opinion in this quarter.

What the Register says of Alabama, is equally true of Virginia—with this exception, that all the Whig papers, though they are against Van Buren, are not for Judge White. The Staunton Spectator prefers Gen. Harrison—the Hampshire Intelligencer prefers Mr. Clay.—Most of the Whig papers go indeed for White—but they would go for any one sooner than Van Buren; and they have gone for White because they have considered his flag the strongest under which they could rally. But they would cut him in-morrow, if they thought they could get any thing by it, or do better elsewhere. They may yet drop him, and take up Harrison, or Clay, according as they conceive it to be to the interest of their party. The other portion of the article is equally true of Virginia—that is to say, we know of no paper which has supported Jackson, which does not support Van Buren. In a word, the friends of the Administration are for Van Buren. Most of the opponents are, for the present, for White—but how long they will continue to be so, their allegiance, you may know by consulting the weathercock, or the phases of the moon.

With these signs before him, is it not clear that if Judge White continues the contest he must be considered as having thrown himself into the arms of the opposition? We repeat, what a miserable exchange he has made of his friends for his wavering allies.—Richmond Enquirer.

A late traveller to Vesuvius, in describing the eruption, appropriately alludes to the ancient cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, which were overwhelmed by this volcanic volcano twenty centuries since. Herculaneum was encased in lava, which makes the excavation very tedious and expensive; but Pompeii was covered only with a mass of loose ashes and pumice stone, and is therefore now nearly all exposed by easy digging. He thus speaks of his wonders:

"We saw one house which the workmen had just uncovered; the frescoes on the walls looked as fresh as if done the day before, and were very little injured by the fire. There are the streets with the same pavements, causeways, and stepping stones; the bakers ovens, in which bread was found; the shops with signs over the doors, marks of the carriage wheels on the pavement, magnificent public baths, theatres, temples and palaces; in short, all the evidences of a populous and flourishing city."

N. Y. Star.

From the Albany Argus.

The following may be taken as illustrations of the veracity of the Federal Whig press. Here are five paragraphs, copied from a Geneva Federal paper, all published on the same day: "Nothing can be more evident than that the Regency considers their craft in danger in Pennsylvania, for they are sending presses, and editors too, in all her counties;—the Jackson presses have come out for White and Harrison—not a few—and Mr. Van Buren's toast is, 'preserve the key-stone and political arch is safe.'"

[Not a single press has been sent "by the Regency," or any other body of politicians in this State, into Pennsylvania; nor has a single "Jackson press" in that commonwealth "come out for White and Harrison."]

"Governor Cass, Secretary of War, passed through this village on Saturday. The Secretary of the Treasury and Vice President are about Albany, rumor says, to see the Regency and ask for the Chief Judgeship for the former. Gen. Jackson is at the Rip Raps in Virginia. A Mos Kendall is at his post administering the Government as usual."

[The Secretary of the Treasury has been no nearer Albany than the city of New York, and only then briefly on his route to New Hampshire. He has not been named for the Chief Justiceship, nor have the "Regency" interfered in relation to that appointment for any individual. The popular feeling of the country is undeniably in favor of Mr. Taney.]

"Vice President Van Buren and Gov. Marcy, are travelling about Rensselaer county in a little green one horse wagon, on an electioneering tour. Van Buren left his coach and English driver at Albany, thinking it would not look quite so Democratic."

[Mr. Van Buren and Governor M. have not travelled about Rensselaer county, either separately or together, nor on heretofore. They drove from the Arsenal to Troy, about a fortnight since, remained at Troy two or three hours, and returned. Mr. V. B. has no coach at Albany, nor an English driver any where.]

"The Van Buren papers say that foreigners should become citizens on landing on our shores, and an attempt will be made at the next session of Congress to bring it about. Will Americans stand this?"

[The "Van Buren papers" say no such thing. They are in favor of preserving the naturalization laws as they are which require a residence of four years, and a declaration of two years, to entitle the foreigner to the right of suffrage. It is true, they resist at the same time the efforts of the Federalists to deprive naturalized citizens altogether of the rights of suffrage.]

"The Albany Regency have sent out a Printer and press to Geauga county, Ohio, at the Mormon settlement, which advocates the election of Martin Van Buren, and the religion of the Mormons. What next?"

[The "Regency" have not sent out a Printer and press to Geauga county, nor has any press there advocated the election of Mr. Van Buren and the religion of the Mormons.]

ELECTIONEERING FALSEHOODS OF THE OPPOSITION.

We noticed a few days since the falsehood spread forth for electioneering purposes, through the Whig prints in relation to the Newport Bank which lately annulled the contract which it made with the Treasury Department, and thus withdrew itself from the government agency.

Upon the same subject, we find in Noah's Star of Saturday last the following: "The Federal Government has removed the deposits from the Newport Bank, because it has been applied for for the last thirty years, and deposited them in another Bank, with the intention of bringing the influence of these deposits to operate directly on the approaching election."

Now, in addition to what we stated in refutation of the falsehood contained in the article upon which we then commented, we state, in answer to the above, that no other Bank has been selected in place of the Newport Bank by the Treasury Department, nor has the whole of the money yet been drawn from that Bank.

Will the Whigs never become ashamed of coining falsehoods which are so easily refuted?

From the New Jersey Eagle.

MR. WEBSTER'S PROSPECTS IN PENNSYLVANIA

A Philadelphia Federal paper has at length discovered something favorable to the prospects of Mr. Webster in the key-stone state, being nothing more nor less than an article published in a Boston paper, extracted from the Eastern (Maine) Sentinel, the editor of which latter paper had seen letters from Pennsylvania, expressing the opinion that Mr. Ritner would be elected Governor. Hence it is concluded that the success of Mr. Webster in Pennsylvania "is as certain as any future political event can be." This will form an appropriate introduction to the reports of reactions and Whig successes, which we may begin to look out for, as intelligence of the elections now taking place reach us.

Since the above was prepared, we have conversed with an intelligent gentleman from Pennsylvania, a warm friend of Gov. Wolf, who assures us that whatever may be the result of the approaching gubernatorial election in that State; the success of the Democratic or Van Buren Electoral ticket is beyond all question.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.

JUDGE WHITE'S PROSPECTS IN NEW ENGLAND.—The New Hampshire Patriot in reply to an article in the Raleigh (N. C.) Star, says:

"There is not one single individual claiming to belong to the democratic republican party in this State, who is in favour of Judge White, or who will vote for him. September is close at hand, and we should like to see the 'rallying' of the federalists which is then to take place. Van Buren's majority in this State cannot be less than fifty thousand over White and Webster combined; and yet the random assertion of a vile and irresponsible federalist, which no one here pretends to regard, is made the basis of claiming New Hampshire for Judge White."

This may be taken as an estimate of the popularity of the Judge, in all the New England States, with a very small discount. In none of the Few England States, except it be the Federal Massachusetts, does this political toddler stand the least chance of obtaining a vote; and if any other federal candidate is before them, he will not get the vote of that State.

The science of politics is getting to be better understood in this section of the Union, and trimming, time-serving office seekers are considered of little value, except as to the weight of their votes. The federalists will applaud the Judge, so long as he will vote in opposition to the measures of the Administration; but farther than this he need not expect them to go, unless he wishes in the end to meet with disappointment, as they undoubtedly will go for "the most available candidate."

From the Ball. Republican.

THE PLAGUE IN EGYPT.

In our late foreign papers we find the annexed account, in a private letter from Cairo, May 5.

I would willingly have delayed writing till I could give you letter news, did I not apprehend, as the disorder is unhappily so obstinate, my too long silence might surprise you. The plague has continued to increase from the date of my last letter to this day, so that now above 2,000 persons daily fall victims to it in this city, and a great number in proportion in almost all the provinces of the Delta and Central Egypt. Above 60,000 persons have probably fallen in Cairo, alone, which gives the city a frightful appearance.

The day is no longer sufficient to bury the dead and, contrary to the custom of the musulmen, they are now buried by night also. The dirges sung by the men, and the lamentations of the female mourners fill the streets. Never, according to the assertion of the oldest inhabitants, was Egypt visited by such a pestilence. It is difficult to determine whether this is owned and attended by the general distress and poverty, or to unknown atmospheric influence. But last year, when the Nile began to rise early, and attained an unusual height, many persons prophesied that a year of plague would follow. If there is really any connexion between the two phenomena, we may predict a visitation of the plague next year, because the Nile is now again rising, besides other more conclusive reasons.

Both here and in Alexandria many Europeans have died of the plague, but chiefly such as did not keep strict quarantine in their houses. There were, indeed some cases among them, from which many persons would infer that the disorder is not only contagious but also epidemic. Others, however, ascribe these rare cases of death, in houses carefully isolated, to some negligence of servants, (which, as the Arab servants do not believe in contagion, it is difficult to prevent) or to the introduction, by a bird, a cat, or a mouse, of an infected feather, pen, or needle.

The physicians continue with unexampled self-denial to attend the sick, though the third named Dasseque who has lived in Egypt ever since the French invasion, was attacked a few days ago, and in Alexandria several have died, and after them their whole families. Mehemet Ali is still in his country seat at Shaba, which is surrounded with a triple cordon.

There are frequent cases of plague among the soldiers, all which, of course, vexes the Pacha more than all the rest. It is true, that by an order of Ibrahim Pacha, all the regiments not wanted to guard the city are placed under quarantine without the wall, but the execution of the order has been very imperfect. Most of the soldiers are married, and every regiment is accompanied by a host of women, who visit neighboring villages where the plague rages, and communicate the disorder to the men, whom they continue to visit; the Arabs and Turks believing in no cause of death but the immediate will of God, pay little attention to quarantine regulations. Thus, in spite of the good will of the government, all in confusion; the ranks of the soldiers are thinned, and the immense crops which cover the fields have none to reap them. Heaven knows how all this will end, unless some radical change immediately takes place in the whole system of Egyptian policy. If Egypt alone must furnish money and men for all the dominions of Mehemet Ali, the country must bleed to death even without the visitation of such destructive pestilence. I have calculated how many men the war with the Porte and the revolution of Syria has cost, how many were carried off by malignant fevers in that country, how many perished in Arabia by the sword or by disease in the most unhealthy of all countries, and add to those the victims of cholera a few years ago, and now the plague, we can hardly conceive how many Egyptian soldiers can be left: yet Mehemet Ali has an army of 80,000 men, of which 20,000 are combating in Arabia against the Bedouins in Mount Ascut, (some days journey from Empecda,) while the remainder occupy Sennaux, Cordofan, Ali Egypt, Candia, and Syria. If we visit the Egyptian villages we find only old men, women and children. Latterly Syrians have been made soldiers, and mixed with the Egyptians, but the population of Syria is not abundant, and if it could furnish many troops it would be most dangerous to arm them after the disarming of the inhabitants has caused so much bloodshed.

THE WANDERING PIPER.—This eccentric individual has arrived in this city, and has published a circular addressed to the public, containing, after some remarks, a statement of the sums he has given to the Charitable Institutions since his arrival in this country. The whole amount is upwards of \$3500. The largest sum given at any place is in New York, viz \$594—the next largest in Baltimore, \$491—in Mobile he gave away \$100—in Philadelphia, \$165—in Louisville, New Orleans, Alexandria, and Washington, he has given away at each place upwards of \$100—in Boston, \$75—besides \$10 to the Banker Hill Monument.

The Wandering Piper states that in the course of his British wanderings in Great Britain, Ireland, and the British settlements in North America, he has given away the sum of \$10,000 to charitable establishments and distressed individuals. He says that he was never announcing himself for any thing more than Mr. Stuart the Wandering Piper—and denies having any appointment at the present, travelling in France, any where else—his mission is solely connected with the United States, Great Britain and Ireland. He admits that there are numerous wagers pending on the issue of his undertaking, with which he is not concerned, and says that the happiness of his few remaining days will depend much on the manner in which this matter shall terminate.

He has to perform again in almost every city and town in New England and Middle States, until the summer of 1836, when an explanation shall be given before he takes his departure for Europe.—Boston Atlas.

WEDDING DINNER.—On May 21, 1753, wedding was thus solemnized at Bishopwearmouth, between two young persons. All acquaintances and relations on both sides were invited to the nuptials. They set forward to church, at half-past seven o'clock, preceded by three violins and a bagpipe. Seventy couples were hand in hand, all distinguished by blue cockades, besides an innumerable crowd. The bill of fare for dinner was as follows: 5 bushels of malt brewed for table beer, 10 bushels for ale, 16 quarters of lamb, 8 turkeys, 10 green geese, 8 hams, and 4 dozens of hens, 12 ducks, 20 quarters of mutton, 40 quarters of veal, 16 neat tongues, a quarter of beef roasted whole, 20 stones of

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1835.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS,

JOHN EVANS OF CECIL COUNTY.

FOR DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

NICHOLAS MARTIN,

MORRIS O. COLSTON,

RICHARD SPENCER,

DANIEL LLOYD,

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

THOMAS HENRIX.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.—The Federalists have of late amused the people by the song of "the People's candidates" as applied to Judge White and Mr. Webster, in contrast to the Democratic candidate, nominated by a National Convention.—They were "the People's candidates" because, agreeably to the assertions of the Federal leaders, they were brought out by the free and uninfluenced voice of the people. This was all very well had it been true, or had a majority of the people united in the chorus, but it seems the people don't join in, and Judge White and Mr. Webster must be laid on the shelf, while another name is set to the tune of "the People's candidate." Gen. Harrison, of Ohio, is now discovered to be the people's favorite. The Gen. refused to play the second fiddle to Mr. Webster or Judge White, and the leaders, thinking their prospect a dull one without his aid in Ohio, are now in consultation to determine whether it will not be best to permit him to lead the band. Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. McLean, Mr. Webster and Judge White have each in succession made an effort to lead but could produce nothing but discord. The people have been called "to the rescue" to "save the Constitution, under the inviting appeal of "the People's candidate" but all would not do. They could not produce concert and harmony.

