

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown.
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1832.

NO. 35.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

By the Commissioners,
August 24th 1832.

On motion Ordered that from and after the 28th inst. (August) the Clerk of the Market shall not permit any person or persons whatsoever, at any time within sixty days from that day, to sell at the Market House in Easton, or at any place within the limits of the Town, any of the following articles to wit—Corns, Watermelons, Cantelopes, Green Corn, Cucumbers, Cabbages, Peas, Tomatoes, or Squashes, or offer for sale, any of the foregoing articles after notice of the above order shall have been published at the Market House aforesaid, he, she or they so offending shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence, or violation of the order such sum of money not exceeding five Dollars, as the Commissioners shall think proper to impose, for the use and benefit of the Town.
On Motion, Ordered that the foregoing order be published in the Newspapers in Easton, and at the Market House, for the space of three weeks.

Per order **JAMES PARROTT, Clk.**
Aug. 25 to the Commissioners.

TO RENT,

The farm, in Bayley's neck, on which Ignatius Rhodes at present resides—to a capable and an approved person the terms will be liberal—apply to.

ROBERT H. RHODES.
Aug. 25 3t W

TAKEN UP ADRIFT,

A row boat about eleven feet long, her bottom painted white and the inside of a cream colour, she rows with five oars, the after-locks is coppered on top the others lettered—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
WM. SEARS.
Bay Side, opposite Poplar Island, Aug. 25.

LOOK HERE.

The season has again arrived when those persons indebted to Officers Peck, have promised payment of the same, and finding very little exertion on their part made to comply with their promises, I am induced to notify them, through the medium of the newspapers that unless punctual payments are made and that speedily, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of collecting by execution especially of those persons who have failed to pay their last year's tax as well as the present.
I will also say to those persons who have repeatedly promised to pay off executions heretofore and have neglected so to do, that if the settlement of such cases are not made punctually they will ere long find their names held up to the gaze of the public, as I am determined to close up my business as I go; my deputies have their orders to be punctual in calling for settlements and punctuality will be expected.

The Public's Humble Servant
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
Aug. 25

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted for property purchased at the sale of the personal estate of the late Daniel Martin, Esq. are informed that their notes became due on the 20th of July last.—They are therefore (as well as all others indebted to said estate) respectfully requested to call on the Subscriber on or before the 20th day of September next and liquidate the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
EDWARD MARTIN, Adm'r.
August, 25

TIN PLATES.

The subscriber offers for sale, and intends constantly keeping on hand an extensive assortment of TIN PLATES, such as IC, SD, SD, SD, SD, SD, &c. of the most approved brands and on as accommodating terms, as can be obtained in this city. He invites dealers and country merchants to give him a call.
J. HARMAN BROWN,
No. 28 Pratt, near Frederick at Baltimore, Aug. 25. 3t on the line of the rail road.

FOR SALE.

A first rate bay Horse, five years old, warranted sound and to go well in harness.—Also a Buggy—for terms enquire at this office.
Aug. 25

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale his farm in King's Creek, about six miles from Easton—this farm is handsomely situated, near navigable water and the buildings are all in good repair, and some of them new. The dwelling house is of brick two stories high and commodious enough to accommodate a large family. There is a good Apple Orchard on the Farm and a plenty of timber. The land is in good order and well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn. To any person wishing to purchase, the terms will be reasonable and the time of payment accommodating. Apply to A. Graham, Easton or to

Baltimore, July 21. **WM. H. JOHNSON.**

FOR SALE.

That large and convenient three story Brick Dwelling, and the framed Shop adjoining, (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell), situate on Washington Street, in Easton, offered at Public Sale on Tuesday last, but not disposed of, is now offered at Private Sale, on very accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please view the property and apply to
JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r.
Jabez Caldwell, dec'd.

June 3

BRILLIANT SCHEMES.

AN INDEPENDENCE for a trifle, and a Fortune for less can be obtained, by directing orders for tickets or shares in either of the following splendid schemes to JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vender Baltimore.
The tickets which he will send being the original ones, the money can be had for the prizes any where.

New York Consolidated,

No. 31, to be drawn September 5.
HIGH PRIZES.
1 prize of \$10,000 10 prizes of \$1,000
1 10,000 10 500
1 10,000 10 300
1 2,260 20 200
Tickets \$5, shares in proportion.

Union Canal Lottery,

No. 13, to be drawn September 8th.
HIGH PRIZES.
1 Prize of \$25,000 15 Prizes of 1000
1 20,000 15 500
1 7,500 15 300
1 3,350 15 200
Tickets \$6, shares in proportion.

New York Consolidated,

No. 55, to be drawn September 19th.
HIGH PRIZES.
1 prizes of \$4000 10 prizes of \$1000
1 10000 10 500
1 6000 10 300
1 \$4100 10 200
1 3000 10 100
1 18000 20 500
Tickets \$10, shares in proportion.

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE on Federal Alley, opposite the Court house, and next door to the Post Office.
Easton, June 16

AN OVERSEER.

THE Subscriber wishes to engage the services of a single man, a middle aged man would be preferred, to live with him the next year as an Overseer and manage his home farm and a small one adjoining. Undoubted testimonials of integrity, sobriety and faithful attendance to duty will be required.
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Aug. 18

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, will be sold at Public Sale on Thursday 2nd day of September next, at the late residence of Mrs. Charity Driver (at Price's Mill) all the personal estate of said deceased (negatives excepted) consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Household and Kitchen furniture, &c. &c.
Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale; on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by
JAMES G. ELLIOTT, Adm'r.
of C. Driver, deceased.
Aug. 10

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, I will sell at public sale on Thursday, the 20th of September next, at the late residence of Alfred Driver, dec'd, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Farming Utensils, the crop of wheat and rye, now in the stack, and a share in a seine and boats, &c. &c.
Terms of sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; on all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by
JAS. G. ELLIOTT, Adm'r.
of A. Driver, deceased.
Aug. 26.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned commissioners appointed by Caroline County court, to divide or otherwise value the lands and real estate of Robert Peters late of the county aforesaid deceased, will meet on the lands mentioned in said commission, on THURSDAY 4th of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and will then and there proceed in the execution of said commission, all persons interested are hereby notified to attend.
ROBERT T. KEENE,
WM. JONES,
WM. MELONEY,
WILLIS CHARLES and
PETER JOHNSON,
Commissioners.
Aug. 4

ST. AUBIN FARM.

To be rented for a term of years, the highly cultivated Farm of the late Dr. Nicholas Hammond, commonly called St. Aubin, situate near Easton.
The Farm is well enclosed, and all the Buildings are in excellent order and repair. It produces fine crops of every kind of grain and may be considered among the best grazing Farms in the county.
For terms apply to the Subscriber.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, July 28 1832.
P.S. The Subscriber has a good dwelling house at Easton Point, several other Houses in and about Easton to be let.
J. G.

TO RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, STORE HOUSE & GRANARIES, late the property of
Mr. Seth Godwin, dec'd. situate in Greensborough, Caroline county, Md. The dwelling and Store houses are adjoining, and so constructed as to afford every convenience. Attached to the store house, is a grocery and counting room. The granaries are situated immediately on the river, and within fifty yards of the store, and sufficiently large to contain six or eight thousand bushels of grain. This property is thought to be one of the best stands for business in the county. For terms apply to
ANN H. GODWIN or
G. W. HARRINGTON.
Greensborough Aug 11 4w
N.B. If desired the dwelling will be rented separately.
August 25

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable Judges of Queen Ann's county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public Auction on SATURDAY, the twenty seventh of October next, ensuing, at the Court House door, in the Town of Centreville, Queen Ann's county, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, a part of a tract of land called "Wye Island" situate, lying and being in the county aforesaid, and on Wye river, containing about six hundred and fifty acres, more or less, it being the entire residue of the real estate, whereof Matthias Bordley died seized, after deducting that portion recently laid down, by authority of a judgment of Queen Ann's county Court, as the proper Dower of his widow, Mrs. Susan G. Bordley, and which said tract or part of a tract of land will be sold for the payment of the debts of said Matthias Bordley.
No estate can be more delightfully situated than this, it lies on a river not only beautiful, but abundant with every luxury—such as fish, oysters and wild fowl, and the of the most superior quality. On the one side, within two miles is the residence of Col. Lloyd, and Wm. G. Tilghman, Esq. of Talbot, and on the other, and within the same distance, the residence of the family of the late John L. Tilghman, Esq. The river up and down and on both sides the island commands a most superior population. The land is of the highest character, and the resources for manure inexhaustible. It is well proportioned with Wood, such as PINE, POPLAR and HICKORY.—The Poplar particularly excellent. To these advantages may be added the distinguished reputation of the island for general good health.

The improvements are a two story brick dwelling, 15 feet by 28, with a shed room and a Kitchen attached—a brick quarter, 30 feet by 30, a convenient meat house, and a most extensive corn house, with a shed around it for the accommodation of eighteen or twenty horses, and a carriage house joining. The corn house is large enough to answer the additional purpose of Granary. The buildings are none of them in good repair.
The terms of sale are as follows—The purchaser on the day of sale will be required to pay to the Trustee two hundred dollars in cash, and the balance of the purchase money will be required to be paid in installments of one, two and three years from the day of sale, with interest on the whole from the day of sale till paid, the same to be secured to the Trustee by bond and security to be approved by him. Upon the ratification of the sale, and on the payment of the whole purchase money and interest, the Trustee will execute a deed conveying to the purchaser or purchasers, to his, or their heirs, the property sold, free and clear from all incumbrances.
Persons desirous to purchase are invited to visit the premises. Capt. V. Bryan, the tenant will afford every facility.
The creditors of Matthias Bordley are hereby notified within six months from the 27th October, 1832, to file their claims, with their proper vouchers against the estate of the said Matthias Bordley, with the Clerk of Queen Ann's county Court, or they may be excluded from all benefit of the money or money's arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Matthias Bordley.
WM. A. SPENCER, Trustee.
Centreville, Aug. 25th 10w

MARYLAND

Caroline County Orphan's Court,
21st day of August A. D. 1832.

On application of Eli Parris Executor of Benson Dill, late of Caroline county deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied, filed from the minutes of proceedings of the said Orphan's court, the Seal of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 1st day, August A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.
Test **W. A. FORD, Reg. of Wills**
for Caroline county.

