







# MACOMBER, WELCH, & CO'S, New England Zoological Exhibition from Boston,

Will be Exhibited in Easton, near E. McDowell's, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 9th and 10th—For Two Days only Hours of Exhibition from 1 o'clock till 4 P. M.  
ADMISSION—25 cents—Children under 10 years of age, half price.

Consisting of a greater variety of living natural curiosities than has ever been offered to the public, and a number of casts and birds contained in any other collection in the country. To secure many of these, a large party of men and horses, including the celebrated Tremont Military Band, from Boston. The whole arranged in three extensive pavilions, containing 120,000 square feet of canvas, and a spacious gallery with seats appropriated exclusively for the accommodation of the ladies. The band will be drawn in a splendid music carriage, and the arrival of the grand procession or cavalcade at each town or village, will be announced by the playing a number of popular airs. In the course of the exhibition, several interesting performances will take place. The celebrated Major Downing, on his Sheildan Pony, will enter the ring, and go through his curious and laughable feats. The keepers of the Tigers will enter the cages of the Lions, Hyenas, &c., and sport with these fierce animals as familiarly as with the most domesticated dog.

There will also be Exhibited on the same Day, a splendid collection of PAINTINGS, and other amusements: See Bills.

Admission 12 1/2 cents.

The above will be exhibited in Centerville, on the 8th, and at Denton, on the 12th October. Sept. 22 91

Splendid White Pelican of AFRICA.



Splendid White Pelican of AFRICA.



Gnu, or Horned Horse, from Central Africa.



Asiatic Lion and Hyenas.



Two Spotted Hyenas.



The keeper will enter the cages with the Lions and Hyenas, at three o'clock, P. M.

## 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 a

## 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 will pay attention to their needs or make them others. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the favors of a generous public. The public's obedient servant,  
JOHN SATTERFIELD.  
aug 29 if (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. To 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. Neill, 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)

## 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 FULFILLING MILL HOUSE, Pulling 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 or at the premises.  
SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Jr.  
June 9

## BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has commenced the above business in his old Shop on Dover street, and immediately adjoining the Cart-Wright Shop of Mr. John B. Firbank's, where he intends discharging it in its several branches. He has just received from Baltimore a supply of the necessary materials of the very best, and is prepared to manufacture them in a workman-like manner, and on very accommodating terms. Horses shod at short notice. He intends keeping on hand ready made work of every description, that will add to it. Such as Axes, Drawing-Knives, Grubbing-hoes, Mataxes, Iron Wedges, Dung-Forks, &c. &c. Cast-steel axes made and insured.

The public's obedient servant,  
ALEXANDER DODD.  
N. B. He will give a liberal price for old iron in any kind of work in his line, or to such as have no work to do he will give a fair price in cash.  
A. D.  
oct 9. sept. 5 ocsw. G

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst. (September,) at 3 o'clock P. M. all that valuable lot of ground and premises situate on Goldsborough street—with an excellent two story framed dwelling house, late the property of George Martin, deceased, a tolerable smoke house, and a good spring of water. The terms: one third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal payments of six and twelve months with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond, with security to be approved by the Trustee.  
JOHN M. G. EMORY, Trustee.  
sept 5 if

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been re-appointed Standard keeper will attend at Easton, from the 14 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 Tin 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

## LUMBER, LUMBERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

The Subscriber has just received from Port Deposit 40,000 feet White Pine board (seasoned) embracing Panel, common and cullings, 10,000 do 2 inch plank. Also on hand a few shingles.

The public may be assured of obtaining Lumber from the undersigned as cheap, as any where else in Easton, or even in Baltimore, exclusive of freight.

## COME AND SEE.

Also a first rate new Gig and Harness which will be sold on a liberal credit, for negotiable paper.

Grateful for past encouragement, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a supply of  
Groceries, Confectionary, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.  
All of which he will sell as low as any one in town.  
J. H. MCNEAL.  
N. B. TO RENT, the house on Dover street, (for 1835,) where Mr. Thos. Easton resides. (a handsome situation.) Possession can be had immediately.  
J. H. McN.  
sept. 5 ocsw. 3w

## 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  
ENNALLS MARTIN, } for the  
WILM. BARNETT, } Stockholders.  
aug 29

## 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 Seminaries in this country, and their Chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the best 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 LIBRARY of 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.

## CARTS, WAGONS, AND PLOUGHS.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal encouragement he has and still receives at their hands, and assures them that no exertions shall be wanted on his part to give satisfaction, he is still in his new shop on Dover Street in Easton, adjoining the Smith shop lately occupied by himself and now by Mr. Alex. Dodd, where he is prepared (by the assistance of a well selected stock of materials and some good workmen) to manufacture all kinds of work in his line to order and when ordered. Gentlemen wanting light cart or other Carts, or Wagons, can have them as low and as good as they can be got in Baltimore for or elsewhere, when all costs are added: he generally keeps wheels of different sizes on hand. All work laid aside to be repaired as soon as they come in.

The public's obedient servant,  
JOHN B. FIRBANKS.  
N. B. He wishes to take one more apprentice to the above business, one of sober, steady, industrious habits and of moral character from 14 to 16 years old.  
J. B. F.  
sept 5 if

## 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  
ENNALLS MARTIN, } for the  
WILM. BARNETT, } Stockholders.  
aug 29

## 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 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

## THE LADY'S BOOK.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

## OF LITERATURE AND FASHIONS.

THE LADY'S BOOK was the first publication in this country to introduce and perfect a taste for COLORED PLATES OF THE FASHIONS; and the universal popularity which the book obtained, with the aid of these beautiful and costly embellishments, although they appeared every quarter only, was unprecedented and unexampled.—The publisher, emboldened by his long experience, and the success which has crowned his former efforts to signalize his work, intends, with the coming volumes, to introduce alternately every month, in the course of the year, SIX SPLENDID PLATES OF THE FASHIONS, SUPERBLY COLOURED. The engravings will be copied from ORIGINAL designs, prepared expressly for that purpose; thereby furnishing the patrons of the work with correct and constant information of the latest and most approved styles for ladies' dresses, as they come out.—This arrangement will add considerably to the publisher's present heavy outlays; and while it will materially advance the value and beauty of his work, he trusts with confidence to the liberality of a discerning public for future remuneration, corresponding with his exertions and unremitting efforts to keep pace with the rapid progress of the improvements of the age. The following is the order which will be adopted for the Embellishments of the Lady's Book for 1835, viz: January, March, May, July, September, November,

## SUPERB ENGRAVINGS.

OF THE PREVAILING FASHIONS, ELEGANTLY COLORED.

With the June and December numbers will be furnished appropriately ENGRAVED TITLE PAGES, and a general Table of Contents for each Volume. February, April, June, August, October, December,

## FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

Illustrating a variety of Interesting Subjects.

Plate every number will be enriched with one from the PORTRAIT GALLERY, containing the Likenesses of two distinguished individuals. In addition to which, other and various Engravings will be regularly added—with two Pages of POPULAR MUSIC.

The publisher has at present in the hands of an excellent artist a steel Engraving, which will contain a likeness of all the present reigning Queens of Europe, which will be given as an extra in the January No.

To meet these expensive engagements, it is absolutely necessary that remittances should be promptly made. At the end of the last six months, nearly six hundred names were erased from our list, in consequence of its appearing from the books that each owed two years' subscription. Many have since paid, and some had previously settled with agents. These and other grievous inconveniences a publisher has to encounter, which should, as far as the Agent is concerned, be remedied by his rendering an account of all the sums that he has received, at least one every six months. Subscribers become annoyed when their names are erased for delinquency, & when they settle, they will not again renew their subscription. This, consequently, is a serious loss to the proprietor. The following suggestions are respectfully tendered for the consideration of persons who are now in arrears: Let those who owe two years, or that will owe two in December or June next, send a Five Dollar note, on account. Many refrain from forwarding their dues because they cannot remit the exact sum; this is not necessary, if they continue their subscription. It is only when a person stops the work, that a liquidation of the whole amount due becomes necessary.

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.—Under this head will be published every month, likenesses of distinguished Authors in this country and in Europe. Striking resemblances of Bulwer, Brougham, Hogz, Cunningham, &c. &c. have been given. The following are now ready for press, and will be published two in each number until the whole is completed: Shelley, Lewis, Moore, Coleridge, Rodgers, Irving, Neel, Mad. de Stael, Jane Porter, Campbell, Roscoe, Southey, &c.

Facsimiles of the writing of Washington, Jackson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Byron and other distinguished persons, have recently appeared. Those of Napoleon, Franklin, Fayette, &c. &c. are in preparation.

A publication of views of beautiful scenery and remarkable public edifices, will be continued as heretofore.

Every number of the work contains forty-eight large octavo pages, printed on fine white paper, the whole neatly stitched in covers. The postage for each number is 3 cents for any distance under 100 miles—5 cents, over.

To convince persons wishing to subscribe for the Lady's Book, that it is equal in point of embellishments, the interest of its contents, and general beauty of appearance, to the descriptions repeatedly given at large, and the flattering notices that have been made of it by editors in different sections of the Union, the publisher will forward any monthly number as a specimen, by sending him a letter, post paid.

The work will in future be published and delivered on the first of each month, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Charleston.—In New Orleans about the 5th.

Subscribers missing a number, will please inform the publisher, free of postage, and a duplicate will be sent them.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, 3 dollars per annum, payable in advance. Postmaster Agents can have two copies forwarded to any direction, by advancing five dollars.

Address L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia.

## 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 sailor. 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.

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.

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 county.  
S. H. B.

## 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, &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 6 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 Lord Wortley Montague.—Russell, 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 Bias, from the French of Le Sage, by Smollet.—Julia de Roubrigne, by Mackenzie.—Mazepa, by Lord Byron.—The Tapestry Chamber, by Horace Walpole.—The Dream of Eugene Aram, by Scott.—Zenon 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.—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.—The Deserted Village, by Goldsmith.—Lute of Henry Lord Bolingbroke.—Belisarius, 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.

## SOLOMON BARRETT,

EASTON, Md.

## 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 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.

feb 3 if

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

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVERS. 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.  
may 29 Baltimore

## THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM,

OR, THE Sporting and Dramatic Companion,

INTERPERSED WITH A Multitude of Engravings,

INCLUDING

Portraits of Celebrated Winning HORSES,

Philosophical and Natural Phenomena.

LEOFRIDEMAIN, & 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 its typographical neatness and embellishment—will be materially advanced.

THE DIFFERENT PLAYS AND FARCES that will appear in the course of a year of this volume, 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        | Miss Milford.    |
| She a Brigand            | R. P. Smith.     |
| The Hunchback            | J. S. Knowles.   |
| The Deep Sea             | J. R. Planché.   |
| Cheap Living             | F. Reynolds.     |
| Shakespeare's Early Days | C. A. Somersct.  |
| Henry Quatre             | T. Morton.       |
| Quete Corraet            | R. P. Smith.     |
| Beggar of Bethnal Green  | J. S. Knowles.   |
| Husbands and Wives       | Thomas Holcroft. |
| Man of Ten Thousand      | Wm. E. Burton.   |
| The Ladies Man           | Mrs. Inchbald.   |
| I'll Tell You What       | Benj. Webster.   |
| The Golden Farmer        | F. M. Reynolds.  |
| Speculation              | Planché & Dance. |
| Olympic Devils           |                  |
| Englishman in India      | W. T. Moncrieff. |
| Shakespeare Festival     | J. G. Lewis.     |
| The East India           | J. R. Planché.   |
| My Friend the Governor   | W. M. Miller.    |
| Victoria                 |                  |
| The Omnibus              | Mrs. Inchbald.   |
| The Child of Nature      |                  |
| The Recontre             | R. B. Peake.     |
| The Duel                 | W. Barrymore.    |
| The Sisters              |                  |
| Vidocq                   | James Kenney.    |
| Hernani                  |                  |

THE MSS. copy of the IRISH AMBASSADOR, the favorite and highly interesting Drama in which TYRONE POWELL so successfully amused the public, as SIR PATICK O'PLENIPPO, has been obtained by the publishers, and will be published, and be published forthwith.

THE SPORTING INTELLIGENCE (at home and abroad) occupies a considerable portion of our volume, and is continued 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, by ECLIPSE.

Bond's celebrated Trotting Horse, NORFOLK PHENOMENON.

The well known English Race Horse, TOUCHSTONE.

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

AMONG A VARIETY OF OTHER EMBELLISHMENTS of subjects of interests which have been published, are the following:—

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 ELEYVEN 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 Letterman Illustrated.

A variety of Receipts adapted to Domestic Economy.

An Epitome of important passing events.

Gentlemen's quarterly Review of the Fashion.

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 Vaude Mecum, neatly printed and bound in elastic covers, for transportation—is published every six weeks. Eight volumes will constitute a set, or one years subscription, the terms for which is three dollars, payable in advance.

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 ten dollar note—postage paid.

A PREMIUM CONSISTING 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 our names in the Modern Acting Drama



THE WOMEN OF DAMASCUS FROM REV. V. M. S. HAMBLE IN SYRIA.

The women of Damascus are difficult to obtain a sight of "at home" even in the Christian quarter where they are guarded with nearly as much severity as among the Turks. Still, they will stand at the doors or sometimes open the windows, and uncover their faces if they have no disinclination that the passer should see them. The females of a family in Christian houses are not presented to strangers. When knocking at the door, the etiquette is to ask from without, "is the master of the house at home?" If answered "No," you depart. But a privileged person, as a relation, monk, or hakim, without any preliminary cries, enters "oplata," (open,) and walks in. Fortunately had some interest with Padre Manuel, a lively laughing Spanish Monk, who presented me in several of the Christian harems. The exterior of each house being of mud, has a low rude doorway to the street. Within is a spacious court, provided with a fountain in the centre, the surrounding walls being black and white, or red and white alternately barred. On the south side of the court is a recess raised nearly two feet above the floor, and against the wall broad cushions four inches thick are laid, with broad褥 full for the back to lean against. The recess, open to the north, is painted in every part with unmeaning kaleidoscope patterns, and coarsely gilded. The minor divans are also furnished with a fountain, and painted in the gaudiest oriental fashion. In the largest houses are frequently two divans in the same partment.

"With pictured roof and marble floor," the fountains standing in the centre between them, while the space around them is laid with *petra dura*, ill executed; and, upon entering the court, the females are seen scuttling off in wooden clogs, a foot high, he'd over the instep by a piece of leather thickly studded with silver tacks. The women of Damascus are small, but extremely beautiful, with hair of glossy black, fair complexions, and eyes of a bright hazel, which sparkle like the eyes of a beholder, who, thus rendered defenceless, is exposed to an unerring shaft. Though sometimes black, their eyes are more frequently of deep blue; but not, as in our northern regions, where the full dark eyes and raven locks of the brunette indicate a morbid pulse and frigid temperament. These, fired by their genial sun, glow and speak, and breathe of passion; and these inquiring looks, which among European belles seem to be a laboured science, in them are the consequences of nature, gleaming, penetrating and winning, like the fierce beams that dart from the cloudless sky in, "The Climes of the east and the land of the sun;" and then have with such laughing faces that their light should seem to be perpetual May. But it is that they suppose bliss never to have courted the "folly" of wisdom, with minds entirely uncultivated, they appear simple, but capable of understanding the plainest propositions; for the monk, when I mention to me their lost and intellectual condition, said, that even compliments paid to their beauty were unintelligible to them; and these being the rudiments of knowledge in the "Young Ladies' Book," it is to be supposed they know nothing. In one house, eight of these fair things were collected, expecting our arrival, of which they had been previously apprized. They were seated in a room, the walls of which they were entering the court we found them throwing water on the pavement, and each other; but on seeing us they desisted, and scattered away laughing, to the harbor. Padre Manuel went his way, and I strolled through the divans, of which there were three. In one of them, a lovely girl about sixteen was sleeping out her siesta upon the cushion, with a cashmere over her.

A haba—upon the snowy breast where the feet and the infantine limbs sleep, so soft, so soft, and so free from care, that it seemed unkindness to wake her to the world again; yet the deep azure of her eyes, shining through their transparent lids, excited so lively a curiosity to see them open, that I doubt if even Cymon's nascent "good manners" would not have given way, had such an Iphigenia slumbered in his path. Having taken our seats in one of the divans the whole party made their appearance. In their dresses, plain and embroidered silk, and the infantine white, seemed to form part of all that was external and visible. The trousers, very long and full, are worn close to the ankles; the best low in front, exposing the bosom, and over it is an embroidered robe in the manner of a surcoat with sleeves to the wrist, slashed and open from the elbow downwards. The turban is set rather on one side, festooned with strings of pearls, enriched with brooches of turquoise and emeralds. A Kashmir or Bagdad scarf is wound loosely round the waist, and a yellow slipper or small white foot is seen below.

I cannot but be pained too-naïve. Of these eight hours, nearly all were either married or betrothed, altho' the eldest was only seventeen. The prettiest of them was a spinster ripened by eleven summers, who, from her budding promise of maturity, might have passed in Europe for sixteen; though small of stature. She was not yet betrothed, a circumstance unusual in that country, where mothers oft times tell fewer years than the happy caper. As they entered, each kissed the holy father's hand, who then ran off to do the honors of the house, and the rest stayed to converse with us, which they did without reserve, laughing and asking questions of the customary oriental tenor. Pipes having been brought, soon after came water full of sugar, and then coffee, black and bitter, without any sugar-plum, pastry, and, in conclusion, rakke. In one house, I was pressed to eat a substance resembling louse in color and appearance, which seemed to be a compost of sugar, honey, flour and eggs; and I have little doubt would have had the effect of peccunancy, if I had not been favoured with an opportunity of putting the greater part of my allowance in my pocket.

The time flew apace that we laughed away with these bijou; and I inquired afterwards of my mentor what had become of all the men of the family; to which he replied that he had ordered them to be absent. I do not mention this fact to draw any undue censure on the fair individuals, but to give some idea of the authority that usurped, from which evil consequences might ensue. Mr. C. Farret introduced me to a house, said to be the most splendid in the Christian quarter, where we saw two girls, I believe daughters of the proprietor, who had faces of surpassing beauty. Their hair, of the blackest dye, fell down their backs to the waist, concealing their marble shoulders, in its hazy flow; their eyes, "large and languishingly" blue, something richer than the turquoise, something brighter than the "bevels of Glamsch," lighted up complexions clear as ether;—and the vermeil blossoms of the pomegranate would lose in comparison with the blushes that bloomed upon their cheeks.

HARRISON FAILURE.—We have copied the proceedings of a public meeting in the city of Louisville, held agreeably to previous notice. It will be seen that the Harrison party was taken by surprise, as at Tippecanoe Brookville Inquirer.

From the Louisiana Democrat. ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We spread before our readers to-day, a portion of this able and interesting document. In our next we will give the remaining part. It gives us infinite pleasure to publish this dignified, manly, and unanswerable paper, and especially that portion in which the writers refer to and examine the *slaves question*, so far as attempts are being made to make it a question of party—a party question. It shows conclusively, that the measure of emancipation of the slaves, or immediate abolition, could never, can never, originate with any one who belongs to the good old Democratic Republican party. The measure is at war with the fundamental principle of democratic republicanism; which is, that the States should be maintained in their "natural rights," and the General Government in all its "constitutional vigor." Reference to this subject has been produced by the attempts which are being made, both at the North and the South, by a few desperate and unprincipled partisan editors, to bring this exciting question into the vortex of party politics, and to induce one part of our common countrymen to believe that another part is disposed to interfere with the domestic institutions of the southern States, and thus to array the Democracy of the South against the Democracy of the North—to produce sectional feelings and dissensions, and thus to lay the dissolution of our happy Union. We were ever so wickel and jaquincal a scheme? So desperate, heartless, and suicidal an attempt?—How is it to honor, to the feeling of patriotism—how dead to all those feelings and sympathies awakened by the recollection of our common country and glorious institutions, must that wretch unwiped of justice be, who, guided by no principle but interest, no consideration but faction, can wickedly, and against light and knowledge, attempt to excite one part of our fellow citizens against another—to any man against man—community against community—to sow the seeds of discord and disunion, and thus bring about a state of things at the idea of which every human heart must sicken, and every honest man shudder with horror. And all this, too, is to be endured that the Whig party may come into power by the election of Webster, of Harrison, or of White!

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

Blackwood's Magazine for August last, contains an article, from which we make an extract, by way of text for the admirable commentary which we annex in the late Worcester Resolutions. The Tory Magazine is finely answered by the Massachusetts Democrats, although the one had not the slightest reference to the other. The very facts alluded to by Blackwood, occur in the Worcester Resolutions. "All external alarms," (says the Magazine) "are at an end," but it complains that "the Governments of Europe are kept in a perpetual state of anxiety," by the Democratic spirit of the people. In the beautiful spirit of the Resolutions, this is but a confession, that it has, "inverted the aristocracy of superstition, and the aristocracy of the sword." Every thing has prospered on this side the Atlantic, to a degree without parallel in the history of the world; and it appears that its beneficial influence is putting down the wars in Europe—the external alarms—and now terrifies the masses of England with the apprehension that it may do something in the way of internal reform. The distress of those whose importance depends on perpetuating abuses, is not likely to meet with much sympathy. Reform will go on, and those who make themselves wretched by witnessing the command of the mass of the people in their much compassion to the world at large in the vast improvement which every where meets the eye—in the physical, moral, intellectual progress of nations for the melancholy visions which haunt the minds of monarchs—the lords and hangers-on of courts. There is infinite advantage even in the salutary fear inspired by the knowledge the people have obtained of their own power. The responsibility left by Governments everywhere, is of itself one of the greatest Reforms.

The Courts of kings are now schooled into virtue by Democracy—Compare the dissolute, profligate conduct of the Courts of former times, with the circumspect habits and demeanor, at least as to appearances, of the great dignitaries of the present day—compare the domestic virtues of Louis Philippe's family, educated in adversity, under the rod of Republicanism, with the prostitution of the Bourbon race before the revolution, and a fine example will be found of the virtue there is in Democracy. It shows not only its power in reforming Governments, but in regenerating a race of men—and this the greatest blessing of free government; for if the rulers and the ruled continued as debased under happy institutions as under bad ones, the curse of tyranny should belong to both parties, as better described than freedom—Globe.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

"The wars and conspiracies which convulse the Spanish peninsula at this hour, are wholly democratic. Italy, languid as she is, is not too remote to feel, on her bed of indolence, the startings of the coming ruin. Germany has at her spirit of resistance. Even the snows and deserts of Russia, her cold and proud beyond the reach of her subtle agent of subversion. The New World, from north to south, is revolutionary. The old Constitution of the United States seems to be on the point of being extinguished by the rude violence of Democracy. The Spanish colonies, provinces of the magnitude of European kingdoms, are struggling in the grasp of democracy—in its most fearful shape—military democracy—where the rable are the soldiers, and every trace of government is written in the national gore. It is remarkable and is remarkable, that in all the fluctuations of things, democracy alone has not receded; that on the contrary, its advance has been progressive, almost alike in storm and calm; that it has, within the last twenty years, continually beaten down and worn away the obstacles raised against it by nature or man. By what enemy are the governments of Europe now kept in perpetual anxiety? Does the Prussian monarchy rouse itself at the echoes of the trumpet in the streets of Vienna, or does England watch for the waving of the tri-color on the heights of Picardy? All external alarms are at an end. But every sovereign of Europe is forced to fix his eyes on an enemy that lies within the line of his frontiers, inhabits his fortifications, and has—but to tread from his chamber door to his bedside, to extinguish his being."

MASSACHUSETTS. WORCESTER RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Bank of the United States is an institution dangerous to liberty and to constitutional government, and that it could hold no account of a public meeting in the city of Louisville, held agreeably to previous notice. It will be seen that the Harrison party was taken by surprise, as at Tippecanoe Brookville Inquirer.

Resolved, That our rights ought inflexibly to be maintained, without compromise, and that we are determined to resist, without compromise, the equal rights of all our citizens, and not to make a servant to the avarice of individuals or corporations.

Resolved, That the principle of the commercial aristocracy, which is the true basis of political power, that dangerous form of monopoly—why war with the principles of our constitution by ingratitude to the yeomanry—Independent mechanics whose courage and our national independence, to the establishment of a People, not merely as the repository of political power, but as the superintenders and protectors of sound political.

Resolved, That the liberators of the country would be exceedingly ill placed under the guardianship of weak and feeble history, that every where most wealthy have been first in the hour of emergency to propose dishonorable terms of surrender—and in the expressive language of Deane Morris, "unflinchingly endeavor to sink to ruin."

Resolved, That we view with deep regret the unjust influence of wealth in the election of the Senate, whereby the yeomanry are deprived of their just influence that body, and that we will use our exertions to effect a reform by which that shall be based upon population.

Resolved, That our liberties have less to fear from an open attack than from gradual encroachments of special legislation, and the too generous confidence and acquiescence of the people.

Resolved, That the falsehood, bitterness of the calumnies which our opponents are perpetually circulating, and their attempts at intimidation, are a concealment of their part that they cannot sustain themselves before the People by fair argument adduced to the understanding.

Resolved, That the principle of democracy have been the sole ameliorating principles of modern civilization, that they have infused a benevolence into our legislation—have subverted the aristocracy of superstition and the aristocracy of the sword, and the progress of the masses of mankind in intelligence and happiness can be retarded only by their agency.

Resolved, That the strength of popular liberty consists in the intelligence of the people, the diffusion of moral and intellectual culture is a vital interest, and cardinal principle of true democracy.

Resolved, That MARTAIN VAN BUREN, by the excellence of his private character, by his uniform support of the cause of freedom and humanity, by his assistance as a statesman, his moderation and firmness, his intimate acquaintance with all the interests, his inflexible and undeviating effort of the interests of the yeomanry, has made himself the favorite of EVERY ONE of our sister States in New England, and is entitled to the confidence and affection of a people of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the courage displayed by RICHARD M. JOHNSON, in defence of his country, his undeviating benevolence in advocating the rights of the weak against the strong, and his labors to the public support for the office of Vice President.

Resolved, That the spotless purity for which MARCUS MORTON is distinguished—his inflexible integrity—his disinterested devotion to a firm and radically sound democracy—his known benevolence of disposition—the moral force of his character—give evidence that if elected to the office of Governor, he will bring to the weight of his powerful mind, and his extensive legal attainments, and his high regard for the rights of the people.

Resolved, That the sincere and disinterested friends of the Democratic principle, and that the merits of our cause, for the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Resolved, That as a large majority of our fellow citizens are friendly to Democratic principles, we regret every circumstance which tends to prevent the intimate and earnest co-operation—whether growing out of the history of the past, or out of local influences, and that we invite all persons friendly to the rights of the people to unite with us in their defence.

Resolved, That as the cause of Democracy is the cause of freedom, of intelligence and humanity, we will not only support the cause, and persevere till the day of success—our faith in one another, and our watchword, Union.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to PARKER L. HALL, Esq. for his able, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of President.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be presented to the Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Resolved, That the Worcester Delegates be a committee to receive the thanks of the Convention to the Rev. Mr. Miller, officiating clergyman.

The thanks of the Convention were also voted to the Baptist Society for the use of their Church for the accommodation of the Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers of the Convention, and published in the Democratic and other papers that are disposed to publish them, throughout the Commonwealth.

At 6 o'clock, P. M. the Convention was dissolved.

WEBSTER vs. HARRISON.

THE LOUISVILLE OBSERVER, "a print devoted to the fortunes of Gen. Harrison, says—"It is time for Mr. Webster and his friends to be put right, if they rely in any degree upon the aid and co-operation of Kentucky to make him President." [We have been under no mistake upon that point, for some months.] "Mr. Webster's friends would doubtless be startled by the announcement of the fact, yet it is nevertheless true, that a vast majority of the people of this State would take John C. Calhoun, infected as he is with the inexplicable sin of nullification, sooner than Mr. Webster. Indeed we are not startled at the announcement. It is no more than we expected. As one of Mr. Webster's friends, we certainly "receive the remarks of the Observer in the friendly spirit which dictated them." We are never offended with a political opponent, and understand the difference of opinion. A fair understanding of prejudices and partialities is always desirable. The Observer quotes with approbation Mr. Jefferson's malignant libel on the people of the

Eastern States. It would be a kind of self-gratulation, of which we imagine, few of those people would be guilty, to discuss a question relating to the Presidency with those who adopt his faith.

In regard to the "patriotic sacrifices which Mr. Clay's and Mr. Calhoun's friends" have made, or any which those gentlemen themselves have made, would it not be advisable to speak but little and seldom?—Boston Courier.

From the Chicago Democrat.

The following remarks are from the Alton Spectator. We do not perceive how any different sentiments can be entertained by those who are honestly opposed to the present administration. We like the high minded course which frowns upon any attempt to elevate our highest places "the deserters—from each party, the place hunters and jobbers." Judge White was bought up by the federal leaders with the flattering hope of being elevated to the Presidency, and those Democrats who he could mislead by his past services, to the Presidency. We rejoice, therefore, to see that there are some of the opposition, who have too much character to be transferred by their leaders to a bargainer for place.

"In our columns to-day will be found the minutes of a meeting held at Edwinstown, by the Democratic party of this county; it was respectfully attended, and comprised a number of gentlemen who have heretofore been known in the ranks of the opposition. The prevailing sentiment was, that the attempt to transfer the Whigs as a party to Judge White, merely because he is a third or fourth rate man in the Jackson ranks, instead of standing pre-eminently for character and talent. Judge White's claims upon the Whigs stand indeed upon a singular foundation. It is not contended that he assimilates to them either in doctrine or in principle. It is not denied that he has been a bitter uncompromising opponent of nearly all their measures, and until he became a candidate for the Presidency, an undeviating supporter of the measures of the present administration. His hostility, his inveteracy, can never be questioned, but his ability has never enabled him to attain importance sufficient to attract the attention of the opposition, and the very significance of his efforts against them renders it easy to smooth all over and pass him off for a quiet, easy sort of a man, and about as good a candidate as they could expect to elect. And it is upon such considerations that the Whigs are to be bought over?"

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strength, which abundantly compensates for the wise and salutary restrictions that a constitutional and representative Government necessarily implies. It requires but little reflection upon the nature of a representative system to perceive that real power—the power of shaping and directing the course of national policy—must ultimately depend upon the will of the people themselves, as declared through the agency of their representatives in Parliament. It is the people from whom power is derived, and it is the people for whom Governments are founded—the Parliament but expresses its deliberate will; and every public functionary, from the clerk in his office to the King on his throne, is only the steward of its interests and the minister of its decrees. To suppose that the private caprice or personal prejudice of any party can be weighed against the avowed interests of the nation by the mouth of its representatives in Parliament, and that the course of national policy may be marred, altered, or perverted, in compliance with the temporary bias of individuals however high their allotted station may be, is to suppose a state of things entirely at variance with the first principles of representative government. It is a substitution of the means for the end, and a sacrifice of the substance to the form."

BLACKLEGS.—The editor of the Philadelphia, the Rev. E. S. Ely, D. D. who is traveling in the West, writes home an interesting account of the death of some blacklegs on board a steam-boat. They attempted to gamble, and the captain ordered them forward, here one of them became very insolent. Dr. E. says:

"Capt. Baldwin, as brave as Julius Cesar, bore the insolence of the fellow for some time, and then he told him to go below. He refused, and with his left hand the captain hurled him down the stairs. With his sword cane in his hand he endeavored to ascend, in resistance to his order, but the captain wrenched the sword out of his hand and threw it overboard; at the same time seizing a chair, he broke it over his head commanding him to "keep below."

"Why captain," said he in a coaxing tone, "you beat my head to pieces?" "Keep below." "Hav'n't I behaved myself peaceably? Don't beat me so," said he while endeavoring to ascend to get near the captain. "He'll stab him," cried one of the passengers. "I've got no knife," exclaimed the black leg; and at the same instant unsheathed a butcher's knife, twelve inches long, from his glittering case, and made a blow at the heart of the captain. Some one gave his left arm a blow, which made him drop the case from his hand.

The captain caught the right hand which held the knife, much resembling a Turkish scimitar; and in the same instant, Mr. M'Gunnell, of St. Louis, forced the deadly weapon out of his grasp. A gun was then handed to the captain, and the disgraced ruffian was compelled to keep below. One of his comrades attempted, at midnight, to creep up the stairs, to seize the captain while he was sleeping his opponent from ascending; but a fellow passenger interfered, and told him much to his discomfort, that he was one of the same gang. All of them, doubtless, being intimidated by the force of men on the right side of the controversy, thought it prudent to keep aloof.

A few minutes after the contest was ended, the offender was landed on the Illinois side of the Ohio. He swore that he would be the last man the captain should ever live to put ashore, and that he would shoot him whenever he should see him. At the mouth of the Tennessee river, on the Kentucky side, the other members of this blackleg company left us, with feelings of mortification that they had come their twelve miles without any success in their business.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—We conceive of nothing that equals the political institution of the Whig nullifiers of this State, except it may be the blind fanaticism of the Abolitionists at the North,—but with this notable distinction, that the Northern fanaticism is affected by a species of religious mania, which no doubt induces some of them to imagine they are doing God service by engaging in a crusade against the rights, the property, and the life of the People of the South; while those among us, who are possessed of the lucra politica of whiggism, dare not plead the excuse of evangelism in their false statements and misrepresentations in regard to the developments of the political sentiment of the State.

Defeated and routed in the election of members to the Legislature, the Whig-nullifying press is making a desperate effort to keep the chins of the party above water, by false and deceptive statements in relation to the Congressional Elections: All the votes given to Wm. B. Shepard in the 1st district, are put down in opposition to the democratic candidate for the Presidency, when it is known Mr. Shepard had no opposition, and that a majority of the district is democratic, and will go for the didate of that party: So, likewise, are all the votes in the 2nd district, and all given to Messrs. Newland and Graham in the mountain district, placed in favor of the Whigs,—when there will be at least 1100 to 1200 in the former, and a majority of about 600 in the latter, given to the Democratic candidate.

No Presidential election has ever yet called out any thing like a full vote in this state; and any calculation of the vote which will be given for President more than a year in advance (in November, 1836) must necessarily be founded, in a good degree, on assumptions; but there has been sufficient indications of public sentiment to warrant us in venturing upon the following estimate, to which we would call the attention of our readers, in contrast with the Whig calculations.

Table with 2 columns: Districts and Votes. Lists candidates like Wm. B. Shepard, Bynum, Pettigrew, Speight, McKay, Hawkey, Deberry, Montgomery, Sheppard, Rencher, Conner, Graham, and Williams with their respective vote counts.