Verily the people are sadly unstable in their attachments. Who would have thought a few months ago that Gen. Harrison was the great favorite of the people? that Judge White and Mr. Webster had only been foisted upon them by the intrigue and management of a few artful and designing leaders? A few weeks ago only, and the General was the favorite for the Vice Presidency—the true "people's candidate" for the first lieutenant under White or Webster. But the wary old soldier said no; I will be Captain or nothing; I will not fight the battle that you may run off with the spoils. This was modest enough; the people like modesty, and now, forsooth Gen. Harrison is the great favorite of the people, "the people's candidate" for the Presidency. The discovery is of recent date, but it is even so, Gen. W. H. Harrison is the true "people's candidate."

We would ask our Senator, how are you to get the Webster colors down which you so gallantly nailed to the mast? Do you intend to give up your old friend of Hartford Convention memory? Or is the name of General Harrison used as a mere lure in Ohio, to rescue that State from the grasp of Democracy.—You are in the secret, let us know something of your plan of operations. Let us know something of your new Candidate's principles. Is he Bank or Anti-Bank, Internal Improvement or Anti-Internal Improvement, Tariff or Anti-Tariff, Nullifier, Democrat or Federalist!

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.—Tuesday last, (the 18th inst.) being the day designated by the meeting of the 25th July for the Delegates chosen in the several election Districts of Talbot County, to meet in general Convention in Easton to nominate and recommend to the Democratic Republicans of the County, four suitable persons to be run as candidates for the next House of Delegates, and a suitable person to be run as a candidate for county Commissioner, the following gentlemen appeared to have been chosen from the election districts respectively viz:

For District No. 1.

Levin Mills, Esqrs.

Wm. C. Ridgway,

Richard Arringdale,

William Hoexter,

District No. 2.

John Harrison, of Jos.

John Graham,

James Harrison,

William Horney,

John Kemp,

Samuel Maloney,

Charles H. Righty,

Benjamin Denny, Jr.

John Fairbank, &c.

Capt. Edward Blades,

District No. 3.

Samuel Dickinson,

James Lowery,

Thomas Baker,

Nicholas Martin,

District No. 4.

Edward O. Martin,

Bennett Pinkney,

Edward H. Nabbs,

Edward Roe,

The meeting was organized by calling Levin Mills Esq. to the chair and the appointment of Edward Roe as Secretary. After some time spent in consultation the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated, and recommended to the Democratic Republican Voters to

Talbot county for their suffrages at the next October election.

For Delegates to the General Assembly.

Dist. No. 1. Richard Spencer, Esqrs.

Dist. No. 2. Morris O. Colston,

Dist. No. 3. Nicholas Martin,

Dist. No. 4. Daniel Lloyd,

For County Commissioner.

Thomas Henrix, Esquire.

Signed,

LEVIN MILLS, CHAIRMAN.

EDWARD ROE, SECRETARY.

The Federal leaders have nominated the old four Delegates—Joseph Bruff, George Dudley, Sam'l. Hambleton Jr. and Solomon Mullikin Esqs. We understand these Anti-Office holding gentlemen were exceedingly loath to serve, but for the good of their country consented to hang on to their offices.

From the Harford (Conn.) Patriot and Democrat.

WHAT WILL THE WHIGS DO?

We are occasionally asked—"What will the Whigs do?" but have no means of satisfying the querist. Will they have a convention inquires one, and will they run several candidates asks another.

To these interrogations, we can make no answer, nor do we believe any plan of operations has been concluded upon among the leaders. The Whigs are broken up and dispersed. They are no less pugacious than formerly, and fight in clans and squads with their accustomed desperation; but they are not prepared for general battle. They have no distinctive leader, but herd together in different tribes, and are commanded by different chiefs. There are several distinguished men among them, who have been candidates for the Chief Magistracy. They are all members of the Whig party and would resent an imputation on their worth or the true faith, and yet they hold no principle in common with each other. Upon several leading and highly important national questions, they have been sworn foes, and their individual interests and those of their individual friends are in direct conflict with each other.

In such a state of things, the question, What will the Whigs do? would puzzle the best informed among them. They go together, in embarrassing the administration, with entire harmony, but should they meet in convention for the selection of candidates in opposition to Van Buren and Johnson, the Congregated faction would blow one another "sky high." Each branch have claims which cannot be postponed; and though they have no hopes of successfully resisting the Democratic nominations, each is struggling to preserve the ascendancy of its particular faction among the coalition. A convention then would result in a most disastrous issue.—But the question recurs, What will the Whigs do? If they run different candidates in different sections of the Union, with a view by such means to carry the election, into the House of Representatives, the People will become alarmed. The great majority of them are unwilling to make another experiment of that kind.

They remember the bargain and the corruption too, by which it was effected in 1824, and they will never be privy to another such "business operation." Beside the project discloses such an entire destitution of principle, that the People will revolt at the proposal. If the affiliated factions have a common cause, the voting some political principles, but are bent solely upon the defeat of the Democratic candidate from mere personal prejudice, then will the freemen be advised of the true objects in view, and refuse to be the tools by which the factious agitators perform their dirty work. The People as a body are politically honest. Whenever they become acquainted with the corrupt purposes of their leaders, they will desert them. In short the People will uniformly come out right. We conclude we are concerned, by asking, What will the Whigs do?

MAYORALTY OF BALTIMORE.—It will be seen in another column, that J. Millerberger, Esq. has declined being a candidate for Mayor of this city. The election takes place the first Monday of September, when Gen. Saxeby Smith will be unanimously elected, a compliment never before paid to any man.

A young man named H. M. Oederick, and a relation of the bishop of that name, was tried in New York on Thursday last for forgery, and found guilty. It is stated in one of the papers that young Timmers, his companion in the crime, refused at first to testify, but at length consented, and was hanged by the spectators!

Duff Green, the supporter of John C. Calhoun, is endeavouring to make the people of the South believe that Mr. Van Buren and his supporters at the North are Abolitionists. The object is to turn the election on to Judge White, and to bring the Union tariff men of the South to unite with the Nullifiers, and eventually to secede from the Union. It is said that there are very few, whether Democrats or opponents of Mr. Van Buren, who approve of the course of the Abolitionists.—Vermont Gazette.

From a London Paper.

TRICK OF A LAWYER.—Several years ago, the son of a rich Jew was on the point of being married to a Christian, on which the father, who had not so much objection to the religion of the lady as to the smallness of her fortune, expressed to the young man, the old man that he might have a person with more money. The son, however, was firm in his resolution, and replied that whether his father consented or not, he would marry the object of his affections; and if he refused to give him a proper share of his fortune, he would himself turn Christian, whereby he should claim the benefit of an old English statute, and obtain half of what he possessed. Upon this the old man was greatly comforted, and soon after went to consult legal advice, and to inquire whether there was such a law in existence. The counsellor replied, there certainly was; and that his son, upon turning Christian, would have a right to half his fortune; "but," added he, "if you will give me ten guineas, I will put you in a way to disappoint him; and the graceless rogue shall not be able to obtain a farthing." At this the old man was revived, and putting ten guineas into the lawyer's hand, expressed an impatience to know how he was to proceed, when the counsellor replied with a smile—"You have nothing to do, sir, but to turn Christian yourself.

The Boston Post thinks there would be no danger in imparting the knowledge of Mr. Van Buren's wonderful magic to the Whig party. They never could profit by it, the editor thinks, because it consists in honest, straight forward dealing.—N. Hamp. Spectator.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.

A recore of fatal nature took place last evening, in the lower end of the city, between two Spaniards, who arrived here a few days since on board the *Gen. Collier*. The quarrel is said to have originated on board the boat, during her passage up, and was terminated late last evening with knives.—One of the parties was stabbed in the right breast, ranging downwards, with a knife about 14 inches long, driven in with such force as to bury nearly the whole of the handle in the body.—The other was stabbed in the abdomen, ranging across; his bowels protruding from the wound. The former died instantaneously, and the latter is not expected to survive. This part of the city has for some time past become the resort of a bank of desperadoes, who make a practice of cutting each other's throats with the most perfect impunity. Would it not be well for our city authorities to give this den an overhauling.—Bulletin.

MR. and MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, CORNER OF SARATOGA AND COURTLAND STREETS, BALTIMORE, WILL BE RE-OPENED ON THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

MR. & MRS. H. have provided their School with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instructions. Their Philosophical Apparatus is equal to any that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their Chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their Cabinet of Minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens; their Seminary is also furnished with an ARMILLARY SPHERE, CARYS, WILSON'S and GARDNER'S GLOBES, several PIANOS, and a H. R. P. the instruments they possess are the best they could procure in this country, or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 2000 volumes, connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have access.

In all the departments, the most competent teachers are engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

The course of instruction is carried on in a regular system of academic studies, embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches.

Parents and Guardians who wish more particular information can obtain a prospectus of the Seminary by sending post paid, to the principals.

aug. 22, 1835. St.

CAMP MEETING.

A Protestant Church, will be held at Duffley's School House, near Kingstown, in Talbot county, to commence on Friday the 28th of August instant. For the accommodation of persons living in Caroline county, who may wish to attend a said meeting, a ferry-boat will be kept at Lockman's and Jonathan Shields farms, for crossing Talbot's Creek, and land at the farm of William Slaughter, Esq. near the Camp ground.

aug. 22, 2v

TEACHERS WANTED.

A Gentleman and Lady of respectable standing, who can produce satisfactory testimonials of their competency to teach the several branches of an English education, may obtain employment in the above mentioned capacity if speedily application be made to

JAMES PARROTT, Trustee of School District No. 2.

PETER TARR,

SAM'L ROBERTS,

W. C. RIDGWAY,

L. W. SPENCER,

Easton, Aug. 22, 3v

CASH FOR NEGROES.

CASH and liberal prices will at all times be given for any number of likely negroes of both sexes, between the ages of 10 and 30 years. Persons having likely slaves in possession, would do well to communicate with me. I can at all times be found at Mr. Bowe's Hotel, in Easton. All communications will be promptly attended to if directed to me in Easton.

WILLIAM HARKER.

aug. 22, 1835.

Public School Notice.

THE Trustees and Clerks of the several school districts in Talbot county, where there are no school houses, stationery, books, fuel, &c. provided, or where the school houses require to be repaired, are requested to make report thereof to the Commissioners for Talbot county without delay. Also to furnish a list of all the taxable inhabitants of the district with a description of their property. It is also requested that the Trustees, when they send in their contracts with teachers for ratification by the Commissioners, will furnish a list, of the number of children belonging to each school district; as it is thought expedient that the price of teaching should be proportioned to the number of children to be instructed.

Per order,

THOS. C. NICOLS, CLK. to Commissioners for Talbot county

July 18

NOTICE.

AS I have sold out my Shops on Dover street in Easton, and my Stock on hand for the purpose of collecting my accounts, I wish those who are indebted to me to call and settle them on or before the last day of August.

The public's obedient servant,

WILLIAM VANDERFORD.

aug. 1 3w

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

may 16

(G)

THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM,

OR, THE SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION, INTERSPERSED WITH A MULTITUDE OF ENGRAVINGS, INCLUDING

Portraits of Celebrated Winning HORSES,

Philosophical and Natural Phenomena.

J. GEDDEMAN, & CO.

It is now six months since this publication was commenced in Philadelphia—and although the publishers have used no extraneous means to circulate a knowledge of its merits; yet such is the satisfaction manifested by that portion of the public who have been made acquainted with its character and contents, that its list of patrons continues constantly and rapidly to increase. This paper is now distributed regularly every week over a wide portion of the Union, and the most satisfactory assurance we receive is that it will eventually become one of the most popular among the numerous excellent periodicals which issue from the American press. No exertions will be spared to establish its permanent reputation more extensively; and if the liberal sanction of those for whom it is especially designed shall warrant its future improvement—both as regards typographical neatness and embellishment—it will be gratefully advanced.

THE DIFFERENT PLAYS AND FARCES that will appear in the course of a year, of themselves, will be worth more than FOUR times the amount of subscription.

The following is a list of those which have already appeared:—

Charles the First

Shea a Brigand

The Hunchback

The Deep Deep Sea

Shakespeare's Early Days

Henry Quatre

Quito Correct

Beppo of Belton Green

Flustards and Wives

Man of Ten Thousand

The Ladies' Man

Ph Tell You What

The Golden Farmer

Speculation

Olympic Devils

Eclogues in India

The Brahmin

My Friend the Governor

Victories

The Omnibus

The Child's Nature

The Revivator

The Duel

The Sisters

James Kenney

62—THE MSS. copy of the IRISH AMBASSADOR, the favorite and highly interesting Drama in which TYRONE POWER so successfully amused the public, as SIR PATRICK D'EMPENHO, has been obtained by the publishers, and will be published, and be published forthwith.

63—THE SPORTING INTELLIGENCE (part of our columns, and is connected from the most authentic sources. Among the Portraits of Celebrated Winning Horses which have been given, are—

The American Trotting Horse, EDWIN FORREST.

The Imported Racing Horse, Messenger.

The favorite Racing Mare, ARIEL, and her FOAL, ECLIPSE.

Boards of Celebrated Trotting Horse, NORFOLK HENOMENON.

The well known English Race Horse, TOUCHSTONE.

A correct PICTURE OF A RACE COURSE, occupying the width of seven columns.