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THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced her regular routes, leaving Baltimore from the end of Dugan's Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Easton. Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Haven) Annapolis and Baltimore.
She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Centreville (by Corsica) and Chester own, and return the same days, All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.
L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER EDGAR.
A new and commodious vessel, having recently been built of the very best materials, Copper fastened and Coppered with a fine Cabin for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, is intended to resume the occupation of the Schooner Leonarda.
The EDGAR will commence her regular routes, from Easton Point to Baltimore on Sunday next the 16th inst leaving Easton point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore returning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour. Passengers will be accommodated in the best manner, that advantages will afford, at one dollar and fifty cents and found, to or from Baltimore. Freight of all kinds will be thankfully received and punctually executed.
ROBINSON LEONARD.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank river called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty five acres of and more or less.
The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton.
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NOTICE is hereby given that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank river called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty five acres of and more or less.
The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton.
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ulation—and with these known truths we are sleeping at our posts, as if the malign influence had already invaded our sensorial faculties, an ominous apathy forbodes our fate—"Quem deus vult perdere, prius dementat." Alas! nothing has been done in the great scheme of resistance to this deadly foe; though practicable, and easy in all its parts; and considerably effectual, if accomplished.

The necessity needs no demonstration that the officers and citizens of the town should forthwith co-operate to enforce the sanitary rules which have been so judiciously framed, for the preservation of health and life.

J. E. M.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

Judge Brackenridge and the President.

We assent to all the positions of Judge Brackenridge, but the comparison of Jackson to Julius Cæsar. He may take Tiberius Cæsar if he will—although that would be doing Jackson too much honor—for Tiberius, though a suspicious and sanguinary Tyrant, was a profound statesman, but compare Jackson to the all-accomplished Julius, the eloquent, the elegant, the clement, the warrior with but one equal in all the march of history! Where are the Commentaries? The oration on the trial of the conspirators? The Anti-Cato? The swim across the harbor of Alexandria, with his Commentaries in one hand? The battles of Pharsalia and Munda, gained against his country indeed, but gained by the superiority of a genius, take it all in all, in arms, in eloquence, in the art of governing, never rivaled! Will Judge Brackenridge put the Dictator Letter against the Commentaries—the Cæsar Effusions—against the Oration for Cassius's Associates—the butchery of Indian women, against the conquest of Gaul and Britain—the Cotton Bag Incident on the 8th, and the Horse Shoe Incident against Pharsalia and Munda? Against 600 ships in commission, (exclaimed John Randolph) we enter the list with a three shilling pamphlet! Cæsar was no tyrant, though he overthrew the forms, (then more forms) of Republican Liberty. He punished no man for taking sides against him in the civil war. On the contrary, his clemency embraced all, even the personal enemies and officers of Pompey. Our Cæsar's magnificent and magnanimous rage against the adherents of Mr. Adams, pursued even the humble tide waiter, nor was the call of Hannibal, at Cannæ, "hold soldiers! spare the conquered!" ever heard from his lips, until his own friends in generous shame, remonstrated against the system of "proscription."

Compare this vulgar souled tyrant to Julius Cæsar, the mightiest and most shining name of time. We hope the Judge will retract the comparison, lest, peradventure, the justness of his taste and discrimination be confounded with the idolatrous flattery of those ignorant and profane scribes, who have instituted, dared to insult the veneration of mankind for true greatness by instituting, a parallel between Jackson and WASHINGTON!

We invite attention to Judge Brackenridge's letter as equally elegant and philosophical true.

TO ANDREW JACKSON, PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

My two last letters relate to subjects that more properly belong to history than to the transactions of the day. They are, however, so illustrative of your character, which is now generally understood by the intelligent and reflecting, and in time, the knowledge of it will reach the humblest intellect. Arbitrary, ungovernable temper, consummate deceit and hypocrisy, low cunning, ignorant, illiberal prejudice insatiate revenge, and unbounded lust of power are the prominent points of a character sustained alone at present, by vulgar popularity. But a reputation with no other support must soon pass away. Unless it be based on the approval of the virtuous and good sense of the country, its existence will be but a day's date; future times will determine its true value, and that value will be weighed in other scales than those of your carnal popularity. The despicable appearance of your recent *vero* message, sufficiently show where you, and your work-worms, expect to find approval. Most sincerely did I wish, that you could obtain the applause of that portion of your countrymen, whose good opinion is intrinsically valuable; the shout, and the huzzas, which are bestowed; but the written testimony of your good or evil deeds, will remain; and it is these which must stamp your name with infamy or renown.

Your popularity is no mystery to one who looks into the history of other nations, and reflects upon human nature. Military reputation under all forms of government, and among all people, has possessed decided advantages over every other. There are two reasons for this; the first, is that it is more easily understood, and the last, is that it is more easily assigned, but in addition, the people are prone to add to it by extravagant exaggeration. The simple untaught man, who cannot comprehend the excellence and the merit of a statesman, or a philosopher; like Bacon, or Chatham, because that excellence arises from moral attributes, and therefore not an object of sight or of hearing, can readily place before his imagination the incidents of battles, and destruction; while those engaged in them, become demigods in his estimation, when in truth, they may have been nothing more than ignorant ruffians. That man can readily comprehend the services of the brave officers, who have been placed at the head of a body of troops, by good fortune, and conduct, obtained a victory; but he cannot see, or understand, the intellectual spring which has set the arm in motion, and directed when, where, and for what end, it has been ordered into the field the motion of the arm is seen, but the volition, which nerves and directs that arm, is invisible. When compared to this unseen moral impulse, the mere soldier is of no importance, than his own sword or musket compared to himself. The child looks upon the drummer, as the greatest man of the army, because he makes the most noise.

The second reason for this popular devotion to military fame is, the greater notoriety which it obtains. Hundreds may have heard of the achievements of Francis, to whom the name of Patrick Henry is scarcely known, and his transcendent merit still less understood. There is no spot so out of the way, so unfrequented, to which the fame of the warrior will not penetrate. It will be the subject of the fire-side tale, or the idle declamation of the noisy politician; it will be the subject of familiar conversation among those who have scarcely heard of the most enlightened and patriotic spirits of the country, and whose moral influence may have fixed its fate and character. This is a melancholy source of reflection to the patriot and philosophical statesman. It was not without reason that our statesmen were so apprehensive of the danger to our free institutions from military men, and no one more eloquently, and more prophetically declared its dangers than Patrick Henry. When once the popular mind is seized with extravagant admiration of the military

splendour of any one, it no longer reasons; it plunges itself into the force of religious faith; nothing can be wrong which he does. While on other subjects, the ignorant are content to look to those of their fellow citizens who are better informed, or have better opportunities—in relation to the military favorite, they consider themselves as competent to decide as any one else; they believe in him, and therefore yield the most implicit approbation to every thing that he does. Statesmen may warn them in vain against those measures, whose tendency is to bring ruin and slavery upon them; their belief is fixed on the idol, and in matters of faith reason is superseded. It is impossible for you to do any act which will be disapproved by those supporters; they will disbelieve, or if they believe, they will say, that you had good reasons for your acts. If you should declare that a member of the Senate who dared to vote against a nomination made by you, should be banished from the Republic; that any representative who voted, or spoke against a favorite measure, or a favorite individual, should be beaten with a hickory cudgel; or if you should denounce the highest Judicial Tribunal for having made decisions disagreeable to you; in any of these cases, and in every other of those examples, furnished by your administration—your full of mischief, of error, and usurpation—your act would be applauded by those who place their faith, as well as trust in you, and exhibit the degrading, melancholy spectacle in a free country, voluntary political servitude. I do verily believe that if you had ordered half a dozen Senators, and Representatives, from either branch of the National Congress, to be seized and beheld on the steps of the Capitol, the act would still be approved by thousands of those who support you as a Hero! Within a few days, I have witnessed in this city, a display of attachment, as perfect, as any that Hero, Demagogue or Tyrant ever enjoyed. Many of those who earnestly wished you to approve the Bank Bill, and who in the firm belief that you would do so, were prepared to shout your praises, no sooner heard that you had despised their wishes and trampled on their dearest interests, than they raised a huzzas of approbation. They huzzas for the Veto—if you had signed, it would have been huzzas for the Bank. What intimation! Alas, is it then in human nature to love tyrants, and to be gratified to such a degree as to applaud even while they place their feet as to the necks of their willing slaves? But there is still a hope that a proper direction people will prevail, and give a proper direction to the mistaken zeal, and give a proper direction to the devoted worshippers. The foot print of despotism is seen upon this hitherto free land—and it strikes no terror to the hearts of freemen! Who could have believed this a few years ago, when the slightest approach of the fiend, would have caused an involuntary shuddering throughout the Republic? I once felt that freedom dwelt in my native land, and I supposed that never in my time, at least, would a Cæsar dare to prostrate all other power in the State, in order to concentrate it in his own person, by deluding the people into the belief, that it was they who exercised this power by him their immediate and only true representative. I once could exclaim in the words of the dramatist, in the character of William Tell.

"On the hill, I laid me flat along, And while gust followed gust, more horridly, As if to sweep me o'er the dizzy brink, I have thought of the lands, whose storms Seemed summer flava, compared to those of mine. And just have wished me there—The thought THAT MINE WAS FREE, Has checked that wish—and I have raised my head."

And cried in indignation to that impious wind, Blow on—THIS IS THE LAND OF LIBERTY."

It was indeed, the Land of Liberty, while a Jefferson, a Madison, and Monroe were at the head of our affairs—but a ruffian soldier-miles improbus, has attempted to enslave us—and he finds a country willing to be slaves.

"AFTER THE BOOK OF JUDAS, THEN COME THE BOOK OF KING."

H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.

"O'er taken by the blast, I laid me flat along, And while gust followed gust, more horridly, As if to sweep me o'er the dizzy brink, I have thought of the lands, whose storms Seemed summer flava, compared to those of mine. And just have wished me there—The thought THAT MINE WAS FREE, Has checked that wish—and I have raised my head."

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To the Citizens of the Village of Denton, in Caroline County.

August, 24, 1832.

RESURRECTION.

In looking over the columns of the Whig of the date of the 24th of July last, I discovered a scrap directed to the editor of that paper, purporting to have been written in the village of Denton bearing the signature of Napoleon who, all as he has long since gone hence, and his remains deposited in the Isle of St. Helena, has yet recently risen from the dead, and visited your happy little village, to declare to you the outrages, which have been committed upon you by the Legislature of Maryland at the last session.