Those who possess facilities of ascertaining the public sentiment in the different districts, and have been observant of the strong current in favor of the Democratic cause throughout the State,—and whose minds have not been biased, nor their judgments warped by prepossessions—will readily perceive, we have made our estimates less favorable to the Democratic ticket, than all indications past, present or prospective, really warrant. We have done so, because experience teaches, that in all hypothetical statements, it is safer to adopt the minimum than the maximum of such calculations.—Raleigh Standard.

CASUALTY.—We learn that Mr. Clinton Batten of this county, fell overboard from a sloop, near Hawkins Point, a few days since, and drowned before assistance could reach him. His body was found a day or two afterwards.

A Spanish slave schooner, having on board 324 Africans, was captured some weeks ago by the British brig of war Serpent.

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EASTON, MD. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1835.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

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

THE ELECTORS.—In consequence of the rain last evening no returns have been received from St. Michaels District, we cannot, therefore, give the entire result; enough, however, has been received to satisfy us that we have been defeated by an average majority of about 100 votes.

All we can promise our friends, is, that the Democrats of Talbot mean never to give up the ship. We still hope our Congressional candidate is safe, and if so, we have all we expected.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Table with columns for Districts (St. Michaels, Talbot, etc.) and Candidates (William Grayson, etc.) with corresponding vote counts.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Table listing names and vote counts for various offices including William Grayson, Nicholas Martin, Daniel Lloyd, etc.

Divine Service will be performed in the Protestant Episcopal Church this day, at 11 o'clock by the Rev. Bishop Stone.

The Territory of Arkansas has decided by a large majority to apply for admission into the Union as an independent State.

STAGGERS CURED.

Mr. Editor, Four cases of Staggars, on the same farm, have been cured by the following treatment. Bleed largely from both the neck veins at once, and in as full a stream as possible, then give 1 oz Sulphur in a drench, 1 oz. Antimony Rub the horse well all over, and in half an hour give 1 lb. Salts.

EASTON RACES.

Table listing race events, dates, and participants such as 'First Day, Two miles and repeat—Time, 1st heat, 4m. 5s.—2d heat, 4m. 4s.'

The New York Gazette has the following letter, dated Liverpool, August 22, 1835: 'The American Minister, (Mr. Barry) to the court of Spain, is stopping at the same house with myself. His sleeping apartment is directly opposite mine, and I can form an opinion from what I hear and see, he is much more likely to go very shortly, on a longer journey than from hence to Madrid.'

SHORT WHEAT—A NEW VARIETY OF THE WHEAT.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15th, 1835. To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener. Sir,—You may recollect that last year there was a newspaper report, originating somewhere in Western Pennsylvania, that a new kind of wheat called 'Short Wheat,' of a very remarkable character for productiveness, had been brought into this country, and that seed could be had in Baltimore.

It is called in Poland by a name that signifies Short Wheat, (mistaken by my imperfect pronunciation, I suppose for Shot Wheat), and is there valued very highly for its unrivalled beauty—its abundant yield—great produce of flour, and capacity to withstand adverse seasons.

By the arrival of the schooner Lady Madison, Captain Danford, from Vallasca, whence she started on the twenty-seventh ultimo, we are put in possession of late intelligence from Texas.

TEXAS.

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EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL.

We learn from the Delaware State Journal, that one of the Powder Mills, belonging to the works of the Messrs. Du Ponts, on the Brandywine, exploded on Monday morning, about 9 o'clock, by which the mill was destroyed, and we regret to say, two lives were lost.

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

DENTISTRY.

D. W. JENKS DENTAL Surgeon, offers his professional services to the citizens of Easton, and its vicinity.

For Sale, the well bred Horse IVANHOE.

Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hamilton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, was seven years old last Spring.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME, HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and very general assortment of

FRESH GOODS.

suitable for the present and approaching season, and respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

To the Printers of the U. States.

F. SPIETALL. Wood Letter Cutter & Engraver, No. 21 Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

WOOD LETTERS. Wood Letters of every description from four to thirty-four lines—Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS. Ornamental Letters of entirely new and splendid patterns, for heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer, to any size larger.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD. Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.—All letters must be post paid.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, Orphans' Court. 18th SEPTEMBER, Anno Domini, 1835.

On application of JOSEPH TURNER, Ex'r. of Richard Mills, late of Talbot county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

THE MARYLAND MAIL STAGE.

THE MARYLAND 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.

POSTPONED SALE.

THE sale of the personal estate of Edward Mullikin, deceased, advertised for the 28th September, is postponed until Friday the 9th of October.

NOTICE.

He pledges himself to keep the best table 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.

UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table 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.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased one of his farms and sold the one where he resides, wishes to rent a farm either in Talbot, Anne Arundel, or Caroline Counties, or elsewhere, from one to two hundred thousand corn hills in Tillage.

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BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

September 22d, 1835. THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the stockholders in the Branch Bank stores, or their legal Representatives, on or after the first Monday in October ensuing.

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 "solid things a'la mode as good 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.

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.

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 and Baltimore, leaving Easton 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.

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 Clift, 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.

MAIL STAGE.

THE MARYLAND 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.

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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.

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES.

Consisting of IN PART AS FOLLOWS: viz Gentlemen's fine Monroes. Women's Boots and Shoes. Children's Shoes, cut different fashions. Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S RETREAT.

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NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of

SADDLERY.

Consisting in part of the following articles: Hard Solder Bits and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Gigs, Twigs, and Clay Whips, foreign and domestic.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

THE Subscriber wants immediately two good workmen, to whom regular employment will be given, if immediate application is made.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on Monday the 12th day of October inst., all his stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, together with the farming utensils and sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, on his farm called "Bridgewater," in Tuckahoe, adjoining Holt's Mill.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF HARTFORD COUNTY.

On the 5th of September, 1835, Negro ANDREW WISHER, who says he is free, about 37 years of age, five feet, four or five inches high, a scar on his left eye, one on his forehead, and says he was set free by Jacob Pratt of Caroline County, Eastern Shore of Maryland, had on when committed a white fur hat, Cotton stripe Roundabout, blue stripe Pantaloons, and cotton shirt and fine pair shoes. Towner (if any) is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

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that he could not make up his mind to part with it, or destroy it. The story of it was this:—My father, said he, "was at Hamburg on business, and whilst dining at a coffee house, he observed a young man of a remarkable appearance enter, seat himself alone in a room, and commence a solitary meal. His countenance bespoke the extreme of mental distress, and every now and then turned his head quickly round, as if he had heard something, then shuddered, grew pale, and on with his meal after an effort as before. My father saw this man at the same place for two or three successive days, and at length became so much interested about him, that he spoke to him.—The address was not replied, and the stranger seemed to find some comfort in the sympathy and kindness which my father showed. He was an Italian, well informed, poor but not destitute, and living economically upon the profits of his art as a painter. Their intimacy increased, and at length the Italian, seeing my father's involuntary emotion at his convulsive turnings and shudderings, which continued as formerly, interrupting their conversation from time to time, told him his story. He was a native of Rome, and had lived in some familiarity with, and been much patronized by, a young nobleman, but upon some slight occasion they had fallen out, and his patron, besides using many reproachful expressions, had struck him. The painter brooded over the disgrace of the blow. He could not challenge the nobleman on account of his rank; he therefore watched for an opportunity and assassinated him. Of course he fled from his country, and finally had reached Hamburg. He had not, however, passed many weeks from the night of the murder, before day, in the crowded streets, he heard his name called by a voice, familiar to him; he turned short round, and saw the face of his victim looking at him with a fixed eye.—From that moment he had no peace; at all hours, in all places, and amidst all companies, however engaged he might be, he heard the voice, and could never help looking round, and whenever he so looked round, he always encountered the same face staring close upon him. At last, in a mood of desperation, he had fixed himself face to face with the eye, and deliberately drawn the poniard which he carried upon him; and this was the picture so drawn. The Italian said he had struggled long but life was a burden which he could no longer bear; and he resolved, when he had made money enough to return to Rome, to surrender himself to justice, and expiate his crime on the scaffold. He gave the finished picture to my father, in return for the kindness which he had shown to him.—Specimens of the Table Talk of the late S. T. Coleridge.

### THE LETTER OF MR. VAN BUREN

We give below Mr. Van Buren's reply to a call made upon him by a gentleman of Augusta, (Georgia), for an expression of his sentiments in relation to the abolition excitement which has been so industriously encouraged by the bad among his political enemies, and by all the enemies of the Union, to embolden the South as a party against the Northern Democracy, and particularly against Mr. Van Buren, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. This letter is but a renewal of the declarations of Mr. Van Buren against the movement of the Abolition party, heretofore published in our columns, and which we have from an authentic source.

York, given in the columns of the Richmond Enquirer, anterior to the letter to the Editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Courier, and subsequently, through a letter of the A. T. W. to Mr. G. of the United States, (Mr. Butler) to Mr. G. of the United States, (Mr. Butler), in which Mr. Van Buren has gone beyond declarations when the crisis required, and has not hesitated to interpose whatever weight belongs to the high official station he holds, or the position he occupies at present before the country, to defeat the machinations of the Abolitionists.—This it appears he has done in the most effectual manner, and yet in the modest and unobtrusive manner for which he is distinguished. He advised and encouraged the call of the meeting at Albany, in which the principle State Officers, Executive and Judicial, including the Governor of the State, the most prominent and able of his political friends, were associated with his most distinguished political opponents, in the great duty of crushing the embryo of the Abolition crusade preached against the South. In promoting this decided measure, he has shown the rights of the South—pledging himself, as he has done in this letter, to maintain the principles involved in it—and moreover making it the common cause of the most eminent of those who oppose him, as well as those who support him. Mr. Van Buren shows that he considers it a question of deeper import than one of mere administrative policy or party principle—as one involving the fate of the Confederacy, and the issue of peace or war.

We send to Mr. Van Buren's letter, the proceedings enclosed with it, and which express his sentiments fully upon the slave question.—Globe.

### From the Augusta (Ga.) Courier.

We suppose the following letter from Mr. VAN BUREN, to a gentleman of this city, will do little good with those who are determined on making him an abolitionist, and who, as it may convince some honest voters of the injustice which his opponents continue to do him, in the face of all disclaimers.

OWASCO, Sept. 10, 1835.

My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 22d ult. met me at this place, on my return from the Falls, and I lose no time in replying to that part of it which relates to the continued attempts to prejudice my friends, as well as myself, in the estimation of the South in respect to the Slave Question.

It is deeply to be regretted that there should be found, on the part of any, inducements sufficiently strong to increase an excitement, already so alarming, by a report to imputations, in the truth of which no ingenious mind can place the slightest confidence. The allegations which attribute to me views and opinions that are so justly obnoxious to the slave holding States, are made in the face of the most explicit declarations on my part, denying all authority on the part of the Federal Government to interfere in the matter—against the propriety of agitating the question in the District of Columbia, and in the absence of a single fact, giving the least countenance to the unfounded imputations. I should poorly requite the candor with which I have hitherto been treated by the great mass of my fellow-citizens of the South, were I to allow myself to apprehend that those who would otherwise be disposed to give me their confidence, could under such circumstances, suffer me to be prejudicial in their opinion, by the unsupported assertions of my enemies, however reckless or vehemently asserted in. Were these fabrications, therefore, designed to affect me only, I should not hesitate to leave the matter as it stands, to the spontaneous action of my countrymen. But when it is intended to reach, in

this way, those who honor me with their friendship, I do not feel myself at liberty to withhold any correction that may, by possibility, be useful to them. With this view, I send you the enclosed proceedings of the citizens of Albany upon the subject, and authorize you to say, that I concur fully in the sentiments they advance. I was absent from the city at the time the meeting was held, but took an early occasion to advise its call, and to encourage the attempt to make it, what it has been, a meeting of the people, without reference to their sentiments on any other subject than that which was discussed before it. Connected with its proceedings are to be found the names of our principal State officers, Executive and Judicial, including the Governor of our State, with an array of private citizens, whose personal worth and weight of character, has never, to my knowledge, been excelled at any previous meeting.

It would be presumption in me to add any assurances of my own, as to the sincerity with which the sentiments they express are entertained, or of their disposition to make them effectual upon the important subject to which they relate.

May we not, then, hope that the proof of an affectionate and just spirit towards the rights and interests of the South, which have been brought out by this hitherto threatening excitement, will have the effect, in future, to remove all unfounded impressions, and to put an end to every feeling and prejudice inconsistent with the principles upon which the Union was founded?

Earnestly cherishing this pleasing anticipation, I am, dear sir, very truly, your friend and ob't serv't,

M. VAN BUREN.

### PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

The citizens of Albany, participating with their countrymen throughout the Union in a common devotion to the welfare of the Republic, and in a natural desire to promote its tranquility, to strengthen its social and political ties, and to persevere, unimpeded in purity and vigor, the constitutional guarantees of person and property; conceiving that these, the great and regular interests of every other State, are at this moment menaced with imminent danger by the unvarrantable intermeddling of a few persons professing to belong to abolition and anti-slavery societies, in a question of exclusive control and cognizance in the Southern States; and believing it the dictate alike of enlightened reason and patriotism, to discontinue and repress a spirit of fanaticism, which, whether the result of delusion or sinister design, can only lead, if persisted in, to consequences fatal to the happiness and lives of our Southern brethren, and subversive of the National Union.

### Resolved.

That we regard the Constitution of the United States as carrying with it an adjustment of all questions involved in the deliberations which led to its adoption; and that the compromise of interests in which it was founded, is, in our opinion, binding in honor and good faith independently of the force of an agreement, on all who live under its protection, and participate in the benefits of which it is the source.

### Resolved.

That under the Constitution of the United States, the relation of master and slave is a matter belonging exclusively to the people of each State within its boundary; that the General Government has no control over the same; and that the States are bound to maintain the same within their respective territories.

### Resolved.

That we deprecate as sincerely as any portion of our fellow citizens, the conduct of individuals who are attempting to convert our brethren in other states into the abolition of slavery, by appeals to the fear of the master and passions of the slave; that we cannot but consider them as disturbers of the public peace; and that we will, by all constitutional and lawful means, exert our influence to arrest the progress of measures tending to loosen the ties of union, and create between us and our Southern brethren feelings of alienation and distrust from which the most fatal consequences are to be apprehended.

### Resolved.

That while we implore no criminal design to the greater part of those who have united themselves to abolition societies, we feel it our duty to conjure them, as brethren of the same great political family, to abandon the associations into which they have entered, and to prove the purity of their motives by discontinuing a course of conduct, which will lead to the disorders and crimes of the darkest day.

### Resolved.

That while we would maintain inviolate the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press, we consider discussions, which, from their nature, tend to inflame the public mind, and put in jeopardy the lives and property of our fellow citizens, at war with every rule of moral duty and every suggestion of humanity; and we shall be constrained moreover to repress those, who, with full knowledge of their pernicious tendency, persist in carrying them on, as distasteful to the Union, the integrity of which can only be maintained by a forbearance on the part of all, from every species of intrusion in the domestic concerns of others.

Resolved, That the people of the South do so great injustice, if they allow themselves to believe that the few among us who are interfering with the question of slavery, are acting in accordance with the sentiment of the Northern States; and we do not hesitate to assure them, that the great body of the Northern people entertain opinions a mile to the contrary in these resolutions.

Resolved, That we make these declarations to our Southern brethren in the same spirit of amity which bound together their fathers and ours, during a long and eventful struggle for independence; and that we do so in remembrance of that common association which has united us in the same spirit, so far as lies in our power, that we have solemnly declared.

### WAR.—What a picture of horror does the following brief paragraph present! What blood-spill!—What money expended to enable one to butcher his fellow man! Surely any price but liberty and honor, should be paid by nations for peace.

"Since the year 1000 there have been 200 different wars between England and France, 100 between England and Scotland, 80 between England and Spain, and 7 with other countries—in all 387 wars. There have been six within 100 years, viz:—  
"1st war ending 1697, cost £21,500,000—100,000 slain, 80,000 died of famine.  
"2d war began 1702, cost £43,000,000—Slain not ascertained.  
"3d war began 1739, cost £48,000,000—Slain not ascertained.  
"4th war began 1756, cost £111,000,000—Slain 250,000.  
"5th American war began 1775, cost £139,000,000—Slain 2,000,000.  
"6th. Last war began 1783, cost £750,000,000—Slain 2,000,000, amongst all belligerents.

At the conclusion of the war which ended in 1697, the National Debt was £21,500,000.—At the conclusion of the last war in 1815, the National Debt amounted to no less than £1,050,000,000.—London Times.

The Nashville Republican asks "By what right the supporters of Mr. Van Buren assume to themselves the name of the Republican party?" Simply because it belongs to them.—Louisville Public Advertiser.

### THE ISSUE.

It is contrary to the tactics of the Nullifiers to meet any question directly and fairly. Acting on the system they are now endeavoring to present a false issue to the people, and to persuade them that the Presidential election is to be decided at their approaching elections. Nothing can be more untrue. This very question will be decided by the people themselves, in the fall of 1836, when they will be called on, under the Constitution of the United States, to choose their electors of President and Vice President. On that day, the issue will be decided, and the result will be the same as it was on the first Monday in October, 1836.—But the supporters of Van Buren are always ready for trials; and they will not shun this question.

A few of the more unprincipled Nullifiers, by artful insinuation, and false inference, endeavor to represent the issue as one which Van Buren is unwillingly to the vital interest of the South, and gives countenance and encouragement to the scheme of the abolitionists. This charge is a gross libel; and he who fabricated, and those who repeat it, conscious of the falsehood, seek shelter under the indirect language of insinuation. As additional refutation to these vile slanders, we republish two letters shewing the sentiments of Mr. Van Buren on a subject so intimately connected with the security of the South, and the safety of its great Union.

The Nullifiers have in general occupied the position, that just regard for their safety requires the people of the South to oppose Mr. Van Buren, on the ground, that he is a Northern man; and to unite in support of a Southern candidate. Their reasonings and their declarations, their appeals to the judgment and the passions of the people, present the question, as it was in the Slave-holding States to rest their safety on the continued support of a party bound by geographical limits, having the Potomac for its Northern border? Never was more fatal proposition urged upon any people. Such a policy would subject the people of the South to certain and constant defeat.

If the people of the South act on this geographical distinction the people of the North will be provoked to act on it in retaliation; they will be driven to act on it in self-defence. A Southern party be formed, this measure will lead to the formation of an opposing Northern party. If a candidate living in the North is a Northern man, for the very same reason he will be supported at the North. And it will follow, as a further consequence, that whenever a Southern Statesman is a candidate, he will be opposed by the people of the North, on the ground that he is a Southern man. Nor will the opposition of such parties to each other be confined to measures of hostility against the candidates of their respective parties. When parties exist, it is customary for each to oppose the measures of the other. Whenever any measures shall be introduced by Southern men, and its tendencies shall be beneficial to the South, it will be viewed as a party measure, and will be opposed by the Northern party. As in all other party strifes the North and the South, thus formed into parties, will be perpetually arrayed against each other; and the incessant collisions of the different portions of the Union will give birth to mutual distrust, and jealousy, and hatred.

The success of parties depends on their numerical force; that which has the greatest number of votes must triumph over its opponent. It is prudent, before engaging in such a contest to compare the strength of the Northern and Southern parties, sought for by the policy of the Nullifiers, and ascertain whether the hope ever of the probability of success awaits the slave-holding States.—The following States, fourteen in number, have no slaves, viz: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The following ten are slave holding States, viz: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Each State being entitled to two votes in the Senate, in that body the non-slave-holding States have a majority of eight votes. In the

House of Representatives, the non-slave-holding States have one hundred and fifty representatives, and the slave-holding States have ninety-two; the former having a majority of fifty-eight votes in this assembly. In the colleges for the election of President and Vice President, the non-slave-holding States have one hundred and seventy-eight Electors; and the slave-holding States have one hundred and twelve; making a majority of sixty-six votes in favor of the former. It is thus perfectly certain, that if the slave-holding and non-slave-holding States be arrayed against each other, we shall be subjected to inevitable and constant defeat. We shall never succeed in electing our candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency; we shall never be able to carry any favorite measure in Congress, or to defeat those which shall be injurious to our interests, or dangerous to our safety. The effect of this state of things may be foreseen with perfect certainty.

The South would not endure a condition so humiliating to her pride, so hostile to her interests, so threatening to her safety. She would abandon a Union, in the government of which she could not actually participate. In this manner, the formation of such geographical parties would lead, we feel assured, to the dissolution of the Federal Union, and the formation of two rival and hostile confederacies. Let Nullifiers pursue this fatal policy. It would accomplish their great object, and give to John C. Calhoun a chance of becoming President, not of the United States, but of a Southern confederacy. But in this consummation, so ardently desired by Nullifiers, Union men perceive only turmoil and weakness, and the destruction of our commerce, and the crimes and the horrors of domestic wars, and the loss of national independence, and of individual liberty. We will not suffer any illusion to make us the pariahs of our country. We will snatch the torch from the hands of the incendiary, and extinguish the flames which he has kindled in the family dwelling. We will preserve our connexion with the Democratic party, pervading every portion of this great Union, from North to South from East to West. We will not suffer the ties to be sundered; nay, those ties shall not be weakened, which bind us to the family of American freemen. When our Northern brethren present a suitable candidate for the highest office in the country, the fact, that he is a Northern man, shall be to us no reason for opposing him. In pursuing a liberal and honorable policy, we shall preserve a full participation in the councils of the Democratic party, and exert a fair influence in the choice of its leaders, and the direction of its measures. We will cherish that patriotic, American sentiment, which makes the North and the South feel that they are portions of the same people, and bound to each other by the ties of a common interest, a common honor, and a common liberty. Acting on these principles, men who love the prosperity of their country, will regard the objection to Mr. V. Buren, that he is a Northern man, as an insidious snare, prepared by the enemies of the Federal Union. He is the choice of the Democratic party of the United States; and he will receive the cordial support of that portion of this patriotic party, which is embraced within the limits of Georgia.—Milledgeville Federal Union.

### From the Winchester, Virginia.

### MILITARY CHIEFTAIN.

It is a singular circumstance, that the right of the people to be represented, and the right of the people to be heard, are the same in the choice of their representatives, and in the choice of their military chieftain. In the former, the people are to be heard, and in the latter, they are to be heard. In the former, the people are to be heard, and in the latter, they are to be heard. In the former, the people are to be heard, and in the latter, they are to be heard.

Let us have no soldier Presidents; we are the watchword of the then National Republican—now Whig—party, at the time of General Jackson's first election. Their champion, Henry Clay, in a phrensy of holy horror at the idea of a military chieftain, in the White House, in Baltimore, that "war, pestilence and famine," might visit his native country sooner than that "military chieftain" should be called to preside over its destinies. The same Henry Clay wrote to the Hon. Mr. Brooke, of Virginia, as follows:—"As a friend of liberty, and to the permanence of our institutions, I cannot consent, in this early stage of our existence, by contributing to the election of a MILITARY CHIEFTAIN, to give the strongest guaranty that this republic will march in the fatal road which has conducted every other republic to ruin." What do the same party—what does the same Henry Clay, now say? Are they not many of them—supporting a "Military Chieftain," in the person of Gen. Harrison, for the same office? And are they not urging his military services as an argument—as the strongest argument—why he should be taken up as their "available" candidate? Perhaps we may be unwilling to risk the consequences; it may be—and if so we ask their pardon—that the administration of the present Chief Magistrate has been of such a character as to abate their dread of the rule of "Military Chieftains"; it may be, that they have seen the error of their previously reiterated opinion, and are now ready to atone for it by selecting another "soldier President." Or, is it, that Mr. Clay, and those who have always acted with him, are willing to "this [last] stage of our existence" to contribute to the election of a Military Chieftain, so that "this republic may march in the fatal road which has conducted every other republic to ruin." The Whigs are welcome to either horn of the dilemma, and they are welcome, too, to Gen. Harrison, the "Military Chieftain," as their candidate.

The Montreal Herald, a staunch Tory paper, and of course an enemy to free institutions, keeps a careful register of every popular disturbance which occurs in the United States, and holds them up as proof of the impracticability of a Republican Government. What if the same paper should keep a record of the riots in the mother country, which are so frequent and outrageous that the English papers deem them hardly worth notice unless a few lives are lost. Witness the late out breaking in Liverpool and Belfast.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The facetious editor of the Cincinnati Whig is about to sing Gen. Harrison into the Presidency. His paper of the 12th contains a sonnet dedicated to the "Hero of the North Bend," and set to music. The tune is denominated "Harrison's Slow March." Quite appropriate indeed. "Slow" will be his march.—Ohio Hemispher.

## EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1835.

### DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
MARTIN VAN BUREN,  
OF NEW YORK.

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

### BALTIMORE CITY.

With unusual satisfaction we record the vote of Baltimore City. Her magnanimous support of the democratic ticket is well worthy of her sons; and, however much the democracy of the State may be defeated elsewhere, we will ever look to her for support with confidence. Last year, preceding the election, the panic alarm was sounded in her ears—the prediction was sent abroad that her wealth would depart—her merchants would be ruined—her mechanics unemployed—and her laborers were to cross their hands and starve, while desolation was to overcome the country. All this the opposition predicted, which together with the aid of the Bank, gained them their election last fall. But the good people of Baltimore soon found it to be a panic to allure and defeat them, and that the hammer and chisel were as actively employed as ever, and each succeeding month brought renewed anticipations of prosperous times. She has now thrown off the harness of our opponents, and dashed her political riders from their seat, by a vote that deprives them even of hope, and leaves them but the poor privilege of running to make a race.

We give the returns of the late election as far as we have received them. There will be a majority opposed to the administration in the Legislature—which we expected; and it is true our opponents have gained the State, but as will be seen from the subjoined extracts, they have a decided majority of the people against them—and from such a triumph they are right welcome to all the consolation they can derive from it.

In 1832 Mr. Clay's majority over General Jackson was 212 in this county. Taking the recent election for Congress as a test, the anti-Van Buren majority will be about 98, showing a Democratic gain of 114.

The movements of the Federal party during the next winter may materially change the aspect of affairs in favor of Democracy; this, however, at present, is but a matter of conjecture.

to extort from the poor was a servile obedience to his political will—or attempt to force him to "bend the hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning," takes an unwarrantable advantage over the misfortunes of poverty, which only comports with even the dignity of the humblest citizen, much less with one who fills a high station in the State.

The following remarks from the Baltimore Republican faithfully exhibit the relative position of the parties in the State, and give us as much to rejoice at as we could reasonably expect.

"With regard to the Congressional election, we had, in the first district, no candidate, and Mr. Steele is consequently elected without opposition. We cannot therefore, make any calculation of the relative strength of parties, from the result of the vote for Congress. Looking, however, at the result of the election for members of the Legislature, we are enabled to judge with some degree of certainty. In Worcester County, we have elected a member, and the average majority in regard to our candidates who were in the field, and in Dorchester we understand, we have elected a member, but as we have not received the returns we cannot give any account of the average majority for or against us. Under these circumstances we may safely put down the majority against us in the district at not more than 300. In the Second District Mr. Pearce has beaten Mr. Grason by a majority of but 23 votes, and for the sake of round numbers we put down that district as even. In the Third District any candid opponent will certainly admit that we have a majority of at least 1000. Mr. Turner has, it is true, beaten Mr. Sewell, by a majority of a little more than a hundred; but he avowed himself, during the whole canvass, as a Jackson man, and as thoroughly and decidedly as Mr. Sewell, and declared that in case the Presidential election should be carried to Congress, his votes should be in accordance with the electoral vote of his Congressional District, the result of which no one can possibly doubt.

In this District our average majority is five hundred and thirty five, and for the sake of round numbers we put it down at 500 in the fifth district we had no candidate, our friends having generally voted for Mr. Washington, who is elected. In Frederick County, our Legislative ticket is but a little behind that of our opponents and one of our candidates is elected. We have not seen the returns, but the average majority may be perhaps fifty or a hundred; and in Montgomery our opponents certainly have not a majority against us, more than from two to three hundred. To give them a full allowance, we put down the majority against us in the district, at 300. And in the seventh district, the full amount of the opposition majority cannot be more than about 50, and we put that number down accordingly. Taking these calculations as correct, it will be seen that our majorities amount to 1800 votes, and those of our opponents 1300; leaving us a clear majority of 500. Under these circumstances the result of the election shows that we have a decided majority of votes in the State. And that there is every reason to expect the electoral vote of the State will be in our favor, while our opponents are endeavoring to sustain the measures by inducing the particular cohorts of every man who has been named for the Presidency, that he will be their candidate,

and when they come to make their selection and fix upon any particular individual; we do not doubt that the majority in our favour will be greatly increased. If this affords our opponents any consolation, we have no objection to it. Although they have, as they allege, secured the power of the State, they have very evidently lost the majority of the people, and they retain the former only in consequence of the rotten borough system which exists under our anti-republican constitution. Our friends at a distance may, therefore, as the electors are to be chosen by general ticket; put down the vote of Maryland in favor of Martin Van Buren. This will aid in preventing the Presidential election being carried to the House of Representatives, and we have very little fear that Congress will have any thing to do with the matter.

If, however, contrary to present prospects, the election should go into Congress, the vote of Maryland cannot be given against our candidate, and we have the votes of a sufficient number of States in our favor to secure the election of the candidates of the National Convention. Under these circumstances, although we have in consequence of bad management on the part of our friends in those districts, lost Messrs. Grason and Steele, contrary to our expectation, we have abundant reason to feel well satisfied with the result, and we can and will rejoice on account of it.

In order that our friends may see the grounds of our calculation that, in case the election goes to Congress, the vote will be in our favor, we put down the names of the states in which a majority of the members are known to be in favor of Martin Van Buren, which are Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Indiana, and Illinois, making eleven states. Maryland is divided and cannot vote against him. In Missouri the votes are divided, but Mr. Ashley is pledged to vote in accordance with the electoral vote of the state, which will not doubt be in favor of Mr. Van Buren, which being added will make twelve votes. Mississippi has doubt will be in our favor, making thirteen, and Michigan will be admitted into the Union at the next session of Congress, and give another vote in favor of Mr. Van Buren; rendering his election as certain as almost any future event can possibly be."

### THE LETTER

OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.  
We present to our readers the letter of Mr. Adams, which has caused some excitement in the political world recently.

QUINCY, Sept. 7th, 1835.

Dutec J. Pearce, Esq. Newport, R. I.  
Dear Sir,—I enclose a copy of the proceedings of the town of Quincy upon the evil report of the Rev. William M. Cornell, of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, and as further evidence that the inhabitants of Quincy are not so graceless a set as Mr. Cornell represented them to be, I ask your acceptance also of a pamphlet containing the proceedings of the first congregational church and sojourn in the town, which were read even with him, a colleague to their pastor, after thirty-five years of faithful service by him in this land of desolations.

I heartily congratulate you upon your reelection to Congress—although upon many important public measures, I differed widely in opinion from you in the last Congress; and although I do not flatter myself that we shall be able to do more in the present Congress, I am yet confident that we shall be able to do more than we have done in the last Congress. I have taken as much interest in the Rhode Island election, as in those of any other State, since the excitement on the Massachusetts controversy has had so much influence upon them.—What the politics of the State may be hereafter, or what years in Congress will be, I do not conjecture, but I hope they may be such as to promote the cause of sound principles, good morals, and the Union.

I am, with great regard,  
Your friend and servant,  
J. Q. ADAMS.

DEATH OF THE HON. ELLIHA R. POTTER, OF RHODE ISLAND.—The Hon. Ellisha R. Potter, departed this life on Saturday last at his seat at South Kingston, R. I. His complaint, says the Providence Journal, "was, we understand, technically termed Angina Pectoris, which ended in dropsy of the chest. He had not been more unwell than usual for the last six months, and died sitting in his chair. Mr. Potter has filled a large space in the political transactions of Rhode Island, during the last forty years. He was several years a member of Congress, and for more than twenty-five years a member of the General Assembly for the town of South Kingston.—New York Times.

FRANCIS.—A gentleman in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, will, it is said, realize by his Peach crop this year from \$10,000 to \$15,000. New Orleans papers to the 16th September mentioned that some cases of yellow fever had occurred in that city, but no apprehensions were entertained that the disease would become epidemic. The interments during the week ending on the 13th were 108.—a material increase over the mortality the preceding week.—Baltimore Answer.

ELECTION RETURNS.

TALBOT COUNTY.

Table with columns for Districts (Talbot, St. Michaels, Churchland, Tappan, St. Michaels) and votes for Democratic Ticket and Federal Ticket.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Table listing candidates for Congress, Legislature, and County Commission with their respective vote counts.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Table with columns for Districts (Upper, Middle, Lower) and votes for Congress and Democrat candidates.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

Table with columns for Districts (Dixons, Church Hill, Centerville, Queenstown, Kent Island) and votes for Congress and Democrat candidates.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Table listing candidates for Congress, Legislature, and Levy Court with their respective vote counts.

BALTIMORE CITY.

Table listing candidates for Congress and Baltimore County with their respective vote counts.

ANNAPOLIS CITY.

Table with columns for Districts (McKim, Howard, Harwood, Murray) and votes for Congress.

HARFORD COUNTY.

Table with columns for Districts (Sutton, Neilson, Johns, Keen) and votes for Congress.

CECIL COUNTY.

Table with columns for Districts (Grason, Henderson, McCullough, Townsend, Nowland) and votes for Congress.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Table with columns for Districts (Col. A. G. Jones, Edward Long, L. D. Tenkle) and votes for Congress.

KENT COUNTY.

Table with columns for Districts (Rayman, Bayne, Merritt, Wm. T. Skinner) and votes for Congress.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Table with columns for Districts (E. Whitlock, Wm. S. Tamm, Chas. Funnell, Levi Duncan) and votes for Congress.

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY.

Table with columns for Districts (Stoddert, Benjamin Day, W. W. Bowie, C. A. Gantt, J. N. Burch) and votes for Congress.

CALVERT COUNTY.

Table with columns for Districts (Stoddert, John P. Wales, John Farran) and votes for Congress.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Table with columns for Districts (Geo. C. Washington, Wm. C. Johnson, John A. Carter, Benoit Dawson, W. Thompson) and votes for Congress.

THE ELECTION.

Text describing the election process, including the date of the election and the names of candidates.

WASHINGTON COUNTY ERECT.

Text regarding the establishment of Washington County and the names of its representatives.

MARRIED.

Text announcing a marriage between a man and a woman, including their names and the date.

PRICE CURRENT.

Text listing various commodities such as flour, wheat, and rye, along with their current market prices.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Table listing names of individuals and their corresponding addresses or locations.

NOTICE.

Text providing information about a public sale or other legal notice.

Doct. G. McDonald, DENTIST.

Text describing dental services offered by Dr. G. McDonald.

For Sale, the well bred Horse IVANHOE.

Text describing a horse named Ivanhoe for sale, including its pedigree and characteristics.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Text regarding a sheriff's sale of property, including details of the sale and the items being sold.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Text advertising new fall goods, including clothing and accessories.