64—A VARIETY OF OTHER ENSEMBLEMENTS of subjects of interest which have been published, are the following:—

A complete treatise on RIDING, with FOURTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS, for the improvement of Ladies in that healthy of all exercises.

Explanation of the AUTOMATON CHESS PLAYER, illustrated by ELEVEN ENGRAVINGS.

65—THE SUBJECTS WHICH ARE PARTICULARLY embraced in the VADE MECUM will be more distinctly understood from the following summary of them:—

The Ties and all matters connected therewith.

On the Structure and Character of the Horse.

On the Improvement of Horned Cattle.

Rules for Novices in Shooting.

Methodical Feeding and Training Dogs.

Biographies of celebrated Horses, with their Portraits.

Hunting, Fishing, Fowling, &c.

Approved Games, from Hoyle and others.

Criticisms on Plays and Acting.

The most popular Songs, set to music.

The Art of Lecturing illustrated.

A variety of Receipts adapted to Domestic Economy.

An Epitome of important passing events.

Gentlemen's quarterly Review of the Fashions.

66—THE VADE MECUM IS PRINTED ON LARGE imperial paper, of a beautiful white texture, and is published every Saturday, at Three Dollars per annum, in advance. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed to prevent it from rubbing by mail.

67—THE MODERN ACTING DRAMA—A volume of about 300 pages—containing the PLAYS, FARCES, &c. which appear in the Vaude Mecum, neatly printed and bound in elastic covers, for traveling use—is published every six weeks. Eight volumes will constitute a set, or one year's subscription, the terms for which is three dollars, payable in advance.

68—Subscribers to the Vaude Mecum are entitled to a deduction of one-third. An order for four sets will be thankfully received, and the work forwarded to and directed, by enclosing a few dollar notes—postage paid.

69—A PRESENTABLE CONSISTENT OF TWO VOLUMES, 500 pages each, of the Novelist's Magazine, containing eight different Novels, by the most popular authors, will be presented to the Agent who shall procure four names to the Modern Acting Drama or the Gentlemen's Vaude Mecum, and remit the amount of one year's subscription for each.

70—Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to either of the above works, will address CHARLES ALEXANDER, No. 3. The main Building, Franklin Place, Philadelphia aug. 22, 1835.

Eastern Shore Jockey Club

RACES,

WILL commence over the Eastern Course on the last Wednesday in September next (the 30th) and continue three days—the course is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq. about half a mile from Easton and will be in first rate order on the days of running.

FIRST DAY.—A colts purse of 200 dollars two miles and repeat.

SECOND DAY.—A purse of 300 dollars four miles and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding, foaled on the Eastern Shore of Md. Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Delaware.

THIRD DAY.—A Handy cap purse of 100 dollars best three in five, one mile heats.

The interest of the first days race will be much enhanced by an inside Sweepstake to be run for by the colts starting for the two mile race. There are already three entries, one hundred dollars each, and although the time of entrance has elapsed, it is understood other applicants will be permitted to enter.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

Easton, aug.

CLARK'S

OLDEST ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

Where have been sold

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES!

in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily. Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, post paid, or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,

Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Baltimore, 1835.—may 16

For Sale or Rent.

AND immediate possession given, a two story brick house, with office, stables, &c. &c. all in complete repair, formerly the residence of Dr. Eumalis Martin, situate on Washington Street. For terms apply to

JAMES G. MARTIN.

July 21

NEW HOUSE OF

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment, in Centreville nearly opposite the frame Tavern formerly called White Hall, where he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of his friends in the above line. His table, bar and stables will be well supplied with whatever the market may afford and the most assiduous attention will be paid to the wants of travellers and all others who may be kind enough to patronize him. 63—Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month or year, upon moderate terms.

HENRY C. MIDDLETON.

Centreville July 19—July 25.

WANTED, in a private family, a negro girl, about twenty years old, honest and sober, with good disposition. For one of this kind a fair price will be given. Enquire of the editor of the Cecil Gazette, Elkton, Md.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. I.--No. 67.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by RICHARD SPENCER,

PERMISSION OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars; and if not paid in advance, two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt. All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approval of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States for four years, from January 1st, 1835, to December 31st, 1839, on the following Post Routes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, and Michigan Territory, and for two years on the routes in Kentucky hereinafter described, (that is, from the 1st January, 1835, to 31st December, 1837, inclusive) will be received at this Department until the 15th day of October next inclusive, to be decided on the 27th day of the same month.

MARYLAND.

1371. From Baltimore by Wilmington, during the suspension of the steam boats, and by New Castle during steam boat navigation to Philadelphia, 100 miles and back daily, in 4 horse post coaches, in winter, limited to 3 outside passengers, and in summer, limited to 4 outside passengers, and in steamboats and railroad car during navigation—mails to be left and taken at other offices on the route, it required by the Department.

Leave Baltimore daily in winter at 3 1/2 a m, arrive at Philadelphia same day by 5 1/2 p m. Leave Philadelphia daily at 6 a m, arrive at Baltimore same day by 10 p m. The steamboat and railroad mail to be carried through from city to city in at least 10 hours.

Separate proposals for the winter service in coaches, and for the summer service by boats and cars, shall be considered.

Proposals for carrying this mail through the year by land in 4 horse coaches constructed for that purpose, are invited.

Proposals for carrying this mail on the Wilmington or any other rail road that may be constructed in time, in direction to answer the purposes of this route, will also be considered.

Proposals for carrying this mail daily on the rail road, will be considered—also for carrying the mail twice daily on the rail road.

Also proposals for carrying the mail on this route tri-weekly in stages or sulkeys, will be considered.

Special Route—Oakland Mills to be supplied from Elk Ridge 7 miles, 3 times a week.

1373. From Baltimore by Pikesville, Owings Mills, Reisterstown, Finksburg, Westminster, Union Mills, Littlestown, Pa., Two Taverns, Gettysburg, Cashtown, and Fayetteville, to Chambersburg 77 miles and back daily, in 4 horse post coaches, limited to 3 outside passengers, during the session of Congress on the outward trip.

Leave Baltimore daily at 6 a m, arrive at Frederick same day by 3 p m. Leave Frederick daily at 12 noon, arrive at Baltimore same day by 8 p m.

Proposals for carrying this mail daily on the rail road, will be considered—also for carrying the mail twice daily on the rail road.

Also proposals for carrying the mail on this route tri-weekly in stages or sulkeys, will be considered.

and Bridge Brotherton, to Annapolis, 30 miles and back 3 times a week in stages or sulkeys during session of Legislature 6 times a week. Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 a m, arrive at Annapolis same days by 10 a m.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 a m, arrive at Baltimore same days by 10 a m; and during the session every day except Sunday, at the same hours.

Special route—Wilmers Store to be supplied from Hagerstown, 6 miles once a week.

1392. From Frederick, by Adamsville, Utica Mills, Greenstown, Graceland, and Emmitsburg, to Gettysburg, Pa. 33 miles and back twice a week in stages.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Gettysburg same days by 5 p m.

1393. From Frederick, by Mount Pleasant, Libertytown, Unionville, Sam's Creek, McKinsty's Mills, and Union Bridge, to Uniontown, 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Frederick every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Uniontown same day by 4 p m.

Leave Uniontown every Saturday, at 6 a m, arrive at Frederick same day by 4 p m.

1394. From Frederick, by Walkersville, Woodsboro, Gladysburg, Middleburg, Bruceville, Taneytown, Littlestown, Pa., Manover, and Spring Forge, to York, 60 miles and back twice a week on horse or in sulkeys.

Leave Frederick every Monday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at York next days by 12 m.

Leave York every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p m.

1395. From Frederick, by Jefferson, Petersville, Knoxville, Harter's Ferry, Va., Charleston, Middleway, and Brucetown, to Winchester, 50 miles and back 3 times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Frederick every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 p m, arrive at Winchester next days by 12 m.

Leave Winchester every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 p m, arrive at Frederick next days by 10 a m.

Proposals for carrying this mail daily, and for carrying on the rail road, will be considered.

1396. From Frederick, by Buckeystown and Colcton, to Point of Rocks, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Frederick every Thursday and Saturday at 4 p m, arrive at Point of Rocks same days by 8 p m.

1397. From Frederick, by Buckeystown and Colcton, to Point of Rocks, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Frederick every Thursday and Saturday at 4 p m, arrive at Point of Rocks same days by 8 p m.

1398. From Frederick, by Buckeystown and Colcton, to Point of Rocks, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Frederick every Thursday and Saturday at 4 p m, arrive at Point of Rocks same days by 8 p m.

1399. From Frederick, by Buckeystown and Colcton, to Point of Rocks, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Frederick every Thursday and Saturday at 4 p m, arrive at Point of Rocks same days by 8 p m.

1400. From Frederick, by Buckeystown and Colcton, to Point of Rocks, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Frederick every Thursday and Saturday at 4 p m, arrive at Point of Rocks same days by 8 p m.

1401. From Frederick, by Buckeystown and Colcton, to Point of Rocks, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Frederick every Thursday and Saturday at 4 p m, arrive at Point of Rocks same days by 8 p m.

1402. From Frederick, by Buckeystown and Colcton, to Point of Rocks, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Frederick every Thursday and Saturday at 4 p m, arrive at Point of Rocks same days by 8 p m.

1403. From Frederick, by Buckeystown and Colcton, to Point of Rocks, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Frederick every Thursday and Saturday at 4 p m, arrive at Point of Rocks same days by 8 p m.

1404. From Frederick, by Buckeystown and Colcton, to Point of Rocks, 15 miles and back twice a week.

1405. From Cambridge (1379) by Big Mills, Vienna, Barren Creek Springs, Salisbury, Princess Ann, and Kingston, to Snow Hill, 73 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Cambridge every Saturday and Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Snow Hill next days by 5 p m.

1406. From Cambridge (1386) by Darnestown, Poolesville, Poolesville and Barnesville, to Point of Rocks, 32 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cambridge every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Point of Rocks same day by 4 p m.

1407. From Rockville by Rushville, and Poolesville, to Conrad's Ferry, 21 miles and back once a week.

Leave Rockville every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Conrad's Ferry same day by 11 a m.

1408. From Upper Marlboro (1388) by Nottingham, Horse Head, Aquasco, Benedict, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, and St. Clement's Bay, to Allston, 67 miles and back once a week, with an additional weekly trip to Nottingham, 10 miles.

Leave Upper Marlboro every Monday and Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Nottingham by 3 p m, at Chaptico on Tuesday by 3 p m, and at Allston on Wednesday by 8 a m.

1409. From Upper Marlboro (1388) by Nottingham, Horse Head, Aquasco, Benedict, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, and St. Clement's Bay, to Allston, 67 miles and back once a week, with an additional weekly trip to Nottingham, 10 miles.

Leave Upper Marlboro every Monday and Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Nottingham by 3 p m, at Chaptico on Tuesday by 3 p m, and at Allston on Wednesday by 8 a m.

1410. From Port Tobacco (1398) to Nanjemoy 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Nanjemoy same day by 10 a m.

1411. From Port Tobacco (1398) to Nanjemoy 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Nanjemoy same day by 10 a m.

1412. From Port Tobacco (1398) to Nanjemoy 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Nanjemoy same day by 10 a m.

1413. From Port Tobacco (1398) to Nanjemoy 15 miles and back once a week.

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Leave Port Tobacco every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Nanjemoy same day by 10 a m.

1428. From Port Tobacco (1398) to Nanjemoy 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Nanjemoy same day by 10 a m.

to wit.

subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid by petition in writing of Jesse Dear, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said Jesse Dear complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly, and that he is discharged from his imprisonment, and that he and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Jesse Dear to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Jesse Dear should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 10th day of August 1835.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Post Office Department, July 2, 1835.

Talbot County, to wit.

application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid by petition in writing of John W. Blake, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said John W. Blake complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly, and that he is discharged from his imprisonment, and that he and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said John W. Blake to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said John W. Blake should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 14th day of April, 1835.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Post Office Department, July 2, 1835.

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LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Post Office Department, July 2, 1835.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

SCHOONER JOHN EDMONDSON, ROBINSON LEONARD-MASTER.
The subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named and substantially built Schooner has commenced her regular trips between Easton point and Baltimore, leaving Easton point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning on Sunday evening at 9 o'clock, and on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continuing to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of H. Dawson and Son, or with Rob. Leonard, will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.
The public's obedient servant,
J. E. LEONARD.
August 11

NOTICE.

THE CELEBRATED HUNTING HORSE GRAY MESSENGER.
HAVING completed his services for the season, he will remain here a few weeks. Any person or persons wishing to breed their mares can put by the single service while he remains here, on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase the above horse may get a good bargain by applying to the subscriber.
RICHARD C. LAIN.
Easton, July 18 3w
The Centreville Times will copy the above three times and present the account to R. C. LAIN.

A TEACHER WANTED.