It is well known that while the old Gentleman was permitted to stay upon any part of this transitory Globe, and left at liberty, a greater tyrant never lived; there was no end to his ambition and thirst after power, Blood and carnage argued nothing with him when that object was ahead; and I hesitate not to say, that in the sequel I shall be able to make it manifest that the anonymous writer who has assumed the name of Napoleon, by contending for the Old Law, has shewn himself an advocate not less strenuous than Napoleon himself of usurpation and despotic power. But I am proud to see that since he has gone hence he has become thoroughly convinced of the former error of his ways, and has become so scrupulously jealous of an usurpation of power, that he even shrinks at the very idea of the thing; Poor fellow! I really pity him; I sincerely regret, that he should have so conducted himself in this world as to create such unhappy reflections in the next, reflection I have no doubt causes the Emperor to conceive there is danger where there is not a shadow of it, and I think before I conclude I shall be able to prove that the case alluded to, which has caused him to rise from the dead, and travel all the distance from the Island of St. Helena to protect the village of Denton, is one.

As one of the delegation from Caroline county in justice to your honours, and also to myself I beg leave to make the following statement of facts, in reply to the anonymous writers of the scrap alluded to above. During the session of the last Legislature we received by the mail a petition signed by a considerable portion of the citizens of Denton, praying for an act to be passed, further to incorporate the said village and to embrace a clause authorising the commissioners of said village to levy a sum of money on the assessable property thereof to pay for a fire engine, which it appeared the Commissioners had purchased, without the sanction of Law, and also praying to have the limits of the town enlarged.

A law already drawn up, answering their wishes. At the same time we received letters from other citizens, requesting a postponement of any action on that petition, stating that there would be another petition sent on embracing still further privileges, we conceived it to be our duty to comply with their request—and, accordingly in the next mail we received another petition, with another, and more extended sketch or draft of a Law of incorporation with a still greater number of subscribers, many of whom had signed the first petition, but upon the second's being presented to them, wrote on the second petition an apology for having signed the first, declaring that they preferred the second. But so far from usurping the power attributed to us by the Emperor, that by our Legislative enactments we had or would force upon the citizens of Denton, a set of Commissioners entirely obnoxious to them, the citizens of Denton well know that in their petition and sketch they presented to us, the identical names, which they wished to be placed in the act, to further improve the village of Denton and for other purposes; that act provides that the said Commissioners shall meet at the Court House on the second Monday of April next, and class themselves into three classes by lot, and that the term of service of the first class, shall terminate at the end of the first year, from the said second day of April next, the second class the second year, and the third class the third year, and it further provides that each class, at the termination of the term of service, shall be filled by an election to be held at the Court House, or at such other place as the Commissioners shall appoint within the limits of the said village of Denton, whose term of service shall be three years and no longer. This Napoleon considers a terrible usurpation of power over the citizens of Denton. Let us examine what were the provisions of the former law of incorporation, and we shall find that the Commissioners were not only named, but actually appointed for life; not even during good behaviour which I consider a monstrous usurpation of power, unknown in the history of our government, for it is diametrically opposed, to the first principles of Republican Institutions; and this is the grievance which the present Law is intended to remove, and I think effectually does so. But I think that the Law which creates the Commissioners, and gives them a life estate therein, let them act well or ill, is the case where existed the real usurpation of power, from which I considered they actually had no appeal, except when death or resignation should give an opportunity, and as Mr. Jefferson has very truly said that few die and none resign, I therefore thought it a bad chance to redress any grievance.

Napoleon did not advert to the writing

of Richardson and Sangston, during the last fall and winter, or he would have seen where an allusion is made by Richardson to the circumstance of John Young's being turned out in an election of Commissioners, Sangston caught hold of this statement, and accused Richardson of ignorance of the law stating that under that law the commissioners were elected for life, and Richardson upon examination found his error and plead ignorance as an honest man should do, this one fact is therefore established, that the Commissioners under the old law were actually for life, and in the circumstance just alluded to Napoleon might have obtained some information, had he never consulted the Law himself. But to proceed, I was satisfied that the signatures to the last petition claimed preference in consequence of a considerable number having declared it preferable to the first even though they had signed the first. From the two sketches we drew such a Law as we believed would be satisfactory to all parties, but as to the Commissioners which has disturbed the repose of the Emperor, they were presented to us by the citizens of Denton themselves, this fact I presume the Emperor was not acquainted with, though coming from the other world I should presume he ought to have been. But I presume the roaring of the sea on his passage to America, or after his landing, the having fallen in with some dealer in drugs, the stench of which has operated on his brain, or probably his having accidentally stepped into some half handed tinkers shop where so many little wheels and ticking of watches, has bewildered his mind, or possibly his having fallen in with some half handed merchant, or broken down Register, whose Clerks always know more of his business than he knows himself, and who may perhaps have pressed upon his mind some joyful tales, relative to some circumstances which took place during last fall and winter, either I say, on account of some one or other of those circumstances, or all of them put together, I should presume that he had lost his recollection and sense, and forgot the errand upon which he had set out. My fellow citizens of Denton I am sure will comprehend my meaning, I think that had it not been for these circumstances which must have happened, or some other unknown of greater importance the Emperor would have known all about it. But as he was determined to cross the Ocean to bring a charge against the Caroline delegation, I really think that we must have acted with great caution, (speaking not the language of self praise) for him not to have had it in his power, (using a new coined expression) to have blarneyed-up something of more consequence, and containing more truth, for in the case alluded to we were precisely governed by the prayer of the petition.

Thus much fellow citizens of Denton, I think it my duty to say, in justice not less to myself than to you, in explanation of this matter, and I care not how much this modern representative of a fallen Martyr, to his own assumption and ambitious schemes, may bark, and attempt to bite, so that I have pleased you, and I feel confident of having done so, for I have obeyed your instructions and you have manifested your approbation, by your prompt attention to the new law. I shall take no further notice of any thing which may be said unless the writer will come out.

WM. ORRELL.

From the U. S. Gazette.

Mr. CHANDLER.—I send you, for publication, an extract of a letter, which appears to have been written without prejudice, and which echoes the statement we have heard from the commencement and anterior to the Kentucky election, viz. the defeat of the Clay candidate for Governor, on account of his supposed advocacy of the Sunday mail. All persons who advocate such a course deserve no better fate.

"LOUISVILLE, AUG. 17, 1832.

"We arrived here a day or two since, from Nashville, from which place I wrote you, giving you as correct a view as I could, from personal observation, of the Kentucky election. My anticipations, I believe, have been fully realized, for all admit, (though it has not been officially announced, nor have all the counties been heard from,) that Mr. Breathitt, the Jackson candidate for Governor, has been elected by a small majority, and that Mr. Morehead, the Clay candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has been returned with a very respectable one. The election of Mr. Breathitt cannot be considered a triumph by the friends of the President, for Mr. Buckner, the Clay candidate, is very unpopular with his own party. The people here, who are farther removed from a union of church and state than any others perhaps, in the Union, have got an idea in their heads, (but very erroneously, I am told by his personal friends,) that he is an advocate for stopping the Sunday mail, and this they consider as a link in the chain of the union I have alluded to and which alone prevented him, it is believed, from being elected by a large majority. As proof of this belief, and of his own party deserting him, I am told that there are four or five papers friendly to Mr. Clay, who advocated Mr. Breathitt's election. I was running one of the Kentuckians about their defeat; he replied, "It is not yet entirely certain that we have been defeated; but who would vote for a—d Presbyterian, who wished to stop the Sunday mail, and unite church and state? Wait till the election comes on

between Harry and old Jackson, and then you will see how we will row them up salt river." This appears to be the general sentiment among the friends of Mr. Clay, and, indeed, some of the most candid of the Jackson men admitted the same thing to me.

"I am told it is very diverting to be at an election in Kentucky. They are a high set of fellows. The Jackson men have the credit of being the most noisy in Philadelphia, but I am told the Clay men here, to use the Kentucky language, can "hoe their own row."

"You know I never interested myself much about elections before, and you must thank yourself that my two last letters were filled with scarcely any thing else but politics as it was done entirely at your request. Indeed, it would be almost impossible for me to remain here a short time, on the approach of or subsequent to an election, and not take interest in it; for you see every one about you, man, woman, and child, and even the negroes, entirely absorbed in politics; nothing else is talked of, and I believe I have caught the mania. I think of coming home, and setting up for congress or some other office! Will you give me your support? I intend to support Harry Clay for President, and advocate the Bank! You see I am coming on finely. But a truce to politics, "I am weary of them, and this shall end them now."

Mr STANBERRY at home.

On Monday the 6th inst. as we learn from the Columbus State Journal, a large Jackson meeting took place at Newark, Ohio, for the appointment of Delegates to represent Licking county in a District Convention, by which an administration candidate is to be nominated for the next Congress. The meeting having been organized, Mr. Stanberry, who was present by invitation, asked permission to address his fellow citizens, in vindication of his conduct as their Representative. The chairman objected, on the alleged ground, that none save the supporters of the administration had a right to participate in the proceedings. Mr. S. appealed from the Chair to the meeting; and it was decided, by an overwhelming vote that he should be permitted to speak. The chairman and ten or twelve other violent Jackson partisans thereupon withdrew, and Mr. S. made a satisfactory and most triumphant address, which was frequently interrupted by loud and general bursts of applause. The effect was all, that he and his best friends could desire. Resolutions were almost unanimously adopted, not only absolving him from censure, but warmly thanking him for his public services, and cordially recommending him to the freemen of his Congressional District as a candidate for re-election. There is said to be no doubt of his success, notwithstanding the late iniquitous efforts at the seat of Government to ruin him forever. The thorn is not taken from the side of the Administration yet.

Mr. Russel, the Jackson member of Congress from Ohio, publicly renounced his Jacksonism, upon his late return from the seat of Government.

Louisville Journal.