TIN WARE.

Text advertising tin ware and other household items.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

Text regarding a sheriff's notice, possibly related to a legal proceeding or sale.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

Text regarding a packet service between Easton and Baltimore, including schedules and fares.

SCHOONER JOHN EDMONDSON.

Text regarding a schooner named John Edmondson, possibly for sale or charter.

MAIL STAGE.

Text regarding a mail stage service, including routes and schedules.

THE MARYLAND.

Text regarding a ship named The Maryland, possibly for sale or charter.

PUBLIC SALE.

Text regarding a public sale of property, including details of the sale and the items being sold.

NOTICE.

Text providing information about a public sale or other legal notice.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE.

Text regarding a person who was committed to the jail of Baltimore, including details of the case.

NEW HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

Text regarding a new house of entertainment, possibly a theater or club.

NOTICE.

Text providing information about a public sale or other legal notice.

PRINTING.

Text regarding printing services, including contact information for a printer.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Text advertising new fall goods, including clothing and accessories.

FRESH GOODS.

Text advertising fresh goods, possibly food items or produce.

TIN WARE.

Text advertising tin ware and other household items.

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Text providing information about a public sale or other legal notice.

PRINTING.

Text regarding printing services, including contact information for a printer.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

Text advertising clock and watch making services.

MATERIALS.

Text advertising materials for clock and watch making.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

Text regarding a sheriff's notice, possibly related to a legal proceeding or sale.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

Text regarding a packet service between Easton and Baltimore, including schedules and fares.

SCHOONER JOHN EDMONDSON.

Text regarding a schooner named John Edmondson, possibly for sale or charter.

MAIL STAGE.

Text regarding a mail stage service, including routes and schedules.

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PRINTING.

Text regarding printing services, including contact information for a printer.

NEW SADDLERY.

Text advertising new saddlery and horse equipment.

MATERIALS.

Text advertising materials for saddlery and horse equipment.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

Text regarding a sheriff's notice, possibly related to a legal proceeding or sale.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

Text regarding a packet service between Easton and Baltimore, including schedules and fares.

SCHOONER JOHN EDMONDSON.

Text regarding a schooner named John Edmondson, possibly for sale or charter.

MAIL STAGE.

Text regarding a mail stage service, including routes and schedules.

THE MARYLAND.

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NOTICE.

Text providing information about a public sale or other legal notice.

PRINTING.

Text regarding printing services, including contact information for a printer.

WILLIAM W. EGGINS SADDLERY.

Text advertising saddlery and horse equipment by William W. Eggins.

MATERIALS.

Text advertising materials for saddlery and horse equipment.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

Text regarding a sheriff's notice, possibly related to a legal proceeding or sale.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

Text regarding a packet service between Easton and Baltimore, including schedules and fares.

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PRINTING.

Text regarding printing services, including contact information for a printer.



ELECTION RETURNS.

TALBOT COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.

Table with 2 columns: District Name and Total Votes.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Table listing candidates for various offices in Talbot County under the Democratic ticket.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.

Table with 2 columns: District Name and Total Votes.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.

Table with 2 columns: District Name and Total Votes.

Table listing candidates for various offices in Queen Anne's County.

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PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Table listing candidates for Congress in Prince George's County.

CALVERT COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Table listing candidates for Congress in Calvert County.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Table listing candidates for Congress in Montgomery County.

THE ELECTION.

Text describing the election process and results in Montgomery County.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Table listing candidates for Congress in Washington County.

MARRIED.

Text reporting a marriage in Washington County.

PRICE CURRENT.

Text providing market prices for various goods like flour and grain.

LIST OF LETTERS.

List of names and addresses for letter delivery.

CECIL COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Table listing candidates for Congress in Cecil County.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Table listing candidates for Congress in Somerset County.

KENT COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Table listing candidates for Congress in Kent County.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Table listing candidates for Congress in Worcester County.

Doct. G. McDonald, DENTIST.

Advertisement for Dr. G. McDonald, a dentist in Easton.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Advertisement for new fall goods from Wm. H. & P. Groome.

FRESH GOODS.

Advertisement for fresh goods from Wm. H. & P. Groome.

TIN WARE.

Advertisement for tin ware from Wm. H. & P. Groome.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Advertisement for a sheriff's sale of property.

NOTICE.

Advertisement for a notice regarding a legal matter.

MARYLAND.

Advertisement for a Maryland-related notice.

MARRIED.

Advertisement for a marriage notice.

PRICE CURRENT.

Advertisement for price current information.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Advertisement for a list of letters.

CECIL COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Table listing candidates for Congress in Cecil County.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Table listing candidates for Congress in Somerset County.

KENT COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Table listing candidates for Congress in Kent County.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Table listing candidates for Congress in Worcester County.

NOTICE.

Advertisement for a notice regarding a legal matter.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Advertisement for new fall goods from Wm. H. & P. Groome.

FRESH GOODS.

Advertisement for fresh goods from Wm. H. & P. Groome.

TIN WARE.

Advertisement for tin ware from Wm. H. & P. Groome.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

Advertisement for a sheriff's notice regarding a legal matter.

NOTICE.

Advertisement for a notice regarding a legal matter.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

Advertisement for the Easton & Baltimore Packet.

SCHOONER JOHN EDMONDSON.

Advertisement for the schooner John Edmondson.

MAIL STAGE.

Advertisement for the mail stage service.

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

Advertisement for a service between Centreville and Easton.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

Advertisement for a service to Annapolis, Easton, and Cambridge.

THE MARYLAND.

Advertisement for the Maryland service.

NOTICE.

Advertisement for a notice regarding a legal matter.

NEW HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

Advertisement for a new house of entertainment.

NOTICE.

Advertisement for a notice regarding a legal matter.

PRINTING.

Advertisement for printing services.

CLOCK & WATCH.

Advertisement for clock and watch services.

MATERIALS.

Advertisement for materials for clock and watch making.

NOTICE.

Advertisement for a notice regarding a legal matter.

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES.

Advertisement for good home-made shoes.

NOTICE.

Advertisement for a notice regarding a legal matter.

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S.

Advertisement for the Farmer's & Citizen's service.

RETREAT.

Advertisement for a retreat service.

A SECOND HAND GIG FOR SALE.

Advertisement for a second hand gig for sale.

NOTICE.

Advertisement for a notice regarding a legal matter.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Advertisement for cash for negroes.

PUBLIC SALE.

Advertisement for a public sale.

NOTICE.

Advertisement for a notice regarding a legal matter.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Advertisement for cash for negroes.

A TEACHER WANTED.

Advertisement for a teacher wanted.

DENTISTRY.

Advertisement for dentistry services.

NEW SADDLERY.

Advertisement for new saddlery from William W. Higgins.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS.

Advertisement for William W. Higgins.

JOURNEMEN TAILORS.

Advertisement for journeymen tailors.

PUBLIC SALE.

Advertisement for a public sale.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL.

Advertisement for someone committed to the jail.

NOTICE.

Advertisement for a notice regarding a legal matter.

THE WASHINGTON GLOBE.

Advertisement for the Washington Globe.

NOTICE.

Advertisement for a notice regarding a legal matter.

THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Advertisement for the Easton Gazette.

NOTICE.

Advertisement for a notice regarding a legal matter.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Advertisement for the Council Chamber.

ORDERED THAT THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Advertisement for the Adjutant General.

IN OBEEDIENCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER.

Advertisement for obedience to the above order.

THOMAS CULBRETH, CLK.

Advertisement for Thomas Culbreth, Clerk.

WILLIAM NEWNAM.

Advertisement for William Newnam.

# MACOMBER, WELCH, & CO'S,

## New England Zoological Exhibition from Boston,

Will be Exhibited in EASTON, near E. McDowell's, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9th and 10th—For Two Days only—Hours of Exhibition from 1 o'clock till 4 P. M. ADMITTANCE 25 cents—Children under 10 years of age, half price.

Consisting of a greater variety of living natural curiosities than has ever been offered to the public, and a number of beasts and birds not contained in any other collection in the United States. To secure many of these, a large capital has been invested, and countries have for the first time been explored by civilized man; and in addition to the wild tenants of the forest, much more valuable information has been obtained respecting many parts of the vast continent of Africa, where the proprietors have from two to three hundred hunters constantly employed.

This magnificent collection of the living wonders of Nature in its progress through the

country, requires the aid of one hundred and fifty men and horses, including the celebrated Trenton Military Band, from Boston. The whole arranged in three extensive pavilions, containing 120,000 square feet of canvas, and a spacious gallery with seats appropriated exclusively for the accommodation of the ladies. The band will be drawn in a splendid music carriage; and the arrival of the grand procession or cavalcade at each town or village, will be announced by the playing a number of popular airs. In the course of the exhibition, several interesting performances will take place. The celebrated Major Downing, on his Shetland Pony, will enter the ring, and go through his

curious and laughable feats. The keepers of the Tigers will enter the cages of the Lions, Hyenas, &c., and sport with these fierce animals as familiarly as with the most domesticated dog.

There will also be Exhibited on the same Day, a splendid collection of PAINTINGS, and other amusements: See Bills.

Admission 12 1/2 cents.

The above will be exhibited in Centreville, on the 8th, and at Denton, on the 12th October. Sept. 22 8t

Splendid White Pelican of AFRICA.



Splendid White Pelican of AFRICA.



Gnu, or Horned Horse, from Central Africa.

Asiatic Lion and Lioness.



Two Spotted Hyenas.



The keeper will enter the cages with the Lions and Hyenas, at three o'clock, P. M.

### 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 a

#### 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 29 (G)

### NOTICE.

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.

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 (G)

### 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, and a two story frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and Stable. The 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

### A CARD.

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

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

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst (September,) at 3 o'clock P. M. all that valuable lot of ground and premises, situate on Goldsborough street—with an excellent two story framed dwelling house, late the property of George Martin, deceased, a tolerable smoke house, and a good spring of water. The terms: one third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal payments of six and twelve months with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond, with security to be approved by the Trustee.

JOHN M. G. EMORY, Trustee  
sept. 5

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been re-appointed Standard keeper, will attend at Easton, on the 1st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of the month of September, to inspect weights and measures.

Persons indebted are requested to call and pay their old accounts.  
ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.  
aug 29

### LUMBER, LUMBER! CHEAP FOR CASH.

The Subscriber has just received from Port Deposit 40,000 feet White Pine board (seasoned) embracing Panel, common and cullings, 10,000 do 2 inch plank. Also on hand a few shingles.

The public many be assured of obtaining Lumber from the undersigned as cheap, as anywhere else in Easton, or even in Baltimore, exclusive of freight.

### COME AND SEE.

Also a first rate new Gig and Harness which will be sold on a liberal credit, for negotiable paper.

Grateful for past encouragement, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a supply of Groceries, Confectionary, Fancy

### GOODS, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell as low as any one in town.  
J. H. McNEAL.  
N. B. TO RENT, the house on Dover street, (for 1836,) where Mr. Thos. Beaton resides, (a handsome situation.) Possession can be had immediately.  
J. H. McN.  
sept. 5

### BLACKSMITHING.

THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has commenced the above business in his old Shop on Dover street, and immediately adjoining the Cart-Wright Shop of Mr. John B. Firbank's, where he intends conducting it in its several Branches.

He has just received from Baltimore a supply of the necessary materials of the very best, and is prepared to manufacture them in order and in a workman-like manner, and on very accommodating terms. Horses shod at short notice. He intends keeping on hand ready made work of every description, that will admit of it. Such as Axes, Drawing-Knives, Grubbing-hoes, Mataxues, Iron Wedges, Dung-Forks, &c. &c.: Cast-iron axes made and insured.

The public's obdt. servant,  
ALEXANDER DODD.  
N. B. He will give a liberal price for old iron in any kind of work, in his line, or to make up, as he has no work to do he will give a fair price in cash.  
A. D.  
sept. 5

### 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 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 Seminars is also furnished with an ARMILLARY SPHERE, GALILEO'S GLOBES, several PIANOS, and a II. P. M. 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.

### CARTS, WAGONS, AND PLOUGHS.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal encouragement he has and still receives at their hands, and assures them that no exertions shall be wanted on his part to give satisfaction; he is still in his new shop on Dover Street in Easton, adjoining the Smith shop lately occupied by himself and now by Mr. Alex. Dodd, where he is prepared (by the assistance of a well selected stock of materials and some good workmen) to manufacture all kinds of work in his line to order and when ordered. Gentlemen wanting light mair or other Carts, or Wagons, can have them as low and as good as they can be got in Baltimore or elsewhere when all costs are added; he generally keeps wheels of different sizes on hand. All work laid aside to do repairs as soon as they come in.

The public's obedient servant,  
JOHN B. FIRBANKS.  
N. B. He wishes to take one more apprentice to the above business, one of sober, steady, industrious habits and of moral character from 14 to 16 years old.  
J. B. F.  
sept. 5

### FOR SALE.

HAT 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  
ENNALLS MARTIN, } for the  
WILM. BARNETT, } Stockholders  
aug 29

### BLANKS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### CLARK'S

OLDEST ESTABLISHED LOTTERY 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 Lottery, 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

### THE LADY'S BOOK. A MONTHLY MAGAZINE. OF LITERATURE AND FASHIONS.

THE LADY'S BOOK was the first publication in this country to introduce and perfect a taste for COLORED PLATES OF THE FASHIONS; and the universal popularity which the book obtained, with the aid of these beautiful and costly embellishments, although they appeared every quarter only, was unprecedented and unexampled.—The publisher, emboldened by his long experience, and the success which has crowned his former efforts to signalise his work, intends, with the coming volume, to introduce alternately every month, in the course of the year, SIX SPLENDID PLATES OF THE FASHIONS, SUPERBLY COLOURED. The engravings will be copied from ORIGINAL designs, prepared expressly for that purpose; thereby furnishing the patrons of the work with correct and constant information of the latest and most approved styles for ladies' dresses, as they come out. This arrangement will add considerably to the publisher's present heavy outlays; and while it will materially advance the value and beauty of his work, he trusts with confidence to the liberality of a discerning public for future remuneration, corresponding with his exertions and unremitting efforts to keep pace with the rapid progress of the improvements of the age. The following is the order which will be adopted for the Embellishments of the Lady's Book for 1835, viz: January, March, May, July, September, November.

### SUPERB ENGRAVINGS. OF THE PREVAILING FASHIONS, ELEGANTLY COLOURED.

With the June and December numbers will be furnished appropriately ENGRAVED TITLE PAGES, and a general TABLE of Contents for each Volume. February, April, June, August, October, December.

### FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

Illustrating a variety of Interesting Subjects.  
Besides every number will be enriched with a Plate from the PORTRAIT GALLERY, containing the Likenesses of two distinguished individuals. In addition to which, other and various Engravings will be regularly added—with two Pages of POPULAR MUSIC.

The publisher has at present in the hands of an excellent artist a steel Engraving, which will contain a likeness of all the present reigning Queens of Europe, which will be given as an extra in January No.

To meet these various engagements, it is absolutely necessary that remittances should be promptly made. At the end of the last six months, nearly six hundred names were erased from our list, in consequence of its appearing from the books that each owed two years' subscription. Many have since paid, and some had previously settled with agents. These and other grievous inconveniences a publisher has to encounter, which should, as far as the Agent is concerned, be remedied by his rendering an account of all the sums that he has received, at least one every six months. Subscribers become annoyed when their names are erased for delinquency; and when they settle, they will not again renew their subscription. This, consequently, is a serious loss to the proprietor. The following suggestions are respectfully tendered for the consideration of persons who are now in arrears: Let those who owe two years, or that will forego two in December or June next, send Five Dollars note on account. Many refrain from forwarding their dues because they cannot remit the exact sum; this is not necessary, if they continue their subscription. It is only when a person stops the work, that a liquidation of the whole amount due becomes necessary.

### GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.—

Under this head will be published every month, likenesses of distinguished Authors in this country and in Europe. Striking resemblances of Bulwer, Brougham, Hogg, Cunningham, &c. &c. have been given. The following are now ready for press, and will be published two in each number, until the whole is completed: Shalloy, Lewis, Moore, Coleridge, Rodgers, D'Almeida, Neale, Mad. de Stael, Jane Porter, Campbell, Roscoe, Southey, &c.

Fac similes of the writing of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Byron Scott, and other distinguished persons, have already appeared. Those of Napoleon, Franklin, La Fayette, &c. &c. are in preparation.

The publication of views of beautiful scenery and remarkable public edifices, will be continued as heretofore.

Every number of the work contains forty-eight large octavo pages, printed on fine white paper, the whole neatly stitched in covers. The postage for each number is 3 cents for any distance under 100 miles—5 cents, over.

To convince persons wishing to subscribe for the Lady's Book, that it is equal in point of embellishment, to the interest of its contents in general beauty of appearance, to the descriptions repeatedly given at large, and the flattering notices that have been made of it by editors in different sections of the Union, the publisher will forward any monthly number as a specimen, by sending him a letter, post paid.

The work will in future be published and delivered on the first of each month, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Charleston.—In New Orleans about the 6th.

Subscribers missing a number, will please inform the publisher, free of postage, and a duplicate will be sent them.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, 3 dollars per annum, payable in advance. Postmasters and Agents can have two copies forwarded to any direction, by advancing five dollars.

Address L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia.  
may 29

### 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 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.

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

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 country.  
S. H. B.

### 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

Washington Irving, Edward Everett, Gulian 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 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 Roubigny, 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 Bacon.—Cherry Chase.—L'Allegro, by Milton.—II Prospero, by Milton.—Italian and Spanish Perversities.—The history of Coarles XII., by Voltaire.—Manfred, by Lord Byron.—A 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, by Belisarius.—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

### SOLOMON 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, 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

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

### 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

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

### 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, 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 continent, 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  
The Hunchback  
The Deep, Deep Sea  
Cheap Living  
Shakespeare's Early Days  
Henri Quatre  
Quic Correct  
Beggar of Bethnal Green  
Husbands and Wives  
Man of Ten Thousand  
The Ladies' Man  
The Golden Farmer  
Speculation  
Olympic Devils  
Englishman in India  
Shakespeare Festival  
The East India  
My Friend the Governor  
Victoria  
The Omnibus  
The Child of Nature  
The Recontre  
The Sisters  
Yiddocq  
Hernani  
James Kenney.  
R. P. Smith.  
J. S. Knowles.  
J. R. Knowles.  
F. Reynolds.  
C. A. Somerset.  
T. Morton.  
R. P. Smith.  
J. S. Knowles.  
Thomas Holcroft.  
Wm E. Burton.  
Mrs Inchbald.  
Benj. Webster  
P. M. Reynolds.  
Planché & Dance.  
W. T. Moncrieff.  
M. G. Lewis.  
J. R. Planché  
H. M. Milner.  
Mrs. Inchbald.  
R. B. Peake.  
W. Barrymore.

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

THE AMERICAN TROTTERING HORSE, EDWIN FORREST.  
The Imported Racing Horse, Messenger.  
The favorite Racing Mare, ARIEL, and her foal, by ECLIPSE.  
Bond's celebrated Trotting Horse, NORFOLK PHENOMENON.  
The well known English Race Horse, TOUCHSTONE.  
A correct PICTURE OF A RACE COURSE, occupying the width of seven columns.

AMONG A VARIETY OF OTHER EMBELLISHMENTS of subjects of interests which have been published, are the following:—  
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.  
Criticism 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.  
Gentleman's quarterly Review of the Fashion.

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.

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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 direction, by enclosing a ten dollar note—postage paid.

A PREMIUM CONSISTING 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 Gentleman's Vaude Mecum, and remit the amount of one year's subscription for each.

Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to either of the above works, will address CHARLES ALEXANDER, No. 3. Abbeem Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. aug. 22, 1835.



From the New York Times.  
RESIGNATION OF THE HON. CAMPBELL P. WHITE.

There is an article in our paper to-day which we publish with sincere and unaffected regret. We allude to the resignation of our high-minded, able, and faithful Representative in Congress, the Honorable Campbell P. White. While we regret that he has pursued this course, we feel bound to say that the resignation is a noble and patriotic act, and one which will be gratefully remembered by every candid and liberal Democrat. He has been a faithful public servant. Rotating and unostentatious, kind and courteous, and yet frank and manly in his deportment—indeed, in his industry, and working more for usefulness than for fame, the City of New York has not sent a more trustworthy, more serviceable, or more popular member to the House of Representatives. In reference to the measure of the Democratic party, the people have always known where to find Mr. White. His political opponents have never dreamed that he could be seduced from the support of his party and his political friends have never for a moment questioned his fidelity. He will win, and has well preserved, the confidence of the Democratic party, and his retirement from public life will be deeply and generally regretted.

Mr. White has identified himself with one of the most and most popular measures of the present administration, and one which at no time, when the mist of party prejudice shall have faded away—will be regarded as an act dictated by enlightened patriotism. We allude to the passage of the Gold Bill, a measure, the success of which is in a very great degree to be attributed to his exertions. This single act is sufficient to stamp him as a man of prudence, energy and foresight. There is no act in his public career, in which he has exerted his influence to a "worthier purpose," and far his successful efforts in this act, he is independent of his other faithful services—he deserves and will receive the thanks and gratitude of the Democratic party. We need hardly add that upon all the exciting political questions of the day, he has been found where the Democracy expected to find him, and that he has in no instance disappointed the hopes, or misrepresented the wishes, of those who confided a high trust to his keeping. He gives a good and faithful account of the stewardship, and he receives the public life with the respect, mingled with the regret of the supporters of the Democratic party. Let but his successor follow in the straight path marked out by Campbell P. White.

To the Democratic Electors of the Third Congressional District of the State of New York.

It is known to many of my political friends, that I was exceedingly desirous that I should not be presented as a candidate for your suffrages, to represent you in the present Congress.

I had served you with zeal and fidelity for six years, and the duty which I owed to my family, and to extensive private concerns, urgently demanded my withdrawal from the public service. Those friends to whom I communicated this desire, alleged that the great contest in which the Democracy were then engaged, rendered my retirement inexpedient, and I did not hesitate to sacrifice private considerations, in my anxiety to render whatever service might be in my power, to sustain principles esse tial, in my judgment, to the general welfare.

The triumphant result of that election was highly satisfactory to me, not only as a testimony of your entire approval of the leading measures of the Administration, but as an evidence that this District was sincerely attached to Democratic principles, with whatever violence these principles might or may be assailed.

I therefore feel myself now at liberty to devote my attention to my private duties, and I have consequently determined, as the period of the general election is at hand, to tender my resignation of the high trust with which you have been pleased repeatedly to honor me.

Upon retiring from your service, it affords me great satisfaction to find, that your understanding support presents conclusive evidence of your approval of my public conduct during the eventful period in which it has been my good fortune to have been one of your Representatives.

The wise measures introduced by our illustrious President, with the view of administering the Government upon the principles upon which it was instituted, and the success which has attended his patriotic efforts to re-establish what was contemplated by the enlightened framers of the Constitution—an economical Government, with its action rigidly confined within its prescribed constitutional sphere—must be a cause of exultation to every true friend of liberty and of the Republic.

It is my deliberate and conscientious conviction, that by a strict construction of constitutional powers alone, can we maintain the peace of the country, and preserve the integrity of the Union.

Under the influence of these sentiments and in the belief that they were in unison with the opinions of my constituents, it has been my pride and pleasure to give the administration of your venerated Chief Magistrate my sincere and zealous support, in all its leading and important measures—the bill to regulate Indian affairs—the Tariff Comptrol bill—various measures adopted in relation to the Bank of the U. States; and finally the effort to restore the National Currency of coin, by the passage of the Gold Bill—measures which in future times, when existing prejudices have passed away, will be considered as demonstrating, that the judgment which was eminently successful and victorious in the field of battle, was not less distinguished in the civil service of this country.

Peaceful and prosperous at home—successful in all our foreign negotiations and relations, we should be anxious and watchful to preserve in the public councils, the prevalence of principles and measures which have produced such signal advantages.

It is truly gratifying to perceive by numerous indications, that the Democracy of the Union will almost, if not universally, unite in selecting as successor to President Jackson, a distinguished citizen of our own State, whose talents, services and patriotism, eminently qualify him to administer the government in the spirit of compromise in which it had its origin, and to perpetuate principles essential to our peace, prosperity and union.

I return my warmest thanks to my fellow citizens for the many proofs they have given me of their confidence and esteem, while acting as their representative in the Council of the nation; and in the retirement to which I am imperatively called, I shall not cease ardently to hope, that this city may long continue unimpeded in its rapid and unexampled career of commercial prosperity.

CAMPBELL P. WHITE  
New York, 2d Oct. 1835.

Mr. Frost, the lecturer on Temperance, recommends, it is said, "iced water" in lieu of spirits.

From the Globe.

Yesterday's New York Evening Post has strung together a multitude of extracts from the speeches and letters of distinguished men of the South—including Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and John Randolph,—for the purpose of justifying the interference of the Northern Abolitionists with the absolute control guaranteed to the people of the South under the Constitution over the slave subject. The editor forgets, that the discussion and disposition of slavery in the South is the peculiar right of the People and the States of the South—that discussions of the subject in the slaveholding States will never be attempted, but at times, under circumstances, and in a manner compatible with the safety of the owners of slaves—that such discussions promise advantage, inasmuch as the slave owners will surely never propose emancipation in such form as is calculated to destroy themselves and the prosperity of the State for which they legislate,—and that inasmuch as such advances for the amelioration of the slave is voluntary on the part of the master, it must necessarily be kindly feelings towards the master on the part of the servant. But the interference of the foreign and northern abolitionists, with the domestic concerns of the people of the southern States, is a direct invasion of their rights—and as it assumes, however disguised, a power over the subject it touches, it justly rouses the most embittered feelings of hostility in the whole section of the country, the rights of which are invaded, against that from which the unwelcome interference proceeds, and by producing a hope of immediate freedom from an entirely independent master, a deadly enmity is produced between him and his servant—the secret suspicion on one side, and hate on the other, imposing new shackles on the slave, and creating an universal feeling of insecurity and discontent throughout the whole southern community.

The agitation of the abolition question, by those who have no right to dispose of it, is, then, a very different thing from that of those who have the right. Foreign interference, regarded as domestic policy, is never tolerated by any but a conquered State; and to suppose that States, having a special right guaranteed by the Constitution, will suffer the citizens of other States, whose rights are secured under the same Constitution they respect, to interfere with and discuss and unsettle relations established by that Constitution, is to suppose a willingness not only to sacrifice the equality of our institutions and the pride of equality among the southern States, but a willingness to indulge this course at the expense of the very safety of their friends. The British emissaries, who are stirring up the abolition question, ought not to be tolerated here, any more than the English Government would tolerate American emissaries, employed in exciting the natives in their East Indian possessions to insurrection. And it is still less pardonable in any citizen of the non-slaveholding States, to attempt to unsettle the compromises on which the Confederacy is founded, because it involves the immediate consequence of servile insurrection, and more remotely, but certainly, civil wars among the States.

From the Eastern (Maine) Democrat.

ELECTION RETURNS—GREAT DEMOCRATIC GAIN.

We give our readers below and account of the returns of votes as far as received. It will be seen, that notwithstanding there was but little exertion made by either party to get out the voters, there is a great gain in favor of the Democratic party. THOUSANDS. The Federalists will ere long learn how fruitless are all their attempts to deceive the people, by putting in nomination for office those who have once belonged to the Democratic party. They will one day learn that a large majority of the people of this State, and of the United States, are contending for principles, not for men, and that it is impossible for any man to obtain a popularity among the People, by the support of Democratic principles, that will be of any service to him when he shall have abandoned those principles.

GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.

The Jeffersonian of Portland, states the whole strength of the Fanatical Crew in that city. "At the late election, they selected four candidates for Representatives to the Legislature, and four for the Senate, and these were printed, forming a regular ticket. They appeared at the polls, and made exertions to cast as large a vote for them as was in their power. A vote of eighty-four is the result of all their labors, and probably half of these were cast by colored citizens; thus showing the number of about forty of our white population, who manifest a determination to maintain their ground in the cause of abolitionism. It is true, this does not prove that there are no more than forty individuals in this city, (other than colored persons,) who have signed the Constitution of the Abolition Society—but it does prove what we have before said, viz: that many have been induced to sign the Constitution of the Society, who did not at the time of doing it realize the dangerous tendency of its proceedings, and who will no longer follow the abolitionists in their improper and unjustifiable interference with the rights of the South."—Rich. Enquirer.

Vandalism.—The disposition to deface and desecrate that which ought to be held in reverence, such as the monuments of the dead, statues, and other testimonials of respect or sorrow, has frequently been noticed as a characteristic both of the English and American people. Witness the injuries inflicted upon the bas-relief consecrated to the memory of major Andre in Westminster abbey, and the ribald inscriptions too often found upon tombstones in our American church yards. The vile practice has its followers, it seems in Canada. We observe in a late number of the Quebec Mercury, a communication bitterly complaining of indignities that have been committed upon the chaste and beautiful monument lately erected to mark the spot where the gallant Wolfe breathed his last sigh, in the very moment of victory. Already are the four corners of the base of the pillar knocked off, and the shaft of the column very much defaced. The writer proposes the raising of a subscription to defray the expenses of an iron railing of sufficient height and strength to keep the Vandals from the object of their brutal animosity.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Another of the nassy granite pillars for the new Court House, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon from Quincy.—It was drawn by 42 yokes of oxen upon an immense car constructed for the purpose, the hind wheels of which are 27 feet in circumference and upward of two feet broad. When the procession halted in front of the Court House the oxen extended four deep, as far as Washington st. forming altogether a very handsome cattle show.—Boston Gaz.

WAR AMONG SENATORS.—The Hon. Henry Clay of the U. S. Senate, and A. K. Woolley, of the Kentucky State Senate, were each fined \$10, by his Honor Judge Hickey, for fighting in Court.

We are informed, that the Hon. Senator Clay wished to become guardian to some infant heirs, which was objected to by Senator Woolley, as counsel. The Hon. Senator Clay felt his dignity assailed by the objection, and determined to silence Senator Woolley, by giving him a "back-handed slap" in the mouth. This the Kentucky Senator patting, and in return gave the Hon. U. S. Senator a "fore-blow with the fist in his face, which made the claret run freely. They were however soon separated, and Mr. Clay received a reprimand, in addition to his being fined, for his improper conduct.

"O! how art the mighty fallen! Woolley has arrived on a misunderstanding, which cannot be met by retort by both. Many people censure the latter for his conduct, but as he seems to be a Roderick Dhu sort of character, he can plead Roderick's excuse.

"Know'st thou that shameful word and blow brought Hickey's vengeance upon thee? He rights such wrongs where it is seen. Though it were in the court of heaven." S. George Town (Ky.) Journal.

The last candidate we have heard of General Harrison, who claims high distinction among the great warriors of ancient and modern days, for his gallant defence at the famous battle of Tippecanoe; where with only a force of about two thousand Americans, he attacked with an overwhelming array of ferocious Indians, with their tomahawks, numbering from four to six hundred, and he saved hence the life of hero of Tippecanoe, the hero of Tippecanoe, at his dinner table, claims honor like that of the hero of Tippecanoe.

The judgment of a people confined by a period of twenty years without appeal, is difficult to remove; such has been the case with Gen. Harrison, ever too imbecile for military command, equally deficient in a civil capacity, he has long since found his level.—Louis Courier.

JUDGE McLEAN.

This gentleman has formally withdrawn himself from the arena as a candidate for the Presidency, in a letter which appears in the Columbus Journal. The Judge is opposed to taking the election into the House of Representatives, and is therefore, for so obvious a reason, any more than in Massachusetts, than in Kentucky, the last and only hope of defeating the Democratic candidate depending solely upon such contingency—a hope, they will pardon us for saying, which will desert them in the hour of need, like the "baseless fabric of a vision."

The Lexington Observer says:

"The Boston Courier announces authoritatively we suppose, that General Harrison, under no circumstances can get the vote of Massachusetts. There it is—Massachusetts, was the last of the Mohicans, and she will strike her flag unless she can have her own way! In what sort of a situation are the three great States of the opposition? Massachusetts will vote for nobody but Webster. South Carolina can find nobody to agree with her but Calhoun, and Kentucky is in a state of non-resistance much like the dog in the manger, who will not let another eat, and will not be eaten herself. We say to the people, rise in your strength, and all will be right.

Has not the Lexington Observer "announced authoritatively" that Mr. Webster can in no event get the vote of Kentucky? Is there any more harm in Massachusetts adhering to the candidate of her choice, than in Kentucky adhering to Gen. Harrison, and refusing under any circumstances, to vote for Webster? Kentucky, too, will strike her flag, unless she can have her own way. Every State may have her own way, except Massachusetts, and all is well enough; but if Massachusetts dare to exercise the right of nomination, and the consistency of principle, she is the dog in the manger. One thing is certain. Massachusetts will require other arguments than such as the Observer presents, who will consent to vote for Gen. Harrison or Judge White. She will not relinquish her candidate for either of them. If Kentucky cannot vote for Mr. Webster she need not take up a very ordinary candidate from another State. Perhaps she and Massachusetts may unite again upon one of her own sons—but upon the gentleman above named—never.—Boston Courier.

From the Kentucky Gazette.

ERA OF GOOD FEELING.

Col. Richard M. Johnson has recently made a trip of business to Paris and Mayville. On his arrival at the former place, the citizens, without distinction of party, resolved at short notice, to honor one of the most gallant and distinguished of the heroes of the Times. In pursuance of this determination, they had prepared for the Colonel, a supper and Champagne party for the Colonel, which was most enthusiastically attended. Many toasts were enthusiastically drunk—and the feast, which was enlivened from without by approving voices and continued discharges of the cannon. A friend writes us:

"When the health of Col. Johnson was drunk, there were loud and repeated cheers—he made his acknowledgments to the company, and everyone was in raptures with the old Kentucky's sentiments. He has made many friends during this short excursion, and he will only continue, God knows where it will end. The affair was hailed by every one here as an epoch. At no former period, have the people manifested more admiration for military achievements. Every hand seems willing to place a chaplet on the brow of the successful soldier of many hard fought fields. The saying of the ancient might be a libel on our nature, that "Republics are ungrateful."

From the Baltimore American.