A Gentleman of good Moral standing that can produce satisfactory testimonials of his competency as a teacher of reading, writing, Arithmetic, and the English grammar, may obtain employment in the above named capacity if speedily application be made to the subscribers.
WRIGHTSON LOWE,
WM. HAMBLETON,
JAMES M. HOPKINS,
JAMES MCDANIEL,
DANIEL WEEDON,
Bay Side, Talbot County
July 26 w2t

LUMBER YARD

The Subscribers are about to establish a LUMBER YARD IN EASTON, IN which they intend keeping all the various kinds of Plank, Scantling, Shingles, &c. that may be wanted, and from which they expect to be able to supply all those who may be disposed to purchase, with as good lumber and at prices fully as low as can be obtained in the Baltimore market, without the addition of freight.
They have already received from Port Deposit and elsewhere, and now offer for sale at their yard in Easton, an excellent lot of 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 White Pine Plank, Cypress Shingles and Scantling.
They also intend keeping a part of the above at Easton Point, for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied with water.
Any person wishing to purchase any of the above will please call on William Loveday, who will attend to the business.
WM. H. GROOME,
WM. LOVEDAY.
June 27 eott

ARCADIA FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishes to sell his farm adjoining the town of Easton, well known as "ARCADIA."
This Farm contains about two hundred and fifty acres of land, and, in natural advantages, is not excelled by any in this section of country. The soil is well adapted to the growth of both wheat and corn—with a body of valuable meadow land. The soil of the meadow is a rich loam, free from gravel, varying from one to two feet in depth, with a substratum of the richest STREET MARL, from 3 to 6 feet in depth, and runs entirely through the farm.
There is a sufficiency of TIMBER for the use of the place, with proper care.—The BUILDINGS are indifferent.
The location of this land, (adjoining the town of Easton), the constitution of the soil, and its extraordinary natural sources of manure render it one of the most desirable estates in the Eastern Shore of Maryland.
It not sold before the first of September at private sale, it will then be offered at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on the following terms, viz. one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on or before the 1st of November next; one other fourth, with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the first of November 1837; one other fourth, with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the 1st of November, 1838; and the remaining fourth with interest thereon, on the 1st of November 1839.—On the payment of the whole purchase money, or, on the passing of a bond with satisfactory security for its payment, according to the above terms, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be made to the purchaser, and possession delivered at or before the end of the year, with the privilege of seeding wheat in proper season.
ROBT. ROSE,
Easton Md.
June 6 16
The Baltimore American, and Delaware Gazette & Watchman, will insert the above once a week till sale, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

SALE OF LAND.

The subscriber will expose to public sale to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY the 28th of August, all that farm adjoining "Lewis Town" in Talbot county, which was formerly the property of Alexander Anderson. As this farm lies near to Tuckahoe Creek, and contains a body of valuable wood land, it is believed, that to a man of enterprise, its sale will present an opportunity for a profitable investment of money. The sale will take place on the premises at 11 o'clock, A. M., when the terms will be made known. In the mean time persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, and to call on the subscriber who will give the most satisfactory information respecting title, &c. The Farm is supposed to contain five hundred acres.
WM. HAYWARD.
July 31

TO RENT

For the ensuing Year,
AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Cook's Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Mornings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to MARIA ROGERS, Perry Hall, 25th May, 1835.
may 26

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.
JOS. GRAHAM, Shf.
march 21 if

A CARD.

A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that in its deed, as has been still represented by its opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.
N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.
oct 9.

THE SILK CULTURIST.

The Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual.
The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties, and the rearing of Silk Worms.—The production of Cocoon and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the net profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible; and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.
Numbers—The Culturist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in advance, and for no less than a year.
Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom all Communications may be addressed, which, post paid, will be attended to.
Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication free one year.
Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

Republic of Letters.

The fifty second number of the Republic of Letters closed the first year of the work. It was commenced as an experiment—the liberal patronage it has received, as well as the favor bestowed upon other works of the like kind which has followed in its track, shows that the plan of the work is approved, and has given it a permanency which induces the publisher to make such improvement and alterations as he believes will be acceptable to subscribers, and give it a further claim, upon the reading community.
The publisher has the pleasure of stating that the work will hereafter be edited by MRS. A. H. NICHOLAS
In making the necessary selections for the Republic of Letters, Mrs. Nicholas will receive the aid and advice of Washington Irving, Edward Everett, Gulian C. Verplanck, Charles F. Hoffman, The change in the form of the work, from quarto to octavo, has met with the approbation of all the subscribers with whom the publisher has been enabled to confer.
The work will be published weekly, as usual, at 61 cents each number, or three dollars per year to those who receive the work by mail and pay in advance.—Each number will contain 32 pages.
Postmasters throughout the United States are requested to act as Agents—the work will be charged to them \$2.50 per year.
The first two volumes, comprising the first year, contain the following works, (each work being complete and entire) and may be had bound or in numbers:
The Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie.—The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith.—The Tales of the Hall, by Crabbe.—The Letters of Lady Wurtley Montague.—Rasselas, by Dr. Johnson.—Castle of Otranto, by Horace Walpole.—The Old English Baron, by Clara Reeve.—Dr. Franklin's Life and Essays, by himself.—Rights & Shadows of Scottish Life.—The adventures of Gill Blas, from the French of Le Sage, by Smollet.—Julia de Roubigne, by Mackenzie.—Mazepa, by Lord Byron.—The Tapestry Chamber, by Walter Scott.—The Dream of Eugene Aram, by Hood.—Zezuco by Dr. Moore.—Essays, moral, economical, and political by the Lord Chancellor Bacc.—Chevy Chase.—L'Allegro, by Milton.—Penseroso, by Milton.—Italian and Spanish Proverbs.—The history of Charles XII, by Voltaire.—Manfred, by Lord Byron.—Ah! Bride, A Tale by T. Moore, Esq.—Elizabeth, by Mad. Cotton.—Retaliation, by Goldsmith.—The man of the World, by Mackenzie.—Gulliver's Travels, by Swift.—Essays on the Human Understanding, by Locke.—Don Quixote, by Cervantes.—Memoirs of Prince Eugene, by himself, &c.—The Diary of an Invalid.—The Deserted Village, by Goldsmith.—Life of Henry Lord Bolingbroke.—Belshazzar, by Marquise.—Pope's Essay on Man.—Collection of Apothegms, by Lord Bacon.
All communications relating to the work to be addressed, post paid, to the publisher.
GEORGE DEARBORN,
38 Gold street, New York.
June 20

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE,



THE MARYLAND

WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.
N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk.
L. G. TAYLOR.
may 5

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of MATERIALS in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand New Watches, Watch Chains and Keys, Silver Thimbles, Silver Ever Pointed Pencils, Razors and Razor Straps, Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives, Scissors, and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.
The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.
April 28 if

REMOVAL

The subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.
Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HATS, which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.
To country merchants or others, buying or selling, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.
Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH PRICES.
ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 10 if

NOTICE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES, CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ Gentlemen's fine Monroes. Do do Shoes. Women's Boots and Shoes. Children's Shoes, cut different fashions. Some good strong Coarse Shoes.
He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, bacon, hides, or tan-bark, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase.
Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.
The public's humble servant,
SOLOMON MERRICK.
April 4 if

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of SADDLERY, Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit: Hard Solder Bits and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Gigs, Twigs, and Shay Whips, foreign and domestic, Iron Traces, Plough Bits, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.
April 28 if

MAIL STAGE.

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON. THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.
Fare from Easton to Centreville, 1,00
" " Easton to Wye Mills, 1,00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville, 1,00
All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
Easton, April 4, 1835.

Six Cents Reward.

THE above reward will be given, but no thanks, nor charges paid, to any one who will apprehend and deliver to me in Easton, my bound apprentice, William Warner, who ran away on or about the 31 of June last. Said boy had on when he left, brown roundabout, figured vest, black fur hat, crossbarred linen pantaloons and moccasins. All persons are hereby cautioned against employing or harboring said boy.
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.
July 18 3w
The Dorchester Aurora will publish the above three weeks and charge the Whig office.

To Rent for the Ensuing year.

THE Farm called Tilbury, at present occupied by Mr. Jesse Scott. Also the adjoining Farm called the White House at present occupied by Mr. William H. Faulkner, apply to WILLIAM ARRINGDALE.
August, 3w

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Saml. Mackey, Esq. The subscriber, who is his former partner in Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Mills, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.
He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very BEST MATERIALS, in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.
He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames, also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattocks, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletools, ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers.
The public's obedient servant,
JNO. B. FIRBANK
April 4 if (Geo 3w)

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of McNeal & Robinson is now dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims, and those having claims against the firm will please present them.
The business will hereafter be conducted by J. H. McNeal.
JAMES H. MCNEAL,
CHARLES ROBINSON,
July 24—28
cow (G)

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.
I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of BOOTS AND SHOES, and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.
PETER TARR.
feb 3 if (G)

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach Gigs and Harness Making business, four smart, active, well grown boys, of good moral habits, (boys from the country would be preferred) between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years: one at each of the following branches, viz. Body Making, Harness Making, Smithing and Painting.
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. All kinds of Silver Plating done in the best manner, such as Bells, Stirrups, &c. &c. Persons having articles plated, can have it done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Coach Makers in the adjacent counties can have Plating done at a short notice and as cheap as they can have it done in the city.
A. & H.
July 14
The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above and discontinue our last.

CAMP MEETING.

A Campmeeting for Talbot County, will be held on the old Camp ground, at the bay-side, to commence on FRIDAY the twenty first of this month. The Preachers and Friends are invited to attend.
Easton August 8 J. HUMPHRIS.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of June, 1835, by Robert Dutton, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, as a runaway, who calls himself ALEXANDER WILSON, says he was born free, and was raised by his mother Polly Wilson, who lives in Briton's Row, Washington City, D. C. Said negro is 5 feet 9 inches in height, age about 24 years, a scar on the back of left hand, one on the wrist, four on his left leg near the knee, and one near the corner of the left eye, short stump nose and very thick lips. Had on when committed a gray cassimere coat, drab country cloth pantaloons, summer vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes and black fur hat.—The owner (if any) 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 & county Jail. July 14 3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has opened a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the UNION TAVERN.
He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful waiters, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.
ELIJAH McDOWELL.
march 28 if

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, With a large and extensive assortment of MATERIALS, embracing every variety, selected with the most attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls, or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GIGS, new and second hand, of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.
The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. Smithing, plating and painting.
They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.
A. & H.
Jan 20 if
The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

SOLEMON BARRETT,

TAVERN KEEPER,

EASTON, Md.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.
feb 3 if
N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorized to settle the same.
SAMUEL W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.
Easton, April 24th, 1835—April 25 if

SELLING OFF.

THE Subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, offers for sale his entire stock of goods on hand, at the most reduced prices for cash. Persons disposed to purchase will meet with
GOOD BARGAINS, by calling at his store.
N. B. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close up his business as speedily as possible.
R. P. SPENCER.
May 19 if

Valuable Mill seat and Land at PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood. The improvements are a two story BRICK MILL, large frame FILLING MILL HOUSE, Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and Stable. This property is now being repaired, but will be ready to be put in operation in a few days. The terms will be accommodating and possession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.
SAMUEL RINGGOLD, jr.
June 9

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an Experienced Workman, from Baltimore, who makes "auld time" a mainst as guide as new, and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount. Old powder, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and other skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.
Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore.
ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.
Jan 10 if

Easton and Baltimore Pcket.

THE SPECTACULAR NEW SLOOP THOMAS HAYWARD,

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.
The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.
Passage \$1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.
Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends himself, to take charge of his vessel.
Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.
The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.
feb 10 if

NOTICE.

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual in his hour of sailing.
Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county.
S. H. B.

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Cliff, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where here he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.
His table will be supplied with the best fare that the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.
The public's obedient servant,
CALEB BROWN.
N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times while in their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c.
may 2 if

Talbot County, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of James Seymour, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the several supplements thereto, and the said James Seymour having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James Seymour be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, shall at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for attend, and on the terms mentioned, he is to keep at all times while in their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c.
may 2 if

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorized to settle the same.
SAMUEL W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.
Easton, April 24th, 1835—April 25 if

SELLING OFF.

THE Subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, offers for sale his entire stock of goods on hand, at the most reduced prices for cash. Persons disposed to purchase will meet with
GOOD BARGAINS, by calling at his store.
N. B. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close up his business as speedily as possible.
R. P. SPENCER.
May 19 if

FARM TO RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the farm about eight miles from Easton, and where Mr. Stephen Harvey now resides, to a good tenant the terms will be made accommodating. Apply to H. THOMAS Easton, or to W. J. GIBSON Centreville.
August 1 3w

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. I.—No. 68.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by RICHARD SPENCER,

PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE DISTRICT.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approval of the publisher.

POETRY.

We insert the following beautiful verses as a specimen of a new set of songs just published by Moore. There are twelve of them, says the London Times, "and we think that they are among the best efforts of the graceful and fanciful of English lyric poets."

*When wouldst I have me sing and play,
As once I played and sung,
First take this time when love lay,
And bring me freshly strong,
Call back the time when Pleasure's sigh,
First breathed among the strings,
And Time himself, in fitting by,
Made music with his wings,
Take, take the worn-out lute away,
And bring me newly strong,
If thou wouldst I have me sing and play,
As once I play'd and sung.*

*But how is this though new the late,
And shining fresh the chords,
Beneath this hand they slumber mute;
Or speak but dreamy words.
In vain I seek the soul that dwelt
Within that once sweet shell,
Which told us warmly that it felt,
And felt—what thought could tell,
Oh ask not then for passion's lay
From lute so coldly strung,
With this I need can sing or play
As once I played and sung.*

*No—bring that long loved lute again,
Though chilled by years it be,
If thou wilt call the slumbering strain,
'Twill wake again for thee.
Thou time have from the tenuous stream
Of thoughts that ebb'd and flow'd,
And ebb'd again will sleep and sing,
As once he played and sung.*

LEAF FROM MY "LOG BOOK."
From the American Monthly Magazine.
There is a headless statue, of colossal size,
standing in the court of the Academy of Arts in Philadelphia, which was the gift of an officer of the United States Navy. The grace and delicacy of the attitude and drapery of this statue, and its exquisite finish, must ever stamp it as a chef-d'œuvre of the most distinguished artist of the age, and as a criterion of all that is beautiful and great in sculpture.