London July 17.—The match, in which Rattler, the celebrated American, the property of Mr. Osbaldiston, was matched to trot in saddle 34 miles, (17 out and 17 in) against Mr. Lawton's galloway Driver for £500 aside or £100 forfeit, came off on Friday, according to articles. The start took place from New Market, on the road towards London, and back. The horses went off at a steady pace, Mr. Osbaldiston rather in the rear: The first three miles were done in twelve minutes, and the first fourteen in fifty minutes. At the turn of the seventeenth miles, Driver was in front about a couple of lengths—and without pulling up they came on in the same relative position till within about a mile from home near the gate, when the Squire said "Good bye." Both horses were now greatly distressed; the pace, though not rapid, was sufficiently fatiguing from the heat of the atmosphere. Macdonald tried his little nag towards the conclusion, but he always found Mr. Osbaldiston close upon his haunches. At last, Mr. Osbaldiston, finding the period for the push arrive, went forward, and in spite of all Macdonald could do, came in first by about 50 yards, performing the thirty four miles in two hours, 18 minutes, 56 seconds, or at the aggregate rate of a mile in four minutes throughout. In many parts of the road this pace was exceeded as the trot for the last few miles did not seem to exceed 12 miles an hour. Mr. O. was loudly cheered. He immediately dismounted and weighed, apparently little fatigued. Rattler, however, was greatly distressed, and was taken into the first stable which presented itself, Driver was equally distressed, but was conducted into the town and bled. He refused his food for some time; but gradually recovered his spirits, and was pronounced in "a fair way," although acknowledged to have been "dead beaten."

Mr. Osbaldiston's Rattler died on Saturday at Newmarket, in consequence of excessive fatigue in trotting the match.

The Norfolk Herald states that the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the last of the signers, has declared that "if GENERAL JACKSON CONTINUES THE COURSE THAT HE IS NOW PURSUING, HE WILL RUIN THE COUNTRY."

EASTON

EA

Saturday

National

On Tuesday last appointment, the National Republic districts of the east in Easton, for the candidates for the County Comm. Edward N. H. the Chair, and T. retary.

The Chairman from our late W. Dickinson, declined to re-appoint after which the following names were recommended by the Delegates, viz

JOHN S. JOSEPH GEORGE SOLOMON

For County WILLIAM

Resolved that be published in the EDW'D. N. T. K. SLAUGHTER

The National county nominated ing gentlemen General Assem

T. W. Hopper, Sr. Trinchard, Esq. James Merrick, James Wright an

NATIONAL CONVENTION

At a Convention publican Dele

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purpose of nominating Candidates for the election of

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peared that the were present.

S. J. Raphael,

Col. Thomas V

S. G. Osborne, Dr. Jos. N. Gor

From Col. Jno. Tilgh

John Brown,

Gen. Sol. Dick Foster Maynard

Thos. S. Cart John Boon,

W. W. Eccles

Jos. S. Cottm

Edwin Forman

On motion, BERT G. C

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ILLINOIS.—Gen. Duncan

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EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, Sept. 1.

National Republican Meeting.

On Tuesday last, 29th August, agreeably to appointment, the Committees chosen by the National Republicans in the several election districts of the county met at the Court House, in Easton, for the purpose of nominating four candidates for the House of Delegates and one for County Commissioner.

Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. was called to the Chair, and T. K. Slaughter appointed Secretary.

The Chairman then read a letter received from our late worthy delegate, Gen. Solomon Dickinson, declining being considered a candidate for re-election on account of ill health—after which the following gentlemen were unanimously recommended to their fellow citizens of Talbot as Candidates for the next House of Delegates, viz:

**JOHN STEVENS,
JOSEPH BRUFF,
GEORGE DUDLEY,
SOLOMON MULLIKIN.**

For County Commissioner.

WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN.

Resolved That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Easton Gazette
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Chairman.
T. K. SLAUGHTER, Secretary.

The National Republicans of Queen Anne's county nominated, on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen as their candidates for the General Assembly, viz—Edward G. Bourke, T. W. Hopper, Samuel Burgess and George O. Trenchard, Esqs.; and for the Levy Court, James Merrick, F. A. Rochester, John Davis, James Wright and Charles E. Skinner.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

At a Convention of the National Republican Delegates from the 4th Electoral District of Maryland, assembled at the Court House in Easton, Talbot county, on Wednesday the 29th inst. for the purpose of nominating three Electoral Candidates for that district friendly to the election of HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, as President and JOHN SERGEANT of Pennsylvania, as Vice President of the United States, Col. Thomas W. Veazey, of Cecil, was called to the Chair and Edward G. Bourke, of Queen Anne's, appointed Secretary.

On calling the list of Delegates, it appeared that the following gentlemen were present.

- From Harford. S. J. Raphael,
- From Cecil. Col. Thomas W. Veazey.
- From Kent. S. G. Osborne, J. F. Brown, Dr. Jos. N. Gordon,
- From Queen Anne's. Col. Jan. Tilghman, E. G. Bourke, John Brown,
- From Talbot. Gen. Sol. Dickinson, E. N. Hambleton, Foster Maynard,

- From Caroline. Thos. S. Carter, Jacob C. Willson, John Boon,
- From Dorchester. W. W. Eccleston, Thos. H. Hicks.
- From Somerset. Jos. S. Cottman, John Dennis.
- From Worcester. Edwin Forman, Eben. Hearn.

On motion, it was Resolved, that ALBERT G. CONSTABLE, of Harford, ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH of Talbot, and JOHN N. STEEL of Dorchester Counties, be unanimously recommended to the Voters of this Electoral district as Candidates for the Electorship of President & Vice President, to be supported at the election to be held on the 1st Monday in November next.

On motion, it was further Resolved, that the Chairman and Secretary be authorized to announce to each of the three gentlemen his nomination & to request his acceptance; and that the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in all the papers in this State friendly to the National Republican cause.
THOS. W. VEAZEY, Chairman.
EDWARD G. BOURKE, Secretary.

ILLINOIS.—We learn from this state that Gen. Duncan is re-elected a representative to Congress, from the Northern District, Mr. Casey (the present Lieut. Governor) from the Eastern, and Mr. Slade from the Southern District.—[St. Louis Times.

From Missouri we learn that General Ashley has been elected to Congress over the whole hog Jackson man Wells, and it is rumored that the Clay candidate for Governor has succeeded.

From the Louisville Journal. INDIANA.—The citizens of almost every county in Indiana are holding public meetings to deliberate on the best means of sustaining the Bank of the United States, and preventing the re-election of President Jackson. On Tuesday evening, we received a letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Indianapolis, containing the following language:—We have abundant reason to be satisfied with the result of the late election in this State. A large majority of National Republicans are elected to the Legislature, and I have no hesitation in assuring you, that the electoral Ticket, favorable to Henry Clay and John Sergeant, will be secured, in the fall by an overwhelming majority. I perceive that some of the Jackson politicians are reckoning Indiana among the doubtful States. She is not doubtful.

From the United States Telegraph. TO THE PEOPLE.

The editor has the pleasure to announce to his numerous readers, that he has returned to his post with improved health, and well satisfied that the re-election of General Jackson can well be defeated, if proper exertions be made by those who are convinced, as he is, that every consideration which binds an American citizen to his country; which should stimulate every lover of liberty to maintain our free institutions as established by our ancestors, requires it. Entertaining these views, he proposes to publish between this time and the presidential election an extra Telegraph, to contain thirteen numbers, in which he will endeavor to demonstrate that Andrew Jackson ought not to be re-elected President of the United States and he invites all those who concur with him in opinion, to unite with him in the performance of this duty; to demonstrate that every patriot should rally in defence of the Constitution. The great body of those who voted for General Jackson in 1828, voted for him from elevated and patriotic motives. He has violated almost every principle upon which his election was advocated, and almost every pledge made by himself and his friends in his behalf. We believe that the great body of the party who voted for him are unchanged. They are now, as then, the advocates of the principles upon which he came into power; whereas circumstances have conspired to place those who were opposed to the election of General Jackson in such relation to him that they are now the advocates of the principles which he was elected to maintain but has deserted. This, then, is the moment for all those who are opposed to the improper exercise of Executive patronage—to all interference of the Executive in the appointment of his successor—to rally in defence of the great interests which are involved in the contest; to defeat those daring and corrupt politicians who have seized upon the name and popularity of General Jackson, and who, unless they are met and defeated, will subvert the very foundations of liberty, and convert this Government into the corrupt engine of the most odious and profligate despotism. We believe that our duty requires us to demonstrate that General Jackson ought not to be re-elected. It is the duty of the people to select his successor, and upon them we cast the responsibility, satisfied that, let the choice fall on whom it may, the moment, is propitious for the propagation of those great fundamental principles of public liberty to which we are devoted, and in the maintenance of which we consider the support of men as but an incident.

During our recent visit to Pennsylvania and New York we have become fully convinced that the re-election of General Jackson can be defeated, if all those who believe that the public interest requires it, can be induced to unite in one common effort to accomplish it. Our project of issuing an extra Telegraph, devoted to that object, is intended to counteract the "malign influence" which the extensive circulation of that corrupt and profligate journal, the Globe if uncontradicted, is calculated to have on the public mind. We propose to commence the immediate issue of a large edition, say twenty thousand copies, under the expectation that this prospectus will be copied into other journals, and that the committees of correspondence, & the other individuals opposed to the re-election of General Jackson, will immediately interest themselves to obtain subscribers. Five dollars will pay for ten copies of thirteen numbers each. The activity of the disciplined corps of office holders must be met by equal activity on the part of the people. Their cry is Jackson, Van Buren, the Constitution and Liberty. Let every man do his duty, and all will be safe. We have entered the lists stimulated by our obligations to the public—the thrilling emotion which impels the lover of public liberty to hazard all in her defence, and an animating confidence that the despotism and corruptions which would transfer us as slaves to the service of a desperate pretender will be defeated. Again we say, let every freeman do his duty.
DUFF GREEN.
Washington City, Aug. 23d, 1832.

From the New Orleans Argus. A CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In looking over the Richmond Whig, National Intelligencer, Globe, and United States Telegraph, I have seen the different reports and statements in relation to the late contest or dispute in the Senate Chamber of the United States, between the Hon. Henry Clay of Kentucky and Hon. Thomas H. Benton of Missouri, as to what Mr. Benton stated in Missouri previous to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson as President of the United States.