The silk culture is attracting in the Eastern States the attention that its importance so justly merits. The thrift, intelligence, and industry of the people of that quarter of the Union will, we have no doubt, turn this new resource to the best account. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, who is travelling in that region says: "In Connecticut and some parts of Massachusetts, they are all eyes for the cultivation of silk, simply profitable. The inhabitants of a number of towns have been more or less employed in this business for upwards of thirty years. But within a few years past, several gentlemen have introduced machinery, and other improvements, and have placed the business on a broader and more systematic basis, and so given it a new impulse, which promises to make it of much more importance. One gentleman attended a good deal to the subject, told me that in his opinion, the export of silk would in thirty years equal in value the present export of cotton. He had become an enthusiast as you will see, and almost a fanatic. A journey through the Carolinas and Georgia would probably cure him, as it would some others who have the same mental disease. I dare say the manufacture of silk stuffs is destined to become an important business in New England, and not improbably the material may be exported. A good deal has been done to procure the Chinese Mulberry tree. The plants and some seed have been imported. I am sorry to say that one gentleman who imported a considerable quantity of seed from Canton, has met with a severe disappointment from Chinese knavery. This seed was distributed to gentlemen of wealth in various places at some forty or fifty dollars a pound, but it has come up turnips."

Perceiving Navy Department Advertisements in the New York Evening Post, we were curious to inquire how it happened that a print which had voluntarily discarded the patronage of the Navy, Post Office, and Treasury Departments, by way of showing its independence and catching the public sympathy to supply the loss, should all at once be flourishing official advertisements. We were told that the Post's statement of the discontinuance of the advertisements of either of the Departments, was altogether gratuitous—not a Secretary had thought of his attacks upon them, or of their favor towards him. No order had been given to withhold the notice usually published in his columns—none had been withheld—and their appearances in his print was the effect of the old designation. The editor, however, did not hesitate to publish again, although the publication operated as a notice at once of the misrepresentation and his ingratitude.—Globe.

SPICED TOMATOES.

As this is the season for securing a supply of this healthful vegetable, we commend to all house-keepers to put up some after the following recipe. By so doing they may preserve them perfectly good until tomatoes come again.

Recipe for a bushel of Tomatoes.

Take your tomatoes and pour boiling water over them, skin them: then boil them well, after which add a teaspoonful of salt, a table spoonful of black pepper, one do. of cayenne, an ounce of cloves, an ounce of cinnamon, and an ounce of mace; mix well, and put the tomatoes into small jars, run mutton suet over them and tie them up, either with the paper or buckskin. Prepared in this way they keep a year.—New England Farmer.

From the Princess Anne Herald.

BLIND STAGGERS IN HORSES.

The Village Herald of the 22d inst. says that a large number of horses had died, in Somerset county of this State, of what is termed blind staggers. That the number had already reached 60 or 70, and many were now laboring under the disease. The editor having requested to be informed of a remedy, we take the liberty of making the following observations.

From the N. Y. Com. Adv.

Latest from Liberia.—We have been permitted to extract the following from a letter from Doctor Skinner, to Elliot Cresson, Esq., dated Monrovia, the 15th and 16th of August. The friends of colonization are so much interested in what is now wanted in the present emergency, and while on this subject it affords us pleasure to say, that a gentleman here at our elbow, authorizes us to state, that in this distressing crisis of our affairs, if five thousand dollars can be obtained for a tract of four hundred acres of land on the Susquehanna, nearly opposite the mouth of the Sinnermahoning, he will most gladly throw the whole sum into the treasury of the Colonization Society for the relief of our unfortunate emigrants. This lot of land is understood to abound with iron and coal: it is believed to be worth a much larger sum.

From the N. Y. Com. Adv.

The following are the extracts alluded to: Monrovia, Aug. 15.—I arrived here on the 12th inst. in thirty two days from New York. On my arrival I found the management of the colony in the hands of the vice agent. I regret to say that I found the colony involved in a war with King Joe Harris—and that twenty of the Port Cresson emigrants had been inhumanly slaughtered by him on the evening of the 10th inst. the scene is too bad to describe. I shall immediately have the subject investigated. The residue of the emigrants of Port Cresson are at Monrovia—the settlement at Port Cresson is partly burnt. Edina (this place is about four miles from Port Cresson, on the opposite side of the St. John's river,) would no doubt have shared the same fate, had not Bob Gray espoused the cause of the colonists—beaten back the enemy, and furnished the settlement with supplies.—The militia of this place have just returned, after having had a skirmish with the enemy and burned King Joe's town. One man belonging to Edina, was killed in a previous skirmish under Capt. Weaver.

MR. ADAMS' LETTER.—The late letter of Mr. Adams to Mr. Pearce, congratulating him on the result of the late election in Rhode Island, is gall and wormwood to his former friends and supporters. They are now as loud in their denunciation of him as they formerly were on the ground of his high moral character, his extraordinary talents, his great learning, and his diplomatic skill, for all which he was represented by them to be almost without an equal in this or any other country. We have long ceased to have any confidence in him as a public man, and have opposed him on account of it. We are very well satisfied with his late letter; but should not, on account of it, be disposed to place him in any prominent situation. Our opponents have placed him in Congress, and have calculated upon his support; but if we can form any judgment respecting the course he will be likely to pursue, from his letter, it would be reasonable to expect they will be disappointed. The Boston Courier speaks of him in the following terms, which shows the feeling which the opposition entertain towards him. We have no objection to their giving a proper description of the course which may induce the people to avoid them all.

MR. ADAMS' LETTER TO MR. PEARCE.

Mr. Adams has afforded us unalloyed satisfaction. Such has been Mr. Adams' political course since 1807, that we have seldom entertained towards him, as a politician, any other sentiment than one of utter detestation. It is true that he has once or twice, accidentally and unwittingly deviated from the dull uniformity of habitual fickleness and tergiversation, and produced a momentary impulse of respect, but before we could give utterance to any such feeling—before the impulse could embody itself in words,

—he has contrived to extinguish the spark, and leave us to hate him as cordially as before. This sentiment of abhorrence has at length become a part of our nature, and the indulgence of it is such a real gratification, it is such a delight to hate the man who has always been false and treacherous to his friends,—the very incarnation of selfishness, conceit, and envy, that we are grateful for the new incitement he has given to our almost expiring aversion and contempt. Words are too scanty to express our gratitude, and "utterance all is vile." For should our thanks awake the rising sun, And lengthen as his latest shadows run, That, through the longest day, would soon, to soon be done.

Now for Dr.

Symptoms.—The symptoms of the staggers are a drowsiness, inflamed eyes half shut, and full of tears, the appetite bad, the disposition to sleep gradually increased, subletness, a continual hanging of the head, or resting it on the manger, rearing, falling, and lying in a state of insensibility, walking a circle for a considerable length of time, the ears hot, with a burning fever, &c. &c.

Now for his

Remedy.—Take from the neck vein, half a gallon of blood, three times a week; take of sassafras tea, three half pints; plantain juice, half a pint; assafoetida, half an ounce; saltpetre, one teaspoonful; mix and give them in a trench three mornings in a week; give an injection composed of one pint of meal, two quarts of water, one quart of molasses, and one spoonful of long land—but the horse be moderately exercised, and whenever he is standing should be well rubbed; give a wash twice a week, composed of one gallon of bran, one table spoonful of sulphur, one, teaspoonful of saltpetre, one quart of boiling sassafras tea, and an eighth of an ounce of assafoetida; not permitting the horse to drink cold water for six hours afterwards.—Should he be much mended by this treatment, nothing more will be necessary, except feeding him on bran or a light food of any kind, but should he appear to receive no benefit from these attempts, in four or five days, take of calomel twenty-five grains, of opium two drachms, camphor two drachms, powdered fennel seed one drachm, of syrup of any kind a sufficient quantity to make the ingredients into a ball, which may be given every morning for four or five days, by which time the horse will get well, if his disease will admit of a cure.

And now for his

Presenting.—Horses that are confined in a stable never have the staggers; consequently it would be advisable for every person, whose situation will admit of it, to confine their horses, particularly at night, during the fall and spring months.

STATE OF PRINTING IN PORTUGAL.—In Lisbon there are only two printing offices: the one publishes a weekly newspaper, and employs four compositors and two pressmen—the other prints a semi-weekly paper, and employs six compositors and two pressmen. In Oporto there are three printing establishments: one of a similar scale, one of which is supported by the English merchants, and the work executed in it is chiefly in the English language. The types are of a very inferior description, and the press is an extremely rude and inefficient machine—the impression being imparted from the types to the paper by the weight of a large stone, which is raised and lowered by a rope and pulley attached to the ceiling.

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EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1835.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
MARTIN VAN BUREN,  
OF NEW YORK.

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

We put down in our last paper to Mr. Pearce 626 votes in Kent—it should have been but 526. His majority in the Congressional District is 23.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

We give a list of the members elect to the next House of Delegates, which shows the majority of the opposition to be 30—somewhat decreased from last year, when we had but 18, and this year we have 25—which is a sign that Mr. Van Buren is not losing ground in Maryland, but on the contrary enjoys an equal support to that of General Jackson.

The political complexion of the State may be considerably changed when the "pie-halls" fix upon their candidate for President; that is, if they can find one "available" on which they can rally their meagre forces. They obtained we believe, to a man, the entire opposition vote—White men, Webster men, Harrison men, Clay men, and Nullifiers—all of whom cling to the prejudices which so strongly mark their preferences with a tenacity that assures us they will not surrender them but with an obstinacy that will create a schism, and throw them into confusion—and the Democratic party, having nothing to lose, may be benefited by such a political shuffle and beat them at their own game. It will be quite amusing to witness the change of positions, (when they usher forth their candidate) and the hailing down of "flags" that have been "nailed to the mast!" which will then take place among them—for certain ones will be exhibited in rather a ludicrous plight.

CONGRESS.

J. N. Steele, 1st Dis. I. McKim, 4th Dis. J. Turner, 2d Dis. F. Thomas, 6th Dis. G. C. Washington, 5th Dis. Daniel Jenifer, 7th Dis.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The House of Delegates will present the following political character:

	Whig.	Van Buren.
Alleghany,	0	4
Anne Arundel,	0	0
Annapolis City,	2	0
Baltimore City,	0	2
Baltimore County,	3	1
Calvert,	3	1
Caroline,	0	0
Cecil,	0	4
Charles,	4	0
Dorchester,	4	0
Frederick,	3	1
Harford,	2	2
Kent,	3	1
Montgomery,	4	0
Prince George's,	4	0
Queen Anne's,	3	1
St. Mary's,	4	0
Somerset,	1	3
Talbot,	4	0
Washington,	0	4
Worcester,	3	1
	55	25

The Whig Senate consists of 15 members, and the Whig majority on joint ballot will therefore be 45.

FREDERICK COUNTY ASSEMBLY.

Whig. Van Buren. 2976 Shriver, 2968 Duvall, 3014 Biss, 2818 Annan, 3104 Kinsler, 2828 Willis, 2388 Keeler, 2765 McPherson.

WASHINGTON COUNTY ASSEMBLY.

Whig. Van Buren. 1707 Wharton, 2007 Baker, 1651 Bookhart, 1869 Nesbit, 1702 Fiery, 1834 Horine, 1848 Newcomer, 1949

ALLEGHANY COUNTY ASSEMBLY.

Whig. Van Buren. 729 Thomas, 777 Schley.

FOR CONGRESS.

A. Bruce, 744 McMahon, 678 Shaw, 704 Matthew, 693 R. Bruce, 697 J. Fraby, Jr. 756 Shircliff, 609 J. Fraby, Jr. 757

Great Speed.—When the late robbery on the Boston and Providence rail road was discovered, a locomotive was despatched immediately from Boston, to convey the information to Providence, which passed over the whole length of the road forty-two miles, in sixty-seven minutes.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Something New.—We learn from the Lynn Chronicle that the Morocco Dressers in that town, a large and respectable body, celebrated their Anniversary last week. Among other articles served up at the supper table in the evening, was Good skin Pudding.

Shade of Sancho Panza! a pudding made of good skins. Let no one hereafter sneer at the mention of India rubber dumplings, or chowder seasoned with saw dust. The preparation of such a dish must have puzzled a Kitchener, or an Ude.—Boston Journal.



To the Printers of the U. States.

F. SPITALL. WOOD LETTER CUTTER & ENGRAVER, No. 21 Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

WOOD LETTERS. Wood Letters of every description from four to thirty-four lines...

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS. Ornamental Letters of entirely new and splendid patterns...

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD. Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and plain Rates, &c.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD. Old cast metal cuts, ornaments &c. engraved over, and made equal to new...

Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser...

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING. THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally...



MATERIALS. in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete...

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...

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S RETREAT. THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally...

COMMITTED to the Jail of Hanford County on the 5th of September, 1855, Negro ANDREW WISHER...

NOTICE. THE subscriber has just received from Port Deposit 40,000 White Pine shingles...

NOTICE. THE subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Easton...

NOTICE. THE subscriber has just received from Port Deposit 40,000 White Pine shingles...

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NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been re-appointed Standard keeper, will attend at Easton, from the 1st to 2nd of September...

TAILORING. THE subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Easton and the adjoining counties...

A NEW MODE OF CUTTING. That has never been practised in Easton; but one, that is almost universally used in Baltimore...

FIRST RATE WORKMAN. That no one can surpass; which will enable him to meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind of garments cut and made in the first style...

NOTICE. BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall...

BOOTS AND SHOES. and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

Valuable Mill-land and Land at PRIVATE SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides...

BRICK MILL, large factory, Pulling Mill, Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling...

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FOR SALE.

THAT large Three Story Brick House, at the corner of Washington and Court streets, built for a Tavern, subject to ground rent...

CARTS, WAGONS, AND PLOUGHS. THE subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal encouragement he has and still receives...

THE public's obedient servant, JOHN B. FIRBANKS.

MR. and MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, CORNER OF SARATOGA AND COURTLAND STREETS, BALTIMORE...

MR. and MRS. H. have provided their School with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction...

BLACKSMITHING. THE subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally...

A CARD. A WOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina...

NOTICE. THE subscriber has just received from Port Deposit 40,000 White Pine shingles...

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CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE. N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets. (UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

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...

THE LADY'S BOOK. A MONTHLY MAGAZINE. OF LITERATURE AND FASHIONS.

THE LADY'S BOOK was the first publication in this country to introduce and perfect a taste for COLORED PLATES OF THE FASHIONS...

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Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SLENDID NEW SLOOP THOMAS HAYWARD.

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 28th of February...

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point...

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April...

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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, LEGENDEMAIN, & C.

IT is now six months since this publication commenced in Philadelphia—and although the publishers have used no extraneous means to circulate a knowledge of its merits...

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# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIOLENCE."

VOL. I.—No. 78.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1835.

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, 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. 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 it from the 1st January, 1836, 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 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, it required by the Department.

Leave Baltimore daily in winter at 3 1-2 p. 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, will also be considered.

Proposals for carrying this mail throughout 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 a direction to answer the purposes of this route, will also be considered.

1372. From Baltimore, by Elk Ridge, Landing, Washington, Vanville, and Bladensburg, 100 miles and back daily, in four-horse post coaches, limited to 3 outside passengers.

Leave Baltimore daily after the arrival of the mail from Philadelphia, say at 11 p. m., arrive at Washington daily at 10 p. m., arrive at Baltimore same day by 3 a. m.

Also for carrying a second daily mail on this route, to leave Washington 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 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 Catonsville, Ellicott's Mills, Brown's Tavern, Cocksville, 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 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 Ellicott's Mills 5 miles, 3 times a week.

1374. From Baltimore by Pikesville, Owings Mills, Reisterstown, Finksburg, Westminster, Union Mills, Littlestown, Pa., West Tavern, Gettysburg, Cashtown, and Fayetteville, to Chambersburg 77 miles and back daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore daily at 11 p. m., arrive at Chambersburg same day by 4 p. m., arrive at Baltimore next day by 8 a. m.

1375. From Baltimore by Gowansville, Towson, Golden Hereford, Wiesessburg, 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 to York and back 48 miles by railroad, if completed in time, will be considered—also separate proposals for the section of the route from York to Harrisburg, 24 miles.

1376. From Baltimore, by Franklin, Randallstown, Freedom, Porter's, Denning's, Sam's Creek, and New Windsor, to Uniontown, 40 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Uniontown same days by 7 p. m.

Leave Uniontown every Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Baltimore same days by 6 p. m.

1377. From Baltimore, by Rock-Hall, to Chesterton, 44 miles and back 3 times a week; by water to Rock Hall, 30 miles, thence in stages or sulkeys.

Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a. m., arrive at Chesterton same days by 5 p. m.

Leave Chesterton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 a. m., arrive at Baltimore same days by 6 p. m.

1378. From Baltimore, by Sweetest

and Bridge Brotherton, to Annapolis, 30 miles and back 3 times a week in stages or sulkeys during session of Legislature 3 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 land 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.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 6 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.

1380. 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.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 6 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.

1381. 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.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 6 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.

1382. 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.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 6 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.

1383. 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.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 6 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.

1384. 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.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 6 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.

1385. 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.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 6 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.

1386. 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.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 6 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.

1387. 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.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 6 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.

1388. 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.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 6 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.

1389. 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.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 6 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.

1390. 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.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 6 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.

1391. 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.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 6 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.

1392. 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.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 6 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.

1393. 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.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 6 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.

34 p. m., arrive Cumberland next day by 10 a. m.

Leave Cumberland daily at 5 p. m., arrive at Frederick next day by 11 a. m.

Special route—Wilmer's Store to be supplied from Hagerstown, 6 miles once a week.

1392. From Frederick, by Adamsville, Utica Mills, Creagerstown, 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 9 p. m.

1393. From Frederick, by Mount Pleasant, Libertytown, Unionville, Sam's Creek, McKinstrey's Mills, and Union Bridge, to Uniontown, 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Frederick every Friday at 4 p. 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, Woodboro', Ladiesburg, Middleburg, Bruceville, Taneytown, Littlestown, Pa., Hanover, and Spring Ford, to York, 60 miles and back twice a week on horses or sulkeys.

Leave Frederick every Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at York next days by 12 p. 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, 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 1 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 Colocton, 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 rail road, will be considered.

1397. From Reisterstown (1374) by Hampstead, Manchester, Hanover, Pa., Abington, East Berlin, York Sulphur Springs, and Kildersminister, to Carlisle, 53 miles and back twice a week in stages, and 6 times a week during the watering season, (3 1/2 months) to York Sulphur Springs, 44 miles.

Leave Reisterstown every Monday and Thursday after the arrival of the Baltimore mail, say at 10 a. m., arrive at York Sulphur Springs same days by 9 a. m.

Leave Carlisle every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 p. m.

Proposals for running this mail through from Baltimore, will be considered.

1398. From Westminster (1374) by Uniontown, Taneytown, Emmitsburg, Waynesboro', Pa., Quincy, and Jackson Hall, to Chambersburg, 54 miles and back twice a week in stages.

Leave Westminster every Tuesday and Friday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say at 1 p. m., arrive at Emmitsburg same day by 11 hours, return to Westminster same day within two hours.

Leave Chambersburg every Monday and Thursday at 8 a. m., arrive at Westminster same days by 12 p. m.

1399. From Weiseshurg (75) to the Union Meeting house, 136 miles and back once a week.

Leave Weiseshurg every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, arrive at Union Meeting house in 1 1/2 hours, return to Weiseshurg same day within two hours.

1400. From Weiseshurg, by Black Horse and Long Green Academy, 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 Middleburg and Double Pipe Creek, to Graceland, 15 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 m., arrive at Uniontown same day by 4 p. m.

1402. From Annapolis (1378) by West River, Pig Point, Traylor's Landing, Friendship, Lower Marlboro', Huntingtown, 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 Monday by 12 m.

Leave St. Leonard's every Monday at 2 p. m., arrive at Prince Frederick town same day, and leave it on Tuesday and Friday at 5 a. m., 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 day by 7 p. m.

1405. From Cambridge (1379) by Big Mills, Vienna, Barren Creek Springs, Salisbury, Princess Ann, and Kingston, to Snow-

Hill, 78 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, Dawsonville, Poolesville and Barnesville, to Point of Rocks, 32 miles and back once 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 from Georgetown, D. C., to Point of Rocks, by canal packet boats, will be considered.

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.

Leave Conrad's Ferry every Friday at 11 a. m., arrive at Rockville same day by 7 p. m.

1408. From Upper Marlboro' (1388) by Nottingham, Horse Head, Aquasco, Benedict, Charlotte Hall, Choptank, 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 Choptank on Tuesday by 3 p. m., and at Allston on Wednesday by 8 a. m.

Leave Allston every Wednesday at 9 a. m., arrive at Choptank same day by 2 p. m., at Nottingham on Thursday by 2 p. m., and at Upper Marlboro' on Monday and Thursday by 6 p. m.

1409. From Queen Anne, (1388) to West River, 6 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 12 a. m., arrive at Queen Anne same days 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.

Leave Nanjemoy every Friday at 12 m., arrive at Port Tobacco same day by 4 p. m.

1411. From Port Tobacco by Bryantown to Benedict, 22 miles and back once a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Tuesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Benedict same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Benedict every Tuesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Port Tobacco same day by 7 p. m.

1412. From Gallant Green to be supplied from Bryantown once a week 4 miles.

1413. From Allen's Fresh (1389) to Harps Lake, 9 miles and back once a week.

Leave Harps Lake every Friday at 3 p. m., arrive at Allen's Fresh same day by 5 p. m.

1414. From Middleton (1391) by Beallville, to Wolfsville, 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Middleton 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 Middleton same day by 5 p. m.

1415. From Hagerstown (1391) by Cavetown, Smithburg, Foxville, Salisbury, and Mechanistown, to Graceland, 20 miles and back once a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 9 a. 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 Frontfield, Little Crossings, Adelphi, Pa., Somersfield, Fayette Springs, Uniontown, Seagriffs, Brownsville, East Bethlehem, Beallville, Hillsboro', Washington, Clayville, West Alexandria, Triadelphia, Va., and Elm Grove, to Wheeling, 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 Wheeling 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 Fort to be supplied from West Alexandria 7 miles, once a week.

1419. From Cumberland by Dawson's to Westernport 24 miles and 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 Oldtown, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Oldtown same day by 10 a. m.

Leave Oldtown every Wednesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Cumberland same day by 5 p. m.

Leave Somersfield 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 Somersfield same days by 4 p. m.

LETTERS ON FLORIDA.

NUMBER I.

In common with many others, I see that you labor under much misconception with regard to this section of country, called Florida.

I must refer you to the maps, which are in the hands of every one, for the geographical position of this interesting territory; and I merely observe to you, that it is divided into four judicial districts, E., W., Middle and S.; and for legislative, into 16 counties. The peninsula of E. Florida contains Alachua, Nassau, St. Johns, Musquito, Duval, and Monroe (which includes Key West), Middle Florida contains Gadsden, Leon, Jefferson, Madison, and Hamilton; and W. Florida, Escambia, Washington, Walton, Jackson, and Franklin (in which Apalachicola stands).

These have also their county and associate judges. Amongst them they send 24 members to a Legislative Council, which assembles about the third Monday of every January, at Tallahassee, under a president of their own choosing, and a governor appointed by the president of the United States for the term of three years. The duties of this last are so light, that the territory may be said to walk alone. It is well known that Congress has the power of not confirming any act passed in that council.

When the territory was delivered to the United States in 1821, in virtue of the Florida treaty of 1819, the population scarcely amounted to 10,000 souls, principally residing in Pensacola, St. Augustine, and a sparse population in country settlements—of these, the Indians might amount to 4000. Presently an establishment was made at Key West, of which we shall presently speak, and a motley class of speculators, artisans and others, poured into the only two sea ports above mentioned in the expectation, some of bettering their condition, others of changing their state, and all of them persuaded that the streets were paved with gold—fatal infatuation! Let loose from other societies, disappointed in their hopes and without employment of any kind, these new comers but too frequently inclined to dissipation; and Pensacola, accustomed to health and retired habits, and St. Augustine, formerly denominated by the Spaniards the garden of America, both soon became the prey of dissipation, and the first time bilious malignant fevers were numbered in their records, carrying off numerous victims. The old inhabitants retired to other countries more consonant to their habits, their religion and their language, depleting those cities which on the other hand offered no inducements to our enterprising citizens, by reason of the very sterile back country in the neighborhood of both.

In the meantime, the general government was taking its measures for the administration and settlement of this new acquisition. A seat of government was selected by commissioners—the present Tallahassee. The territorial government was soon established in its present form. Commissioners were appointed, and laws passed, to look into and regulate the pending land claims. Attention was turned to Pensacola from its situation in the Gulf, and its very convenient waters as a naval arsenal. Another station was contemplated about the desolate Tortugas, or the now well settled Key West. These dispositions tended to introduce as tiers of various descriptions; while the owners of lands were straggling on their sides, not only to impede their own operations, but to frustrate the more speedy settlement of pending land claims; and lastly, a general land office was opened for the disposal of those of the public property. From these causes, the spirit of enterprise was gradually awakened, and the population increased, inasmuch, that by a census taken in the beginning of 1831, I find the whole number was 34,725, viz: whites, 18,285; free colored, 840; slaves, 15,500—a vast increase in ten years.

And speedier might have been its progress but for some circumstances, which it is now painful for me to recur to, and more painful still to have witnessed, although I now hope they have ceased for ever to exert their deadly influence near us. First, no man of solid capital had yet appeared amongst us, and there was no money of a circulating medium to meet the wants of the country. There existed an unaccountable aversion to the sugar cane, while no effort could stamp it as staple commodity. Lastly, land speculators, who had obtained the first purchases at very low prices, were vaunting an article which was found not to correspond with their representations, and being so discovered, was depreciated to the opposite extreme, while the peaceful, industrious cultivator was deterred from purchasing, by the portions of land which were hung up in litigation in the courts prevented him from making his selections.

Such was Florida. I shall have occasion to amplify the subject of which the above may be considered by you as the text, but before we part, let me say a few words, to give you an idea the same as it is. First, some powerful emigrations have taken place. Second, the unsuccessful cultivation of the sugar cane has given way to the more inviting production of cotton—two good crops of which, at good prices, have appeared, and lastly, two banks are now in successful operation, having an abundant capital, predicated and secured upon the improved agricultural property of the country, and which dispenses life and vigor to the commercial as well as the agricultural interests throughout. From these causes, and the settlement of the long protracted land claims, a new epoch may be said to have commenced, I hope, lasting prosperity to the territory.

In my next I shall speak of the soil and climate.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

NEAPOLITAN INDEMNITY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 13th October, 1835.

The claimants under the Convention with the King of the Two Sicilies, are hereby notified, that the balance of the second instalment was received by the last packet from France, and that the net proceeds of the whole of the instalment, amount to two hundred fifty-six thousand nine hundred nine dollars fourteen cents. (\$256,909 14-100).

As all the awards amounted to one million nine hundred twenty-five thousand thirty-four dollars sixty-eight cents, (1,925,034 68-100), each claimant will be entitled to receive of said sum of \$256,909 14-100, the proportion which his claim or award, as specified in his certificate, bears to \$1,925,034 68-100, the amount of all the awards.

The sum due can be had on application to the Treasury Department; the Commonwealth Bank, Boston; the Bank of America, New York; the Girard Bank, Philadelphia; the Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; or the Bank of the Metropolis, Washington city.

LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Globe of the 11th inst.

MOVEMENTS OF THE HARTFORD CONVENTION AND NULLIFICATION FACTIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF ABOLITION.

The Boston Courier published some time since, a communication from a Southern correspondent, demanding the passage of a law to prohibit the discussion of the very question in Massachusetts. To this the Courier replied as follows:

"We have but one remark to make as a comment on his proposition—and that is—there is as much probability that the Legislature of Massachusetts will pass a law prohibiting the discussion of the Slavery question, as there is that South Carolina and Virginia will emancipate their Slaves."

The Charleston Mercury takes this up, and in a communicated article under the editorial head styled "THE CRISIS," opens up the views of the Nullifiers on this subject. The Nullifying organ says:

"THE CRISIS. 'The proper time for a Convention of the Non-Slave-holding States, will be when the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New York, shall have adjourned without passing laws for the suppression of the Abolition Societies.—Should either of these States pass such laws, it would be well to wait till their efficacy should be tested. The adjournment of the Legislatures of the Northern States, without adopting any measures effectually to put down Garrison, Tappan, and their associates, will present an issue, which must be met by the South, or it will be vain for us ever after to attempt any thing farther, than for the State to provide for her own safety, by defensive measures of her own.—If the issue presented is to be met, it can only be done by a Convention of the aggrieved States, the proceedings of which to be of any value, must embody and make known the sentiments of the whole South, and contain the distinct announcement, of our fixed and unalterable determination to OBTAIN THE REDRESS OF OUR GRIEVANCES, be the consequences what they may.'"

Again, the Nullifier says:

"We must have it clearly understood, that in framing a Constitutional Union with our Northern brethren, the slaveholding States consider themselves as no more liable to any interference with their domestic concerns, than if they had remained entirely independent of the other States; and that as such interference would, among independent nations, be a just cause of war, as among members of such a Confederacy as ours, it must place the several States in the relation towards each other of open enemies. To sum up, in a few words, the whole argument on this subject, we would say, that the Abolitionists can only be put down by legislation in the States in which they exist,—and that this can only be brought about by the immoderate opinion of the whole South, acting upon public opinion at the North, which can only be affected through the instrumentality of a Convention of the slaveholding States. For this, we believe, the public mind is not yet prepared, especially in our sister States."

Now the public will perceive, that between the two bitter ends of the opposition in this country,—the Webster malcontents and the Calhoun malcontents,—a pretty plain line is laid to get up a question, which, according to the Mercury, "must place the several States in the relation towards each other, of open enemies." The discussion of the Slavery question, it will be observed, is one which the Mercury will not tolerate, and which demands legislation. It will not be satisfied that the Abolitionists are crushed by the weight of public opinion in the North; that the circulation of their publications shall be prevented by the refusal of the Post-masters to mail them—by the penal laws of the slaveholding States against their circulation within their limits—and, by making it a capital offence in every one engaged in giving them publicity in the State, or otherwise acting as the agent or commissioner of the Abolitionists. It will not be satisfied that every avenue through which the slave can be reached and instigated to mischief, is effectually guarded through the officers of the General Government and the laws of the States liable to be affected. No. When every thing is done, and all is quiet, it is insisted that the non-slaveholding State Legislatures shall take up the subject, and by way of putting down discussion, make it a subject of discussion in the abstract, and thus to exactly what the abolitionists wish—that is, to get up a question, which, by enabling them to make appeals to the country, as persons persecuted for opinion's sake, will enable them to have the whole question of slavery agitated, and all the public journals filled with the very arguments to which they wish to give interest and importance, and thus produce alarm and danger to the South. All that the Mercury is desirous of doing, then, is to get up the discussion, which it pretends to anxiously put down, because it is already assumed in advance, by its coalition of the Hartford Convention school, the Boston Courier, that the result would be just such as to authorize a resort to the avowed object of the Nullifier, viz: A grand Convention of the Nullifiers of the whole south, for the purpose of taking the first step towards a dissolution of the Union, under the pretext of putting down the abolitionists.

The whole scheme of the politicians, North and South, whose fortunes are desperate, is to get up the Slavery question in both sections of the Union. In one end, they have combined to get up the debate upon it in the State Legislatures; in the other, they are to get it up in a Southern Convention of all the slaveholding States; and they hope, when they have gotten the people of the two sections thoroughly embittered against each other, by incessant abuse, denunciation and misrepresentation, that Nullification and Hartford Convention will be able to accomplish their common object, in the overthrow of the Union, and the setting up separate governments for their great men, the conspirators against the Constitution.

The Southern conspirators in this plot well know, that in taking off the obligations of the Union, they give every advantage to the abolitionists, against whom they pretend their efforts are directed. They know, as things stand at present, that if these fanatics were to succeed in arousing the slaves to revolt, that the whole force of the Federal power is at hand at once to crush the rebellion and its instigators. They know that while the Union continues, the fraternal bond which binds us together as one family, is the strongest guarantee for every right and every species of property held in virtue of the constitutional settlement. They know that the compact once destroyed, an appeal to the North to put down abolitionism, instead of being met as it now is in the North, would be as little heeded there as an appeal to England against the abolition sentiment in that country. They know that with the Union would pass away the harmony of the States, and that the abolitionists, instead of being frowed down by public sentiment, as plotters against the Union, might then appeal to Northern ambition and aversion—mak-

ing their false philanthropy a disguise to tempt them to seek a restoration of the Union through the accomplishment of their designs. To such a tendency of things we know that the leading Nullifiers and their partisans oppose the chivalric spirit of the South. As a Southern man no one feels a higher pride in the martial character of his countrymen than we do. But what Southern man is there, who has the heart of a patriot, who does not abhor those conspirators, laboring to get up hostility between the North and South, laboring to sever the Union, merely to make an experiment, and see whether the rights and property of the South would not be safer held under the guarantee of its sword, than under that of peace, guaranteed by the whole power of the Confederacy.

HALLEY'S COMET.

This comet has recently made its appearance, fulfilling, a second time, the prediction of Dr. Halley, that it revolves in a very long elliptical orbit in about 75 to 76 years. This celebrated astronomer first published in 1705, that it would return in the year 1788—9. It is well known it did appear at that time, its ascending node being near the orbit of Mars, and the descending node near that of Venus. The following view will show that this must be the same comet, from its corresponding intervals of time as above mentioned:

Table with 3 columns: Years, Months, Period. Rows include dates from 1305 to 1835, such as Jan. 74 years and about 10 Mo., June 76, Aug. 25 76, Oct. 16 76, Sept. 4 74, 1759 March 12 (NS) 76, Sept. 76.

An English paper remarks, that "its situation will be favorable to the splendor of its appearance—on the night of the 3d October, about midnight, it will appear in the East, at an elevation of about 30°, and will be a little above a line joining the bright star Castor, with the star called in the Great Bear. On the night of the 7th, the comet, will approach the well known constellation Ursa Major; and between that and the 11th, it will pass directly through the 7 conspicuous stars of that constellation. Towards the end of November, the comet will plunge among the rays of the sun and disappear, and will not issue from them on the other side until the end of December."

One of the circumstances connected with this comet is the magnitude of its orbit. It has a very oblong oval, the total length of which is about 36 times the earth's distance from the sun, and the greatest breadth about 10 miles that distance. The nearer extremity of the oval is within distance from the sun, equal to about half the earth's distance; and the more remote extremity equal to thirty-five and a half times the earth's distance from the sun. The earth's distance from the sun is, in round numbers, 100 millions of miles,—the comet's least distance, then, will be 50 millions, and its greatest distance 3550 millions of miles!

"The tail of this comet, as it appeared in 1682, was almost 12 millions of miles, which is long enough to reach from the descending node beyond the earth's orbit. So that if the comet had come to that node about a month later in the year, the earth would have passed through the end of its tail!"—The length of the tail of the comet of 1811 was computed at "33 millions of miles."

"Comets," says Sir Isaac Newton are "compact, solid, fixed, and durable bodies; in one word a kind of planet, which, by the attraction of the sun, is carried in the greatest freedom; preserving in their motions, even against the course and direction of the planets; and their tail is a very thin, slender vapour, emitted by the head or nucleus of the comet, ignited by the sun."