The circumstances under which it was procured are singularly interesting as well as mysterious; and years must pass away, before the verdant recollection yields to the blighting influence of time.

During an active cruise against the pirates that infested the Archipelago in the summer of 1827, our frigate anchored off the town of Salamis, in Greece, in order to suppress more effectually the fitting out of private vessels, and to watch the movements of the Turkish army, then waging a most savage and bloody war of extermination against the Greeks, who were nobly contending against fearful odds, for the dearest of all prizes—Liberty! We hovered around the scenes of this distress, administering to their wants, in all that was consistent with our neutrality.

great value that was buried on shore, some distance up the Gulf. Captain, regarding the purchase as an act of charity, readily agreed to give the stipulated sum. The ship was forthwith got under weigh, and anchored within ten miles of the nearest landing. Every thing was got in readiness for the expedition to start next morning at daylight—officers were appointed, men selected, a rude carriage constructed—boats provisioned and armed. Our party consisted of twenty-five men, and in due time shoved off from the ship, and were scudding at a brisk rate with a fair wind. We soon arrived at the landing, and found the statue about three miles from the beach, buried some six or seven feet under ground. It was no easy task to place it on the carriage; it could not have weighed less than five tons; and to transport it down to the boat, was a work of great labor and fatigue; the sun was oppressively hot, and the wheels sunk deep into the sand every roll. We reached the boat about an hour before sunset, wearied, and fatigued beyond imagination; and on mustering the men were greatly surprised to find one of them missing. Our search in the immediate vicinity proved fruitless, and the many conjectures as to his fate served but to increase our anxiety and perplexity. After many suggestions, W— and myself resolved to remain and continue the search—the launch in the meantime to return to the ship and despatch a cutter for us. With this arrangement, the boat pushed off from the shore, spread its wings to the evening breeze, and was soon "walking the waters like a thing of life." We watched the boat as it receded from us, with a singular emotion, and with the swing of the hat, and a wave of the handkerchief, they sent us a cheer, across the water for the success of our enterprise, that bubbled up its tribute from the heart; and how long we stood gazing on the void created by the absence of our fellows, I know not. The screech of a sorrowing sea bird, that was sportingly dipping its wings into the foaming spray, broke our reverie. Then it was the loneliness of our unprotected situation first dawned upon us; and an involuntary turn toward the direction of our ship, brought the sad reality more forcibly home. After examining the priming of our muskets, we started on our pilgrimage; and with as much singleness of heart as ever animated the bosom of a devotee commencing his most pious march; our object was to find our poor lost sailor; and the consciousness of being engaged in a deed of goodness, buoyed up our drooping spirits, and roused our energies to action. We were determined to solve the mystery of his singular disappearance, and not to return to the ship without some tidings of him. Our feelings were particularly interested, from the circumstance of his being one of the best men in the ship.

The first object that met our attention was the ruin of an old Venetian castle. It might be curiosity that attracted our eyes to the ruins of the Venetian castle—

explored the subterranean passages, and woke the aged sentinel with the most deafening report of our muskets—but all in vain—the beautiful echo alone flung back our summons—and we left that monastic ruin, where taste seemed to have guided the hand of time, full of painful foreboding—nor was our search on the plain attended with better success. We then entered Eleusis. The condition of that poor devoted town was awfully distressing—the imagination cannot picture a more revolting scene. It is enough to say it had been visited by the Turkish army, and their ruthless wanton havoc, and the indiscriminate massacres of its peaceful inhabitants; their bones were bleaching in the streets, and only the walls of the houses were left standing, as monuments of its once happy inmates. We rambled through its deserted streets, clambered up the vaulted roof of a castellated building, and there discharged our muskets and shouted aloud with no success. The scene from this elevation would have been a gloomy subject for an artist; the view was bold, various, and picturesque. The town was built on a gently sloping hill, in the centre of a very extensive plain, bounded on three sides by ranges of fertile mountains; the Aegean Sea bathed its southern border, with three or four islands in the perspective—far to the west, rose the rocky isthmus of Corinth, with its impregnable castle perched on its summit—the city of the dead was at our feet, and the setting sun threw a light of singular beauty over that melancholy picture—several noble ruins were scattered over the plain, relieved at intervals by beautiful olive groves—and the ground was so rich in classic associations, as it was desolate in reality. Satisfied with this scene, which harmonized so well with our feelings, we started for a fountain about a mile inland from the town. It was quite in a ruined state, and the crystal water bubbled from the fount into a large basin, and from it leaped sparklingly into two or three others of smaller size. We sat bathing our feet in one of them, conjecturing the fate of the poor fellow we were in pursuit of, when our attention was suddenly attracted by approaching footsteps and voices; we had barely time to put ourselves in order, before we saw five armed men approaching the fountain. Our first impulse was to meet them—and if Greeks, to ask their assistance—if Turks, to act as the circumstances should call for. In either case it was hazardous. The Greeks might, in the distinct twilight, take us for Turks; or the Turks might take us for Greeks. Our only alternative, therefore, to avoid the consequences of such an irreparable mistake, was to retreat behind the angle of the wall, and thus escape unnoticed. We knew that one wing of the Turkish army lay encamped, only a few miles from us, and that in their night visits to the town, to cut off such Greeks as ventured from their hiding places, their cinetars would not be particular in discriminating on points of nationality. With this prospect before us, we prepared ourselves for the worst. Presently they arrived, and leaning their arms against the wall, commenced their sabbatical. Their language was unintelligible, and a glimpse of them, whose costume corresponded with the Albanian Turks, decided our course. Communicating our plans in a faint whisper, we resolved to rush on them, secure their arms, and abide the result. W— got down on his knees and surveyed the party. They were seated closely together, engaged in an animated conversation—their arms were close to us, and the time was favorable—we never shall forget the sensation of that exciting moment.—A

thousand things, unutterable, passed through our mind—the perspiration started from my brow—and my whole frame quivered with deep emotion. W— and myself exchanged glances that spoke volumes of feeling, and the next moment we darted out from behind the fountain, and stood before the unwelcome visitors, with bayonets fixed, and fingers on the triggers. Had a thunderbolt fallen from the heavens, it could not have surprised them more. They jumped up, and stood petrified with astonishment. We spoke to them kindly, but they did not understand us. Our language—our costume—our sudden appearance, as founded them. They evidently never seen such strange-looking beings before. Their first rational glance, after the restoration of their senses, was toward their arms—these they saw so well guarded, as to forbid the possibility of recovering them—and in utter despair, they crossed their arms on their breasts, and made every demonstration of submission and friendship. We returned their signs, and when fully convinced they were Greeks, we placed our arms and theirs, and offered them our hands; tokens of our friendship. I really do not know which party had the best cause to rejoice. What with a little "lingua franca," picked up in the Archipelago, and significant signs, we made out tolerably well in communicating our wishes and feelings. They were actually Greeks, once living happily with their families in Eleusis, before the Turks destroyed it. I never saw a more woe-begone, forlorn expression, depicted on the human countenance, than theirs evidenced in the recital of their painful misfortune. Together we entered that devoted town where all was ruin and desolation, and I thought their very hearts would burst as some familiar object met their view, calling up reminiscences at once joyous and happy—startling and afflicting, such deep feeling, I never before witnessed—and one there was, whose grief was past control. Grief and care had done more to bend his manly form, and turrow his noble brow, than time. I saw him kneel and whisper a prayer over the ashes of his kindred, as the big tear trickled down his cheek. Old age was a sad and painful description—it called forth our warmest sympathy, and filled us with the most painful emotion. They picked up a few scattered remnants of clothes, bid us adieu, and started for the mountains. They had no homes—the earth was their resting place—and the canopy of heaven their only covering.

We lingered about the town, discharged our muskets four or five times, and returned to the beach about 11 o'clock; there we sat—our boat and our patient waiting the arrival of our lost sailor; and our hearts were wrung with grief and anxiety. The moon was shining brightly on the ruins of the Venetian castle—

Asleep in peace."
The pensive solemnity of the hour was at last disturbed by the joyful approach of our boat; and our hearts were wrung with grief and anxiety. The moon was shining brightly on the ruins of the Venetian castle—

FROM THE KNICKERBOCKER, FOR AUGUST. PARTIES IN THIS COUNTRY.
Patriots are sometimes like valetudinaris, and imagine danger from an over excited anxiety for the object of their care. Our public has been predicted evil from the first years of the republic. Jefferson, the leader of one of our parties, said, in a letter written in 1796: "The aspect of our politics has wonderfully changed. In place of that noble love of liberty and republican government which carried us through the war, an Anglican, monarchical, aristocratical party has sprung up, whose avowed object is to draw over us the substance, as they have already done the forms, of the British Government," and Governor Morris, one of the leaders of the opposition party, exclaimed in a speech in the United States Senate: "We are now arrived on the parting point. Here, even here, we stand on the brink of late. Pause, pause, for heaven's sake pause!" The predictions of both were falsified by the result. If we could believe the statements of partisans, no country was ruined so often as ours. She has been on the brink of irretrievable destruction a thousand times within the last century, and she is still more appalling, says every Statesman in the Union, great and triumphant efforts have been made to extend with her constitution.—She thrives on it, like the tragic actor who gets rich by dying; and though often killed by the politicians, to fill up the purposes of the play, she is, if we may judge from her present appearance, no nearer the grave than she was sixty years since. It is fashionable to talk about the degeneracy of our people. Every generation since the flood made the same complaint, seldom perhaps with less justice. It must not be supposed that, because ancient republics, depressed by causes which do not affect us, became degenerate and spirit-broken, we must also sink from our former and present condition. The combined influences of education, and Christianity raised our people to their present elevation and will, while they continue to operate, keep us there. Instead of degenerating, our native citizens have, in every particular, improved in almost every State in the Union, great and triumphant efforts have been made to extend the advantages of education. Throughout the whole country an awakening spirit is abroad on the subject of temperance and morality.

is the impulse exhausted. It is, in the preservative and characteristic phrase of the country, "going ahead." While the moral character of our people has been thus elevated, their physical condition has been equally improved. Our noble yeomanry, constituting nine-tenths of our population, have become, if not at least independent & are in consequence only enabled to improve their minds, but rendered more free and fearless in the exercise of their rights, and more interested to the preservation of public order. No—we have degenerated. The blood which we have inherited from our revolutionary fathers is "unmixed with baser matter," and animates breasts which swell as proudly with the consciousness of freedom, and would be bared as readily in its defence; as those which first thrived under the stars and stripes of our country. What time was every measure that approximated to an encroachment on the rights of the people, met with a more energetic and angry response than at any former period in our history.

When were the legislative councils of our country crowded with more illustrious names, fearless and ardent, gifted with the most endowments of genius, and dedicating themselves with devoted patriotism to their country? When was so general an anxiety manifested to extend the privileges of the people to ameliorate their condition, to give them facilities for instruction, and fit them for the freest and intelligent exercise of their rights? We venture confidently to respond, never. We have been free for more than a century. Several generations have been reared and died under the republic. We have known storm and calm, war and peace. We have prospered and tried by adversity. At this moment, not a right has lapsed from the people, & our government, from an impulse of convulsion and feebleness, has maintained vigor, consistency, and stability.

There are those who do not consider parties dangerous in seasons of tranquillity, but apprehend the consequences in war. Governments are severely tried by the presence of an enemy, and in opposition, under such circumstances, it is rather to be desired than dreaded, that a just and reasonable war would never; in the country, meet sufficient opposition to endanger the government. The past history of the country, if correctly studied, will sustain this position. The conduct of parties, in the French controversy, will also confirm this position adopted; but united in declaring, that there was no further room for discussion.

There are those who are organized by prominent individuals, and are anxious to get and keep in power, and are not content with their own share of the public good, but are desirous of monopolizing it. They are not content with their own share of the public good, but are desirous of monopolizing it.

It has been said of our people, that they cherish but a lukewarm ambition for national glory. The assertion is nearer the truth than many apprehend. This peculiarity has been produced by a protracted and unbroken season of prosperity,—by the ingress of large bodies of emigrants,—by the absence of the law of primogeniture,—and by the universal prevalence of utilitarian principles. It is difficult to decide whether this national trait is to be approved or regretted. It will certainly tend to make our government economical, practical, and beneficial in all its movements; but the love of glory, on the other hand, so elevates the aspirations, so refines, exalts, & inspires a people, that we cannot but lament its absence. We have, however, every reason to believe, that our noble aspirations will be awakened at the trumpet-call of danger, and that while the growing greatness of the country excites our pride, the traces of the fine arts, commemorating American patriotism, will tend to lift the souls of our people to the ardent contemplation of national glory.

At the formation of our government, its enemies indulged in the confident hope of disunion, and the prediction then arrogantly pronounced, has been reiterated up to the present moment. This subject deserves more time than we are able to devote to it. The fallacy of the ancient theory which regarded freedom as incompatible with an extended territory, has been demonstrated by Jefferson and Madison. We have, however, still more conclusive proof of its falsehood,—our own experience. We are now knit more closely together than at the birth of our confederacy; and every year draws closer the silken and kindly bond which unites us. The federal character of our government obviates every objection that can be raised against the extent of our territory; while identity of language, history, and interests, tends still further to knit us together.

A cool and expanded view of the history of this country, must be attended with the conviction, that the government has not been endangered or injured by party.—We are as free now as at the first moment of our national existence, and as able and determined to maintain our freedom. Our parties comprise now as much talent and patriotism as they ever did and are as anxious to reform and improve the government and people. In short, we are a more united, prosperous, and happy people, than at any former period in our history.