Having resided in the States of Missouri and Kentucky for a number of years previous to the election, and being acquainted with both the above named gentlemen, for 25 or 26 years, I conceive it to be a duty imposed on me, thus to give publicity to what came under my immediate notice, in relation to the above matter. Col. Thomas H. Benton stated in my presence and that of several other gentlemen in the city of St. Louis, Mo., in the latter part of the summer or fall of 1829, that if Gen. Andrew Jackson was elected President of the United States every man opposed to him, and wishing to support his own dignity, would be obliged to arm himself, and guard his house with BULL DOGS & BLOOD HOUNDS.
HENRY JONES.
New Orleans, Aug. 10, 1832.

The plague of Fiery Serpents.—The following is an extract of a letter dated Bassorah, the 24th of August, 1831, and received in Calcutta by an Armenian gentleman: Almost every country in these regions of the globe has been visited by a dreadful visitation of Providence. You must have been long before this informed of the many calamities that have befallen the devoted city of Bagdad, and the places adjacent to it. News has been received from Aananan or the ancient Ecbatana, of the occurrence of another natural calamity in that place. The city is described to be literally infested with a species of fiery serpents, the bite of which is followed by immediate madness which in the course of a very short time, terminates in the death of the sufferer.—The streets of the town are said to be choked with dead bodies which are fed upon by dogs and jackals! The inhabitants are seized with consternation and trepidation, not knowing where to fly from the anger of the Almighty.
India Gaz.

The Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, heretofore published under the direction of Messrs. Webb and Noah, has now become the sole property of the former; and in his paper of Thursday Mr. Webb has published, in a long Address to the Public, the reasons which influenced him to change the character of that paper. It is no longer to advocate the re-election of General Jackson, but will be devoted to "the cause of principle and to the preservation of the Constitution of the Country."

The New York Courier and Enquirer. In the Courier and Enquirer of Saturday, is a reply to questions frequently put to the editor, how that he has renounced and denounced Jacksonism, which banner he will hoist, that of CLAY or that of WINT? He says he will never again place at the head of his columns the names of MEN; and proceeds to explain the course which he has marked out for himself.

"We are neither a Mason or an Antimason, yet our vote and the little influence we may possess, will be given for the ticket nominated by the Anti-masonic Convention, and accepted by the National Republican party. We do not take this course because we doubt the patriotism or integrity of the 'Hero of New Orleans;' but because we know that his constitution is enfeebled by disease, and that his mind influenced by the infirmities of his body, is not equal to the task of administering the government. We know him well, and we know that had he retained his energies of mind and body, he would have been what the people designed him to be—the President of the United States. But we also know, that he is no longer the same individual who in 1824 claimed the suffrages of an intelligent people, and should he be re-elected, the government will continue to be administered by Anos Kendall & Co.—Under these circumstances we consider it incumbent upon every good citizen to vote for the ticket headed James Kent, and confide in their discharging the duties of electors with a single eye to the prosperity and happiness of the country."

From the Pennsylvania Enquirer. It will be seen from the following proceedings, that our friends of the Courier and Enquirer have been politically crucified—have been formally read out of the great Tammany Hall concern.—Having ourself suffered the horrors of an expulsion from a Hickory Club of this goodly city we can fully sympathize with our brother martyrs of New York: COMMITTEE ROOM—TAMMANY HALL.
New York, August 30, 1832.

Democratic Republican General Committee friendly to Regular Nominations. Resolved, That the proceedings of the Democratic Republican General Committee be no longer published in the Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, and that this Resolution be published in the New York Standard, Evening Post and Mercantile Advertiser.
ELDAD HOLMES, Chairman.
Wm. S. Coe, Secretary.

Another desertion from Jacksonism. The Monroe Republican, published at Brockport, New-York, which has hitherto a decided supporter of General Jackson has declared an intention of supporting him no longer. The editor says "it has cost a doubtful struggle with ourselves to come to the conclusion, which we here announce of devoting our best energies to defeat the election of Gen Jackson a second time."

From the Baltimore Republican. The Vote of New York.—We are authorized to offer a bet of \$100 that Andrew Jackson will receive the vote of N. York for President, and \$100 that he will receive votes enough to elect him without those of New York. Those who place any confidence in the statements of his opponents respecting it, and who are not opposed to the practice of betting can have an opportunity of backing their opinion.

Remarks.—The above imprudent offers have been accepted, and we doubt not the gentlemen who made them have repented of their rashness. We do not put much faith in bets, but we are convinced that this State will not vote for the re-election of Andrew Jackson; and the following note is an appropriate commentary upon the boasting of a Maryland Editor who pretends to be so well versed in our State politics.
Col. Webb.
I enclose you a check for TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, which you will oblige me by offering as a bet that ANDREW JACKSON will not receive the Electoral Votes of this state at the next Presidential Election. Your obt. ser.
New York Aug. 24, 1832.

The above remarks are from the New York Courier and Enquirer, and manifest a perfect confidence that the electoral vote of that state will be given against Gen. Jackson.

The Executive Council of Maryland will meet at Annapolis on the 13th inst.

A New City.—We understand that the Hon. Daniel Webster, Stephen White, and Gen. Wm. H. Sumner, have purchased the Island in or harbor called Williams's Island, for \$2,000, for the purpose of erecting dwelling houses thereon, and building up a little City for summer residences. The streets have been already laid out, and the buildings will be commenced forthwith.
Boston Gazette.

CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.

Two deaths by Cholera were informed occurred in the St. Michael's district this week.

BALTIMORE.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

August 29 deaths 15
30 do 13

PHILADELPHIA.

Aug. 27 New cases 21 Deaths 7
28 do do 16 do 2
30 do do 20 do 3

NEW YORK.

Aug. 27 New cases 40 Deaths 15
28 do do 31 do 10
29 do do 21 do 9

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, Aug. 31.

WHEAT, red, \$1 23 a 1 23
do white 1 25 a 1 30
CORN white 65 a 64
do yellow 65 a 67

To CORRESPONDENTS—"Many Voters" was received last night but rather too late for today's publication. If "Many Voters" had taken the trouble to examine the votes and proceedings of the last General Assembly they would we think, have found their first question answered.

DEATH.

At New Orleans, on the 9th of August last, Mr. Joseph H. Nicholson son of the late James Nicholson Esq. of this county, in the 24th year of his age after a short illness.

He departed this life at his residence in Sussex county, State of Delaware, on Saturday morning the 25th inst. Mr. John Richards, aged about 50 years, he was a most valuable man, his memory will long be cherished by those who best knew him; he was a man of industry and care, but his great consolation, was in the Christian Religion. The writer of this has often conversed with him on that subject.

He has left a disconsolate widow, and an only son, and several good children, to whom the writer is bound.

Contents of the American Farmer.

NUMBER 24—VOLUME 14.
Editorial: Aracacha; A Fine Cat's Mangle; Wurck; Green Corn; Chick Pops; The Blood-Carrot; Pests in Fences—Account of an Agricultural Excursion, undertaken during the Spring of 1832 by John D. Legare, Esq. Editor of the Southern Agriculturist, continued.—On the Present state of Agriculture—Gen. Humphrey's Advice to Young Farmers—Furrows to secure them from the Fly—Letter from the Hon. Rufus M'Intire on Cheat—Why Wholesome Mushrooms differ from other Fungus—Remarks by an American Farmer on an English Work entitled America, with Extracts from the same—Some notice of the Aracacha, and of the Laudable Efforts made to introduce it into the United States, by One of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society Experiment on the Insect called the Chrysomela Vittoria—Letter from John C. Robertson, Esq. on Bird-Steppers in Hares and Hogs—Receipts for Preserving American Citron, and Common Watermelon Rinds—Oil from Sunflower Seeds—Prices Current of Country Produce in the month of August.

WANTED IN A STORE.

AN active intelligent youth of good moral character, about 16 or 17 years of age. He must be well versed in arithmetic, and write a good plain hand with some degree of facility, no application need be made without those qualifications—Apply to the Editor.
S. A. 1 u

REMOVAL.

SYLVESTER & CO,
Respectfully inform their friends that they have removed their Office from No. 33 to
113 Baltimore Street,
(One door from Calvert-street.)
SYLVESTER'S OFFICE,
No. 113, Baltimore Street.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS NO 13, FOR 1832.
TO BE DRAWN IN BALTIMORE
FRIDAY, September 14, 1832.
66 Number Lottery - 10 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	12,500	12,500
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,250	2,250
6	1,000	6,000
10	500	5,000
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
20	150	3,000
41	100	4,100

Ec. kc. kc.
Tickets \$4—Halves \$2—Quarters \$1.

NEW YORK

Consolidated Lottery.
CLASS NO. 32, FOR 1832.
TO BE DRAWN ON
SEPTEMBER, 12th, 1832.
66 Number Lottery 10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	15,000	is	14,000
1	3,000		5,000
1	2,000		2,000
1	1,000		1,300
1	1,100		1,100
5	1,000		5,000

Tickets \$4 | Quarters \$1
Halves 2
A package of 22 whole tickets will cost \$50 dollars.

EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION OFFICE.

The State Colonization Managers will receive applications until the 15th day of August next, from free persons of colour residents of Maryland, who wish to emigrate to Liberia.

The Managers will dispatch a vessel on the 1st of October, if a sufficient number of applicants are received; of which public notice will be given.

All persons who wish to manumit their slaves on condition of their leaving the state, are requested to submit the Board, whether they are willing to emigrate to the any of the last are willing to give up all slaves. Colonies. And as the law requires all slaves manumitted since its enactment in March last to leave the state, they are invited to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

MOSES SHEPPARD, Colonization Managers.
CHARLES HOWARD,
C. C. HAMPER,
Sept. 1 3w

The St. Michaels and Baltimore PACKET



SLOOP AMANDA,

Will resume her regular trips on Wednesday, 29th instant, leaving St. Michaels for Baltimore at 9 o'clock, A. M. of that day—Returning will leave Baltimore on Saturdays same hour. The subscriber, having been for many years engaged in this business, confidently rests his reputation as a packet master with his friends and the public he has served. He cannot permit the present opportunity to pass without returning his thanks for the support he formerly received—and trusts he shall still receive the encouragement of the public.
WM. DODDSON, Master.

Sept. 1 3w

HOUSES TO RENT.

TO RENT for the year 1833 the following houses, viz—A framed dwelling house with the appertinences on Washington street in the town of Easton, at present occupied by William Hussey.

A small two story brick dwelling on Harrison street, with a kitchen and garden attached, at present occupied by Jacob Howard.

The above property has lately undergone a thorough repair and some alterations which render it most comfortable and convenient.