The inequality of the periods is attributed to the effects which the planet Jupiter might probably have had upon the comet, by the force of gravity. Dr. Halley observed that the action of Jupiter, in the descent of the comet towards its perihelion in 1682, would tend to increase the inclination of its orbit; and accordingly the inclination in 1682, was found to be 22 degrees greater than in 1607.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The receipts of the half year ending June 30th of Liverpool and Manchester rail road are £29,474—net profit over expenses £27,660. Dividend £4,106—Price of shares £200.

Cholera in France.—In looking over our French annals we are pained to see the extent to which the cholera has prevailed throughout the whole of the southern provinces of France bordering on the Mediterranean. Not only at Marseilles, Toulon, Antibes and Prejus, but in the more interior towns of Aix one of the most famous cities of France for its beauty and salubrity, Brigantolles, &c. It has also extended to Piedmont, between Nice and Turin. About 12,000 persons fled from these quarters for shelter at Lyons.

Lamentable Prospects for French Editors.—A case might occur under the new law of the press, by which an editor might be fined to the amount of one million of francs and imprisoned for 80 years.

The three wanderers of women.—1st, at 15, they wonder who they shall take; 2dly, at 25, they wonder whom they shall get; and, 3dly, at 35 they wonder who will take them.

The merchants of Constantinople, on whom a tax was levied by the government to build a steamboat, memorialized the Sultan, who was so provoked with their assurance, that he tore the petitions into pieces.

A column of 60 ft. is to be erected, it is said on the spot on the Boulevards where Marshal Mortier was killed.

Abel de Pujol, so celebrated for his paintings in stone colors, in imitation of sculpture, and which may be seen in the frescoes on the ceiling of the arisan Exchange, has been elected member of the Academy of Fine Arts in the room of Napoleon's famous battle painter, Gros, deceased.

It is said, King William of Holland, is determined to visit the Congress of the Holy Alliance, to be held at Toplitz. The Dutch Monarch is constitutionally one of the most ardent of abolitionists. He is heart and soul wedded to the Autocrat.

There is no doubt that the attempt on the life of Louis Philippe will strengthen his power, as the unsuccessful explosion in the night of 1800 augmented Napoleon's. But Louis must not run too fast and muzzle the press of the will have a rehearsal of the Trois Jours of Charles X. which will rob him of the throne which that event placed him upon.

Just punishment.—Those members of the municipal councils in France, and other civil officers, who have fled from their post in consequence of the cholera, have been dismissed.

One of the claims urged in favor of the Hero of Tippecanoe—and a very good one, certainly—is, that "he once had penetrated so far into the American wilds, that it cost Two hundred Dollars to take a barrel of flour to him."

The following gentlemen are to compose the first Cabinet of President Harrison according to the recommendation of Mr. Hammond, editor of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WM. H. HARRISON, President. HENRY CLAY, Secretary of State. J. C. CALHOUN, Secretary Treasury. D. WEBSTER, Attorney General. JOHN BERGENT, Secretary of Navy. SAMUEL SOUTHARD, Sec'y. of War. THO'S EWING, Postmaster General.

We recommend Hammond as amply qualified to negotiate at the Court of Hayti—Try it Charly, how it will sound to modest ears.—Charles Hammond! Minister to Hayti!

The following laughable but melancholy picture of the poverty and ignorance of an Irish schoolmaster, is probably quite overdrawn—ground down to the earth, however, as that oppressed people are, and mean and scanty as are the provisions for primary schools, but few countries possess teachers who are in general more deeply versed in classical studies, especially in the Latin tongue. Slovenliness and even raggedness of external habiliments are not always evidence that the mind itself may not be adorned with the richest endowments.

A Kerry Schoolmaster's Address. "Here, byes (boys) shake a grain of straw along the wall for the little girls to sit on—throw your turfs in the corner, and bring over my stool here close to the fire. I thought I'd fould you before, Felix, to bring a sod of turf every morning! Sit down I say, on the floor, along with the rest and get your lesson, and don't let me see you near the fire all this blessed day. Now byes, what are you after? Silence A-b-ab; b-a-g, bag; Silence, Jim Doherty, by the door of the hinges, and clap it on this row of sods—here now, borrow a bit of chalk from Kernaham, till I write a large hand copy, Hum, buzz—ba, be, bi, ho, Aruh, buzz—Tony Flanahan, come over here, Aruh, why don't you come, sir when I bid-you? See here, spell me this word—Con stan-ii-nople. Byes, that's the name of the Grand Turk! See what it is to know navigation. I don't suppose there's a man in the barony, bearing myself and the priest, can tell who Constantino is?"—Crocker's Legends of the lake of Killarney.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

We have received a file of the Journal do Commercio to the 21st of August. They contain very little news of importance, the columns being chiefly filled with reports of the debates in the general legislative assembly, the principal topics of discussion being a project for the substitution of paper money for the immense quantity of copper now in use, and a series of measures rendered necessary by the recent occurrences at Para.

Some particulars are given of another attempted negro insurrection at Bahia, on the 23d July, a vague notice of which we had previously received via Buenos Ayres. The insurrection was quelled, after a short time, but the inhabitants were left in a state of great alarm and uneasiness.

The intelligence from Para is not so late as we had before received. A general amnesty for political offences passed on the nineteenth of June, for the provinces of Minas, Goraeas and Rio de Janeiro, was extended on the seventeenth of August to those of the Empire.

There has been a great meeting at Portsmouth, N. H. against the incendiaries. It was highly satisfactory.

A resolution was adopted, recommending "the legislature, the next session, to pass such laws as the exigencies of the times may require, consistently with the Constitution, to protect the people of the South from any movement in this State, in regard to abolition nil litig with the internal policy and regulations of any of the Southern states upon this subject.

Curious Coin.—The workmen, in preparing the foundation of St. Philip's Church, have found a Coin, the age of which is now 113 years, with the head of George the First. The inscription around which is—Georgius D. G. Mag. Bri. Fra. Et. Hib. Rex. On the opposite side, is a Rose—the inscription, Rosa Americana, 1722, Utile Dulci. It probably is a Coin of one of the Old Thirteen Colonies.—Charleston Mer.

Valuable Calf.—The Lexington Reporter says—D. Warfield Esq., sold, a few days ago, his yearling Bull Calf, Chiefain, by Pontiac, dam May Dacre, to Mr. George D. Hayworth, of Ohio, for three hundred dollars.

It is stated that the notorious Robert Potter, who was expelled some time ago from the Legislature of North Carolina is now engaged in organizing the militia of Texas to oppose the Mexican troops.

FROM THE BALTICORE AMERICAN.

The celebrated Weyer's Cave, in Rockingham county, Va., is about to have a formidable rival in a range of subterranean apartments recently discovered in the adjoining county of Augusta. The appearance of the cave, when illuminated, is thus described: "The stately columns, reaching from the base to the summit, representing the five orders of architecture, with the most beautiful spires, as white as snow, interspersed among columns in imitation of human figures, birds, tortoises, and various other animals, present to the spectator one of the most sublime and beautiful scenes that can be imagined.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

A gentleman who has passed through a large portion of the country, and witnessed the occurrences which have taken place, and in writing to a friend at a distance, says "Examine for yourself the present aspect of the political horizon, and I trust you will decide for Jackson, Wm. Buren, and the Democracy of the country, and lend your aid at the ballot box, to put down and keep down the Bank Stock Gambling Whig aristocracy, who live without reproducing to Society the value of the provisions which they consume." The views which are taken in this extract are very correct, the advice contained in it is very good, and hope that it is expressed in the feelings of an American citizen and friend to free principles and equal rights.—Balt. Rep.

Another great Fire in Boston, broke out on Saturday evening at 10 o'clock, in a stable of Messrs. Nudd & Moore, near the junction of Pond and Charlestown sts. It communicated to the north to a wooden building occupied by Mr. Moore, which was consumed.—On the south to a wooden warehouse, 100 feet long, used for storage of goods—valued \$2500; and a carpenter's shop adjoining. But for the vigorous efforts of the firemen, the fire would have been one of the most destructive known.

From the Baltimore Farmer & Gardener.

WORK FOR OCTOBER.

ON THE FARM.

There is much to be done this month and the next towards securing the crops of the coming year. If you have any stiff clayey ground that you contemplate putting in corn, oats or any other crop requiring spring sowing or planting, turn it up deeply, and leave the furrow in the rough to receive the fertilizing influence of the winter frosts and snows. By fall ploughing, in addition to the mellowing effect upon the land, much time is gained in the spring, at a period, when, if you have not been kind in your treatment to your horses and oxen, they are very apt to be low in flesh, feeble in strength, and but ill suited to the arduous labor of breaking up stiff ground.

Wheat.—If you have not already gotten in your wheat, it is time you were bestirring yourself. It should be at all events, be sown before the 20th of the month. If you contemplate sowing on a clover lay, you should plough but once, harrow in your seed and roll. If not upon a clover lay, plough two or three times and pulverise perfectly. We need scarcely say to you, that you should be particularly in your seed; that it should be selected with the utmost care; that you should not sow more than two years in succession from the same seed, and when you do change, it should be obtained from a suitable situation north of your own. Before sowing, the wheat should be carefully passed through a screen to separate it thoroughly from all noxious seed and extraneous matter; it should then be washed or scrubbed with a hickory or birchen broom, the water to be poured off and renewed whenever it is discolored, the floating grains to be skimmed off and given to cattle or hogs; after it has undergone this process, soak it for twenty-four hours in a solution of lime and water; a strong solution of salt and water, or ley made from wood ashes, drain it, roll it in plaster, and sow in the proportion of from 1 1/2 to 2 bushels to the acre, harrow it in deep and roll; if you have not previously done so, don't omit to give your land a dressing of lime, marl, or ashes, just before harrowing. In the spring if you were to turn sheep in, indry weather, to eat down the wheat, and then pass your harrow over it you would find your interest in it by the increased vigor of its growth and more abundant yield.

If you design to put your wheat field into timothy, you cannot do better than to sow it immediately after harrowing, and then roll in your timothy seed. If your rye is not already in, sow it without delay—light gravelly or stony lands suit it best; but you must not neglect to give it a good dressing of manure. Sow from 5 to 6 pecks to the acre, being careful to steep your seed as directed for wheat.

While on the subject of rye, permit us to obtrude once more upon your attention, with our petition in behalf of your milk-cows. Sow down one, two, or three acres, for early food. It is the earliest grass in the spring, is an excellent promoter of milk, may be cut two or three times, and will ensure you flowing pails and delicious butter, or other grasses can be fed from.

Your corn, as soon as it is sufficiently harrowed, you should gather and transfer to your corncribs or cribs. Your corn husks, as separated from the ear, if stacked away with equal portions, or alternate layers of hay or straw, each layer to be sprinkled with salt, would make most acceptable food for your cattle, the whole to be submitted to the process of cutting.

Your hogs if in pasture, or indulging in the luxuries of the woods, must be penned for fattening, and if you would economize time and feed, let your roots be boiled and your corn or other grain ground into meal—give them plentiful supplies of straw or leaves, and they, in return, will give you ample stores of manure.

Harvest your potatoes. Towards the latter end of the month take up your beets, carrots, parsnips, and other roots that require to be removed, and be sure that you place them in situations where there will be no danger of their freezing. Attention to this now, will save vexation and loss hereafter.

From the Washington Globe of 15th inst.

THE FRENCH QUESTION.

The Courier and Enquirer of the 12th inst., has the following paragraph: "We have also been informed on what we believe to be good authority, that M. Pateot, the French Charge d' Affairs at Washington, had caused an intimation to be made to the President—probably by the direction of his Government—that a simple official communication of the President's approval of Mr. Livingston to the French Government, would be received by them as sufficient compliance with the conditions on which the money is to be paid; and so far from the President's giving a direct refusal, 'with his usual emphasis,' or even closing the door to a call for the 'official communication to the French Government,' of his approval of Mr. Livingston's last letter, by an intimation of unwillingness to furnish it in the most authentic form to that Government, we feel authorized in saying, that if it had been desired, either by the Representative of the French Government here, or by the French Government from our Representative in Paris, it would have been promptly and cheerfully communicated.

MORE TROUBLE, ANOTHER BOUNDARY WAR.—The New Hampshire Statesman we learn that the Canadian government have intimated their intention of taking possession of the INDIAN STRAITS TERRITORY, on the northern confines of New Hampshire though that tract has been under the jurisdiction of that State for 20 years, and was agreed to be left so until the Madawaska question is adjusted. Much ill blood and excitement exist. The inhabitants have rebelled against New Hampshire and the British authorities sustain them in it.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An Irish laborer on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, jumped or fell from one of the cars yesterday, near the viaduct at the junction of the Washington Branch, and before he could clear himself from the track, another car which was rapidly coming up behind, passed over and so badly injured him as to cause his death. We have not yet learned his name.—Balt. Pat.

There is to be a Scientific Congress Sept. sixth, at Donay in France, at which Lord Brougham was to attend.

The lady and son of the late Hon. Wm. T. Barry, are coming home in the ship Pacific, which was to sail from Liverpool on the 13th ult. for New York.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1835.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN, OF NEW YORK.

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

The Bank of Maryland trials at Belle-Air are still proceeding slowly. We entirely agree with the Harford Republican in regard to the publication of letters purporting to be written there, "which are evidently designed to affect the public mind" in relation to the parties accused. This, the editor states, we regard as unfair. The trial of Thomas Ellicott for a demand of \$25,000 made on him by the Bank of Maryland has occupied the Court for the last few weeks. He further states, "that the letter writers for Baltimore papers are not to be relied on either for facts as given in evidence, or for impressions made upon public opinion at this place.

At the approaching races over Kendall course near Baltimore, to commence on the 27th inst. the proprietor announces that he will give a purse of \$50 for Mules, to run mile heats, three best in five, and thinks the uncertainty of the contest between "Baalam's chargers" will create much interest.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—We have received the October No. of this handsome publication, which contains as usual very excellent reading matter, and embellished with the Fashions of Philadelphia—patterns for Embroidery—the portraits of Southey and Roscoe, and a piece of Music. The particulars of this work can be seen by reference to our advertising columns.

A gentleman of this town received by the Northern mail yesterday an anonymous "incendiary publication," for which officiously he returns no thanks. This is one of the very few of the kind that have come this way to lumber the Post Office. However, as this is the season for good gunning, and there being a demand for wood among our sportsmen, we can furnish a list, if insisted upon by the publishers of these "inflammatory papers," for a fall and winter supply—provided, they are printed on soft and suitable paper; for this, we assure them, the only means by which they can have them circulated among the black-birds hereabouts.

P.S. They can either accept the above gratuitous distributing agency or let it alone!

THE PRESIDENCY.

We published on Saturday last, an article on the subject of the Presidency, signed and dated as follows:

"JOHN SHAWHAN, "Geo. KESLING, "WM. H. ROBINSON, "CONROD SNIDER, "JAMES FRIZER, "JOHN HATHAWAY, "JESSE HUTCHINSON, "PATRICK MELOY.

"Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, "Sept. 25, 1835.

We now present the opinions of those gentlemen of the various candidates for the Presidency, in a condensed form, and as their opinions were entitled to respect anterior to the appearance of those later declarations, certainly they claim no little portion of the same respect at the present time.

They commence thus: "The undersigned, composing in part a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, having recently addressed the public in the discharge of a duty imposed upon us by a public meeting, held several months previous, which recommended the Hon. John McLean of Ohio, as a suitable candidate for the Presidency, and as he has, from high and patriotic considerations, publicly declared that he would not be a party to a contest for the Presidency, which is likely to bring the election into the House of Representatives:

They state their grounds of preference for Judge McLean, and say:

"Judge McLean having, however, withdrawn, we are forced to the necessity of selecting a candidate to support, from those now in the field; and hence the necessity of examining pretensions, prospects, qualifications, &c.

First, as to Mr. Webster, they state that—"Having a limited popularity in N. E., not extending effectively beyond the limits of Massachusetts, he entertains no hopes of being elected; and these hopes have been cherished by his friends, or pretended friends, elsewhere!"

And that—

"His prospects are so utterly out of question, we do not deem it necessary to state, at large, the numerous objections to his election, which it might otherwise become necessary to do. We will, however, say, that the whole of the late war, while Mr. Webster was a member of Congress, there was not to be found among the whole federal party, a more bitter and uncompromising opponent of the War, and the administration of President Madison. It has, it is true, been said by some of Mr. Webster's friends, that "he did not oppose the war generally." These persons must be grossly ignorant or culpably dishonest. It is equally true, that Mr. Webster has taken special care not to publish his war speeches in his book of speeches, which has been published; and very few, if any, have been published in the National Intelligencer; these were to be found in Hanson's and the federal prints. But if any man will take the trouble to examine the files of the Intelligencer for the years 1813-14 and 15, he will find that Mr. Webster voted against every Tax Bill, and every other measure not to publish his war speeches in his book of speeches, which has been published; and very few, if any, have been published in the National Intelligencer; these were to be found in Hanson's and the federal prints. But if any man will take the trouble to examine the files of the Intelligencer for the years 1813-14 and 15, he will find that Mr. Webster voted against every Tax Bill, and every other measure of the Administration, which was calculated to impart energy to the prosecution of the war.—Timothy Pickering, with all his opposition, was not more decidedly and systematically hostile to every measure of the Administration, than Mr. Webster.

1836. EN, SON, Belle-Air... Kendell... received... published... printed... signed... reference for... ever, with... those now... state that... was a mem... more bitter... and Madison... of Mr. We... the war... It is equal... special care... in his book... ed in the... to be found... But it any... mine the files... 1813-14 and... bster voted a... was calcul... prosecution of... with all his op... and system... of the Admin...

Next, as to Judge White, they say—  
"Judge White we look upon as a good kind of a man, but without having afforded any evidence of either political or executive talent. We should not think of supporting our good old neighbor Jeremiah Morrow for the Presidency, his own modesty would not permit him to become a candidate; and, from information, we believe he is Mr. Morrow's inferior; we cannot therefore support him. Besides, Judge White is unknown to the people generally, and is not recommended by those high qualities of character or eminent services, which a Chief Magistrate should lay claim to. We think that no man should be elected to that office, who cannot, in the discharge of its duties, rely upon himself, and not become an instrument in the hands of others who might be called around him—and in addition to these considerations, the support of Judge White must be limited to Tennessee, perhaps not very probable to one or at most two other States. He cannot therefore have any prospect of success.

Next, as to Gen. Harrison, they say—  
"A retrospect of passing events show, that the active partisans of Mr. Clay have endeavored to rally upon General Harrison! Whether the apparent zeal in his support is designed for any thing beyond that of creating confusion among the political elements of the country, and thereby create a necessity, or afford an opportunity, to bring out the name of Mr. Clay, remains to be seen. We know that many intelligent men that this movement has been made with a reference to this alternative.—It has burst upon the country like a clap of thunder in a clear day. His services have been known by the people of Ohio, especially by the people of Hamilton county, in which he resided, ever since they were rendered, but their importance seems to have been overlooked until lately.

Of Mr. Van Buren, they speak as follows:—  
"He was not our first choice, and we could assign many reasons which are connected with the public interest, why we prefer Judge McLean; but it is unnecessary to do so. We do not like the mode of his nomination, nor the proscription policy which is a part of his political system; but we are compelled to say, notwithstanding these and other objections, which might be stated, that we greatly prefer him to Webster or Harrison, or even Judge White. He is the candidate of the party with which we have acted for many years, and the objections to him are much less weighty than those which lie against each of the other candidates."

And thus in relation to the Baltimore Convention:—  
"Some of the friends of General Harrison, and particularly the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, object to the Baltimore nomination, on the score of immorality charged against one of the nominees; but it is very extraordinary that this objection should be urged by any one who advocates the claim of the General. The General's friends should be mute on this subject for their own sake, as well as that of their candidate. We might challenge a comparison in this respect between Colonel Johnson and General Harrison, which could not but result greatly to the advantage of the former."

Why the friends of Gen. Harrison, "should be mute," or what is alluded to above, we are unable to say; but presume there is foundation for the friendly caution given by those gentlemen.

We cannot conceive how the friends of McLean, can now support any of the candidates named, except Mr. Van Buren, for whom the committee have declared their preference, and will go for him with "good consciences and honest efforts" against Harrison, or either of the other candidates.

The friends of Webster cannot hope to obtain the electoral vote of more than 2 or 3 States at farthest, yet they put forth his pretensions in a determined language, and appear, at least in Massachusetts, to cling to him with great hope. Should he not be the choice of the Whigs in Convention—yes, in Convention! notwithstanding the holy abhorrence some of them have to conventions—why, they will find themselves deserted by their Eastern brethren—a general race will ensue, and the cry will be, each for himself and "the devil take the hindmost."

**APPOINTMENTS**  
BY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.  
Annapolis, Oct. 14th. 1835.  
CIVIL.

Brice J. Goldsborough, Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, vice Judge Spence, promoted to the office of Chief Justice.  
Levin Hitch, additional Justice of the Peace for Worcester county.  
James Stewart, Justice of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, vice Dashiell, deceased.  
Alexander Donoho, Justice of the Levy Court of Somerset county, vice Dashiell.  
Wm. Baker Dorsey, Notary Public at Ellicott's Mills.  
Richd. Gambrill, additional Justice of the Peace of Anne Arundel County.

**MILITARY.**  
Robert J. Henry, Brigadier General, vice Dashiell, deceased.  
John H. Culbreth, Inspector 1st Division.  
George Handy, Col. 23d Regiment.  
Thomas Marshall, Lt. Col. do  
Levin Tyler, Major in do  
For 22d Reg. Anne Arundel Co.  
Jona. Pinkney, 1st Lieut. of Capt Hobbs' Co. N. H. Green, 2d do.  
For 4th Regiment, Capt County Samuel Stevens, Colonel.  
Wm. H. Hayward, Lieut. Colonel.  
Theodore R. Loockerman, Major.  
Thos. C. Nicols, Capt. of a uniform Rifle Co.  
Henry E. Bateman, 1st Lieut. of do.  
Wm. C. Ridgway, 2d Lieut. of do.  
Philip F. Thomas, Captain of a uniform Co. J. M. Faulkner, 1st Lieut. do.  
Elijah McDowell, Ensign of do.  
For 5th Regiment of the city of Baltimore Nathaniel Hickman, Major, vice Finley, promoted.  
Charles M. Keyser, Captain Eutaw Infantry.  
Lewis Kemp, 1st Lieut. do do  
Saml. K. George, 2d Lieut. do do  
John N. Crump, 3d Lieut. do do  
For 1st Regiment Riflemen of Baltimore.  
Chas. McCoolgan, 1st Lieut. vice Sauerwein.  
Bernard McDonough, 2d Lieut. vice Townsend.  
Joshua Medart, Lieut. Colonel.  
Jas. L. McGuire, Major.  
Alexander Smith, Captain Morgan Vol. Felix Connelly, 1st Lieut. do do  
Samuel Steele, 2d do do do  
Samuel J. Patterson, 3d do do do

From the National Intelligencer.  
**THE RACES.**—The Races yesterday were excellent and interesting, the weather fine and a full field.

The first race, for the Washington Plate, was won in two heats by Mr. Thompson's colt; 2 miles each. Time 3.50 and 3.55.

The sweepstakes, in two heats. Mr. Boyce's Rebecca Coleman, in two heats. Time 3.50 and 3.53.

**FOOT RACE.**—Immediately after the race of to-day, for the Proprietor's Purse, there will be a Foot Race, of 100 yards, for \$500 a side, between Mr. Pryor of Albany, and Mr. Polly, of Georgetown, D. C.—Neither of the competitors has ever been beaten. Mr. Pryor last week on the Tree Hill course, beat the celebrated Perrett, 100 yards, in 10 seconds.

**THE RACES.**—TWO DAY.  
The Proprietor's Purse \$500, three-mile heats, was won by Mr. Godman's Kampeidell, in three heats.—Gen. Hunter's Captain took the first heat. The race altogether was the hardest contested, from first to last, that has been witnessed for a long time. It was won by a length only at last, and the interest was kept up to the last jump.

Mr. Pryor won the Foot Race.  
**THE NATIONAL JOCKEY CLUB PURSE** of \$1000, four mile heats, will be run for. The wish of all will be gratified. Joshua, Ohio, and the Star colt will be brought together for this purpose. The other competitors are the Ace of Diamonds and Drone, making five first rate horses.

By the following article from the New York Herald will be seen the extent already of Foreign interference, in promoting the schemes of the abolitionists. We would rather suppress our feelings than by expressing them increase the flame of discontent. We cherish the belief that the people of America will frown down those "insults that brave, and crimes that escape the law."

**IMPORTATION OF ABOLITION TRACTS.**  
From England.—A case, containing several hundred copies of London Abolition Tracts, have just come through our Custom-House, to the Anti-Slavery Society, in Nassau street. They were addressed to "E. Wright, Anti-Slavery Office, Nassau street." A portion of these pamphlets consists of copies of "A Letter to Members of Congress of the United States, by an English Clergyman, containing, with additions, a Tract, called 'Every man, his own property-holder,' printed by Whitaker, Bookster, London." We further learn, that since Dr. Cox sailed for England, last week, several other packages of English Abolition Tracts will be passed through the Custom House, in time to circulate them at Utica, during the sitting of the Convention. Dr. Cox brought them to this country last spring; but from some cause or other, delayed passing them through the Custom-House, till his friends have now done it for him.

These tracts all contain matter of the most violent and inflammatory character against the South. They are the outpourings and concentrated essence of the London Abolition Society. It appears also that the British Abolition Society, have furnished not only matter to be circulated and re-printed here, but that funds are also secretly sent over to aid the great effort of abolishing Southern Slavery. We have been informed that the London Society, has sent over in bills of exchange, money to the amount of £6,000 sterling, with a promise of £50,000 more, if it be deemed necessary.

At the opening of these cases by the Custom-House officer, the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, Mr. Wright, expressed himself highly offended. "What right have you to open that box?" asked he. "I have a right," replied the spirited officer, "to open every case that passes here—I have examined that box, and I have marked it 'Incendiary Pamphlets from London!'"

**A VOICE FROM GEORGIA.**—In Bullock county, the vote for the ticket friendly to the administration was upwards of three hundred; the opposition candidate for Governor received 2 votes, one of the candidates for Congress 1, and the others 0.

**NEW JERSEY.**—Returns of the election in New Jersey have been received from two counties only, which are Gloucester and Salem. The first is in favour of the administration, and the latter against it.—*Balt. Rep.*

**VERMONT ELECTIONS.**  
Extract from a letter to the Editor of the Boston Post:—  
MONTPELIER, Oct. 10, 1835.—After two ballots to-day for Governor, the General Assembly voted to adjourn till Tuesday next. The 6th ballot and 7th, to-day, was as follows:—Palmer (Antimason) 104; Bradley (Jackson) 70; Paine (Whig) 47, scattering 5.

The House voted several times to-day for Clerk without success. The 12 Antimasonic Councilors are included in the 104: The 5 scattering votes are for Jennison, the acting governor.

**INDIANA, Oct. 4th, 1835.**  
To F. P. Blair.—Sir: I perceive by some of the eastern papers, Indiana is claimed for General Harrison. Be assured, Sir, that all such pretensions are vain; he cannot, within my knowledge of the State, obtain one single vote friendly to the Administration, and but few of those opposed to it. Most of the genuine Clay men will vote for Harrison. They look upon him as a Federalist of the old stamp of 1800—and they as a body, and a very few others are for him—and they, as they have been wont to do, make as much noise as if they were the entire body of the People.

I venture to say, and remember if I am not a true prophet, that W. H. Harrison gets not a single electoral vote west of the mountains. By the People his pretensions to the Presidency are viewed as preposterous—even his pretended advocates laugh at the idea.  
Yours with great respect.

**PRICE CURRENT.**  
From the Baltimore American of Saturday 17.—**GRAIN.**  
Wheat.—The supplies throughout the week have been small. In the beginning of the week sales of fair to best reds were made at \$1.18a\$1.22 per bushel. The scanty supplies, however, have caused an advance on these rates to be given in one or two instances for very good lots. We quote prime this morning at \$1.23a\$1.25; good to prime at \$1.20a\$1.22; and fair to good at \$1.16a\$1.20. No family flour white wheat has appeared at market this week.

**Corn.**—The stock of old Corn is very nearly exhausted. Sales of New Corn, both white and yellow, at 60a62 cents. We quote Corn in barrels at \$2.62 per bl.  
**Rye.**—Sales at 75a77 cents.  
**Oats.**—We quote at 33 cts.—sales this morning.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed at the suit of the State of Maryland against James Tilton, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Saturday the 11th day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, for cash, the following property, viz:—all and singular that farm plantation and land, situate, lying, and being in Talbot County and in Miles River Neck now in the tenure of James Hopkins, being a part of the tract of land called Marengo, and all the estate, right, title and interest, of James Tilton legal or equitable, of and to the same, containing two hundred and seventy-five acres of land more or less; being on his daughter Frances, now the wife of the said James Tilton, seized and taken to satisfy the above mentioned writ of attachment and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by  
**JOSEPH GRAHAM, Sh'ff.**  
Oct. 10. '35.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of six Writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed, one at the suit of Lambert Reardon, against James C. Wheeler, Thomas Henrix; one at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore, against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robert H. Goldsborough, Wright Jones, and Thomas Henrix; one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Isaac Atkinson against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robert H. Goldsborough, Wright Jones, the state of Maryland, at the instance and use of James Price against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robert Goldsborough, Wright Jones and Thomas Henrix; one at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland against Thomas Henrix; one at the suit of Lambert Reardon, against said Thomas Henrix; also the following f. fa. issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of William Loveday against Thomas Henrix; at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against the state of Maryland, at the instance and use of Sarah Merrick against Thomas Henrix, Richard Arringdale and Samuel H. Benny, one at the suit of Peter Tarr, use of Howes Goldsborough against Thomas Henrix, one at the suit of Richard P. Spencer, use of Wilson and Taylor, one at the suit of Samuel H. Benny; one at the suit of William Ridgway of Baltimore; one at the suit of William Rose and Philip Horne; one at the suit of Richard Arringdale, and Samuel H. Benny; one at the suit of Richard Arringdale and John Wright and one at the suit of Richard Arringdale, Robert H. Goldsborough and Nicholas Goldsborough, against said Henrix; and one writ of fieri facias issued by Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. against said Henrix at the suit of John T. Goldsmith use of John Redman, will be sold on Tuesday the 10th day of November next, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property, viz: all that farm where said Henrix now resides in Chappel district, containing three hundred and six acres of land, more or less, and all the equitable right of said Henrix, of in and to a House and Lot, at Easton Point.

Also, will be sold at the residence of said Henrix on Wednesday the 11th day of said month, for cash, the following property, viz: one negro man named John Flamer, one negro woman named Susan, and her infant child, and two negro children for a term of years; also, four head of Horses, one Mule, 16 head of Cattle, 16 head of Hogs, and 5 Pigs, 20 head of Sheep, 5 old Caris, 4 Ploughs, 4 Harrows, and all the residue of the farming utensils; one Saddle, 1 Clock, 1 Desk and Book-case, 2 Dining Tables, 14 common Chairs, 5 Beds, Bedsteads, and furniture, and all the balance of the household and Kitchen furniture; also, one Gig, the crop of Corn now on the ground, and the crop of Wheat now seeded, all seized and taken as the property of said Henrix, to satisfy the above mentioned writs of execution and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon, also for officers fees due in 1834 and 1835.

Attendance by  
**JO. GRAHAM, Sh'ff.**  
Oct. 20.—'35.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of two Writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed one at the suit of William Hugglett against Jesse Delahay and one other at the suit of Robert H. Rhodes, against Jesse Delahay and John Council, will be sold on Tuesday the 10th day of November next at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day the following property to wit: all that Farm or plantation lying and being in Oxford neck, now in the possession of the said Jesse Delahay; one Gig, 5 head of Horses, 24 head of Cattle, 1 Yoke of Oxen, 20 head of Sheep, 15 Hogs, 2 ox Caris, 1 Hogs Cart, 2 negro boys for a term of years, taken as the property of said Delahay, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned Writs of Venditioni Exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by  
**JOS. GRAHAM, Sh'ff.**  
Easton, Oct. 20.

**American sharpshooters.**  
**ATTENTION.**  
THE members of this corps will meet on SATURDAY next the 24th inst, at 3 o'clock for parade, full equip, with six rounds blank cartridges, at their usual place of meeting.

By order of Capt. Nicols,  
**JOHN SATTERFIELD, O. S.**  
Oct. 20 (G)

**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.

**NEW SADDLERY.**  
**WILLIAM W. HIGGINS**  
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of  
**SADDLERY,**  
Consisting in part of the following articles:  
Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Gigs, Twigs, and Chay Whips, foreign and domestic.

Harness of all descriptions kept on hand or made at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Harness of any kind will be repaired at the shortest notice and upon the most accommodating terms.  
Easton, Oct. 3.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

**THE MARYLAND WILL** go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) on Tuesday, the 9th of October, 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

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber having leased one of his farms and sold the one where he resides, wishes to rent a farm either in Talbot, Queen Anne's, or Caroline Counties, or elsewhere, from one to two hundred thousand corn hills in Tillage. The rent shall be made safe on the first day of January 1836.

Persons having farms to let will please give the subscriber notice either by person or mail at Greensborough.  
**JOSHUA BOON.**  
Sept. 26. '35

**MAIL STAGE.**  
BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.  
THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning 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.

**WANTED.**  
As an Overseer, for the ensuing year, a man who can come well recommended for his sobriety and management in farming.—One with a small family would be preferred.—For such a one, liberal wages would be given.—Apply to the Editor.  
Oct. 13. '35.

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
**WM. H. & P. GROOME.**  
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and very general assortment of  
**FRESH GOODS.**  
suitable for the present and approaching season, and respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call.  
Oct. 9. '35

**EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.**  
SCHOONER JOHN EDMONDSON,  
ROBINSON LEONARD—MASTER.  
The subscriber, grateful for past favors of 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 10 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 at 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 obt' SERV'T,  
**J. E. LEONARD.**  
August 11.

**A TEACHER WANTED.**  
A Creek School of the lower District of Caroline county; a person competent to teach on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock 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,**  
August 29, 1835

**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, Sh'ff.**  
march 21 '35

**PRINTING**  
Of every description done with despatch and neatness at this office.

**MARYLAND.**  
Talbot County, Orphans' Court.  
9th day of OCTOBER Ann Domini, 1835.  
ON application of Nicholas Martin administrator of Henry M. Lloyd, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of OCTOBER in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.  
Test,  
**JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.**  
of Wills for Talbot county.

**IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER**  
Notice is hereby given,  
That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Henry M. Lloyd late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of OCTOBER eighteen hundred and thirty-five.  
**NICHOLAS MARTIN, Ex'r.**  
of Henry M. Lloyd deceased.  
Oct. 13th '35

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I will sell at the front door of the Court House in Easton, at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday the 6th day of October next, the wearing apparel of Lieutenant George W. Garey, dec'd., consisting in part of a very valuable Gold Watch, chain, and seal, several good cloth coats, pantaloons, vests, &c. and at ten o'clock, on the following day, I will sell at the late residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Garey, dec'd in the Trappe, all the personal estate of the dec'd (negroes and wearing apparel excepted) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, &c. also a good Gig & horse-lure-cart, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the days of sale; on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.  
**JOS. R. PRICE, Adm'r.**  
with the will annexed of Lieut. George W. Garey dec'd, and Adm'r. of Mrs. Elizabeth Garey, also dec'd.  
Sept. 22—'35

**Postponed Sale.**  
The Sale of the personal estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Garey, deceased, is postponed till Wednesday the 21st inst.  
**JOSEPH R. PRICE, Adm'r.**  
October 3d, 1835.

**WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL** of Baltimore City and County on the 15th day of September, 1835, by F. Forster, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man as a runaway, who calls himself JOSEPH COOPER, but was committed in the name of THOMAS HARRIS, says he belongs to Benjamin Silvers, near Port Deposit Bridge, age about 28 years, 5 feet 11 1/2 inches high—has a large scar on his left arm when committed a pair of brown cassinet pants, old dark valencia vest, red flannel shirt, dark homespun wamuss, a pair of old lace boots, and old fur hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
**D. W. HUDSON, Warden.**  
Balt. City and County Jail.  
sept 30—oct 6 '35

**Doct. G. McDonald, DENTIST.**  
RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Easton and its vicinity.

It is a licentiate both of medicine and dentistry. He has had several years practical experience and uses none but the best materials. Those who need his services may be well assured of having justice done them.  
Easton Hotel, Oct. 10

**LIST OF LETTERS**  
Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, on the 1st day of October 1835.

Alex. B. Jones,  
Oliver Annis,  
Garretson Austin,  
John H. Baynard,  
for Miss Lillia Plummer,  
Rev. Thos. Bayne, 2  
Ann Bowers,  
Mary Bertridge,  
Thomas Benison,  
Margaret Benny, 2  
Gen. John Caldwell,  
Samuel Catrup, 2  
Miss Eliza Clary,  
John Cross,  
John Delin,  
Joseph Dawson, 2  
Sarah Dawson,  
Thos. J. Dorsey,  
Thomas Dewlin,  
Robert Dingmore,  
John Y. Ford,  
Thomas Faulkner,  
William H. Goldsborough,  
Christ'r. Goodhand,  
Chas. Goldsborough,  
Thos. B. Gordon,  
H. H. Hockmatt,  
Miss Marg. A. Hudson,  
Wm. W. Higgins,  
Mrs. Eliza Hooper,  
Curtis Hooper,  
Miss Char. Jackson,  
L. W. SPENCER, Postmaster,  
Easton, Oct. 6

**TERMS.**  
The work will be published in weekly number, containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 220 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a years subscription to the "Library." The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not common addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

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

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers post paid. Address,  
**E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philad'a.**  
In the subjoined Specimen, it is intended merely to give an idea of the character of the type, and size of the page. A judicious selection of matter for the first and subsequent numbers will be made. The first number will be issued on the 1st of October next.  
Philadelphia, July 17th 1835

**DENTISTRY.**  
**D. W. JENKS**  
DENTAL Surgeon, offers his professional services to the citizens of Easton, and its vicinity. He will be at Lowe's Hotel on the 19th of the present month, where he will continue for a few weeks. All calls in his profession will be promptly attended to.

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
**WM. LOVEDAY**  
HAS received and opened at his store-house, his fall supply of  
**NEW GOODS.**  
Which he thinks he can offer at reasonable prices; among them is a handsome variety of  
**Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, &c. &c. &c.**

He invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of his assortment.  
Oct. 13 (61)

**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 to dispose of, would do well to call, or to communicate with me. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, in Easton. All communications will be promptly attended to if directed to me in Easton.  
**WILLIAM HARKER.**  
aug 22, 1835.

**120,000**  
Excellent Bunch Shingles.  
JUST received and for sale at the Lumber yard of the subscribers.  
**GROOME & LOVEDAY.**  
Oct. 13 (6031)

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

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

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

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selections and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favourable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

**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.  
**LEGERDEMAIN, & 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 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.

**OF 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	Miss Mitford.
Is She a Brigand	R. P. Smith.
The Hunchback	J. S. Knowles.
The Deep, Deep Sea	J. R. Planche.
Cheap Living	F. Reynolds.
Shakspeare's Early Days	C. A. Somers.
Henri Quatre	T. Morton.
Quite Correct	R. P. Smith.
Beggar of Bethnal Green	J. S. Knowles.
Husbands and Wives	Thomas Holcroft.
Man of Ten Thousand	Wm. L. Burton.
The Ladies' Man	Mrs. Inchbald.
Full Tell You What	Mrs. Inchbald.
The Golden Farmer	Benj. Webster.
Speculation	F. M. Reynolds.
Olympic Devils	Planche & Dance.
Englishman in India	W. T. Moncrieff.
Shakspeare Festival	M. G. Lewis.
The East India	J. R. Planche.
My Friend the Governor	H. M. Milner.
Victory	H. M. Milner.
The Omnibus	Mrs. Inchbald.
The Child of Nature	Mrs. Inchbald.
The Reconvert	Mrs. Inchbald.
The Duel	R. B. Peake.
The Sisters	W. Barrymore.
Vidocq	James Kenney.
Hernani	James Kenney.

**OF 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 O'LENNIPO** has been obtained by the publishers, and will be published, and be published forthwith.

**OF THE SPORTING INTELLIGENCE** (at home and abroad) occupies a considerable portion 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 FORBES**.  
The Imported Racing Horse, Messenger.  
The favorite Racing Mare, **ARIEL**, and her FOAL, by **ECLIPSE**.  
Bond's celebrated Trotting Horse, **NORFOLK PHENOMENON**.  
The well known English Race Horse, **TOUCHSTONE**.  
A correct PICTURE OF A RACE COURSE, occupying the width of seven columns.

**AMONG A VARIETY OF OTHER EMBELLISHMENTS** of subjects of interesting which have been published, are the following:

A complete treatise on **RIDING**, with **FOURTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS**, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.  
The explanation of the **AUTOMATON CHESS PLAYER**, illustrated by **ELEVEN ENGRAVINGS**.  
**OF 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.  
Anecdotes of Game, from Hays and others.  
Criticisms on Plays and Actors.  
The most popular Songs, set to music.  
A variety of Legendaries illustrated.  
A variety of Receipts adapted to Domestic Economy.  
An Epitome of important passing events.  
Gentlemen's quarterly Review of the Fashion.  
**OF 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.

**OF THE MODERN ACTING DRAMA**—A volume of about 300 pages—containing the **PLAYS, PARAGS, &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 enclosing a ten dollar note—postage paid.

**A PREMIUM CONSISTING 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** of the **Gentlemen's Vade Mecum**, and remit the amount of one year's subscription for each.

Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to either of the above works, will address **CHARLES ALEXANDER, No. 21, Arch-street Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia** Aug. 22, 1835.

**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 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  
N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

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

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.  
Baltimore  
may 29  
Easton and Baltimore Packet.

**THE SPLENDID NEW SHIP**  
**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 grocery at Easton Point, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber 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  
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 hours 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.

**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, Charles F. Hoffman, Gulian 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 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 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 Blais, from the French of Le Sage, by Smollet.—Julia de Roubrigne, by Mackenzie.—Mazepa, by Lord Byron.—The Tapestry Chamber, by Walter Scott.—The Dream of Eugene Aram, by Hood.—Zaccu by Dr. Moore.—Essays, moral, economical, and political by the Lord Chancellor Bacon.—Chevy Chase.—L'Allegro, by Milton.—Il Penseroso, by Milton.—Italian and Spanish Proverbs.—The History of Charles XII, by Voltaire.—Manfred, by Lord Byron.—Al's Bride, A Tale by T. Moore, Esq.—Elizabeth, by Ann Cotton.—Revelation, 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 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

**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 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

**SIXTH YEAR OF THE**  
**THE LADY'S BOOK.**  
**A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.**  
OF LITERATURE, FASHIONS AND PORTRAITS.

THE LADY'S BOOK was the first publication in this country to introduce and perfect a taste for COLORED PLATES OF THE FASHIONS; and the universal popularity which the book obtained, with the aid of these beautiful and costly embellishments, although they appeared every quarter only, was unprecedented and unexampled.—The publisher, emboldened by his long experience, and the success which has crowned his former efforts, to signalize his work, and with the coming volume, to introduce a new and more interesting feature, in the course of the year, SIX SPLENDID PLATES OF THE FASHIONS, SUPERBLY COLOURED. The engravings will be copied from ORIGINAL designs, prepared expressly for that purpose; thereby furnishing the patrons of the work with correct and constant information of the latest and most approved styles for ladies' dresses, as they come out. This arrangement will add considerably to the publisher's present heavy outlay; and while it will materially advance the value and beauty of his work, he trusts with confidence to the liberality of a discerning public for future remuneration, corresponding with his exertions and unremitting efforts to keep pace with the rapid progress of the improvements of the age. The following is the order which will be adopted for the Embellishments of the Lady's Book for 1835, viz: January, March, May, July, September, November, SUPERS ENGRAVINGS OF THE PREVAILING FASHIONS, ELEGANTLY COLOURED.

With the June and December numbers will be furnished appropriately ENGRAVED TITLE PAGES, and a general Table of Contents for each Volume. February, April, June, August, October, December.

**FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.**  
Illustrating a variety of Interesting Subjects.

Besides every number will be enriched with a Plate from the PORTRAIT GALLERY, containing the Likenesses of two distinguished individuals. In addition to which, other and various Engravings will be regularly added—with two Pages of POPULAR MUSIC.

The publisher has at present in the hands of an excellent artist a steel Engraving, which will contain a likeness of all the present reigning Queens of Europe, which will be given as an extra in the January No. of the work.

To meet these expensive engagements, it is absolutely necessary that remittances should be promptly made. At the end of the last six months, nearly six hundred names were erased from our list, in consequence of its appearing from the books that each owed two years' subscription. Many have since paid, and some had previously settled with agents. These and other grievous inconveniences a publisher has to encounter, which should, as far as the Agent is concerned, be remedied by his requiring an account of all the sums that he has received, at least one every six months. Subscribers become annoyed when their names are erased for delinquency; and when they settle, they will not again renew their subscription. This, consequently, is a serious loss to the proprietor. The following suggestions are respectfully tendered for the consideration of persons who are now in arrears: Let those who owe two years, or that will owe two in December or June next, send a Five Dollar note, on account, to the publisher, for forwarding their dues, because they cannot remit the exact sum; this is not necessary, if they continue their subscription. It is only when a person stops the work, that a liquidation of the whole amount due becomes necessary.

**GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.**—Under this head will be published every month, likenesses of distinguished Authors in this country and in Europe. Striking resemblances of Bulwer, Brougham, Hogg, Cunningham, &c. &c. have been given; and the following are now ready for press, and will be published, at each number, until the whole is completed: Shelley, Lewis, Moore, Coleridge, Rogers, D'Israeli, Neale, Maat, de Stael, Jane Porter, Campbell, Roscoe, Southey, &c.

Fac similes of the writing of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Byron Scott, and other distinguished persons, have already appeared. Those of Napoleon, Franklin, La Fayette, &c. &c. are in preparation.

The publisher's view is, to give a correct and remarkable public edifice, which he continues as heretofore.

Every number of the work contains forty-eight large octavo pages, printed on fine white paper, the whole neatly stitched in covers. The postage for each number is 3 cents for any distance under 100 miles—5 cents, over.

To convince persons wishing to subscribe for the Lady's Book, that it is equal in point of embellishment to the interest of its contents, and general beauty of appearance, in the descriptions repeatedly given at large, and the flattering notices that have been made of it by editors in different sections of the Union, the publisher will forward any monthly number as a specimen, by sending him a letter, post paid.

The work will in future be published and delivered on the first of each month, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Charleston.—In New Orleans about the 5th.

Subscribers missing a number, will please inform the publisher, free of postage, and a duplicate will be sent them.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION**, 3 dollars per annum, payable in advance. Postmasters and Agents can have two copies forwarded to any direction, by advancing five dollars.

Address **L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia.**

**CARTS, WAGONS, AND PLOUGHS.**

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal encouragement he has and still receives at their hands, and assures them that no exertions shall be wanted on his part to give satisfaction, he is still in his new shop on Dover Street in Easton, adjoining the Smith shop lately occupied by himself and now by Mr. Alex. Dodd, where he is prepared (by the assistance of a well selected stock of materials and some good workmen) to manufacture all kinds of work in his line to order and when ordered. Gentlemen wanting light cart or other Carts, or Wagons, can have them as low and as good as they can be got in Baltimore or elsewhere when all costs are added; he generally keeps wheels of different sizes on hand. All work laid aside to do repairs as soon as they come in.

The public's obedient servant,  
**JOHN B. FIRBANKS.**

N. B. He wishes to take one more apprentice in the above business, one of sober, steady, industrious habits and of moral character from 14 to 16 years old.

Sept. 5  
J. B. F.

**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 for the  
**ENNALLS MARTIN,** Stockholders.  
aug 29

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst (September), at 3 o'clock P.M. all that valuable lot of ground and premises situated on Goldsborough street—with an excellent two story framed dwelling house, late the property of George Martin, deceased, a tolerable smoke house, and a good spring of water. The terms: one third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal payments of six and twelve months with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond, with security to be approved by the Trustee.

**JOHN M. G. EMORY,** Trustee.  
sept. 5

**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 Seminaries in this country, and the 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 AKMILLARY SPHERICAL, 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 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. 81.

**BLACKSMITHING.**

THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has commenced the above business in his old shop on Dover street, and immediately adjoining the Cart-Wright Shop of Mr. John B. Firbank's, where he intends conducting it in its several Branches.

He has just received from Baltimore a supply of the necessary materials of the very best, and is prepared to manufacture them to order and in a workman-like manner, and on very accommodating terms. Horses shod at short notice. He intends keeping on hand ready made work of every description, that will admit of it. Such as Axes, Drawing-Knives, Grabbing-hooks, Mattocks, Iron Wedges, Dung-Forks, &c. &c. Casted axes made and insured.

The public's obdt. servant,  
**ALEXANDER DODD.**

N. B. He will give a liberal price for old iron in any kind of work in his line, or to such as have no work to do he will give a fair price in cash.

sept. 5  
ec3w. G

**LUMBER. LUMBER!**  
**CHEAP FOR CASH.**

The Subscriber has just received from Port Deposit 40,000 feet White Pine board (seasoned) embracing Panel, common and cullings, 10,000 do 2 inch plank. Also on hand a few shingles.

The public may be assured of obtaining Lumber from the undersigned as cheap, as any where else in Easton, or even in Baltimore, exclusive of freight.

**COME AND SEE.**

Also a first rate new Gig and Harness which will be sold on a liberal credit, for negotiable paper.

Grateful for past encouragement, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a supply of  
**Groceries, Confectionary, Fancy GOODS, &c. &c.**

**J. B. McNEAL.**

N. B. TO RENT, the house on Dover street, (for 1835) where Mr. Thos. Beaton resides, (a handsome situation) Possession can be had immediately. **J. H. McN.**  
sept. 5  
cousw

**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

**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, and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Cattle 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 accommodated and possession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.  
**SAMUEL RINGGOLD, jr.**  
june 9

**A CARD.**

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

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

**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 a

**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 20  
if (G)

**Journeyman Tailors Wanted.**

THE subscriber would like to procure two or three good hands to work at the Tailoring business. They can have constant employment and the prices are good.

**THOMAS J. EARICKSON.**  
Easton, Sept. 26th, 1835. if

**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 Traip, 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 Tin 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

**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  
if

**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—viz. 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 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.

**To the Printers of the U. States.**

**F. SPITFALL.**  
WOOD LETTER CUTTER & ENGRAVER,  
No. 21 Franklin Place, Philadelphia,  
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

**WOOD LETTERS.**  
Wood Letters of every description from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

**ORNAMENTAL LETTERS.**  
Ornamental Letters of entirely new and splendid patterns, for heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer, to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

**ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.**  
Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments &c. engraved over, and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.—All letters must be post paid.

Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

Oct 6

**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 and Gilt Painted 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 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 G

**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 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, hacon, 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 Ozmon & 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 servt.  
**SOLOMON MERRICK.**  
april 4  
if

**COMMITTED to the Jail of Harford County,** on the 5th of September, 1835, **NEGRY BREW WISHER,** who says he is five, about 37 years of age, five feet, four or five inches high, a scar on his left eye, one on his forehead, and says he was set free by Jacob Pratt of Caroline County, Eastern Shore of Maryland; had on when committed a white fur hat, Cotton stripe Roundabout, blue striped Pantaloons, and cotton shirt and fine pair shoes. The owner (if any) is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

**PRESTON MCOMAS,** Sheriff.  
Oct. 3, 1835.

The Washington Globe, Eastern Shore Whig, Baltimore Republican, will publish the above three times, and forward your accounts for payment.

**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 GIBB, 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 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. &c.

may 2  
if

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY" "ALERTNESS" VOL. I.—No. 79. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1835.

**EASTON, MARYLAND.**  
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, 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 approbation of the publisher.  
Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

**POETRY.**  
The following extract is from the poetry of Shelley. If there is any thing which surpasses it in vigor of thought and expression, we have never seen it. The conception of the concluding lines is gigantic.

**ASIA.**  
A PINNACLE OF ROCKS AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.  
Fit throner for such a power! Magnificent!  
How glorious art thou earth! And if thou be  
The shadow of some spirit, lovelier still,  
Though evil stain its weak, and it should be  
Like its creations, weak but beautiful,  
I could fall down and worship that and thee.  
Even now my heart adores! Wonderful!  
Lo, sister, ere the vapor dim thy brain:  
Beneath a wide plain of billowy mist,  
As a lake, waving in the morning sky,  
With azure waves, which burst in silver light,  
Some Indian vale. Behold, rolling on  
Under the curling winds, and islanding  
The peak where we stand, mid way, around,  
Eminent by the dark and blooming forests,  
Dian twilight laws, and stream-illumined caves,  
And wind-enchanted shapes of wandering mist;  
And for on high the keen sky-cleaving mountains  
From icy spires of sun-like dazzling fling  
The dawn, as lifted Ocean's dazzling spray,  
From some Atlantic islet scattered'd;  
Spangles the wind with lamp-like water-drops:  
The vale is girdled with their ravines, a howl  
Of contrasts from their thaw-cloven gullies,  
Statues the listening wind; contiguity vast,  
Awful as silence. Hark! 'tis the wind now!  
The sun-awakened avalanche! These masses,  
Thrice sifted by the storm, had gathered there  
Flakes after flake, and gathered there  
As though by magic, all these great truth  
Shaken from the mountains now.

**CLARINDA.**  
As blest as man could be,  
Clarinda, who his heart possess'd,  
His lov'd, his new-found bride,  
With head reclin'd upon his breast,  
Sat toying by his side.  
Stretch'd at his feet, in happy state  
A favorite dog was laid;  
By which a little sportive cat  
In wanton humor play'd.  
Clarinda's hand he gently press'd,  
And stole a pleasing kiss;  
She blush'd, and modestly confess'd  
The fullness of her bliss.  
Colin, with honest heart elate,  
Pray'd to be allowed to  
That it might be benign'd his fate;  
Just so to live and love.  
"Be this my aim of joys," he cried,  
"And if no more be given,  
Continue this my friends,  
I'll praise indulgent heav'n's."

**DEATH AND MONUMENT OF KOSCIUSKO.**  
Kosciusko's end was now at hand, but his approach was cheerily met by the sight of the object of his early and constant attachment now Princess Lubomirska.  
The princess, who was travelling to Geneva and Italy, stopped at Solothurn to spend some weeks with Kosciusko, cheering the already declining old man by her agreeable pleasantry, and her rare gift of social wit. Kosciusko had a presentiment that he should not see her again, and when she bade him farewell, with a promise to return the following Spring, tears welled into his eyes, and he begged her to be asked for a token of her remembrance. The princess accordingly sent him, from Lausanne, a ring, with the motto, "Friendship to Virtue." But when the ring reached Solothurn, Kosciusko was no more!  
On the 1st of October, 1827, he was seized with a nervous fever, then prevalent at Solothurn, which, in spite of his struggles, confined him to his bed. Foreseeing this event, he made his will, bequeathing ample legacies to his friends, the Zeltners, especially to Emilie, and others to the town hospital, the orphan, school, and the poor of Solothurn. He left 1000 francs for the expenses of his funeral, upon condition that his body should be carried to the grave by six poor men. He ordered all his Polish papers to be burnt.  
After signing this will, he laid down the pen, raised his eyes towards Heaven, and said, "Now I am easy." He spoke often and long of his approaching end. His mind grew calmer and calmer, and voice and look bespoke the peace of his soul. His parting from his beloved friends, the blessing he bestowed upon Zeltners, his wife, and children, had all the august solemnity of a religious ceremony. According to the custom of the heroic times, he asked for his sword; that which had been shattered in his hand at Blenheim. To this broken sword he committed the guard of his ashes. The grave of John K. Sobieski, which he had received in the year 1799, from his brother in arms, he directed to

be sent to Poland, and there preserved for other times and other deeds.  
He retained the full possession of his faculties to his last breath; but his pulse grew fainter. On the morning of the 16th, he awoke from a heavy sleep, and his eye fell upon the whole Zeltners family, assembled round his bed. He seemed stronger, cheerfully stretched out his hand, and bade them good morning with his wonted cordiality. But whilst he spoke, his voice nearly failed, and he himself asked for his physician.  
Towards ten o'clock he raised himself, as though wishing to say something that required all his energies. He gave Zeltners his right hand, Madame Zeltners his left, smiled to his little friend Emilie, who stood at the bed's foot, and thus taking leave of three beloved beings, he sank slowly down, sighed, and his soul was in the presence of his Maker.

His body was embalmed, and as he had desired, borne to the grave by poor old men, resting each other. The funeral was attended by Solothurn, for he was mourned by the whole canton, especially by the Swiss, in token of his liberality. His death was lamented, and his praises were celebrated by poets and orators in all languages. In Poland, the grief and mourning were universal; and at Warsaw, the funeral oration was pronounced by the national poet, the friend of his youth, Wienieciewicz.  
But Poland grudged the remains of her noblest son to a foreign land, and Alexander readily sanctioned the national desire to bring them home. The body was asked of Switzerland by a formal Polish embassy which having obtained, escorted it to Poland. At Cracow it was received by the Senate, and with all military and ecclesiastical honors interred in the cathedral. But the Polish Senate and the Polish nation wished to raise to their heroic champion a more peculiar and more durable monument than other men can boast, at least in modern times.

A monument that might be an object of general enthusiasm, of heart-felt veneration to all Poles. The Senate decreed the raising of a mound (in fact a barrow) upon the eminence called *Bronistawa* (meaning the guardian of fame) which commands the Vistula. At this mound young and old, senators and citizens, nobles and peasants, even the magnates of the realm, and the most delicate ladies, labored with their own hands. A countess, who came from Volhynia to assist, accidentally conceived a severe wound; and in the fear that she might bleed to death, several persons were carrying him in quest of surgical assistance, when he resolutely exclaimed, "Oh, let me bleed here! it is the only tribute I can pay to the great *Naczelnik*."  
On the 16th of October, 1829, to the 16th of October, 1829, the labor continued. The *Mogila Kosciuszki* (Kosciuszko's Mount), measures 276 feet in diameter at the base, and 300 feet in height. It is the largest ever formed by human hands.

The sepulchral mound of Queen Vanda, and of St. Cracow, respectively on the left and right view at some distance from Cracow, reminding him of the origin of the actual inhabitants of the country. Kosciusko's monument completes the triangle and connects the present with the past. A convenient road, paved and planted with trees, for pedestrians, leads thither; for, since the beginning of the work, this has been the favourite promenade of the Cracovians. From the ample contributions of the whole country, an adjoining piece of ground was purchased, upon which, close to the old church of St. Bronistawa, houses were built for four peasants, who had served under Kosciusko. It is their duty, and that of their families forever, to plant the mound as pleasure grounds, and to take the greatest care of the *ponnick* (monument).  
The management of the purchase, of the construction, and of the whole affair, was entrusted by the Cracow Senate to a committee of twenty persons, with General *Kosciuszko* as President. The expense was defrayed by contributions, not only of the most considerable families of Poland, but likewise of peasants, artisans and private soldiers. Count Arthur Posocki alone gave 10,000 guldens, with which (we presume the expense of the monument being paid) three orphan kinswomen of Kosciusko, whose existence had been but recently discovered, were portioned.—*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

**NAPOLEON.**  
The report from the military school pronounced him "a domineering, imperious and headstrong character." Paoli, who frequently raised his native mountains with him, and explained the scene of the Corsican war of independence to the future conqueror, used to say "Napoleon, you are not like the moderns. You belong only to Plutarch's heroes." On his arrival from Brienne, at the Ecole Militaire in Paris; at the age of fourteen, he began the business of a reformer. He wrote a strong memorial to the governor, urging the adoption of stricter discipline among the students, and recommending that the servants and grooms should be dismissed, and the pupils left to provide for themselves preparatory to the struggles and privations of actual service. In two years after (1785) he received his first commission as lieutenant of artillery, wrote a history of Corsica, and gained the prize for an essay prepared by Raynal, on "the institutions most likely to contribute to public happiness."  
—Dugommier, on the capture of Toulon in his letter to the Government recommending him for rank, used the prophetic words—"Reward and promote that young man, for if you are engaged in him, he will raise himself alone."  
On the revolt of the Sections, in 1795, Menon had failed, and Napoleon occurred to the memory of Barras, the conventionalist. Turning to the colleagues, he said, "Ah there is the man you want, a little Corsican officer, who will not stand upon ceremony. The little Corsican opened a fire of grape-shot on the insurgent rabble and National Guard, and realized the opinion, by routing them with slaughter, and alarming the rebellion before sunset."  
—*Adison.*  
The Grand Jury of Hartford, Connecticut have presented the abolitionists as a nuisance.

**A CHAPTER FOR BACHELORS.**  
In the absence of all rational or reasonable sources of consolation to this species of men, we have concluded to afford such of them as are our readers, the only possible enjoyment within their reach,—a contemplation of the woe that often attend the married state. We compile from a very scarce book in our possession.  
Glover, the poet, while writing his "Leonidas," was deserted, by the wife, who went off with a lover. Pasquetti, one of the most learned men of his time, was the vociferator of his wife he had become a vociferator himself.  
The Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, writing to the Earl of Shrewsbury, on the subject of separating from his wife, to which the Earl was inclined, uses the following argument to dissuade him from it.  
"But some will say in your Lordship's behalf, that the Commission is a sharp and bitter blow, and therefore like enough to shorten your life, and thus deprive you of company. Indeed, my good Lord, I have heard some say so, for it is surety and sharpness may be a just cause of separation between a man and his wife, I think few men in England would keep their wives long; for it is a common saying, yet true in some sense, that there is but one surety in all the world, and every man hath it; and so every man must be rid of his wife that would be rid of a shrew."  
The wife of the great Salmasius was a shrew, so that Christian, Queen of Sweden, used to say she admired his patience in enduring such a turbulent, more than even his learning, Bergheim, an excellent artist, had a wife who would never allow him to rest, but kept him constantly at his brush. "The artist worked in a room above her; ever and anon she roused him by thumping with a long stick against the ceiling, while the obedient Bergheim, answered by stamping his foot to satisfy Mrs. Bergheim, that he was not sleeping."  
Montague, on being released of his first wife, declared that "he would not marry again, though it were wisdom itself." The wife of Bishop Cooper consigned a manuscript copy of his Lexicon, the work of twenty years, to the flames, so that he was obliged to commence so vast a labor anew. The wife of Willocke often tore his manuscripts and the marks of her nails have gone down to the present day, in his numerous lacinations still going in his "Memorials." Milton married a wife who romped through the house, both his nephews living with him, and ran away in a month's time. Aoliers, Addison, Rousseau and Steele were wretched in their domestic homes, owing to the perversity of their wives. Cooke, the great apostle of law, could never muster law nor reason sufficient to keep his wife in subjection. Boyle, Hobbes and Hume, Coltrine, Newton, Gibbon, Adam Smith, Pope, Watts, Shenstone, Thomson, Akenside, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, all never married.

**A CANDIDATE FOR CONFIRMATION.**  
At the late examination of children previous to the ceremony of confirmation at Ormskirk, between the vicar, and a girl from Bursough:  
Vicar—Who made you?  
Girl—Who, my father.  
Vicar—I don't mean that; but who made your soul and body?  
Girl—Who, Betty Roberts, deawn I'll have, made skin, an' another an' me made it, body.  
Vicar—I find you're not fit to come here.  
Girl—No! O! thought so mysen', for o've had a dreadful bowel complaint this fortnight.

**THE COWPENS.**  
The battle ground of the Cowpens is in Spartanburg District, about seventeen miles north of the Court House, and four or five miles from the North Carolina line. The surrounding country is a beautiful and almost perfect plain, with a fine growth of tall pines, oak and chestnut. On the memorable 17th of January, 1781, the entire country for miles around the battle ground, was one vast, untouched forest. The inhabitants of the lower part of the District had been in the habit of driving their cattle into this part of the country, for the purpose of grazing, and had erected pens in the neighborhood for salting and marking them. Hence the origin of the name of the battle ground. The field of battle, however, is about two miles distant from the Cowpens; but inasmuch as there was no other or better known place in the neighborhood, it was called "Battle of the Cowpens."  
The writer of this article was shown, not long since, a Map, describing minutely and most satisfactorily the scenes of this signal action, and the order and position of the opposing armies. He also had the pleasure, very recently, of having the entire battle ground pointed out to him, by one of the few surviving gallant officers who commanded in the battle. The American army under General Morgan, had encamped between the head of Suck Creek, and a branch of Buck Creek, which are not more than two or three hundred yards apart. There is now a little field on either side of the road where the American army lay on the night previous to the seventeenth. In the morning about daylight, Gen. Morgan drew up his little army on a slight ridge, extending from the head of one of these spring branches to the other. The road over which the Americans had been retreating, in order to avoid Col. Tarleton and his army, leads from the upper part of Union District into North Carolina, and passed immediately between those two branches; which, at that time were pretty well lined with cane and small reeds. The road leading from Spartanburg Court House also intersects the Union or Island Ford road, a few paces south of the head waters of this Branch of Buck Creek.  
General Morgan posted the North and South Carolina Militia, under the command of Gen. Pickens, one hundred and fifty, or two hundred yards in advance of the continental troops under Col. Howard. Col. Brandon's regiment was placed on the left of the road, and Col. Thomas and Roebuck's on the right. They were ordered to stand the fire of the enemy as long as possible, and then retreat to the British army on the right of the Continental line, within one hundred yards of the American line, and then displayed to the right and left, with a corps of cavalry on each wing.—Gen. Pickens ordered the militia not to fire until the enemy came within thirty paces of them. They were also permitted to shelter

themselves behind trees, which was at least a not very scientific mode of fighting. The late celebration of the Battle of the Cowpens, some of the old militia soldiers accompanied out of the very trees from which they had fled. The British advanced with a shout and a huzz, in anticipation of an easy victory. But their shouts nor their firing had any effect on the Carolina Militia, until they were met with fixed bayonets. The militia stood, having no bayonets of their own, consequently they fled across the branches on either side of the continental line. They had, however, fired once or twice on the ground, and their fires were not so much as those of the enemy.  
The Regular Troops, whilst the Militia and the British were engaged, and a hundred of the British were taken prisoner, the remnant of Tarleton's cavalry, commanded by Col. Washington fifteen or twenty miles, to Godwick's, where he was informed that the British were out of his reach. However, was a false statement made by Godwick's in order to save the life of a man, whom Col. Tarleton had just sent into his service, to pilot him across the mountains. This good lady supposed that Washington overtook the British, and she would necessarily ensue, and her husband might be killed in the action. She suffered the feelings of a wife to pre-empt those of patriotism and morality—out that Tarleton had just got out of Washington trap up. Had the British cavalry continued their pursuit for a few minutes longer, the remnant of the British would have been either captured or destroyed. But Col. Washington, not suspecting the deception made by Godwick's, returned about and returned to the main army.

**A PEDLAR TAKEN IN.**  
I have heard the story of a yankee pedlar who has believed has never been in print. In the vicinity of some cases trees have not yet begun to grow, if some of such holders do not wish to give up their bonds with the same profit as resulted from the pedlar's speculation, then our subtraction table will be of the American Revolution, and the close of the general assortment of goods, arrived in a village in the district of Maine, and called at the house of a pedlar. A stranger, who seemed to live in the vicinity of a blessing of children better governed with their clothing, she declared her inability to purchase more for the want of money, and returned to his wife, and said, "I have known sorrow: I have seen friends die that were as near as friends could be; but the hour that I sat by the confined crazy Bennet, was an hour of the greatest anguish I ever knew. Remember my pupils, what has passed this hour, to render undesigned thanks to God, who has preserved me from a worse fate."  
What will you give, sir?  
I'll give you \$10 for one of them.  
In good tin ware?  
O yes, marn, the best.  
Well sir, 'tis a bargain.  
She then handed one of the bare headed urchins to the pedlar, who, rather surprised that the offer was so readily accepted, yet feeling convinced that the mother would not part with the boy, placed him upon the seat of his cart and applied the woman's demand for tin pans, dippers, coffee pots, &c: until the sum of \$10 was made up.  
The pedlar yet feeling certain that the woman would rather make an effort to raise the sum than part with her boy—a sort of warfare by the way in which he had no particular desire to deal)—mounted his cart and seated himself by the side of the urchin, who seemed much tickled at the idea of taking a ride.  
The reins were gathered up, and with an eye cast back at the house in the expectation of seeing the reluctant mother coming forth to receive her boy, his horse was started off at a slow pace. After proceeding a quarter of a mile, and casting many a wondering look behind—the pedlar began to repent of his bargain—and turned his horse.  
The lady had just finished ornamenting her dress with the brilliant bargain she had made, when a rap at the door turned her attention.  
Good woman, I think your boy is not quite large enough, I guess you had better take him again and let me have the ware.  
No, no, sir, you have got him and you shall keep him. The bargain was a fair one, and you may not see with Dick, as soon as you please.  
Surprised at the woman's indifference about her boy—why, marn, how can you think of parting with so young a child to an utter stranger who you do not know?  
Oh sir, we should like to sell off all our town papers for \$10 a head.  
Dick was dropped at the door; the whip cracked, the wheels and were rattled, and the pedlar measured the ground at a much quicker pace than before—never after forgetting his paper speculation.  
*Portsmouth Journal.*

Graham, the saw dust pudding lecturer, according to the Boston papers, is busily engaged in disseminating his dry doctrines among the good people of Massachusetts, but his dish is not relished. Now if we know any thing we know this, that "too much pudding will choke a dog."—*Phil. Lt. Gazette.*

**WONDERFUL TENACITY OF VEGETABLE LIFE.**—It is stated in a late London paper, that a bulbous root found in the hand of a mummy which was brought from Egypt a short time since, and where it had probably remained for the last two thousand years, grew as vigorously and readily on being placed in the ground, as it would have done had it been taken from the soil not more than a twelve month.