The destinies of America will never be marred by her parties. It is the spirit of freedom that has given to our people their bold and irresistible activity and energy. The past growth and prosperity of our country are the marvel of the age. Nature herself has been subdued; distant seas have been made to mingle their waters; railroads and canals have almost annihilated space and time; and I already that has been effected, which the European Governments, with all their affluence, would have contemplated with awe. Health, activity, and vigor, are in all the veins of our great republic. Our advance is gigantic and majestic. Scarce has the patriot formed a hope, ere it is transcended by reality. The country of our revolutionary fathers is but a small portion of that which we shall leave our children. Our advancing population rolls its vast waves westward, with a mighty and unceasing impulse. Towns, cities and states, spring up as by magic. Our Mediterranean seas, a few years since, unexplored, are now whitened with the sails of our commerce; our noble rivers, on whose bosom the Indian paddled his canoe, are now crowded with steamers, and roll through valleys crowded with an affluent population. We require but little foresight to inform us that, thus advancing, our beloved country must soon rank with the first nations of the earth in wealth and power. Nor need it be apprehended that this greatness will divide us. 'Tis will, in time, arise, and surrounding rivals pressing against us, will knit us still closer together. Our republic, with its present national constitution, cannot become a party. A new link will be added in our confederate bond for every new State; and while the local sovereignties govern themselves to suit their own circumstances, the Union,—cemented by common glory,—by the memory of the past and the hopes of the future,—will be perpetual.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.
We have before us a copy of the petition of the parishioners of Burrisloe, Ireland, complaining of the distressed state of the peasantry of that part of the country. It presents a heart-rending picture. The population of the parish having 44 families containing a population of 206 souls, having only 39 blankets, half blanket, and a sheet to every three; 16 families, comprising eighty-four individuals, trusting to seven blankets and a half, one blanket to every 11 generally not better than spent worn rags; that of 215 families, comprising a population of 1,000, residing in seven villages, some of them half a mile, and the most remote not a mile and a half from Newport Pratt, 144 families, comprising 782 persons, were without an solitary cow, while the 144 were paying rents, and subsisting on lupines, a species of wet, unwholesome, and unwholesome potatoes; there are at present upwards of 5,000 suffering for want of food; without means to purchase any, hundreds of whom must perish from starvation if not relieved; the total rental of the parish may be estimated at 6,972l. 7s. 8d.; 5,799l. 4s. 11d., which is annually drained by absentees out of the parish, without the application of one farthing to the alleviation of the miseries here detailed.

The London Times of the 8th ult. says,— "A meeting was held in Sackville street yesterday, preliminary to a public meeting to be convened for the purpose of preparing a petition to Parliament, praying the immediate adoption of a system of poor laws for Ireland. At the meeting it was stated, that two thousand indigent Irish laborers arrived during the last week in Liverpool, that they can obtain transit for 3d per head, and that a great many subscribers for the mendicacy Society in Dublin have withdrawn their subscriptions, solely under a conviction that it is impossible to meet the distress of the country without a compulsory enactment. Public notice will be given of the time and place of the public meeting."

AN UNWRITTEN DRAMA OF LORD BYRON.
By Washington Irving.
The reading world has, I apprehend, by this time become possessed of every scrap of poetry and romance ever written by Lord Byron. It may be pleased, however, to know something of a dramatic poem which he did not write, but which he projected,—and this is the story:

The hero, whom we will call Alfonso, is a Spanish nobleman, just entering upon the career of life. His passions, from early and unrequited love, have become impetuous and ungovernable, and he follows their impulses with a wild and heedless disregard of consequences. Soon after his entrance into the world, he finds himself followed, occasionally, in public

places by a person masked and muffled up as he at first pays but little attention to the circumstance, considering the stranger some idle gress, however, the frequent intrusion of this lily-skinned, the mystery, too, which envelops him, heightens his interest, and he is unable to identify him with any of his acquaintances, his name, his country, his place of abode, all are unknown,—and it is impossible to conjecture his motives for this singular espionage. It is carried, by degrees, to such lengths, that he becomes, as it were, Alfonso's private secretary, the frequent intrusion of this secret thought, however, becomes extremely oppressive him, heightens his interest, and he is unable to identify him with any of his acquaintances, his name, his country, his place of abode, all are unknown,—and it is impossible to conjecture his motives for this singular espionage.

The mask and mantle of the unknown drop off, and Alfonso discovers his own image,—the specter of himself; he dies with horror. The specter is an allegorical being, the personification of conscience, or of the passions. Such was the original plan of a poem which Lord Byron had in mind, several years since; and which he communicated, in conversation, to Captain Mitford, who has preserved it.

A modern whig editor, who lives somewhere down in Herkimer county, thus gives utterance to his feelings:—"There was a time when we were American citizens, but that time is past!—The never was a time when Americans felt a glow of pride that she had such citizens within her embraces.—Wayne Sentinel.

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A little boy listening to a sermon on the absolute necessity of being born again to be saved hereafter, returned home much excited, and with tears in his eyes, told his mother: "I did not like the sermon, and now I don't want to be born over again, for who knows but I might then be a girl."

Anthracite Coal Advertisement.—The accompanying article contains accounts of the wonderful effects of anthracite, when used as a measure. Those who use it will not be long in finding their ground well McAdams.—Harrisburg Chronicle.

Twenty-one of the finest printing offices in town—eleven binderies, including thirteen publishing establishments of newspapers—five of which were large, and eight penny papers, have been among the property destroyed by the late fire in New York.

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EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1835.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

**FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.**
**FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.**

FOR DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
NICHOLAS MARTIN,
MORRIS O. COLSTON,
RICHARD SPENCER,
DANIEL LLOYD,
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
THOMAS HENRIX,

We have had no mail from the West since Friday the 21st. inst. & consequently can give to our readers but little interesting news. A gentleman who came passenger yesterday in one of our Packets, informs us that the Steamboat Virginia (which has been running in place of the Maryland) burnt her boilers through on Sunday last off Sandy Point, & ran aground, since which time the mail has been stopped. Is there no vessel that could be procured to bring the mail, or will not the pay of the contractor justify the expense of transportation, perhaps they are waiting for an extra allowance:—what will the Gazette say to this delay; the Slow and Easy came in, in good time last Monday from Annapolis, and never, we believe in good weather, was she ever guilty of so great a delinquency.

The above was in type, the Steamboat arrived with the mail.

We are pleased to find that the citizens of the north have taken prompt measures to put down the abolitionist. Large public meetings have taken place in all the principle cities. Boston New York, and Philadelphia. At which they express their indignation at the conduct of these wicked and deluded fanatics and in a series of resolutions disclaim all right to interfere directly or indirectly with the subject of Southern slavery.—The following is from the United States Gazette (Philadelphia).

GREAT CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

Yesterday afternoon the citizens of Philadelphia (city and county) crowded the vast saloon of the Musical Fund Hall, agreeable to a call on the part of the young men, which was published on the morning of the day. Precisely at 4 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by Mr. W. C. PATTERSON, Chairman of the committee of arrangements, and MORRIS O. COLSTON, Esq. was called to preside. After the appointment of the customary officers, Mr. ALBERT M. MICHAEL, stated from the text of the meeting, and with a view to the discussion of the following questions, and to the nomination of the people of the free States to sustain the institutions of the country, and to defend the South, if necessary, against any violence that might arise to her from the exercises of her constitutional rights. The speech was interrupted by frequent bursts of applause, which testified the sympathy of the audience in the sentiments uttered, and their appreciation of the eloquence in which the ideas were conveyed.

"The eyes," said the President, "of others than our own citizens are upon us, gentlemen, from the south and the east, are sitting among us, and the young men of Philadelphia, will, I am sure neither do nor allow ought that will militate against the character of their home." Order was at once restored.

Robt. T. Conrad, Esq. from the committee on the resolutions, then appeared and addressed the meeting in a strain of happy eloquence, in which he depicted the circumstances of the country, and the dangers to be apprehended from a servile war, which he said was to be feared from the labors of the agitators—he pledged the lives and fortunes of the young men of the North, to their brethren of the South, against all violations of the constitution, and against every enemy, but especially a domestic foe. After a speech of great force, Mr. Conrad read the resolutions.

Dr. J. R. BURDEN then rose to sustain the resolutions, and took a review of slavery from its existence, and enforced the remarks made by Mr. Conrad, that England had placed upon us the sore of slavery, and now pointed at us in scorn because it festered on our body. The speaker dwelt rather more than those who preceded him, upon the abstract question of slavery, and rather disapproved of any interference therewith, even by colonization, as tending to deprive the South of their rightful property, and to beggar the whites by benefitting the blacks.

The Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL then addressed the meeting. He referred to the nature of the assembly, and the ready response of the citizens to the call which had been made upon them, to bear witness in favour of the constitution. Mr. Ingersoll took a hasty view of the question as it is now presented to the people, and declared that the interference of certain fanatics was a clear violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution of the United States. Mr. I. was careful to distinguish between those who sought the good of the colored race by lawful means, and those who disturbed the public peace by disorderly attempts to interfere with the rights of the southern slaveholder.

He spoke of Dr. Franklin as the first of the abolitionists, but as an abolitionist who sought his objects by lawful, constitutional means, as he voted for the constitution of the United States shortly after he appeared as an abolitionist.

Mr. Ingersoll closed his address by a very happy allusion to his relations with a portion of the audience by whom he had been recently elected as their representative in Congress, and he seized upon the present occasion to say, that he should not be backward to give to the constitution of our country the whole support which his faculties would yield. We make no attempt to give the language, or even the thoughts of the speakers, who seem to have come up to the occasion in a state of preparation which they believed was demanded by the exigency of the times, and they poured out their indignation upon those foreigners who had visited this country to stir up one section of the Union against the other, and embroil our citizens in civil discord.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Alderman Binns made some observations preliminary to a series of resolutions which seemed to refer to the slander of foreign travellers upon our country, and to the interest which Great Britain has in putting down slavery in the United States. The resolutions were referred to the committee on that subject, and the meeting adjourned.

[COMMUNICATIONS.]
CHESTERTOWN, 4th August, 1835.

JOHN EVANS, Esq.
Sir:—A Convention of Delegates appointed by the friends of the Administration of the General Government, and of the election of Martin Van Buren, and Richard M. Johnson, in the several counties of the Second Congressional District of Maryland, met at Centreville on Monday the 3d inst. for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate to represent said district in the next Congress of the United States. After mature deliberation the Convention agreed to present your name to their fellow citizens for that important station, and requested me to inform you of this nomination and request your acceptance of the same. As the organ of the Convention to communicate its official act in choosing you the candidate, I am highly gratified in being able to state, that the utmost harmony and good feeling characterized its deliberations; and the zeal and cordiality with which the members were actuated gave an encouraging promise of success, which has no doubt will attend your efforts in the contest.

With sentiments of the highest personal esteem, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH REDUE, President,
of the Convention.

NEAR ELKTON, 14th August, 1835.

To JOSEPH REDUE, Esq.
Dear Sir:—Your communication of the 4th inst. informing me that a Convention of Delegates appointed by the friends of the Administration of the General Government, and of the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson in the several counties of the Second Congressional District of Maryland, convened at Centreville on Monday the 3d inst., for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate to represent said district in the next Congress of the United States, had agreed to present my name to the voters of the district for that station, has been received.

Highly flattering as this mark of the confidence of my fellow citizens is, a just regard to my private affairs compel me to decline accepting the nomination. Having been much engaged in public life for several years past, my business has been neglected, until the wants of a growing family warn me to devote more of my time to my domestic concerns.

I come to this determination with less regret, knowing as I do that there is yet time to nominate another candidate, and that there are many gentlemen in the district better qualified than myself to fill the station.

It will afford me much pleasure to promote, by all fair and honorable means, the success of whatever candidate may be selected.

You will please, sir, convey to the Convention over which you preside, my thanks for this evidence of their confidence, and accept for yourself the highest consideration of my esteem.

I am, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
JOHN EVANS.

THE HARFORD TRIALS.

Our readers are aware that several civil and criminal prosecutions growing out of the operations of the Bank of Maryland, are now in progress at the Harford County Court, and that the defendants, Evan Poulter and others, are being examined on the merits of the charges against them. As some evidence of the temper of the times and as furnishing perhaps a clue to the late outrages in Baltimore, we publish the following certificate of Mr. Duer, who is the Cashier of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Baltimore.

When professional men are to be driven from their posts by intimidation, and the course of judicial investigation interrupted by mobs and disturbances, the forms of justice may remain, but the substance will have fled forever.

BALTIMORE, 17th August 1835.
On Saturday, the 15th inst. I met Mr. Fowler, the accountant in the street who informed me he had just returned from Harford, and that he had seen Mr. Poulter's trial had commenced—he said it had not, but supposed it would about the middle of the ensuing week; he asked me whether Mr. Johnson was going up to attend the trial, and said he hoped he would not, as it was his opinion if he did it would cause a disturbance there—if not, the trial would go on quietly.

JNO. DUER.
It is generally supposed, that the above trial will put the public in possession of authentic evidence on the subject of the failure of the Bank of Maryland.

A communication in yesterday's Baltimore Republican, says:
Mr. Johnson left here yesterday, to take part in the civil cases, as counsel of the trustees, and took with him Mr. Agg, of Washington, one of the best reporters in this country, to make a full report of the trial. It is to be hoped that, at last, the public will see where the funds of the Bank are.

The trouble and expense of having the trial faithfully reported, is any thing but an indication of unwillingness, on the part of Mr. Johnson, to have the whole truth corrected with this unfortunate institution, disclosed to the public.

From the New York Gazette,
LATER FROM FRANCE.