Also, the brick store room or shop on Washington street adjoining S. Lowe's tavern, at present occupied by Jas. L. Smith, and the office on Federal Alley and fronting the public square at present occupied by P. F. Thomas

For terms apply to
W. H. GROOME.

Sept. 1 3w

IMPROVED STOCK,

FOR SALE,

At the Farm of S. Muel (Hbleton, near St. Michaels, a beautiful BULL, three years old out of a full bred SHORHORN GOW, by a good country Bull—price 40 dollars.

Two BULL CAL VPS and two HEIFERS, of this year by the above mentioned Bull, out of high bred Cows, very promising 12 dollars each.

A full bred BAKEWELL RAM, from Barney's flock, 23 dollars—Barney's price for such 20 dollars.

The above prices, in cash, are the lowest that will be taken. They will remain for sale until the first day of October next.
Sept. 1 4w

MARYLAND

Caroline County Orphan's Court,

28th day of August A. D. 1832.

On application of Joel Clements Executor of John Clements late of Caroline county deceased—it is ordered, that he give notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & 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 copy of the minutes of the Orphan's Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 28th day of August in the year of our Lord eight hundred and thirty two.

WM. A. FORD, Reg. of Wills for Caroline County.

Test

In compliance to the above order

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

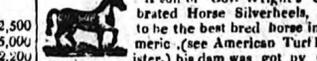
That the subscriber of arore court, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Caroline county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of John Clements late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said dec'd's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of March next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 28th day of August in the year of our Lord 1832.
JOEL CLEMENTS, Exr. of John Clements, dec'd.

Sept. 1

FOR SALE,

The thorough bred Stallion,

TUCKAHOE,



A son of Gov. Wright's celebrated Horse Silverheels, said to be the best bred horse in America—(see American Turf Register,) his dam was got by Col. Thornton's Top Gallant, one of the best four mile Horses of his day, his grandam by Col. Lloyd's Rittler, for particulars of the pedigree and performances of the above mentioned Horses, see handbills of the last season, in possession of the Editor and subscribers.

Tuckahoe has proved himself a sure and excellent foal getter, his colts are large and handsome, of good action, kind to harness, and of hardy constitution. This valuable horse is now in his prime, perfectly sound, in good condition, and will be sold on accommodating terms

JOHN WRIGHT,
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

Paslon, Sept. 1

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN HAINNESS MAKER AND COACH TRIMMER. Cop-tant employment and good wages will be given, if immediate application be made.
JOHN PARVIN.

Cambridge, Md. Aug. 18. 31

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county I will sell at Public Sale on FRIDAY the 7th day of September next at the late residence of said deceased, negroes excepted, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture.



Horses, Cattle, Sheep

and HOGS, Farming utensils, bacon, lard, one copper still and a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property—sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and further conditions made known—attendance given by

WM. HUGHLETT, Admr.
(W)

Aug. 25

PORT WINE & C.
 The Subscribers have just received from Philadelphia
 A SUPPLY OF
GENUINE PORT WINE
 which they can recommend. Also, some superior OLD L. P. MADEIRA, and other
WINES,
 White Sugar for preserving, &c.
W. H. & P. GROOME.
 ang 18
 N. B. They keep constantly on hand a supply of fresh Family Flour of the most approved brands.

JOHN MANROSS,
 Attorney at Law.
 AND general agent, for collecting debts, conveying, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c. Prepared at short notice.
 Denton, Caroline county,
 May 26, 32.

TO THE PUBLIC.
 THE Subscriber, Rector of St. Michaels Parish, intends opening on the first Monday in November next, (the 5th day of the month,) a school for boys at the Parsonage which is about 3 miles from Easton is pleasant and remarkably healthy, being entirely free from those bilious complaints, which prevail in many other parts of the Eastern Shore. Besides the pleasantness and healthiness of the place, it possesses other advantages in some measure peculiar to itself, for an institution of the kind proposed. It is secluded, and will hold out to students no temptations to neglect their studies, and to form idle and injurious habits. The dwelling house is commodious, and well adapted to the accommodation of boarders.
 The course of instruction in this Seminary will be more extensive than is usual in schools of a similar description. It is intended to arrange it, that students may be fitted, not only for a College course, but for entering immediately on the study of the learned professions, should they not wish to incur further expense of time and money in a preparatory education. In addition to the branches commonly taught in Academies, viz: the Latin and Greek languages, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, use of the Globes, Mathematics, History, Chronology, Declamation, &c. pupils will be instructed in Composition, both English and Latin, Grecian and Roman Antiquities, Logic, the Elements of Moral and Natural Philosophy, and the Hebrew language if desired. The subscriber hopes, from his long experience in teaching, that he will be able to render his seminary worthy of the attention and patronage of the public. His mode of discipline, though strict, will be mild, and such, he trusts, as will not create in the minds of his pupils a distaste for the knowledge which he designs to impart. His number of pupils will be limited to twenty.
 Boarding will be provided by Robert Banning, Jr. who has rented the Parsonage expressly for that purpose. Mr. Banning pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to give satisfaction in his department of the establishment, and the subscriber has no doubt from Mr. B's well known standing and character, that he will fully redress his pupils, in so important an undertaking, with a gentleman for whom he has so high an esteem, and whom he can so cheerfully and so strongly recommend to the confidence of the Public.
 The price of boarding and tuition will be \$125 per annum. Should it be inconvenient for students to furnish themselves with bedding and washing, they will be provided for them at an additional expense of not more than \$12 per annum. There will be no other extra charges.
 Communications to the subscriber will meet with an earlier notice by being directed to Easton.
JOSEPH SPENCER.
 St. Michaels Parsonage, Talbot county, Md.
 August 16th, 1832—aug. 28 't'

The Perfect Grain Cleaner
 THE above machine, (occupying about the space of a common Wheat Fan) for separating all extraneous mixture from Grain of any kind, such as garlic, cheat, darnell &c. where there is any difference, however small in the specific gravity between the grain and chaff, whether greater or less than the grain to be cleaned. This desideratum for the greater part of a century sought for in vain is now offered for the acceptance of the public by the subscriber and inventor who would sell either the Patent Right for the United States, a section thereof, (such as a State or States,) or have machines built under his immediate direction on favorable terms, when the immense saving of grain now unavoidably wasted is taken into view. All applications either verbally or by letter, (post paid) will receive immediate attention by the subscriber.
DAVID BROWN.
 Corner of Exeter & Salisbury sts. O. T. Balt. N. B. The machine is applicable to steam water or manual power.
 Aug. 25 '32

MARYLAND
Caroline County Orphans' Court,
 August Term A. D. 1832.
 On application of Gove Cahall, administrator of John Cahall late of Caroline county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.
 In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this fourteenth day of August Anno Domini eight hundred and thirty two.
 Test **W. A. FURD,** Regr. of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Caroline county letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Cahall late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 25th day of February next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.
GOVE CAHALL, admr. of John Cahall dec'd.
 Aug 18

Bank of Maryland,
 BALTIMORE, Dec. 26th, 1831.
 A resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:
 For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per centum
 For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per centum
 On current accounts or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per centum
 By order **R. WILSON,** Cash.
 may 19 20tq

SHERIFF'S SALE.
 BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against Isaac P. Cox, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 18th of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. for cash, to the highest bidder, the following property, viz—All the Lands with the improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging, devised to the said Isaac P. Cox by his father, consisting of a Mill, Mill-seat and Farm, lying and being in Talbot county, and containing the quantity of 150 Acres of land, more or less and being part Taylor's Ridge and part Hutchinson's Addition, but be the names what they may, with free privilege of the mill pond as high as high water mark.
 Also, all those lands with the improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging, lying and being in said county, which belonged to Joseph Harden, late of the aforesaid county, deceased at the time of his death, and was sold by the sheriff to Robert H. Goldsborough Esq. and by him to the said Isaac P. Cox, containing the quantity of 287 1/2 acres of land more or less, and being part of Bennett's Fresh and part of Taylor's Ridge, but be the name or names what they may—also 4 head of horses, 1 two year old colt, 2 cows, 6 yearlings, and 1 calf, 9 shoats and 2 sows and pigs, 1 ox cart, 1 horse do. 2 ploughs, 2 fluke harrows, and 1 drag do. 2 wheat fans, 1 gig and harness, and all the residue of his farming utensils, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned f. fa. and officers fees in my hands for collection, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shf.
 Aug. 18 5w

MARYLAND
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
 August Term A. D. 1832.
 On application of John Council Executor of John Council, 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.
 In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.
 Test **JAS PRICE,** Reg. of Wills for Talbot county

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 That the Subscriber of Talbot County hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Council 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 first day of March next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
 Given under my hand this 14th day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.
JOHN COUNCELL, Executor of John Council dec'd.
 Aug. 18

A LIST OF LANDS,
 IN Talbot County, returned by Bennett Bracco, county Collector, as chargeable with county Taxes, on which the taxes have not been paid, and on which no personal property hath been found by the collector, liable therefor, viz:

Names of Persons	Names of Property	1830.	1831.	Total.
District No. 1.				
Mary Adams heirs	Lot on Harrison street, Easton	52	55	1 07
Joseph Hartlett's heirs	Wakefield, 133 acres	6 80	6 80	
Ann Bell	Lots on Landing road and West street	3 18	3 18	
Henry Brooks, negro	Lot on Goldsborough street	41	45	86
Elizabeth Barton	Lot on Dover street 3-4 acres, and 2 lots } 2 66	2 84	5 30	
Steph. Bowlin, negro	Lot near Dorrell town	35	38	73
Major Benny's heirs	Lot on Dover street, 1-8 acre, Lot on South end Washington street	75	79	1 54
Loftus Bowdle	Lot near Meeting House	39	41	80
Jane Catrup	Catrup's Security, Dover road	10 85	8 63	19 48
Washington Dorrell	Lot near Bethel meeting house 1-3 acre	35	38	73
Mary Dawson's heirs	Lot in Court street	51	54	1 05
Sophia Goldsborough	Lot on Aurora street, Lot on Washington	12 11	12 11	
John Holmes's heirs	Lot on Washington street	2 78	2 78	
John Jeffers's heirs	Lot on Washington street, 3-8 acre	85	92	1 77
Dr. Steph' T. Johnson's heirs	Lot near Easton		67	67
Marg't. Kirby, Ann Denny and Jacob Crommiller	Part Swamp hole	4 70	5 03	9 73
Erishy Kirby's heirs	Lot at Easton Point, 1-4 acre	2 73	2 92	5 65
Cloudberry Kirby's heirs	Lot on Washington street	66	70	1 36
Ezekiel Lednum	Lot near meeting house	50	54	1 04
Joseph Lednum	Lot on Harrison street	42	48	84
Caleb Lockwood	Lot on West street	37	40	77
William W. Moore, trustee for	Lot on Harrison street		83	83
John Merrick's heirs	Lot on West street	61	66	1 27
Coats' Lodge A. Y. Masons	Lot on Harrison street	51	55	1 06
John Maxwell	Lot on Harrison street	36	38	73
John Perrott's heirs	Lot on Washington street	74	77	1 51
Samuel Pickering	Lot on Washington street	74	79	1 53
James G. Parrott	Lot on Dover street	1 16	51	1 65
Richard D. Roy	Lot on Dover street	71	75	1 47