A New England paper states, that, at a late muster, there were only sixty or seventy "soldiers" on the field, and that the poor fellows assembled "a shrivelled onion fried in fat."

How to make the winter pass quick.—Give a note to the Bank for ninety days, and Spring will come as soon as you are prepared for it. Yes, a little sooner!

**AN EXTRACT.**—It was a chilly day of winter, and we were seated in a comfortable school room. A man of most wretched appearance was seen passing by, drawing a hood-sted, on which were several bundles of woollen rags, the remnants of garments worn till they could be of no further use. He was clad in those that little better, and was apparently so weak as to be scarcely able to draw his sled. Some looked out of the window and began to laugh. The instructor saw him, and remarked the school may rise, and all look at that wretched man passing by. All did so, and nearly all were diverted to laughter. After all had seen him the master told them they might take their seats, and then remarked—"I was willing you should look at that man. Possibly my object was very different from yours, as I see the effects on your feelings was very different from what was produced on mine. That miserable man, you may perceive is crazy. He has bundles of rags on his sled, which, perhaps, he values, but which can be of no service to him. You perceived he looked poorly shod from the cold winter, and will very probably perish in the snow."  
Now tell me, my scholars, does this man excite your laughter? He was once a school-boy. He was bright and as active as any of you. His return from school was welcomed by joyful parents, and his presence gave pleasure to the youthful throng who met each other in a winter evening for merriment, and sport. Look at him now.—And can you sport with him who has lost his reason, and in losing that, has lost all? Should I point to one of you, and be able, looking into future years, to say to the rest, your associates will heretofore be crazy, roam abroad, a wretched maniac, would you rather not weep than laugh? You saw me affected when I began to speak—I will tell you why. I once had a friend. He was dear to me as a brother. He was every thing I could wish in a friend. The character of his mind such as raised in his friends high expectations. I have indeed, seldom, if ever, seen his equal. He could grasp any subject, and what others found difficult only served as amusement for him. I have many of his letters, which would not disgrace any well educated man, all written by him when he was a school boy. I expected to see him taking the lead in the affairs of men, and that his opinions would be quoted by others. I saw him after an absence of two years. Where, do you ask? It was in a cage; and even then he was chained. He was a maniac of the most decided character. The moment he saw me, he seized my hand, and left on it the impression of his teeth; for it was directed of the skin by constantly rubbing it in the other. For years he wandered about when it was safe to liberate him. But he is now, and always will be, insane.  
I have known sorrow: I have seen friends die that were as near as friends could be; but the hour that I sat by the confined crazy Bennet, was an hour of the greatest anguish I ever knew. Remember my pupils, what has passed this hour, to render undesigned thanks to God, who has preserved me from a worse fate."  
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*Portsmouth Journal.*

**FASHIONABLE SOCIETY.**  
The following is from "Thoughts on the Aristocracy of England, by Isaac Tomkins, Gent.," a pamphlet of twenty three pages, which has made quite a stir abroad and is even attributed to the pen of Lord Brougham. Though fortunately free from the worst vices of English high life, we may find something in the following picture not inapplicable to the foibles of certain would-be exclusives nearer home.  
"It must be admitted that there is a very great—very real charm, in these circles of society.—The elegance of manners which their prevaile is perfect; the taste which reigns over all is complete; the tone of conversation is highly agreeable; infinitely below that of France indeed—but still most fascinating. There is a lightness, an ease, a gaiety, which to those who deem it the highest privilege of existence, and the utmost effort of genius, to pass the hours agreeably, must be all that is attractive."  
"After this ample admission let us add, that whoever, after passing an evening in this society, shall endeavor to recollect the substance of conversation will find it a most hopeless task.—It would be easier to record the changes of colour on a pigeon's neck, or the series of sounds made by an Eolian harp, or the forms and hues of Aurora Borealis, all as pleasing, all as pretty; all as serviceable in passing the time; but all unsubsantial. It man had nothing to do here below, but to spend without sleep, or uneasiness, the hours not devoted to pain, this might be considered a very rational mode of passing his existence. But if he is accountable for his time, he has surely no right to pass it thus. Compared with this, chess becomes a science; backgammon and draughts are highly respectable. Compared with this, jumping, which is exercised, and games of chance, are rational modes of passing the hours. Compared with this, it is worthy of a rational being to read the most frivolous romance that ever was penned, or gaze upon the poorest mimic that ever strutted on the stage."  
"The want of sense and reason which prevaile in these circles are almost inconceivable. An ignorance of all that the more refined of the middle and even of the low classes, well know, is accompanied by an insulting contempt for any one who does not know any thing of the silly and worthless trifles which form the staple of their only knowledge. An entire incapacity of reasoning its twin sister to a ready and flippant and authoritative denial of all that reason has taught to others. An utter impossibility of understanding what man of genius and learning have become familiar with, stalks hand in hand, insolent and exulting, with a vulgar denial of truths which are all but self-evident and of extreme importance."  
"Of the press they stand in habitual dread; but it is a fear, which being altogether void of wisdom produces good neither to its victims nor to its objects.—Frightened to death at any unfavorable allusion to themselves or their ways, they support with the most stoical indifference all attacks upon their professed principles, all opposition to the policy they fancy they approve. Pious to the pitch of Bebelam or St. Luke's, if they themselves be but touched or threatened, nothing can be more exemplary than the fortitude with which they sustain the rudest shocks that can be given to the reputation of their dearest and nearest connexions."

**OHIO AND MICHIGAN.**  
The Miami of the Lakes published at Ferrisburgh, Ohio, has the following—  
"I apply for the honor of the American character, and the peace and harmony of this continent, of sovereign states, actual collision and the shedding of blood have been averted, between the State of Ohio and the territory of Michigan. Country to our expectations, the Governor of this State, deemed it not necessary to call into actual service, an armed force, for protection of the Court and Jury at Toledo, which was to have been organized on the 7th inst. relying, as we have been subsequently informed, upon the assurances of the President of the United States, that all would be well, without such a measure being adopted by the authorities of this State.  
"The question of boundary, it now appears, will be permitted to rest, till the meeting of Congress, when we most devoutly hope, the question in dispute will be settled definitely."  
At the time when Whitfield was drawing crowds to hear his eloquence, Dr. Byles and some of his friends were one day discussing upon his merits as a preacher, when the Doctor remarked, "I would give money to hear Whitfield than any preacher I know of." His friends marvelled, for they knew their sentiments were not congenial, and exclaimed, "How so, Doctor?" "Oh, if I did not," said the incorrigible punster, "I couldn't get it."  
—*Norfolk Adv.*

**EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE OF A YOUNG LADY OF FORTUNE.**  
On Thursday morning, information was given at the police station-house at Greenwich, by the driver of a cabriolet, that he had been engaged at five o'clock that morning to bring down two persons to Greenwich. He stated that they had alighted from a post-chaise and four at the Triumphal Arch, opposite Constitution Hill, Hyde Park, and that they had directed him to drive to Greenwich, which he had done and left them at the Buffalo's Head public hall house, garden stairs, leading to the steam oil pier, as requested by them; but their conduct appeared so extraordinary and suspicious, that he had thought it proper to give information to the police. He said they had luggage with them, and had paid him 13s. as his fare. On hearing the above statement, Police Sergeant McGilly, No. 19, and Constable Duke, of the R. Division, proceeded to Buffalo's Head, which is kept by Mrs. Larkin, and found the parties described, "a cab driver, regaling themselves with some spirits and water. One of them was attired in a waterman's dress, and stated that he came from Windsor; the other was dressed as a sailor, with black curly locks and busy whiskers, and a green shade over one eye. Being unable to obtain any satisfactory account from them as to who they were, they were taken to the station-house where the feminine voice of one of the parties, who had remained silent up to that time, led to the discovery that she was a female. This led to further interrogatories, but the parties refused to disclose any thing accounting for their disguise.  
On the acting inspector asking the lady her name, she replied that her name was "Jack Wilder," and that her address was "fall over the world." She added, that her companion was her servant, and that his name was "John Wilder, no fixed place of residence." The acting inspector informed the lady that he must detain her, to undergo an examination before the magistrates, when she asked whether the law could prevent her, as a British subject, going about in what dress she thought proper, so long as she did no harm? Both the unknowns were then charged with being in Greenwich under suspicious circumstances, and the lady, as well as her trunk, were searched. On her person were found several letters, addressed to her. They were written by a gentleman residing in Henricetta street, Covent Garden, and commenced, "My dear Miss Stafford." The contents generally were to the effect, that now she had come of age she was entitled to considerable property, and stated that he had paid upwards of £21,000 for her, which he hoped she might be allowed to deduct out of her fortune. Another stated that her companion had called upon him for the amount of his bill for building a carriage for her, and wishing to know whether it should be discharged. The same communication re-iterated with her upon her extravagance, & referred to her escape from an arrest by a sheriff's officer, the writer observing that he was not altogether sorry that she had got out of the officer's clutches, but that he (the writer) had greater difficulty in getting her out of her trunk than he had in getting her out of her trunk.  
A letter was also found on her person from a pawnbroker at Kensington, respecting some plate and valuable jewelry, which she had pawned with him. She also had cash in gold and silver, and twenty five franc pieces. In her trunk was found female apparel and various disguises. Having been divested of her whisks and attired in a dress suitable to her rank and sex, she was taken, with her companion, before Colonel Foreman, one of the Greenwich Magistrates. She then gave her name as "Miss Eliza Stafford," but owing, as it was stated, her being highly connected, her examination was strictly private.  
The magistrate's decision, as far as the reporter could learn, was for inspector Thomas to conduct the fair fugitive part of the way to London, and prevent her being annoyed by the hundreds that were assembled outside of the office, and then to allow her once more to enjoy the sweetest of liberty. The fair adventurer appeared to be about one-and-a-half years of age, five feet six inches high, and of very prepossessing appearance. At the same time her companion was discharged out of custody.  
A woman has been brought before the mayor or New York charged with biting off a piece of her husband's ear.

The New York Evening Post thus finely describes the power of prejudice:  
"They who know human nature know with what tenacity the mind clings to its prejudices, like a mother, to the most deformed of her offspring. It gives up the conviction of reason oftentimes far more readily than the vague impressions of unbounded antipathy. Prejudice is not a mere mist which the light of truth may easily penetrate, and its warmth dissipate; it is a malaria, born of the soil, over which it hangs in an unmovable and pestilential shroud, wrapping it in its clammy folds until the sun has ascended the mid heaven."

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"I apply for the honor of the American character, and the peace and harmony of this continent, of sovereign states, actual collision and the shedding of blood have been averted, between the State of Ohio and the territory of Michigan. Country to our expectations, the Governor of this State, deemed it not necessary to call into actual service, an armed force, for protection of the Court and Jury at Toledo, which was to have been organized on the 7th inst. relying, as we have been subsequently informed, upon the assurances of the President of the United States, that all would be well, without such a measure being adopted by the authorities of this State.  
"The question of boundary, it now appears, will be permitted to rest, till the meeting of Congress, when we most devoutly hope, the question in dispute will be settled definitely."  
At the time when Whitfield was drawing crowds to hear his eloquence, Dr. Byles and some of his friends were one day discussing upon his merits as a preacher, when the Doctor remarked, "I would give money to hear Whitfield than any preacher I know of." His friends marvelled, for they knew their sentiments were not congenial, and exclaimed, "How so, Doctor?" "Oh, if I did not," said the incorrigible punster, "I couldn't get it."  
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**CITIZEN'S**  
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THE TORIES OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The New York Commercial Gazette publishes a dinner speech of Sir Robert Peel, the Tory Premier lately driven from power by the suffrages of the people of Great Britain...

The Tory Peel picks up the Evening Post these three or four cases of lawless violence, growing out of popular excitement...

It seems, however, that the detestable Tory of the last war, (the leading Whig editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser) does not think that Sir Robert Plausible, (as Mr. Peel is called in the English journals) makes out a case sufficiently strong against our republican institutions...

On Tuesday last, this wretched man, recently convicted of the murder of a kind and amiable wife, under the most horrid circumstances, was to suffer the penalty of the law at Goshen...

Maria Crine, a daughter of the prisoner, twenty years of age, after satisfying the Court of her competency as a witness, was examined, and deposed as follows:—Is the daughter of Peter G. Crine, remembers the night her mother died; father came home at midnight...

"The experiment was a fearful one, and more fearful still have been the consequences. All that was predicted of evil by the friends of law and order has been realized, or is in a rapid progress of development."

"Here, then, are we to look for the immediate exciting cause of that fearful and horrible flood of insubordination which has swept over our land; to the elevation of this man to the highest place of trust, honor and power known in our Republic, may we trace the storm of outrage, riot, violence, and murder, that has shaken our country to its foundations, and made her a spectacle of reproach, sorrow, and indignation, to all good men throughout the world, and of triumph to the enemies of freedom."

"We give the whole passage, that the world may see, in the forbearance of the people towards such a profligate calculator of the nation, and its chief magistrate, the falsehood of his accusation. If the people of the United States were not the most patient, law abiding, tolerant, and good natured generation that ever existed, how could they endure miscreants among them, who, like the editor of the Ad-

vertiser, at one time induced a foreign enemy "to kick us into a war," as they boasted; and, having brought the invaders into the country, gave them aid and comfort, and every species of encouragement...

The French ministerial paper, the Journal des Debats, after quoting from a New York paper that part of Mr. Livingston's speech, at dinner given to him in New York in 1846, says, "should one word of additional evidence be required, the good intelligence between the two countries is at once interrupted."

The foregoing reflections, coming from a semi-official source, and another language respect to the many delusions in which the French Government indulge themselves with respect to the United States...

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EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1835.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF KENTUCKY.

The communication of "A Citizen" was received too late for to-day's paper, but it shall appear on Tuesday.

NEW JERSEY TRUE TO DEMOCRACY.

By the returns from this State we find we have beaten the "allied parties" without a fight. Every County in the State but two, have declared for the Administration...

The foreign envoys to this country intend to make Baltimore their place of residence. Baron Roenne, Charge d'Affaires from Prussia, and the Chevalier de Fiquiere e Moran, Charge d'Affaires from Portugal, have with in a few days arrived in Baltimore with their families.

COLLEGE.

It appears that an English gentleman of fortune residing in Paris, has bequeathed to the City of Washington about ONE MILLION of dollars for the endowment of a college, and it is probable the President, will communicate the fact to Congress early at his next session.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

In a subsequent column we present a comparative view of the returns of 1832 with those of the present election. Ritner will be the Governor by a large majority over the two other candidates, as there remains but three or four counties to be heard from, which cannot make any material difference in the result.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Table with columns: Names of the cities and counties of Pennsylvania, October 1832, October 1835. Lists Ritner and Wolf returns for various counties like Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Cambria, Carbon, Chester, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mercer, Mifflin, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Pot. & McKean, Schuylkill, Somerset, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, York.

\*Not complete.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

Extract from a Letter to the Editors dated, MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 9, 1835. DEAR SIR: We have received the official returns of our late General Election, and nearly half the counties of the State...

TO YOUNG FARMERS.

How to kill Bushes and Briars by the road side.—After weeding your corn you will find a good supply of grass, bushes and briars full of sap, growing beside your fences. To kill these, let three or four furrows be ploughed near the fence—let your boy with a shovel head down fall to the ground the bushes and the briars, while you, with one of Partridge's fur-tined forks, throw on sods enough to bury them completely. This is as easy as to cut them, and is a much surer mode of curing the soil.

How to make manure.—Harrow the ridge of dirt once or twice during the summer, keeping the sods and bushes down close, and in November, cart and spread it on your mowing ground, taking care to put light soil on to heavy, and heavy soil on to light lands. You may make a good manure in this way for less than a shilling a load.

every body has a case in point—where the dominant powers of the mind, have flashed brilliantly forth, by being goaded into effort—his hitherto unknown finely developed—the timid encouraged, and the scarcely audible voice, become firm and energetic, and attainments acquired that added honor to pleasure, while they gave an impetus to a love for learning.

The Lyceum system has become general in many parts of the country, and affording as it does so many facilities for the diffusion of knowledge, it is deservedly popular, having many advocates among eminent men; in short it may be styled the fulcrum of learning—the school of the world.

OHIO SPEAKING OUT!

By the subjoined letter it will be seen that General Harrison is defeated in his own county—his strong hold—Hamilton county has against him. His son-in-law, John C. Schley, is defeated by a majority of 300 votes, in his own township!

RESPONSE OF THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN.

CINCINNATI, October 15th, 1835. My Dear Sir:—I have the satisfaction to inform you that we have achieved a glorious victory in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton. We have elected our ticket for the Legislature by a majority of more than three hundred votes! We have carried the third and fourth wards of the city, a thing we have been unable to effect in the last five or six years. The aggregate vote for the Harrison ticket (so printed and announced) as the Whig and Harrison ticket, has been reduced from one thousand two hundred last year, to 103 this election. This is Harrison's strong hold, his place of residence. His son-in-law, John C. Schley, Esq., is beat by three hundred votes, and even beat in his own Township! (Miami.)

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### ARKANSAS.

**From the Little Rock (Ark. Ter.) Gazette**  
**STATE GOVERNMENT.**  
Since our last returns of the votes for and against State Government have been received from Union county, which show a large majority in favor of the change.—Many of the counties have not sent in returns; but we learn, from private sources, that several of them are nearly unanimous in favor of State Government, and the remainder, with one or two exceptions, by good majorities. The following is a correct list, as far as returns have been received:  
For State Government, 1942  
Against " " 908  
Majority for " " 1034

### ELECTION FOR DELEGATE.

The following is a statement of the votes given to Col. Ambrose H. Sevier, Delegate, to Congress, as promulgated by the Proclamation of the Governor, in our paper to-day. The whole number of votes, it will be seen, is 5,764, being 1,231, less than the aggregate of the votes given in 1833, which is accounted for by Colonel Sevier's having no opponent at the late August election.  
No returns have been received from Jackson, Mississippi, or Scott counties—the latter, however, not being organized, voted with Co. county.—*Little Rock (A. T.) Gazette.*

### NEW JERSEY.

**VAN BUREN TRIUMPHANT.**  
Jackson.  
Burlington County, about 600 majority  
Gloucester County, about 300 "  
Middlesex County, 94 "  
Somerset " 72 "  
Hunterdon " No opposition "  
Sussex " " "  
Warren " " "  
Morris " " "  
Opposition.  
Salem 150 "  
Cumberland 200 "

### VERMONT.—The Legislature of Vermont

made a further trial to elect a Governor on Saturday, 10th inst. which resulted as follows:—

	6th bal.	7th.
Wm. A. Palmer,	104	104
Wm. C. Bradley,	70	70
Charles Paine,	47	47
S. H. Jenkinson,	3	5
Scattering,	2	
	226	226

The Montpelier Watchman says,—"No Governor yet! and between you and I, reader we guess it is more than possible we shall have none, save the estimable gentleman who has just been elected by the people to the Lieut. Governor. If this be the result, we apprehend the freemen of Vermont will not be disposed to complaining they, as well as their representatives here, have divided on this question, and we know of no way to good to get along with a difficulty to bear it—cheerfully."

### Extract from a Letter to the Editors, dated, Zanesville, N. O., Oct. 14, 1835.

Our Election for Governor, in Muskingum, and we are beaten. I fear it will be 1800, Van, the miser, will be beat but liveth.  
Extract from a Letter to the Editors, dated, Salem, N. H., Oct. 16, 1835.  
Take the earliest opportunity to say to you that in Belmont County, the Van Buren party elected their Senator and one out of the two representatives, which is a gain of one.  
Mr. Ruggles' account of his popularity was run for in the Senate, after having been eighteen years in the United States Senate, and several on the Bench; the ticket, was headed, Ewing for the United States Senate; but Mr. Ruggles was beaten about 50 votes by George Heap, a man who had never before been a candidate.  
Our whole ticket for the Legislature was badly beaten last year.  
I think we will have a majority in our next Legislature.

### MICHIGAN ELECTION.—The Detroit Free

Press of the 7th, gives the official result of the election in that city, from which we learn that Stevens T. Mason received 673 votes for Governor, Monday for Lieut. Governor 627, and Berry for Congress 666. The average majority for the Senate is Democratic 685, opposition 167; Representatives (Dem.) 590, opposition 156; Constitution (yes) 695; no, 152 very few scattering votes.

### MYSTERIOUS.—A good deal of anxiety

has been produced by the absence of Henry Bartow, Cashier of the Commercial Bank at Albany, for more than a week, without any one knowing the cause. He was seen on board the steambot from Philadelphia to Newcastle, Del. on Saturday morning, Oct. 3d. Of course, rumours are afloat of large defalcations, backed by the fact that Mr. B. has been recently a large operator in Stocks, particularly Mohawk, which fell some nineteen or twenty per cent. last Saturday.  
The examination of his accounts thus far, we understand, shows an embezzlement of \$210,000, most of it effected by drafts on the Bank of America, in this city, which he has left overdrawn to the amount of \$180,000 instead of \$30,000 as his accounts represented. The Bank of America has long been in the practice of granting these loans, so that the circumstance excited no suspicion there. The capital of the Commercial Bank is \$240,000.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

### CENTRAL COUNTY RACES

**THIRD DAY.**  
**THIRD DAY—CRAIG PLATTE,** value \$800, two mile heats.  
John Heath's ch. c. Simon, by Marion, 1 1  
Y. N. Oliver's ch. c. Orzaboo, by Mount Pleasant, 3 2  
H. D. Clappin's b. m. Miss Patience, by Medley, 2 dr.  
Time—each heat 3m. 56s.  
For the second race, a sweepstakes for three years olds; two mile heats, \$900 entrance, \$100 forfeit, 12 subscribers; but two started, viz:  
Jas. M. Selden's ch. c. by Timoleon, and Mr. Bott's bay filly full sister to Rolla—the first heat taken by the former in 4m. but the Judge decided that Mr. Bott's filly was the winner of the race, in consequence of Mr. Selden's rider having been accidentally dismounted by one of the grooms ungritting the horse before returning to the Judge's stand—an appeal was made from this decision by Mr. S., to be finally acted on at a meeting of the Club, to be held at the course at 11 o'clock this evening.  
Same at starting, and for several days previous to the race.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of six Writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed, one at the suit of Lambert Reardon against James C. Wheeler, and Thomas Henry; one at the suit of the state of Maryland at the instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore, against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robert H. Goldsborough, Wright Jones, and Thomas Henry; one at the suit of the state of Maryland, at the instance and use of Isaac Atkinson against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robert H. Goldsborough, Wright Jones, and Thomas Henry; one at the suit of the state of Maryland, at the instance and use of James Price against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robert Goldsborough, Wright Jones and Thomas Henry; one at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland against Thomas Henry, against one at the suit of Lambert Reardon, against one at the suit of William Lovelady against Thomas Henry; and the following, viz. issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of William Lovelady against Thomas Henry; at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against Thomas Henry and William Reggione at the suit of the state of Maryland, at the instance and use of Sarah Merrick against Thomas Henry, Richard Arringdale and Samuel H. Benny; one at the suit of Peter Farr, use of Lewis Goldsborough against Thomas Henry; one at the suit of Richard P. Spencer, use of Willson and Taylor; one at the suit of Samuel H. Benny; one at the suit of William Ridgeway of Baltimore; one at the suit of William Rose, one at the suit of William Rose and Philip Lorney; one at the suit of Richard Arringdale, and John Wright and all the residue of the farming utensils; one at the suit of Richard Arringdale, Robert H. Goldsborough and Nicholas Goldsborough, against said Henry; and one writ of fieri facias issued by Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. against said Henry at the suit of John T. Goldsmith use of John Redman, will be sold on Tuesday the 10th day of November next, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, from between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property, viz: all that farm where said Henry now resides in Chappel district, containing three hundred and eight acres of land, more or less, and all the equitable right of said Henry, of and to 2 Houses and 1 Lot, at Easton Point.  
Also, will be sold at the residence of said Henry on Wednesday the 11th day of said month, for cash, the following property, viz: one negro man named John Flamer, one negro woman named Susan, and her infant child, and two negro children for a term of years; also, four Head of Hogs, one Mule, 16 head of Cattle, 16 head of Hogs, and 5 Pigs, 20 head of Sheep, 4 head Carts, 4 Ploughs, 4 Harrows, and all the residue of the farming utensils; one Sled, one 1 Clock, 1 Desk and Book-case, 2 Dining Tables, 3 common Chairs, 5 Beds, Bedsteads, and furniture, and all the balance of the household and Kitchen furniture; also, one Gig, the crop of Corn now on the ground, and the crop of Wheat now seeded, all seized and taken as the property of said Henry, to satisfy the above mentioned writs of execution and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon, also for officers fees due in 1834 and 1835.

### From the Globe.

Mr. NILES, of the Register, has the following inscrutable paragraph:  
"No one knows, except in the hearing of their bank books, or the direction of their checks, (if so they had determined,) whether the office of the Bank of the United States has, or has not, ceased its operations in Baltimore! The increased amount of the circulation of the Bank, [since the time] as compared with the circulation at this time last year, is alarming. But the truth is, that, after the 31st of March, 1836, brokers shops will be opened for the sale of United States bank notes, at rates above par, though paid for in gold!—for they are the only currency that has an equal value every where; or, as we think, can have it, until another national bank is established, as we suppose will soon happen! that the enemies of the old may have profit in the building up of a new one."  
The old gentleman, for years after the Bank of the United States was established, pursued its progress with incessant denunciation. He predicted all that has happened—said that it would enter the field of politics, corrupt the country, unsettle the markets, enhance or cheapen the currency of the nation at pleasure, and make stock-jobbing a perfect system of gambling. This was not a portion of the evils he prophesied, but he did not, among them all, think of the deliberate conspiracy of a panic to carry the measures of the Bank in Congress, and advance the aspirations of its political leaders to the Presidency, at the expense of a sacrifice of the fortunes of private individuals. Without this consummation of its iniquities, Niles was content to put it down as a monopoly, banishing gold and silver, to make profit on rags. This was enough for him. Now his rags are better than gold! How is this to be accounted for? Has Niles, like Noah, fingered "the facilities?"  
We would ask this converted Bankite—this prophet Hezekiah, who repudiated his articles against the Bank. They will show that he was able to foresee every thing but his own treachery and tergiversation.

### PRICE CURRENT.

From the Baltimore Republican of Friday 23 GRAIN.—The market during the week, has experienced but a slight variation from that of last week, and prices have ranged for best machine red from \$1 22 a 1 25, and common sorts at \$1 18 a 22. We have heard of no sales for best family white wheat flour.  
Corn—Old Corn has been gradually looking up since our last weekly report, and to day, sales have been effected, at 95c. New Corn the prices are governed by the condition in which it arrives, so has come in the market entirely too green for use, and sales vary from 60 a 65c. That on the Cob has been sold at \$2 50 a 2 62 1/2 per bu.

### Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the COTTAGE, the residence of Mr. S. Hambleton, on Thursday the 29th instant. The members are particularly requested to attend.  
BENJN TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

### 120,000

Excellent Bunch Shingles.  
JUST received and for sale at the Lumber yard of the subscribers  
GROOME & LOVEDAY.  
Oct. 13 (enw3)

### 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 Orment & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an  
Experienced Workman,  
from Baltimore, who makes "auld things '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, 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

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of six Writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed, one at the suit of Lambert Reardon against James C. Wheeler, and Thomas Henry; one at the suit of the state of Maryland at the instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore, against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robert H. Goldsborough, Wright Jones, and Thomas Henry; one at the suit of the state of Maryland, at the instance and use of Isaac Atkinson against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robert H. Goldsborough, Wright Jones, and Thomas Henry; one at the suit of the state of Maryland, at the instance and use of James Price against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robert Goldsborough, Wright Jones and Thomas Henry; one at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland against Thomas Henry, against one at the suit of Lambert Reardon, against one at the suit of William Lovelady against Thomas Henry; and the following, viz. issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of William Lovelady against Thomas Henry; at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against Thomas Henry and William Reggione at the suit of the state of Maryland, at the instance and use of Sarah Merrick against Thomas Henry, Richard Arringdale and Samuel H. Benny; one at the suit of Peter Farr, use of Lewis Goldsborough against Thomas Henry; one at the suit of Richard P. Spencer, use of Willson and Taylor; one at the suit of Samuel H. Benny; one at the suit of William Ridgeway of Baltimore; one at the suit of William Rose, one at the suit of William Rose and Philip Lorney; one at the suit of Richard Arringdale, and John Wright and all the residue of the farming utensils; one at the suit of Richard Arringdale, Robert H. Goldsborough and Nicholas Goldsborough, against said Henry; and one writ of fieri facias issued by Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. against said Henry at the suit of John T. Goldsmith use of John Redman, will be sold on Tuesday the 10th day of November next, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, from between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property, viz: all that farm where said Henry now resides in Chappel district, containing three hundred and eight acres of land, more or less, and all the equitable right of said Henry, of and to 2 Houses and 1 Lot, at Easton Point.  
Also, will be sold at the residence of said Henry on Wednesday the 11th day of said month, for cash, the following property, viz: one negro man named John Flamer, one negro woman named Susan, and her infant child, and two negro children for a term of years; also, four Head of Hogs, one Mule, 16 head of Cattle, 16 head of Hogs, and 5 Pigs, 20 head of Sheep, 4 head Carts, 4 Ploughs, 4 Harrows, and all the residue of the farming utensils; one Sled, one 1 Clock, 1 Desk and Book-case, 2 Dining Tables, 3 common Chairs, 5 Beds, Bedsteads, and furniture, and all the balance of the household and Kitchen furniture; also, one Gig, the crop of Corn now on the ground, and the crop of Wheat now seeded, all seized and taken as the property of said Henry, to satisfy the above mentioned writs of execution and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon, also for officers fees due in 1834 and 1835.

### From the Globe.

Mr. NILES, of the Register, has the following inscrutable paragraph:  
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ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.  
Jan 10

### NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,  
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and very general assortment of

### FRESH GOODS.

uitable for the present and approaching season, and respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call.  
Oct. 9 enw6t

### 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 punctually received at the Granary at Easton point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of P. 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 obdt servt,  
J. E. LEONARD.  
August 11

### COMMITTED to the Jail of Hartford

ANDREW WISLER, who says he is free, about 37 years of age, five feet, four or five inches high, a scar on his left eye, one on his forehead, and says he was set free by Jacob Pratt of Caroline County, Eastern Shore of Maryland; had on when committed a white fur hat, Cotton stripe Roundabout, blue stripe Pantaloons, and cotton shirt and fine pair shoes. The owner (if any) is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
PRESTON MCOMAS, Sheriff.

### 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, Sh'f.  
march 21

### 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  
" " Centreville to Easton, 1.00  
" " Wye Mills to Centreville, 50  
All baggage at the risk of the owners.  
Easton, April 4, 1835.

### WANTED.

AS an Overseer, for the ensuing year, a man who can come well recommended for his sobriety and management in farming—One with a small family would be preferred. For such a one, liberal wages would be given—Apply to the Editor.  
Oct. 13 (3)

### NEW SADDLERY.

### WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of  
SADDLERY,  
Consisting in part of the following articles:  
Hard Solder Bits and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Gigs, Twigs, and Clay Whips, foreign and domestic.  
Harness of all descriptions kept on hand or made at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Harness of any kind will be repaired at the shortest notice and upon the most accommodating terms.  
Easton, Oct. 3

### 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

### CASH FOR NEGROES.

Liberal prices will be paid at all times for the greatest number of likely negroes of both sexes, between the ages of 10 and 30 years. Persons having likely slaves to dispose of, would do well to call or to communicate with me. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, in Easton. All communications will be promptly attended to if directed to me in Easton.  
WILLIAM HARKER.  
aug 22, 1835.

### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, on the 1st day of October 1835.

- |                            |    |
|----------------------------|----|
| Alex. B. Jones,            | K. |
| Fred. Kutchins,            | K. |
| Miss Susan J. Kepley,      | E. |
| Edward Kirby,              | L. |
| Thos. H. Leonard,          | M. |
| Elijah McDowell,           | J. |
| Jas. Lloyd Martin,         | J. |
| John Moore,                | J. |
| William Mills,             | M. |
| Miller Lodge,              | N. |
| Mrs. James Nicholson,      | N. |
| Joseph Neall,              | N. |
| Wm. Newman,                | P. |
| James Parrott,             | R. |
| Geo. Richards,             | 3  |
| John L. Rogers,            | 2  |
| Mrs. Rogers,               | 2  |
| Abel Rathel,               | S. |
| Wm. H. Sewell,             | 34 |
| P. Sackett,                | 11 |
| Sackett & Doyle,           | 11 |
| Miss Mary Tinchwin,        | T. |
| Wm. H. Tilghman,           | 2  |
| Nicholas Thomas,           | T. |
| Tench Tilghman,            | T. |
| Joseph Thomas,             | T. |
| Capt. Wm. B. Willis,       | W. |
| Alice Watts,               | W. |
| Joshiah Willis,            | W. |
| Sarah Ann Willson,         | W. |
| Miss Char. Jackson,        | W. |
| L. W. SPENCER, Postmaster, | W. |
| Easton, Oct. 6.            | 3w |

### MARYLAND.

### Talbot County, Orphans' Court.

9th day of OCTOBER Anno Domini, 1835.  
ON application of Nicholas Martin administrator of the estate of Henry M. Lloyd, late of Talbot County, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, affixed, this 9th day of OCTOBER in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.  
Test,  
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

### IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER

Notice is hereby given,  
That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Henry M. Lloyd late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber on or before the 30 day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 9th day of October eighteen hundred and thirty-five.  
NICHOLAS MARTIN, Ex'r. of Henry M. Lloyd deceased.

### PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I will sell at the front door of the Court House in Easton, at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday the 6th day of October next, the wearing apparel of Lieutenant George W. Garey, dec'd., consisting in part of a very valuable Gold Watch, chain, and seal, several good cloth coats, pantaloons, vests, &c. And at ten o'clock, on the following day, I will sell at the late residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Garey, dec'd., all the personal estate of the said Lieut. George W. Garey, dec'd., (negatives and wearing apparel excepted) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, &c. also a good Gig & horse, horse-car, and many other articles too tedious to mention.  
A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the days of sale; on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.  
JOS. R. PRICE, Adm'r. of the will annexed of Lieut. George W. Garey dec'd., and Adm'r. of Mrs. Elizabeth Garey, also dec'd.  
Sept. 22—ts

### Postponed Sale.

The Sale of the personal estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Garey, deceased, is postponed till Wednesday the JOSEPH R. PRICE, Adm'r.  
October 3d, 1835.

### WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore

City and County on the 15th day of September, 1835, by F. Forster, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man as a runaway, who calls himself JOSEPH COOPER, but was committed in the name of THOMAS HARRIS, says he belongs to Benjamin Silvers, near Port Deposit Bridge, age about 28 years, 5 feet 11 1/2 inches high—has a large scar on his left arm caused by a cut from a hatchet. Had on when committed, a pair of brown cassinet pants, old dark valencia vest, red flannel shirt, dark homespun wamuss, a pair of old lace boots, and old fur hat.  
The owner (if any) of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Balt. City and County Jail.  
sept 30—oct 6 3w

### NEW FALL GOODS.

### WM. LOVEDAY

HAS received and opened at his store-house, his fall supply of  
NEW GOODS.  
Which he thinks he can offer at reasonable prices; among them is a handsome variety of  
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassimerettes, &c. &c. &c.  
He invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of his assortment.  
Oct. 13 (6)

### 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 a  
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 best style; his work shall be warranted to fit in all cases, or he will pay them for their goods or make them over.  
The public's obedient servant,  
JOHN BATTERFIELD.  
aug 29 (G)



# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by RICHARD SPENCER.

**PUBLISHERS 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.  
Advertisements 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 at special rates.

## POETRY.

[From the Boston Courier.]

### THE WHITE COTTAGE.

Thou peaceful cot, beneath whose roof  
The calmest, purest joys are mine,  
Where sweetest smiles, affection's proof,  
Their sunny rays, for my behoof,  
With mildest, purest lustre shine.  
No pilgrim of the stormy main,  
Enters his haven with such joy,  
As fills my bosom, when I gain  
Thy evening shelter, and obtain  
The kiss of welcome from my boy!

Thy snow-white walls—the lattice green  
Which veils each modest eye of thine  
The trees which throw their shade between,  
On which the ripening fruit is seen,  
The gay rose-mallow and the vine—  
All—all delight me—but the door  
Admits me to a haven within;  
No fretted ceiling—fitted floor—  
No gorgeous trappings—but there's more  
Of real bliss than monarchs win.

Conjugal joys, and filial love,  
Await my evening welcome home;  
Delights the virtuous prize above  
The brightest chapters ever wrote  
For demi-gods of Greece or Rome.  
This is my empire—here enthroned,  
I envy not the proudest king,  
My sceptre ne'er will be disowned,  
For hearts of love, the sweetest toned,  
To me their joyful anthems sing.

Yes, dear loved cottage, while beneath  
Thy humble roof, true bliss is mine,  
The votive chaplet I will wreath  
And here my grateful numbers breathe,  
To thank the Givers hand divine.  
The charms of palace, tower, or dome,  
To me thy simple joys are true.

[For the Globe.]

**MEANS: EDITORS.**—At this period of political degeneracy and unwholesome intrigue, the following sentiments are respectfully offered for publication in your Democratic journal. I have verified them, with the expectation that the departure from the usual mode of expressing political opinions will not be displeasing to your readers.

### SONGS OF THE DEMOCRACY—No. 1.

At—The Star Spangled Banner.

Hurrah for the freedom our ancestors won,  
In the dark day of strife from the mighty of nations!  
A sacred bequest from the sire to the son,  
To be guarded by him for unborn generations.  
Oh let not the trust  
Be dashed to the dust,  
As, if freemen abandon their watch-towers, it must;  
Then, Sons of the City, the Mountain, and Lake,  
Awake for Van Buren—for freedom awake!

The ground that ye tread is electric with pride,  
There victory made it refulgent with glory;  
There the turf with the blood of your fathers was dyed;  
There no "party" contended for Whig or for Tory.

"Our land" was the name  
That led them to fame;  
"Our land," like our banner, unshaken by shame.  
That banner of stars let us never forsake,  
But for home, and for hope, and for freedom, awake!

Go! look round the nations, and show me a clime  
So youngly mature by the Patriot's endeavor—  
Will ye mar her high fortune? No, freemen! let  
Time,  
As now he beholds her, behold her forever.

Could your Washington's form  
Rise breathing warm,  
He'd point to the "Pilot that weather'd the storm,"  
And shout o'er each City and Mountain and Lake,  
"Awake for Van Buren—for freedom awake!"

## CURTIS.

Lord Rrougham is severely handled for his attempt to exclude the ladies from the House of Lords—Some dogged views of a supposed spinner discontented with his lordship, run thus:  
Your discussions, I'm sure would be vastly more pleasant,  
And for more correct if the ladies were present;  
But it seems you're resolved, for so rumor records,  
That ladies shall all be shut out from "the Lords."

You say we're no business your speeches to hear,  
And political matches are out of our sphere.  
I'm surprised you should utter such terrible stuff,  
When you know in your house there's old women enough.

Your Lords of Creation may scold us and fust us,  
But you know very well that you can't do without us;  
And I wish you to see of your Master, the King,  
If pettish Government isn't the thing?

Unless to the ladies you show better manners,  
I will never enlist under Radnor's banners,  
And if our pretensions you dare thus to level,  
Reform and Lord Russell may go to the devil.

Excuse me from thus giving vent to my feelings,  
And all I require at your hand is fair dealing;  
But if you think proper my counsel to slight,  
I hope certain lectures you'll have every night.

ARABELLA SCROGGINS.

## THINGS IN SCOTLAND.

Glasgow, July 4th 1835.

July 2nd, toward evening, we left Oban in the Rob Roy steamer for the Crinan Canal. The navigation of the Clyde with that of the western Highlands, and thus saving a distance of one hundred and twenty miles through the somewhat dangerous navigation around the Mull of Cantyre—but as the Crinan Canal was now under repair, we were obliged to ride over to Loch Gilp (nine miles) in a cart, and there we arrived between twelve and one o'clock at night. I was too sleepy to see any thing, if there had been light to see—but "a nodding," we're all a nodding, was the principal part of my occupation. We made a detour at Dunsen Castle—a so-so boat. We sailed down the Loch Fine, and I aroused up at a place called Tarbat, that was full of fishing vessels, and full of people too. On we went further down Loch Fine, but anon we turned to the north to go around the island of Bute and soon we were in the Kyles of Bute, as they are called, a narrow strait north of the island. Then we turned south again passing along the coast of Bute, and the more fashionable watering place of Rothesay, where are to be seen the remains of an ancient royal castle, more honored by ivy, except its walls. Rothesay gave the title of Dukes to the eldest sons of the Scottish kings, which is continued to the heir apparent of the British throne. About here now, the Marquis of Bute has a splendid mansion, surrounded by the finest woods of which the country can boast.

The place whence the steamer started is called Lochgilphead—not so much euphony in that—and the name of our steamer was "the Dunsen Castle"—a so-so boat. We sailed down the Loch Fine, and I aroused up at a place called Tarbat, that was full of fishing vessels, and full of people too. On we went further down Loch Fine, but anon we turned to the north to go around the island of Bute and soon we were in the Kyles of Bute, as they are called, a narrow strait north of the island. Then we turned south again passing along the coast of Bute, and the more fashionable watering place of Rothesay, where are to be seen the remains of an ancient royal castle, more honored by ivy, except its walls. Rothesay gave the title of Dukes to the eldest sons of the Scottish kings, which is continued to the heir apparent of the British throne. About here now, the Marquis of Bute has a splendid mansion, surrounded by the finest woods of which the country can boast.

"Small, so narrow, so confined that steamers pass almost side by side when the tide is out, is here made to bear on its title all the commerce of a great city of more than 200,000 inhabitants. We passed some beautiful seats, too. Anon, whole tiers of steamers were in sight—and from the number I might have fancied I was on the New Orleans levee, but the boats had masts; or were much smaller than the Mississippi boats in size.

By two o'clock—and we started at six from Lochgilphead—we had found our luggage waiting for us in a most delightful Hotel in Glasgow—and there after a change of apparel so that we hardly knew each other, the landlord, I am sure, having mistaken me when I came down in another garb, so that I had to tell him that I was I, but in another dress—we began a stroll over the city, and I suber, and to deliver a letter (two, so as to see what was to be seen as rapidly as possible. As the Cathedral was one of the most interesting sights of the city, we started to see that first. Of this Cathedral it is remarkable as the only church in ancient Scotland that is said to form ruin, or fanatic zeal. In 1570, the furious reformers did attempt to pull this down, but the craftsmen of the city, with a feeling that will honour them with all posterity, threatened death to the person who should dare to remove the first stone. The magistrates to preserve the peace of the city, were under the necessity of engaging to preserve the Cathedral—but a compromise was agreed upon on condition that the saints and images should be knocked down—so that, as one of the old historians says, "the idolatrous statues of saints being taken out of their necks, and broken in pieces, and flung into the burn, the old Kirk stood as cross as a cat with the fleas are kamed off her, and a body was alike pleased."

Almost all the towns of an antiquity over their origin to the situation of a castle, a religious building, or a sea port. This town undoubtedly owes its origin to a Cathedral, around which the first streets of the town clustered. The Cathedral now—it was never fully finished—trapezoid and all is a stupendous dusky fabric, of Gothic architecture—with a gloomy rather than an elegant aspect. Perhaps the most interesting part of the Cathedral is the vaulted cemetery, underneath the outer divisions of the Cathedral where the decay of the ground makes allowance, as it were, for an interior site. Here there is a half-subterranean range of sepulchral vaults, in which divine service was regularly performed till the beginning of the present century. In "Rob Roy" a vigorous sketch is given of its appearance and the impression which it made upon Francis Osbaldistone. It is, in truth, of itself, a profound and gloomy cavern—and the glimmering light only adds more horror to the scene—an extensive burial ground surrounds the Cathedral, almost completely floored over with tombstones, which here lie flat upon the graves. On a high bank opposite the Cathedral, a monument with a inscription, was the chief instrument of the

## Sale, the well bred Horse IVANHOE.

Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hampton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, was seven years old last Spring. He is a remarkably sure foal getter and his colts a comparison with the colts of any country of the same age. For sale to the subscriber.  
FAYETTE GIBSON.

## W HOUSE OF

ENTERTAINMENT.

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

HENRY C. MIDDLETON.

July 18th—1835.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me at the suit of the State of Maryland against James Tilton, Sheriff of Talbot County, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Easton, on Saturday the 14th day of November, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, for cash, the following property, all and singular that farm plantation, situate, lying, and being in Talbot County and in Miles River Neck now in the care of James Hopkins, being a part of land called Marengo, and all the right, title and interest, of James Tilton or equitable, of and to the same, containing two hundred and seventy-five acres more or less; being all the land which was sold by Jacob Gibson to his daughter, now the wife of the said James Tilton and taken to satisfy the above writ of attachment and the interest due and to become due thereon.

Attended by  
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Sheriff.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two Writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed one at the suit of Hughlett against Jesse Delahay, other at the suit of Robert H. Rhodes against Jesse Delahay and John Council, sold on Tuesday the 10th day of November next at the front door of the Court in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property to wit: Farm or plantation lying and being in Miles River Neck, now in the possession of the said Jesse Delahay; one Gig, 5 head of Horses, 1 of Cattle, 1 yoke of Oxen, 20 head of 15 Hogs, 2 ox Carts, 1 Horse Cart, 1 boy for a term of years, taken as the said Delahay, and all be sold to the highest bidder.

## NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of

## SADDLERY,

Consisting in part of the following articles:  
Hard Solder Bits and Stirrups,  
English Bridle Leathers, Gigs,  
Twigs, and Chay Whips, foreign and domestic.

Harness of all descriptions kept on hand or made at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Harness of any kind will be repaired at the shortest notice and upon the most accommodating terms.  
Easton, Oct. 3

## FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

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.

## 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 to dispose of, would do well to call, or communicate with me. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, in Easton. All communications will be promptly attended to if directed to me in Easton.

WILLIAM HARKER.

aug 22, 1835.

## 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.

## WANTED.

As an Overseer, for the ensuing year, a man who can come well recommended for his sobriety and management in farming—One with a good family would be preferred.—For such a one, a liberal salary would be given.

## THE CARRIERS PIGEON.

We are indebted to a friend for the following, enclosing the feather and paper attached, as mentioned in the communication. The feather is stamped upon it some curious red ink, which were doubtless placed there to identify the bird.—*Gazette.*

"The Ship Wrecker, from Bremen, has on board a Carrier Pigeon, which sighted on the English Channel on the 22d July near the British side of the Channel, with an accompanying ticket attached to a feather in the tail by a wire (now sent to you)—the feather I send you is from the left wing of the beautiful bird, having a corresponding feather with the same number and stamp in the opposite wing. This is no doubt a kind of Telegraphic despatch from France to England, conveying some particular or important information to the person or persons who may be in possession of the key. The place of the Pigeon's departure appears to have been lost, but dated, in French hand writing—  
Jul 21 Juillet, 1835.

A 651.  
B 227.  
C 310.  
D 238.  
E 169.  
F 394.  
G 423.

Ball's Weekly Messenger, in an ornate article on the Indian Sketches of the younger Irving says—  
"It contains beautiful descriptions of the American forest, and lively sketches of Indian manners; it is a diary; from day to day, of the author's observations; and the style is in every respect worthy of the name of Irving. We do not know whether the writer is a son or younger brother of Mr. Washington Irving, the memorial author of this Sketch Book, &c.; he certainly does not discredit to his name, and we think we see a family resemblance in the spirit and humor of his general style."

The public library at Rio Janeiro is an edifice connected with the Emperor's Palace, and contains about 70,000 volumes, a list of which are very ancient. It contains a copy of the first printed edition of the Bible, in parchment, impressed in 1471, by the wonderful mechanism of John Faust, the inventor of printing.

The Cincinnati Whig contradicts, in the following manner, the Muncie story of a man's fighting half a dozen duels in succession to which it lately gave currency. With Sir Lucius O'Tigger, we think that the quarrel was a very good one as it excited, and that the ex-lion has only spoiled it.—*D*

**ERROR CORRECTED.**  
We are obliged in being able to state, that the account we published a day or two ago, under the title of "Bloody Duels," proves to be altogether a erroneous—having no other foundation than a personal tradition, in which Lieut. Marshall, (who had no weapon) was wounded in the hip with a pistol ball from his antagonist.

The manner in which rumor had magnified the affair, is but another evidence of the truth of the truism saying, that "fall oaks from little acorns grow."

**NAMES.**  
Many people discover an unaccountable taste in the names they select for their children. When a good choice is not made and strange and uncouth names selected, it must be charged to the absence of taste and judgment, or to an unparadoxical oddity, for there are names enough in the world, and good and convenient ones too, and there is no monopoly in those things.—Many a person has had to blush through life some awkward and uncouth cognomen his parents were pleased to bestow upon him. A mother, for a family was rehearsing to a friend the names of her children, and there was Gad, and Zorobabel, and Haz and Hager and Despondence, and Faith, and Silence.—"Silence," said the friend, "I should as soon think of naming a mouse thunder."

**FRUIT.**  
Why are some fruits improved in sweetness by drying or half withering on the trees. Because their watery parts lose exhalation and the sugar increased in quantity.  
Why should grapes hang on the vine until they are perfectly ripe? Because unripe bunches never get any riper after they are gathered.  
Why should grapes be eaten soon after they are gathered? Because, unlike other fruits, grapes do not improve in flavor after gathering.  
Why should the crowns be removed from ripe pine apples? Because, when suffered to remain, they live upon the fruit until they have sucked out all the goodness?  
Why does an apple when first cut appear white and after a time brownish? Because a fermentation arises from the rest of the fruit absorbing the oxygen of the atmosphere, the apple having previously been, by its tough skin, protected from the contact of the air.—*Donovan.*  
Why are certain apples called russetings? Because of their russet or reddish brown color.  
Why should raspberries be eaten from the bush? Because their flavor is a most delicious fall fruit. Even a few hours will diminish it, and on the bush the flavor does not continue, above

## MARYLAND.

Talbot County, Orphans' Court.

9th day of OCTOBER Anno Domini, 1835.  
On application of Nicholas Martin administrator of Henry M. Lloyd, late of Talbot County, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of OCTOBER in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

Test,  
JAS. PRICE, Regr.  
of Wills for Talbot County.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Talbot County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Henry M. Lloyd late of Talbot County, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers hereof to the subscriber on or before the 3d day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of OCTOBER eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

NICHOLAS MARTIN, Exr.  
of Henry M. Lloyd deceased.

Oct. 19th 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 15th day of September, 1835, by F. Forster, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man as a runaway, who calls himself JOSEPH COOPER, but was committed in the name of THOMAS HARRIS, says he belongs to Benjamin Silvers, near Port Deposit, Berks, age about 23 years, 5 feet 11 inches high—has a large scar on his left arm caused by a cut from a hatchet. Had on when committed a pair of brown cassinet pants, old dark valencia vest, red flannel shirt, dark horseman wamuser, a pair of old lace boots, and old fur hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,  
Balt. City, and County Jail.  
sept 30—oct 6 3w

Doct. G. McDonald, DENTIST

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Easton and its vicinity.

He is a licentiate both of medicine and dentistry. He has had several years practical experience and uses none but the best materials. Those who need his services may be well assured of having justice done them.  
Easton Hotel, Oct. 10 1835

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton on the 10th day of October, 1835.

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AD. 31, 1835. DATES. T. UREN, ENT INSON, TION FOR Counties heard 92,635 63,652 on, 40,199 103,861 316; gain since morning. The check and the English and the loss of the account of the 14th, ce, may be re- considerable: the first of his men, commanded, was of Bilboa, as he that was the al importance. analysed the forces General, and sh had marched ions at Estella, ions to Hurado, th at Durango, y. The next Aragon, a to a Victoria, it began. From parties fought, severe and the encement of the Christians being mpled to defend a league from was at this posi- the point of the great battle. severely night. The manner. "Two- ed." The fol- ing—The fol- given in a Pyrenees of the battle of the 12th e journal, given a received extreme frontier, "The bells of ng the whole of this morning at ural, news reach- eral Espartaco Durango by the English, and took 00 of his men, astantly shot." "The bells of ng the whole of this morning at ural, news reach- eral Espartaco Durango by the English, and took 00 of his men, astantly shot." (three days be- English force of 10,000 men, and in. The writer to his determi- foreigners who men of an Irish decayed into the be seen from the of Don Carlos, operations of the of his purposes. appointed the of his troops. EE. Dolores hav- ialism of my from motives to igh with the Royal Standard, s suggest image; that this suggest were before any that the same it as to the Estella, this 21

### REFORM.

A large highly respectable meeting of citizens of Hartford county, held in pursuance of public notice, at the Court House in Air, on the 13th inst. JAMES PAN-LL, Esq., was called to the chair, and ELIZABETH WEST and HENRY WEBSTER Vice Presidents, and John H. Price Secretary.

On motion of Col. I. D. Maulsby, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, by the existing provision of the Constitution of this State, an important part of its Legislature is so organized as to be independent of the people, and by its tenure rendered superior to the just will of the people.

And whereas experience teaches that the able tendency of all irresponsible power is abuse and corruption.

And believing that true and only security for the State is to be found in the people, and that the Ministers of the Gospel of the different denominations be requested to read this notice a few times in their several congregations.

Resolved, also, That Editors of Newspapers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and of the State of Delaware, be invited to send five members from each County, to meet in Centreville, Queen Ann's County, (Maryland) on the first Tuesday of next December. It is also respectfully suggested, that where there are no county societies, that the different neighborhood societies be requested to confer and agree on five persons from each county, to represent said societies in said convention.

Resolved, also, That Editors of Newspapers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and of the State of Delaware be requested to publish this notice for three weeks in their respective papers, and that the Ministers of the Gospel of the different denominations be requested to read this notice a few times in their several congregations.

By order of the Board,  
P. B. HOPPER,  
Pres. of Q. A. C. Temp. Soc.  
Oct. 31.—8t

5,000 DOLLAR REWARD.

57 The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of Henry Barlow, late Cashier of the Commercial Bank of the city of Albany, who has absconded with about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars of the funds of the said bank, on his delivery to the proper authorities of this state, together with the fund taken from the bank.

Or the sum of two Thousand Dollars will be paid for his apprehension and delivery into one of the jails of the United States, and held subject to the requisition of the governor of this state.

For a recovery of a proportion of the money taken, a proportion of the above reward will be paid.

Said BARTOW is about five feet six or seven inches in height, dark complexion, high colored, with some slight scars on his face, dark eyes, heavy eye-brows, black hair, rather thin, and inclined to curl, small in person, slow in speech; when speaking, scowls. By order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN TOWNSEND, President.  
Albany, Oct. 31, 1835.

### DENTISTRY.

#### D. W. JENKS

DENTAL Surgeon, offers his professional services to the citizens of Easton, and its vicinity. He will be at Lowe's Hotel on the 19th of the present month, where he will continue for a few weeks. All calls in his profession will be promptly attended to.

### 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 Ozmert & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman, from Baltimore, who makes "gold things" as neat as gold, and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

### Temperance Convention.

AT a meeting of the Officers and Managers of the Queen Anne's County Temperance Society convened in Centreville on the 10th October, inst. it was thought that great advantage would result to the Temperance cause, from an Union of effort by the different societies on the Eastern shore of Maryland, and of the State of Delaware.

It was unanimously resolved by the members present, that the Temperance Societies of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and of the State of Delaware, be invited to send five members from each County, to meet in Centreville, Queen Ann's County, (Maryland) on the first Tuesday of next December. It is also respectfully suggested, that where there are no county societies, that the different neighborhood societies be requested to confer and agree on five persons from each county, to represent said societies in said convention.

Resolved, also, That Editors of Newspapers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and of the State of Delaware be requested to publish this notice for three weeks in their respective papers, and that the Ministers of the Gospel of the different denominations be requested to read this notice a few times in their several congregations.

By order of the Board,  
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JOHN TOWNSEND, President.  
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Experienced Workman, from Baltimore, who makes "gold things" as neat as gold, and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

### PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED

THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL LIBRARY.

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in the weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.

THE dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their publication, and their price, in consequence, has been more than proportionally high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction, and for whom the Books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of their religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time he has at least done something to reduce the price of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious books are still, however, extremely dear, and the Subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individuals and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a proposition as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and of Canada has resolved to put it to press forthwith; and he therefore throws himself on his Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

In this undertaking he is principally encouraged by the hope that it will meet with the cordial approbation of the clergy in general, and that he will be aided by the powerful assistance of that learned and devoted body of men. The undertaking is one which is entirely calculated to disseminate the principles of our holy religion widely throughout the community, and to assist the clergy in the discharge of their parochial duties by affording, at an uncommonly low rate, at all the necessary knowledge and instruction. The subscriber, therefore earnestly requests that the Bishops and Clergy in general will exert their powerful influence in order to increase the popularity of the work and to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to enable him to carry it on with success. By these means they will augment the spiritual comforts of their charges, and contribute, in a great measure, to dispel the prejudices by which our brethren of the other denominations are

### For Sale, the well bred Horse IVANHOE.

Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, was seven years old last Spring. He is a remarkably sure foot getter and his colts will bear comparison with the colts of any horse in the country of the same age. For terms apply to the subscriber.

FAYETTE GIBSON.  
Sept. 28  
31

### 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 and convenient manner. His table, bar and stables will afford the most assiduous attention will be paid to the wants of travellers and all others who may be kind enough to patronize him. 53—Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month or year, upon moderate terms.

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

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of attachment issued by the Court of Talbot County, and to me directed at the suit of the State of Maryland against James Tilton, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Saturday the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. said day, for cash, the following property, to wit: one and a half acres of land, situate, lying and being in Talbot County and in Miles River Neck now in the tenure of James Hopkins, being a part of the tract of land called Marengo, and all the estate, right, title and interest, of James Tilton, of and to, and to the same, containing two hundred and seventy-five acres of land more or less; being all the land which was devised by Jacob Gibson to his daughter Frances, now the wife of the said James Tilton, and taken to satisfy the above mentioned writ of attachment and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by  
JOSEPH GRAPAM, Sh'f.  
Oct. 30—1835.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two Writs of Venditioni Exposita issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed, one at the suit of William Huggett against Jesse Delahay and another at the suit of Robert H. Rhodes against Jesse Delahay and John Council, will be sold on Tuesday the 10th day of November next at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day the following property to wit: all that Farm or plantation lying and being in Oxford neck, now in the possession of the said Jesse Delahay; one Gig, 5 head of Horses, 24 head of Cattle, 1 yoke of Oxen, 20 head of Sheep, 15 Hogs, 2 ox Cart, 1 Horse Cart, 2 negro boys for term of years, taken as the property of said Delahay, and all the land to be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

Attendance by  
JOSEPH GRAPAM, Sh'f.  
Oct. 30—1835.

### NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS  
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of  
**SADDLERY,**  
Consisting in part of the following articles:  
Hard Solder Bits and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Gigs, Twigs, and Chay Whips, Foreign and Domestic.

Harness of all descriptions kept on hand or made at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Harness of any kind will be repaired at the shortest notice and upon the most accommodating terms.

Easton, Oct. 3

### 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

### 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 to dispose of, would do well to call or to communicate with me. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, in Easton. All communications will be promptly attended to if directed to me in Easton.

WILLIAM HARKER.  
aug 22, 1835.

### 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.

Rate from Easton to Centreville, \$1.50  
" " Easton to Wyo Mills, 1.00  
" " Wyo Mills to Centreville, .50  
All Baggage at the risk of the owners.  
Easton, April 4, 1835.

### WANTED.

AS an Overseer, for the ensuing year, a man who can come well recommended for his sobriety and management in farming.—One with a small family would be preferred.—For such a one, liberal wages would be given.

### MARYLAND.

Talbot County, Orphans' Court.  
9th day of October Anno Domini, 1835.  
ON application of Nicholas Martin administrator of Henry M. Lloyd, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 9th day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

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

### IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER

Notice is hereby given,  
That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Henry M. Lloyd late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 30 day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of October eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

NICHOLAS MARTIN, Ex'r.  
of Henry M. Lloyd deceased.  
Oct. 13th 35

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 15th day of September, 1835, by F. Forster, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man as a runaway, who calls himself JOSEPH COOPER, but was committed in the name of THOMAS HARRIS, says he belongs to Benjamin Silvers, near Port Deposit Bridge, age about 23 years, 5 feet 11 inches high—has a large scar on his left arm caused by a cut from a hatchet. Had on when committed a pair of brown cassimere pants, old dark valencia vest, red flannel shirt, dark homespun waist, a pair of old lace boots, and old fur hat.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,  
Balt. City, and County Jail.  
sept 30—Oct 6 35

### Doct. G. McDonald, DENTIST

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Easton and its vicinity.

He is a licentiate both of medicine and dentistry. He has had several years practical experience and uses none but the best of materials. Those who need his services may be well assured of having justice done them.

Easton Hotel, Oct. 10 1835

### LIST OF LETTERS

- Remaining in the Postoffice at Easton on the 27th inst.
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| John H. Baynard,                              | Edward Kirby,         |
| for Miss Lutha Plummer,                       | L.                    |
| Rev. Thos. Bayne,                             | Thos. H. Leonard,     |
| Ann Bowers,                                   | Elijah McDowell,      |
| Mary Dewlin,                                  | Jas. Lloyd Martin,    |
| Thomas Beason,                                | John Moore,           |
| Margaret Benny,                               | William Millie,       |
| C.  | Miller Lodge,         |
| Gen. John Caldwell,                           | N.                    |
| Samuel Catrup,                                | Mrs. James Nicholson, |
| Miss Eliza Clash,                             | Joseph Neall,         |
| John Cross,                                   | Wm. Newnam,           |
| D.  | P.                    |
| John Delin,                                   | James Parrott,        |
| Joseph Dawson,                                | R.                    |
| Sarah Dawson,                                 | Geo. Richards,        |
| Thos. J. Dorey,                               | J. B. Robinson,       |
| Thomas Dewlin,                                | John L. Rogar,        |
| Robert Dinamore,                              | Mrs. Rogers,          |
| F.  | Abel Rabal,           |
| John Y. Ford,                                 | S.                    |
| Thomas Faulkner,                              | Wm. H. Sewell,        |
| G.  | P. Sackett,           |
| William H. Goldborough,                       | Sackett & Doyle 11    |
| T.  | T.                    |
| Christ'r. Goodhand,                           | Miss Mary Tinchwin,   |
| Clas. Goldsborough,                           | Wm. H. Tighman,       |
| Thos. B. Gordon,                              | Nicholas Thomas,      |
| Tench Tighman,                                | Teuch Tighman,        |
| J. Hockman,                                   | Joseph Thomas,        |
| Miss Marg. A. Hudson,                         | W.                    |
| Wm. W. Higgins,                               | Capt. Wm. B. Willis,  |
| Mrs. Eliza Hooper,                            | Alice Watts,          |
| Curtis Horner,                                | Josiah Willis,        |
| J.  | Sarah Ann Willson,    |
| Miss Char. Jackson,                           | J.                    |
| L. W. SPENCER, Postmaster,<br>Easton, Oct. 6. | 35                    |

### 120,000 Excellent Bunch Shingles.

JUST received and for sale at the Lumber yard of the subscribers.

GROOME & LOVEDAY.  
Oct. 13 (cont'd)

### NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. LOVEDAY  
HAS received and opened at his store-house, his fall supply of

### NEW GOODS.

Which he thinks he can offer at reasonable prices; among them is a handsome variety of

### Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassimere, &c. &c. &c.

He invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of his assortment.

Oct. 13 (61)

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SURRENS HORN, 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. FURVISE CO.  
Baltimore  
may 29

may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.  
Jan 10

### 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 a

### 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 29 (G)

### \$10 REWARD.

THE above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver to me in Easton, or secure in any Jail, so that I get him again, my bound apprentice, James Warner, and all reasonable charges paid.—The said boy left me on Sunday, Oct. 25th, and is about 19 years of age; small for his age, but very thick set, had on when he went off, a nearly new black fur hat, a deep blue cassimere roundabout, sky blue cassimere vest, and striped cassimere pantaloons, and low shoes.

Said boy is capable, with a little instruction of making a good pair of wheels, or cart or wagon complete, or any common job in a shop. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing said boy as I intend to spare no pains in enforcing the law against any person or persons so harboring or employing said boy.

JOHN B. FIRBANKS.  
Oct. 27 1835. 35

Oct. 27 The Baltimore Republican will copy the above every other day, and the Elkton Gazette, to the amount each of \$1, and charge the same to this office.

### PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to leave Easton in a short time, will offer at Public Sale on Wednesday the 4th day of November next, at his residence in Easton, all his household and kitchen furniture, consisting in part of a very valuable Bed and Bedding, Carpets, Chairs, &c. &c.

Terms of the Sale a credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser, or purchasers giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of Sale; on all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required; no property to be removed until the terms of the Sale are complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and attendance given by

WILLIAM L. JONES.  
Oct. 27th (G)

### FOR RENT.

THE subscriber intending to leave the place, will offer for rent for the ensuing year, the premises where he now resides, situated on Hanson street in the town of Easton. Possession will be given if required on the first of December. For health and comfort the situation is surpassed by none. The improvements are, a good Stable, Carriage-house, Cow-house, a dairy, a meat-house, and an excellent pump of water in the yard, a fine garden and inclosure in good repair. The house is commodious and very convenient, containing eight rooms, and a good kitchen attached. For terms apply to

WM. VANDERFORD.  
Easton, Oct. 27

Also, a lot adjoining the premises above mentioned. The terms will be moderate.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.  
Oct. 31.

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Easton, Oct. 27

Also, a lot adjoining the premises above mentioned. The terms will be moderate.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.  
Oct. 31.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of six Writs of Venditioni Exposita issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed, one at the suit of Lambert Readon against James C. Wheeler & Thomas Henrix; one at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and use of Benjamin F. Moore, against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robert H. Goldsborough, Wrightson Jones, and Thomas Henrix; one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Isaac Atkinson against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robert H. Goldsborough, Wrightson Jones, and Thomas Henrix; one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of James Price against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robert H. Goldsborough, Wrightson Jones, and Thomas Henrix; one at the suit of the President, Director and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland against Thomas Henrix; and one at the suit of Lambert Readon, against said Thomas Henrix; also the following, to wit: issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of William Lovelady against Thomas Henrix; at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against Thomas Henrix and William Rose; one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Sarah Merrick against Thomas Henrix, Richard Arringdale and Samuel H. Benny; one at the suit of Peter Tarr, use of James Goldsborough against Thomas Henrix; one at the suit of Richard P. Spencer, use of Willson and Taylor; one at the suit of Samuel H. Benny; one at the suit of William Ridgeway of Baltimore; one at the suit of William Rose, one at the suit of William Rose and Philip Horney; one at the suit of Richard Arringdale, and Samuel H. Benny; one at the suit of Richard Arringdale and John Wright, and at the suit of Richard Arringdale, Robert H. Goldsborough and Nicholas Goldsborough, against said Henrix; and one writ of fieri facias issued by Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. against said Henrix at the suit of John T. Goldsmith use of John Redman, will be sold on Tuesday the 10th day of November next, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property, viz: all that farm where said Henrix now resides in Chappel district, containing three hundred and eight acres of land, more or less, and all the equitable right of said Henrix, of in and to 2 Houses and 1 Lot, at Easton Point.

Also, will be sold at the residence of said Henrix on Wednesday the 11th day of said month, for cash, the following property, viz: one negro man named John Flamer, one negro woman named Susan, and her infant child, and two negro children for a term of years, also, four Head of Horses, one Mule, 16 head of Cattle, 16 head of Hogs, and 5 Pigs, 20 head of Sheep, 4 old Carts, 4 Flour, 4 Harrows, and all the residue of the farming utensils; one Sideboard, 1 Clock, 1 Desk and Book-case, 2 Dining Tables, 14 common Chairs, 5 Beds, Bedsteads, and furniture, and all the balance of the household and Kitchen furniture; also, one Gig, the crop of Corn now on the ground, and the crop of Wheat now seeded, all seized and taken as the property of said Henrix, to satisfy the above mentioned writs of execution and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon, and for the fees due in 1834 and 1835.

Attendance by  
JO. GRAHAM, Sh'f.  
Oct. 20—1835.

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