The arrival last evening of the packet ship Sylvie de Grasse, Capt. Weiderholdt, from Havre, has put us in possession of Paris papers to the 14th July, being only one day later than our previous advice. The journals do not furnish any news of interest. They, however, give copious details of the manner in which the state prisoners confined in St. Pelage, effected their escape; of which event we have already published an account. None of the prisoners had as yet been retaken, although the police were very active. After giving some of the particulars of this affair, the Paris correspondent of the Journal du Havre makes the following remarks:
"We really do not know what to think of the inactivity of the political police for some time past.—That robbers and assassins should infest the streets of the capital, is not matter of much astonishment; but that Don Carlos should pass through France, incognito; that conspiracy should be formed against the life of the King, without M. Gisequet knowing it; that finally, thirty prisoners should escape through a subterranean excavation, which must have necessarily been the work of several weeks' labor, and that, too, without being discovered by the police,—these facts appear to us inconceivable. What, then, has become of the ancient skill of M. Gisequet?—What has become of his sagacity, which heretofore has been able to discover guilt where none existed? Such

questions as these are constantly put before us, and which we are troubled to answer, for we dare not say what appears to us plausible. In fact, notwithstanding our confidence in the propriety of M. M. Thiers and Gisequet, we are inclined to think they have sufficiently looked after the application of the secret funds destined for the service of the political office.

It is mentioned as a matter of sufficient interest at the present moment, when the eyes of all France are directed to the drama now acting in the Chamber of Peers, and the Peers who have sat in the Chamber during the process of April, have either had fathers or relations condemned to death and executed—the result of proceedings similar to those in which they were taking a part.

Some disturbances had taken place at Saragossa, but they were not of as much political importance as it was endeavored to make appear. On the 6th, some difficulties occurred between the people and the militia, which resulted in the destruction of seven convents and the killing of some monks.—The people were moved by their hatred of the monks, and not of the Queen. A courier arrived at Bordeaux on the 10th, who passed through Saragossa on the night of the 6th, at which time order was restored. The telegraphic accounts of the affair were much exaggerated.

The Paris Temps seems to think Lord Durham will meet with some difficulty on his reception at St. Petersburg, in consequence of his being about to take Constantinople on his way to that capital.

"This step," says the editor, "is too significant not to create obstacles to its reception. There was no alteration in the French funds."

SAILING OF OLD IRONSIDES, AND FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—On Tuesday afternoon, a large number of Officers and men, among them 5 or 6 Lieutenants belonging to the frigate, went down in the steamboat Hercules to embark. On approaching the ship near the Quarantine, the steamboat stopped, and a small boat was sent from the frigate—the officers and men immediately jumped into the boat with their luggage, when the boat took a shoer under the guard of the steamboat, filled, and immediately upset. Great alarm prevailed on board of the steamboat and frigate for the safety of those who were struggling with a strong current and a high sea. Boats were sent from the ship, and benches, oars, &c. were thrown over, and every effort made to rescue the men. After much exertion, they were all picked up, and reached the frigate in safety, but with the loss of most of the baggage. Yesterday at day light, the frigate was under way, she passed up to the city, fired a salute, and squared away for the Narrows. After laying off and on for a considerable portion of the day, she went down to pass the Bar, and got safe to sea at 3 P. M. She is bound to the Mediterranean on a long cruise.—N. Y. D. Ad.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer.
THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States assembled as of right at St. Peter's Church in this city yesterday morning, in an eloquent and impressive sermon was delivered by Bishop Stone, of Maryland. The following Bishops were present:—Rt. Rev. Bishops White and Onderdonk, of Pa. Moore of Virginia.—Brownell, of Conn.—Onderdonk, of New York.—Stone, of Maryland.—Clark, of Illinois.—McLainne, of Ohio.—Doane, of New Jersey.—Hopkins, of Vt.—Oley, of Pa., and Smith, of Ky. The following Bishops were absent:—Mead, of Va.—Bown, of N. C.—Griswold, of Mass.—and Ives, of N. Y. The latter gentlemen are absent in Europe on account of illness. A large number of clerical and lay delegates are attending. The convention will hold a session to-day at 10 o'clock.

MELANCOLY DISASTERS.
The Wilmington (N. C.) Free Press contains the following particulars of a most painful disaster:

"We have to record one of the most melancholy and distressing events that ever occurred in our vicinity. On Saturday last, the 8th inst. between 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M. Col. Dozier, his wife and his family of ten children; the Rev. Wm. Hankins, his wife and 2 children; the daughter of Mr. Miles Potter, Miss Harriet Hankins, sister of the Sheriff of Brunswick Co. and a negro girl belonging to Col. Dozier, were in a sail boat, on a party of pleasure, bound from the neighborhood of Smithville to the Banks. When in the mouth of Elizabeth River, in gifting the sail, the boat was upset. Col. Dozier and the wife and seven children; the Rev. Mr. Hankins; the daughter of Mr. Potter, and the negro girl, were all drowned, making twelve in number. The remainder were saved, viz.—Mrs. Hankins and two children, Miss Harriet Hankins, and three of Col. Dozier's little boys. The survivors were two hours in the water, holding to the boat, which was bottom upwards, until relief came. Col. Dozier was a man much esteemed by all who knew him, for his integrity, industry and the excellent qualities of his heart. His wife and family were amiable and interesting, and much beloved. The Rev. Mr. Hankins was a good and exemplary man, whose loss will be deplored by his bereaved wife and children, and numerous friends. We learn that Miss Potter was an only daughter, and we feel that any attempt at sympathy with the afflicted bereaved and the other mourners on this occasion, would but fall far short of consolation.

TAILORING.

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

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

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

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN SATTERFIELD.
aug 22 (G)

A TEACHER WANTED.

A TEACHER is wanted at the Hunting Creek School of the lower District of Caroline county; a person competent to teach with facility, the usual branches in Primary Schools, together with English grammar—bringing satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, will meet with a good school for the next ensuing year. Application by letter, post paid, or in person may be made to the subscriber on or before the first day of October next, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, who will communicate all applications to the Board immediately.

JAMES DAVIS,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.
aug 29, 1835

Talbot County, to wit

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Daniel Hobbs, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said Daniel Hobbs having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly.—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Daniel Hobbs be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Daniel Hobbs to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Daniel Hobbs should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 4th day of March, 1835.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
aug 29 w3t

FOR SALE.

THAT large Three Story Brick House, at the corner of Washington and Court streets, built for a Tavern, subject to ground rent. Persons disposed to purchase, will apply to either of the subscribers. If not sold before the 29th of September, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale.

EDWARD LLOYD, } Committee
ENNALLIS MARTIN, } for the
WILM. BARNETT, } Stockholders.
aug 29 w3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been re-appointed Standard keeper, will attend at Easton, from the 1st to 22d of September; at Wye Mill on the 23d; at Trapp, the 24th; at St. Michaels, the 25th; and at Lockerman's mill the 26th, to inspect weights and measures.

I have always on hand a complete assortment of the Ware, and will execute all orders on reasonable terms for cash or country produce. Persons indebted are requested to call and pay their old accounts.

ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.
aug 29 w3t

AS COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 29th day of July, 1835, by G. S. Eichelberger, Esq. Justice of the Peace, and for the city of Baltimore, a Mulatto boy, named George FARRIS, as a runaway, says he was born free, and was led by his mother, Kitty Farris, in the town of Springfield, Hampshire County, Va. about 13 years, 4 feet 9 inches high; had a scar on his left ankle, and a small scar on his forehead. Had on when committed, a linen roundabout, white twisted cotton stockings and cotton shirt. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto 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.
aug 29 w3t

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county, because of closing the levy for Primary School, and desiring that all the School Districts in the county may receive the benefits of this act, are hereby notified, that this is therefore to give notice, that the following is the building of School Districts, and the time for their meeting.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clerk.
aug 20, 1835. w3t

MR. and MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

CORNER OF SARATOGA AND COURTLAND STREETS, BALTIMORE, WILL BE RE-OPENED ON THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

MR. & MRS. H. have provided their School with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction; Their Philosophical Apparatus is equal to any that can be found in private Seminars in this country, and their Chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate every subject treated upon in the textbooks of the school. Their Cabinet of Minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens; their Seminary is also furnished with an ARMILLARY SPHERE, CARY'S, WILSON'S and GARDNER'S GLOBES, several PIANOS, and a HARP: the instruments they possess are the best they could procure in this country, or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 3000 volumes connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have access.

In all the departments, the most competent teachers are engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

The course of instruction is carried on in a regular system of Academic studies, embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches.

Parents and Guardians who wish more particular information can obtain a prospectus of the Seminary by sending post paid, to the principals.

aug. 22, 1835. 8t.

O. I. O. F.

THERE will be a procession of Caroline Lodge, No. 22, of the Order of Independent Old Fellows in this town on TUESDAY the 8th day of September next. Brethren of the different Lodges on the Eastern Shore are particularly invited to attend.

By order,
SAMUEL I. BROWN, Sec.
A fine Band of Music is expected on the occasion.
*Editors of newspapers on this Shore will confer a favor by inserting the above.
aug 22

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE
N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)
Where have been sold

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES!
in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily, Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, post paid, or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.
Baltimore, 1835.—may 16

NEW HOUSE OF



ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment, in Centreville nearly opposite the frame Tavern formerly called White Hall, where he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of his friends in the above line. His table, bar and stables will be well supplied with whatever the market may afford and the most assiduous attention will be paid to the wants of travellers and all others who may be kind enough to patronize him. (37-Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month or year, upon moderate terms.

HENRY C. MIDDLETON.
Centreville July 18—July 25.

Eastern-Shore Jockey Club RACES,



MAKING.

WILL commence, over the Eastern Course, on the last Wednesday in September next (the 30th) and continue three days—the course is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq. about half a mile from Easton and will be in first rate order on the days of running.

FIRST DAY.—A colts purse of 200 dollars two miles and repeat.
SECOND DAY.—A purse of 300 dollars four miles and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding, foaled on the Eastern Shore of Md. Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Delaware.

THIRD DAY.—A Handicap purse of 100 dollars to be run in five miles.
The interest of the first day's race will be much enhanced by an inside Sweepstake to be run by the colts starting for the two mile race. There are already three entries, one hundred dollars each, and although the time of entrance has elapsed, it is understood other applicants will be permitted to enter.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.
Easton, aug.

Camp Meeting.

A CAMP MEETING of the Methodist Protestant Church, will be held at Dugley's School House, near Kingstown, in Talbot county, to commence on Friday the 29th of August instant. For the accommodation of persons living in Caroline county, who may wish to attend said meeting, a ferry-boat will be kept at Lockerman's or Loadman Shields farm, to cross Tuckahoe Creek, and land at the farm of William Slaughter, Esq. near the Camp ground.
aug 22, 2w

TEACHERS WANTED.

A Gentleman and Lady of respectable standing, who can produce satisfactory testimonials of their competency to teach the several branches of an English education, may obtain employment in the above mentioned capacity if speedily application be made to

JAMES PARROTT, } Trustees of
PETER TARR, } School
SAM'L ROBERTS, } District
L. W. SPENCER, } No. 2.
Easton, Aug. 22, 3w

NOTICE.

AS I have sold out my Shops on Dover street in Easton, and my Stock on hand for the purpose of collecting my accounts, I wish those who are indebted to me to call and settle them on or before the last day of August.

the public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM VANDERFORD.
august 1 3w

WANTED.

A girl, in a private family, a negro girl, about twenty years old, honest and sober, with good disposition. For one of this kind a fair price will be given. Enquire of the editor of the Cecil Gazette, Elkton, Md.

July 25—4t
The Eastern Shore Whig and Kent Gazette will insert the above to the amount of \$1, and charge this office.

JAMES C. WHEELER.
Easton Point.
august 18 3w

ARCADIA FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm adjoining the town of Easton, well known as "ARCADIA."

This Farm contains about two hundred and fifty acres of land, and, in natural advantages, is not excelled by any in this section of country. The soil is well adapted to the growth of both wheat and corn—with a body of valuable meadow land. The soil of the meadow is a rich loam, free from gravel, varying from one to two feet in depth, with a substratum of the richest STURGEON MARL, from 3 to 6 feet in depth, and runs entirely through the farm. There is a sufficiency of TIMBER for the use of the place, with proper care.—THE BUILDINGS are indifferent.

The location of this land, (adjoining the town of Easton,) the constitution of the soil, and its extraordinary natural sources of manure render it one of the most desirable estates in the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

It is not sold before the first of September at private sale, it will then be offered at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton; on the following terms, viz. one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on or before the 1st of November next; one other fourth, with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the first of November 1837, one other fourth with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the 1st of November 1838, and the remaining fourth with interest thereon, on the 1st of November 1839.—On the payment of the whole purchase money, or on the passing of a bond with satisfactory security for its payment, according to the above terms, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be made to the purchaser, and possession delivered at or before the end of the year, with the privilege of seeding wheat in proper season.

ROBT. ROSE,
Easton Md.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional suit's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their orders, in orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it,—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.

BARRENBORNE SPRINGS

Somerset Co. E. S. Maryland.

THE buildings and grounds of this ancient establishment have been recently repaired and improved for the reception of travellers or visitors in search of health or pleasure, for whom the best means of entertainment and accommodation within the ability of the proprietor will be provided.

The situation, which is easily accessible, being within half a day's ride of White Haven, Cambridge, or Easton, to which towns steamboats regularly resort, is one of the most airy and comfortable in this section of country.

The waters of these Springs have recently been analyzed by Professor Dunclet, the State Geologist, and classed by him among the ARSENICAL FERRUGINOUS WATERS. Many who have enjoyed the inestimable blessing of their healing and invigorating virtues, have pronounced them to be the best of their class in the United States.