NOTICE.
 THE purchasers of property at the sale of John R. Plater, dec'd., on the 28th of September 1831, are requested to take notice that their notes became due, and payable, on the 28th of July past. They are therefore earnestly requested to make payment to the Adm'r. on, or before the 10th of September next.
C. M. PLATER, Adm'r.
 Aug. 18. 4w

IN CHANCERY,
 11th August 1832.
 Ordered, that the sale of the real estate of Tristram Pippin made and reported by the Trustee, Joseph Wickes 4th be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 11th day of October next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper before the eleventh day of September next. The report states the amount of the debt to be \$117 11 1/2.
 Ordered, that the creditors of Tristram Pippin exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Chancery office within four months from this date.
 True copy.
RAMSAY WATERS
 Reg. Cur. Can.
 Aug. 18

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
 August Term A. D. 1832.
 ON application of Matthew I. Higgins, administrator of Capt. Wm. Birkhead, 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.
 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 14th day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.
 Test **JAS. PRICE,** Reg. of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance to 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 Capt. Wm. Birkhead, 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 first day of March next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 14th day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.
MATTHEW I. HIGGINS, admr. of Capt. Wm. Birkhead dec'd.
 Aug. 18

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
 August Term, A. D. 1832.
 ON application of General William Potter administrator of Miss Sophia Goldsborough 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.
 In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed this 14th day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.
 Test **JAS. PRICE,** Regr. of Wills for Talbot County

In compliance to the above order, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
 That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Talbot county letters of Administration on the personal estate of Miss Sophia Goldsborough late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
 Given under my hand this 14th day of August in the year of our Lord 1832.
WM. POTTER, Adm'r. of Sophia Goldsborough dec'd.
 Aug. 18

Stewart Redman
 Susan Seth
 Moses Smith
 N's. G. Singleton
 Henry & Ann Troth
 Henry Tuomy's heirs
 Henry Willis

District No. 2.
 Ann D. Auld
 Philip Adams negro
 John Ball
 John Blades, Sen.
 Levin Blades
 Ephraim Cummins
 Elizabeth Dawson
 Wm. Dodson
 Robert Dawson
 Greenbury Griffin
 James Harrison of Wm. for the heirs of Tibbles Porter
 Jas. Harrison of Wm. Stephen Hunt
 Benj. Harrison
 Peter Harrison
 Oakley Haddaway
 Alexander Hensley
 Thos. Harrison's heirs
 Edw. Harrison's heirs
 Edward Harrison
 Elizabeth Jackson
 John Jones
 Thomas H. Kemp
 Eleanor Leonard
 Mary Larrimore
 Jeremiah Marshall
 Bennet Marshall
 Nicholas Marshall
 Andrew Moore, negro
 Jacob Mitchell, negro
 John McQuay

Nash & Denny Marshall
 John Porter
 Jas. Puley's heirs
 Robert and William Rolle
 Joseph Ridgway
 Thos. Richardson
 George Shannaban
 Mark Sewell
 Perry Townsend
 Singo Thomas
 Vestry of St. Michaels Parish
 William Wrightson
 Mabel Wales,
 Nicholas Watts,
 William Wells,
 Jno. Wrightson's heirs
 District No. 3.
 Loftus Bowdle
 Mar'n Bantom, negro
 Sarah Bowdle,
 Anna Bro' ks, negro,
 Henry Brown,
 Thos. S. Bromwell,
 John Bullen's heirs
 John B. Boardley,
 Wm. Connolly
 Jas. Clayland's heirs,
 Martha Chapman,
 guardian of Jas. Clayland's heirs
 Jas. Collins' heirs
 Jno. Dickinson's heirs
 Wm. Downing
 Dan'l McGinnis' heirs
 Jacob Hayward, negro
 John Holmes,
 Adam Hercules, negro
 Jno. Harrison's heirs
 John Helsby's heirs
 Benj. Hopkins, negro
 Nancy James
 Thos. Holmes, negro
 Loockerman and Wright
 John Mullikin
 Jesse Mullikin
 Enoch Morgan
 Isaac Mackey, negro
 James Mackey, in right of his son
 John McMahon
 Richard McMahon
 Thos. Martin's heirs
 Ann Mullikin
 Wm. Mullikin
 James Medford
 Benj. P. Moore
 John McMahon
 Ann Nicol's heirs
 James Nicols,
 Hugh S. Orem
 James Pamphilon
 Abner Parrott
 Ren. Prichard, negro
 Samuel Pickering
 Tristram Perry's heirs
 John Ruth's heirs
 Wm. Ross
 Stephen Reyner
 Elizabeth Robinson
 James G. Reyster
 Wm. Sherwood
 Wm. Street's heirs
 Rio'd. Sherwood's heirs
 Samuel Smith's heirs
 Lydia Sherwood
 Harriet Sherwood
 John Tucker, Sen.
 John Tucker, Jr.
 Dr. Dev'ka. Traversé
 Cyrus Wye, negro
 Jas. Walker's heirs

Lot on Harrison street
 Lot on Goldsborough st. and Harrison street
 Lot near Easton
 Name unknown
 Lot in Easton
 Lots on Dover road and Harrison street
 Lot on Washington street

2 lots St. Michaels
 Lot St. Michaels
 Part Ball's resurvey, 18 acres
 Lot part compensation, 1 1/2 acres
 3 lots St. Michaels
 Part Luckey
 Part Yarford Neck
 Lot in St. Michaels
 Lot in St. Michaels
 2 lots in St. Michaels
 Part Forth's neck, 25 acres
 Harrison's Fortune, 125 acres
 Lot Dirty Neck, 3 acres
 Part Divine St, Andrew, 117 acres
 Content resurvey—part chance enlarged 14 acres
 Lot St. Michaels
 Sherwoods' neck, 27 1/2 acres [balance]
 Lot in St. Michaels
 Lot in St. Michaels
 ditto ditto
 Part Miles end
 Lot on Miles river 1-2 acre
 Part Miles end 20 1/2
 Part William and James, part Partnership 10 acres
 Part Ansell, 66 1/2 acres, [balance]
 Part Godwin's addition, 15 acres, [balance]
 Part Content, 12 acres
 Part Godwin's addition, part Godwin's enlargement, 17 1/2 acres
 Part Miles Forky 4 1/2 acres
 Lot in St. Michaels 1-4 acres
 Hampshire and part Divine St, Andrew, 91 acres [balance]
 Part Content, 12 acres
 Part Rays Point, 3 acres
 Lot in St. Michaels 3-2 acre
 Part Rolle's range, part of Dorothy's enlargement, 217 acres [balance]
 2 lots in St. Michaels, 1-2 acre each
 Part York, part Hazard, 70 acres
 Chance 223 acres
 Lot in St. Michaels
 Part Rehoboth, 84 acres
 Lot Pot Pie 1 acre
 Part Benson's enlargement, 155 acres
 Part Luckey, 150 acres, and lot in St. Michaels, 1-2 acre
 Sander's Lot on Harris' creek 45 acres
 Part Wats' resurvey, part Anderberry, part Cumberland, part Foxes hole, 24 1/2 acres
 Lot St. Michaels 1-6th acre
 8 Lots St. Michaels, 1-2 acres
 District No. 3.
 Part of York, 8 acres
 Lot 1-4 acres, near Trappe
 Hog-hole addition, 8 acres
 Lot near Hole-in-the-Wall 1 acre
 Land,
 Part of Alexander's Chance 5 acres
 Land
 Part of Timothy Lot 139 acres
 Lot in Trappe
 Part of Bullen's Chance
 Part of Kingsale, 12 acres
 Part of Hatton, Frankfort
 Part Jamaica point, 260 acres
 Part Alexander's Chance and other tracts, 81 acres
 Pine Point addition
 Lot Ivy town
 Land, 36 acres
 Lot Ivy town
 Part Taylor's ridge, 100 acres
 Lot in Trappe, 1-2 acre
 Lot near Trappe, 1 acre
 Land,
 Lot near Trappe, 2 acres
 Part Low's Hamble, 53 1-2
 Part York's destruction, 105 acres
 Part York's destruction, 105 acres
 Part Low's Manor, 200 acres
 Part of Kingsale 26 1-2 acres
 Part Sutton's Grange, 156 1-2 acres
 Part White Philip, 72 acres
 Part of Low's Hamble, 10 acres
 Part St. Michaels, Frankfort, part Hatton, 184
 Part Pitts Range, 35 acres
 Part York, 116 acres
 Lot in Oxford, 1-2 acre
 Part Job's Content, 10 acres
 Part Timothy Lot, 10 1-2 acres
 Lot near Trappe, 4 acres
 Land,
 Lots Hole in the Wall, 3 acres
 Part Hyerdier Lloyd, 34 1-2 acres
 Part of Coas' Remnant, and other tracts, 213 1-2 acres
 Lot in Trappe, 4 acres
 Lots in Trappe, 1 1-4 acres
 Part of Burlington, 25 acres
 White Chapel, 35 acres
 Part Low's Hamble, 20 acres
 Part Buckland Marsh, 50 acres
 Part Long Point, 120 acres
 Buckland Marsh, due
 Part Peterborough, 61-4 acres
 Lot in Trappe, 3-4 acres
 Part Abingdon, 163 1-2 acres
 Lot in Trappe, 1-4 acre
 Pitts Range, 200 acres
 Part Exchange, 97 acres
 Lot in Trappe, 4-3-4 acres
 Part Barnstead, 5 acres
 Part Low's Hamble, 100 acres
 Part Kingsale, 15 acres
 Land

District No. 4.
 Richard L. Atstine
 Anthony Booth,
 Matthias Freeman's heirs
 John Ferguson's heirs
 Zebulon Gregory,
 Sarah Roberts' heirs
 John Sands,
 John Tillotson's heirs
 Rebecca Wooters' heirs,
 Dr. Stephen T. Johnson's heirs.