They are particularly beneficial in bilious disorders, as well as during convalescence from most diseases; and debilities, proceeding from protracted sickness, may be effectually relieved and vigorous health in a short time restored by the purifying and tonic powers.

The undersigned, in offering the benefits of these waters to his fellow citizens, can only add that he will do all in his power to render the sojourn of ladies and gentlemen at his establishment as agreeable as possible.

LEVIN L. PORTER.
July 18 if

CLOCK & WATCH



MAKING.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

- New Watches, Watch Chains and Keys, Silver Thimbles, Silver Ever Pointed Pencils, Razors, and Razor Straps, Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives, Scissors, and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver.

REMOVAL

The subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash prices.

NOTICE

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

Do do Shoes, Women's Boots and Shoes, Children's Shoes, cut different fashions, Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

NEW SADDLERY.

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

Has just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

MAIL STAGE.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 6.

Public School Notice.

The Trustees and Clerks of the several school districts in Talbot county, where there are no school houses, stationery, books, fuel, &c. provided, or where the school houses require to be repaired, are requested to make a report thereof to the Commissioners for Talbot county without delay.

Public School Notice.

Per order, THOS. C. NICOLS, CLK. to Commissioners for Talbot county July 18

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons.

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and 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 price for their Negroes.

THE MARYLAND

WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties.

The rearing of Silk Worms—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the net profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it.

It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless.

It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible; and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

Tests—The Culturist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages at Fifty Cents a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in advance, and for no less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. Constock Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom also Communications may be addressed, which, post paid, will be attended to.

Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Republic of Letters.

THE fifty-second number of the Republic of Letters closed the first year of the work. It was commenced as an experiment—the liberal patronage it has received, as well as the favor bestowed upon other works of the like kind which has followed in its track, shows that the plan of the work is approved, and has given it a permanency which induces the publisher to make such improvements and alterations as he believes will be acceptable to subscribers, and give it a further claim, upon the reading community.

The publisher has the pleasure of stating that the work will hereafter be edited by MRS. A. H. NICHOLAS

In making the necessary selections for the Republic of Letters, Mrs. Nicholas will receive the aid and advice of

The change in the form of the work, from one to octavo, has met with the approbation of all the subscribers with whom the publisher has been enabled to confer.

The work will be published weekly, as usual, at 64 cents each number, or three dollars per year to those who receive the work by mail and pay in advance.—Each number will contain 32 pages.

Postmasters throughout the United States are requested to act as Agents—the work will be charged to them \$2.50 per year.

The first two volumes, comprising the first year, contain the following works, (each work being complete and entire) and may be had bound or in numbers:

The Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie.—The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith.—The Tales of the Hall, by Crabbe.—The Letters of Lady Wortley Montague.—Rasselas, by Dr. Johnson.—Castle of Otranto, by Horace Walpole.—The Old English Baron, by Clara Reeve.—Dr. Franklin's Life and Essays, by himself.—Lights & Shadows of Scottish Life.—The adventures of Gill Blas, from the French of Le Sage, by Smollet.—Julia de Roubiguy, by Mackenzie.—Mazeppa, by Lord Byron.—The Tapestry Chamber, by Walter Scott.—The Dream of Eugene Aram, by Hood.—Zezuco by Dr. Moore.—Essays, moral, economical, and political by the Lord Chancellor Bacon.—Cherry Chase, by L'Allegre, by Milton.—II Pensiero, by Milton.—Italian and Spanish Proverbs.—The history of Charles XII., by Voltaire.—Manfred, by Lord Byron.—Ab's Bride, A Tale by T. Moore, Esq.—Elizabeth, by Mad. Cotton.—Retaliation, by Goldsmith.—The man of the World, by Mackenzie.—Gulliver's Travels, by Swift.—Essays on the Human Understanding, by Locke.—Don Quixote, by Cervantes.—Memoirs of Prince Eugene, by himself, &c.—The Diary of an Invalid, by the Deserter Village, by Goldsmith.—Life of Henry Lord Bolingbroke, by Bellarmin, by Marmontel.—Pop's Essay on Man.—Collection of Apobegmas, by Lord Bacon.

THE GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM,

OR, THE Sporting and Dramatic Companion, INTERSPERSED WITH A Multitude of Engravings, INCLUDING

Portraits of Celebrated Winning HORSES. Philosophical and Natural Phenomena. LEGERDEMAIN, &c.

It is now six months since this publication was commenced in Philadelphia—and although the publishers have used no extraneous means to circulate a knowledge of its merits, yet such is the satisfaction manifested by that portion of the public who have been made acquainted with its character and contents, that its list of patrons continues constantly and rapidly to increase.

This paper is now distributed regularly every week over a wide portion of the Union, and the most satisfactory assurances are received that it will eventually become one of the most popular among the numerous excellent periodicals which issue from the American press.

No exertions will be spared to establish its permanent reputation more extensively; and if the liberal sanction of those for whom it is especially designed shall warrant, its future improvement—both as regards typographical neatness and embellishment, will be materially advanced.

THE DIFFERENT PLAYS AND FARCES that will appear in the course of a year, of themselves, will be worth more than FOUR times the amount of subscription.—The following is a list of those which have already appeared:—

- Charles the First She a Brigand The Hunchback The Deep, Deep Sea Cheap Living Shakespeare's Early Days Henri Quatre Quite Correct

THE CHILD OF NATURE The Recruiter The Duel The Sisters Viduque Hernani

THE MSS. copy of THE IRISH AMBASSADOR, the favorite and highly interesting Drama in which TYRONE POWER so successfully assumed the public, as PATRICK O'LENIPO, has been obtained by the publishers, and will be published, as usual, forthwith.

THE SPORTING INTELLIGENCER (at home and abroad) occupies a considerable portion of our columns, and is connected with the most authentic sources.—Among the traits of celebrated Winning Horses have been given, are—

The American Trotting Horse, Messrs. Bond's celebrated Trotting Horse, NOLK PHENOMENON. The well known English Race Horse, TOBSON.

A correct PICTURE OF A RACE COURSE, occupying the width of seven columns.

A complete treatise on RIDING, with FOURTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.

Explanation of the AUTOMATON CHESS PLAYER, illustrated by ELEVEN ENGRAVINGS.

THE SUBJECTS WHICH ARE PARTICULARLY embraced in the VADE MECUM will be more distinctly understood from the following summary of them:—

The Turf and all matters connected therewith. On the Structure and Character of the Horse. On the Improvement of Horned Cattle. Rules for Novices in Shooting. Methods for Feeding and Training Dogs. Biographies of celebrated Horses, with their Portraits.

Hunting, Fishing, Fowling, &c. Approved Games from Hoyle and others. Criticisms on Plays and Actors. The most popular Songs, set to music. The Art of Legerdemain illustrated. A variety of Receipts adapted to Domestic Economy.

An Epitome of important passing events. Gentlemen's quarterly Review of the Fashions.

THE VADE MECUM IS PRINTED ON LARGE Imperial paper, of a beautiful white texture, and is published every Saturday, at Three Dollars per annum, in advance. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed to prevent it from rubbing by mail.

THE MODERN ACTING DRAMA—A volume of about 300 pages—containing the PLAYS, FARCES, &c. which appear in the Vade Mecum, neatly printed and bound in elastic covers, for transportation—is published every six weeks. Eight volumes will constitute a set, or one year's subscription, the terms for which is three dollars, payable in advance.

Subscribers to the Vade Mecum are entitled to a deduction of one-third. An order for four sets will be thankfully received, and the work forwarded to and directed, by inclosing a ten dollar note—postage paid.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore

city and county, on the 26th day of June, 1835, by Robert Dutton, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, as a runaway, who calls himself ALEXANDER WILSON, says he was born free, and was raised by his mother Polly Wilson, who lives in Briton's Row, Washington City, D. C. Said negro is 5 feet 9 inches in height, age about 24 years, a scar on the back of left hand, one on the wrist, four on his left leg near the knee, and one near the corner of the left eye, short stump nose and very thick lips.

Had on when committed a gray cassimere coat, drab country cloth pantaloons, summer vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes and black fur hat.—The owner (if any) 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 & county Jail. July 14 3w

SOLOMON BARRETT,

TAVERN KEEPER, EASTON, Md.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hanblinton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.

His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his order with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

N. B. S.B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

SCHOONER JOHN EDMONDSON, ROBINSON LEONARD-MASTER.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that the above named schooner, which has been chartered to Baltimore, leaving Easton point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season.

Passage one dollar—and twenty five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Barnary at Easton point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson and Son, or with Rob. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obedient servant, JOHN LEONARD, August 1

NOTICE.

THE CELEBRATED HUNTING HORSE GRAY MESSENGER.

HAVING completed his services for the season, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. He will remain here a few weeks.—Any person or persons wishing to breed their mares can put by the single service while he remains here, on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase the above horse may get a good bargain by applying to the subscriber

RICHARD C. LAIN, Easton, July 18 3w The Centreville Times will copy the above three times and present the account to R. C. LAIN.

A TEACHER WANTED.

A Gentleman of good Moral standing that can produce satisfactory testimonials of his competency as a teacher of reading, writing, Arithmetic, and the English grammar, may obtain employment in the above named capacity if speedy application be made to the subscribers.

WRIGHTSON LOWE, WM. HAMBLETON, JAMES M. HOPKINS, JAMES MCDANIEL, DANIEL WEEDON, Bay Side, Talbot County July 28 w3t

LUMBER YARD

THE SUBSCRIBERS are about to establish a LUMBER YARD IN EASTON, IN which they intend keeping all the various kinds of Plank, Scantling, Shingles, &c. that may be wanted, and from which they expect to be able to supply all those who may be disposed to purchase, with as good lumber and at prices fully as low as it can be obtained in the Baltimore market, without the addition of freight.

They have already received from Port Deposit and elsewhere, and now offer for sale at their yard in Easton, an excellent lot of 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 White Pine Plank, Cypress Shingles and Scantling.

They also intend keeping a part of the above at Easton Point, for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied by water. Any person wishing to purchase any of the above will please call on William Loveday, who will attend to the business.

WM. H. GROOME, WM. LOVEDAY. June 27 eodt

WANTED

THE subscriber wishes to rent a Farm; one of three or four fields of one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand corn hills each, well watered. It may probably be as well to say, that to those who are not known, satisfactory reference will be given.

LODMAN SHIELDS. June 20th

A Housekeeper Wanted.

TO a woman who can come well recommended for good character and capability of managing the domestic concerns of a large farm, liberal wages and immediate employment will be given. Apply at this office. July 25

NOTICE.

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

UNION TAVERN.

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

ELIJAH McDOWELL. march 28

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Mills, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.

He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very

BEST MATERIALS,

in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattocks, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees inned off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or on credit of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers.

The public's obedient servant, JNO. B. FIRBANK April 4 (Geo3w)

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of McNeal & Robinson is now dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims, and those having claims against the firm will please present them.

The business will hereafter be conducted by J. H. McNeal, JAMES H. MCNEAL, CHARLES ROBINSON, July 24 1835 (42)

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq., and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of BOOTS AND SHOES, and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally. PETER TARR. feb 8 (G)

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach Gig and Harness Making business, four smart, active, well grown boys, of good moral habits, (boys from the country would be preferred) between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years: one at each of the following branches, viz. Body Making, Harness Making, Smoothing and Painting.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS. N. B. All kinds of Silver Plating done in the best manner, such as Brille-bits, Stirrups, &c. &c. Persons in this and the adjacent counties, wanting any article plated, can have it done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Coach Makers in the adjacent counties can have Plating done at a short notice and as cheap as they can have it done in the city. A. & H. July 14

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above and discontinue our last.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorized to settle the same.

SAM'L W. SPENCER, C. F. WILLIS. Easton, April 24th, 1835—April 25

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by SAMUEL W. SPENCER. TO RENT For the ensuing Year, ANDY possession given on the first of January 1836, on one hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Mornings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to MARIA ROGERS, Perry Hall, 25th May, 1835. may 26

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Valuable Mill-seat and Land at PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood. The improvements are a two story BRICK MILL, large frame FULLING MILL HOUSE, Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and Stable. This property is now being repaired, but will be ready to be put in operation in a few days. The terms will be accommodating and possession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL RINGGOLD, jr. June 9

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an Experienced Workman, from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount. Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, con, rabbit, mink, and other skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and the highest cash prices. Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY. Jan 10

Easton and Baltimore Pcket.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP THOMAS HAYWARD,

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

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

Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal. Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends himself, for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same. The public's obedient servant, THOMAS HAYWARD.

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

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April, or otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county. S. H. B.

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Cliff, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

The public's obedient servant, N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times while in their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, & c. &c. C. B. may 2

FARM TO RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the farm about eight miles from Easton, and where Mr. Stephen Harvey now resides, to a good tenant the terms will be made accommodating. apply to H. THOMAS Easton, or W. J. GIBSON Centreville, August 1 3w

Six Cents Reward.

THE above reward will be given, but no thanks, nor charges paid, to any one who will apprehend and deliver to me in Easton, my bound apprentice, William Warner, who ran away on or about the 3d of June last. Said boy had on when he left, brown roundabout, figured vest, black fur hat, crossbarred linen pantaloons, and murre shoes. All persons are hereby cautioned against employing or harboring said boy. JNO. B. FIRBANKS. July 18 3w

To Rent for the Ensuing year.

THE Farm called Tilbury, at present occupied by Mr. Jesse Scott. Also the adjoining Farm called the White House at present occupied by Mr. William H. Faulkner, apply to WILLIAM ARRINGDALE. August, 3w