Part Bugby 196 acres
 Noble's Meadows, 216 acres
 Part Stappord Moore, part Creedy's Lot, 80 acres
 King's Bridge, 210 acres
 Part Collins, part Selby, part other tracts 325 acres
 Name unknown, 310 acres
 Part Noble's addition, part Planter's delight 153 acres
 Part White Marsh, part Rieh Farm, 392 acres

Lot on Harrison street
 Lot on Goldsborough st. and Harrison street
 Lot near Easton
 Name unknown
 Lot in Easton
 Lots on Dover road and Harrison street
 Lot on Washington street

2 lots St. Michaels
 Lot St. Michaels
 Part Ball's resurvey, 18 acres
 Lot part compensation, 1 1/2 acres
 3 lots St. Michaels
 Part Luckey
 Part Yarford Neck
 Lot in St. Michaels
 Lot in St. Michaels
 2 lots in St. Michaels
 Part Forth's neck, 25 acres
 Harrison's Fortune, 125 acres
 Lot Dirty Neck, 3 acres
 Part Divine St, Andrew, 117 acres
 Content resurvey—part chance enlarged 14 acres
 Lot St. Michaels
 Sherwoods' neck, 27 1/2 acres [balance]
 Lot in St. Michaels
 Lot in St. Michaels
 ditto ditto
 Part Miles end
 Lot on Miles river 1-2 acre
 Part Miles end 20 1/2
 Part William and James, part Partnership 10 acres
 Part Ansell, 66 1/2 acres, [balance]
 Part Godwin's addition, 15 acres, [balance]
 Part Content, 12 acres
 Part Godwin's addition, part Godwin's enlargement, 17 1/2 acres
 Part Miles Forky 4 1/2 acres
 Lot in St. Michaels 1-4 acres
 Hampshire and part Divine St, Andrew, 91 acres [balance]
 Part Content, 12 acres
 Part Rays Point, 3 acres
 Lot in St. Michaels 3-2 acre
 Part Rolle's range, part of Dorothy's enlargement, 217 acres [balance]
 2 lots in St. Michaels, 1-2 acre each
 Part York, part Hazard, 70 acres
 Chance 223 acres
 Lot in St. Michaels
 Part Rehoboth, 84 acres
 Lot Pot Pie 1 acre
 Part Benson's enlargement, 155 acres
 Part Luckey, 150 acres, and lot in St. Michaels, 1-2 acre
 Sander's Lot on Harris' creek 45 acres
 Part Wats' resurvey, part Anderberry, part Cumberland, part Foxes hole, 24 1/2 acres
 Lot St. Michaels 1-6th acre
 8 Lots St. Michaels, 1-2 acres
 District No. 3.
 Part of York, 8 acres
 Lot 1-4 acres, near Trappe
 Hog-hole addition, 8 acres
 Lot near Hole-in-the-Wall 1 acre
 Land,
 Part of Alexander's Chance 5 acres
 Land
 Part of Timothy Lot 139 acres
 Lot in Trappe
 Part of Bullen's Chance
 Part of Kingsale, 12 acres
 Part of Hatton, Frankfort
 Part Jamaica point, 260 acres
 Part Alexander's Chance and other tracts, 81 acres
 Pine Point addition
 Lot Ivy town
 Land, 36 acres
 Lot Ivy town
 Part Taylor's ridge, 100 acres
 Lot in Trappe, 1-2 acre
 Lot near Trappe, 1 acre
 Land,
 Lot near Trappe, 2 acres
 Part Low's Hamble, 53 1-2
 Part York's destruction, 105 acres
 Part York's destruction, 105 acres
 Part Low's Manor, 200 acres
 Part of Kingsale 26 1-2 acres
 Part Sutton's Grange, 156 1-2 acres
 Part White Philip, 72 acres
 Part of Low's Hamble, 10 acres
 Part St. Michaels, Frankfort, part Hatton, 184
 Part Pitts Range, 35 acres
 Part York, 116 acres
 Lot in Oxford, 1-2 acre
 Part Job's Content, 10 acres
 Part Timothy Lot, 10 1-2 acres
 Lot near Trappe, 4 acres
 Land,
 Lots Hole in the Wall, 3 acres
 Part Hyerdier Lloyd, 34 1-2 acres
 Part of Coas' Remnant, and other tracts, 213 1-2 acres
 Lot in Trappe, 4 acres
 Lots in Trappe, 1 1-4 acres
 Part of Burlington, 25 acres
 White Chapel, 35 acres
 Part Low's Hamble, 20 acres
 Part Buckland Marsh, 50 acres
 Part Long Point, 120 acres
 Buckland Marsh, due
 Part Peterborough, 61-4 acres
 Lot in Trappe, 3-4 acres
 Part Abingdon, 163 1-2 acres
 Lot in Trappe, 1-4 acre
 Pitts Range, 200 acres
 Part Exchange, 97 acres
 Lot in Trappe, 4-3-4 acres
 Part Barnstead, 5 acres
 Part Low's Hamble, 100 acres
 Part Kingsale, 15 acres
 Land

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 That unless the county charges due on the Lands aforesaid, be paid to Bennett Bracco, Collector of the county aforesaid, within the space of twenty days from the date hereof, the said lands, or such part thereof as shall be found necessary to pay the above taxes, together with the legal expenses thereon will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, THE 4th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1832, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M.
 By order of the Commissioners of Talbot County,
THOMAS C. NICOLS, Clerk.
 The Baltimore American will publish the above four times (2aw) and forward the bill for collection.
 August 18 4w

45	48	55
1 3	1 32	2 35
38	42	80
3 71	3 97	7 69
47		47
1 92	2 07	4 00
86	60	1 10

1830.	1831.	Total.
41	44	85
35	38	73
62	56	1 08
57	62	1 19
61	61	1 22
59	63	1 22
3 12	3 34	6 46
1	1 31	1 31
3 11	3 33	6 44
41	44	85

1 00	2 96	2 96
1 07	1 07	2 07
1 67	1 78	3 45
63	68	1 31
	92	92
	7 52	7 52
59	63	1 22
62	67	1 29
35	38	73
	55	55
68	73	1 41
	5 24	5 24
37	40	77
99	2 09	3 08
54	08	62
35	38	73
	3 66	3 66
	1 95	1 95
35	38	73

9 24	4 88	14 12
41	44	85
	1 93	1 93
10 27	10 27	
62	67	1 29
1 65	1 76	3 41
	38	38
5 04	5 30	10 48
	4 02	4 02

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality renews the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1832.

NO. 36.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and Twenty Five Cents for every subsequent insertion.

MR. MADISON'S LETTER.

On the Constitutionality of the Bank of the United States.

MONTPELIER, June 25, 1831.

Dear Sir—I have received your friendly letter of the 18th instant. The few lines which answered your former one of the 21st of January last, were written in haste and in bad health; but they expressed, though without the attention in some respects due to the occasion, a dissent from the views of the president, as to a bank of the United States and a substitute for it; to which I cannot but adhere. The objections to the latter have appeared to me to preponderate greatly over the advantages expected from it, and the constitutionality of the former I still regard as sustained by the considerations to which I yielded in giving my assent to the existing bank.

The charge of consistency between my objection to the constitutionality of such a bank in 1817, turns on the question, how far legislative precedents, expounding the constitution, ought to guide succeeding legislatures, and to overrule individual opinions.

Some obscurity has been thrown over the question, by confounding it with the respect due from one legislature to laws passed by preceding legislatures. But the two cases are essentially different. A constitution being derived from a superior authority, is to be expounded and obeyed, not controlled or varied, by the subordinate authority of a legislature. A law on the other hand, resting on no higher authority than that possessed by every successive legislature, its expediency as well as its meaning is within the scope of the latter.

The case in question has its true analogy in the obligation arising from judicial exposition of the law on succeeding judges; the constitution being a law to the legislator as the law is a rule of decision to the judge.

And why are judicial precedents, when formed on due discussion and consideration, and deliberately sanctioned by reviews and repetitions, regarded as of binding influence, or rather of authoritative force, in settling the meaning of a law? It must be answered, 1st because it is a reasonable and established axiom, that the good of society requires that the rules of conduct of its members should be certain and known, which would not be the case if any judge, disregarding the decisions of his predecessors, should vary the rule of law according to his individual interpretation of it. Misera est servitus ubi jus est aut vagum aut incognitum. 2d. Because an exposition of the law publicly made, and repeatedly confirmed by the constituted authorities, carries with it, by fair inference, the sanction of those who having made the law through their legislative organ, appear under such circumstances to have determined its meaning through their judiciary organ.

Can it be of less consequence that the meaning of a constitution should be fixed and known, that the meaning of the law should be so? Can indeed a law be fixed in its meaning and operation, unless the constitution be so? On the contrary, if a particular legislature differing in the construction of the constitution, from a series of preceding constructions, proceed to act on that difference, they not only introduce uncertainty and instability in the constitution, but in the laws themselves; inasmuch as all laws preceding the new construction and inconsistent with it, are not only annulled for the future, but virtually pronounced nullities from the beginning.

But it is said that the legislator having sworn to support the constitution, must support in his own construction of it, however different from that put on it by his predecessors, or whatever be the consequences of the construction. And is not the judge under the same oath to support the law? Yet has it ever been supposed that he was required, or at liberty to disregard all precedents, however solemnly repeated and regularly observed; and by giving effect to his own abstract and individual opinions, to disturb the established course of practice in the business of the community? Has the wisest and most conscientious judge ever scrupled to acquiesce in decisions in which he has been overruled by the mature opinions of the majority of his colleagues, and subsequently to conform himself thereto, as to authoritative expositions

of the law? And is it not reasonable that the same view of the official oath should be taken by a legislator, acting under the constitution, which is his guide, as is taken by a judge acting under the law, which is his?

There is in fact and in common understanding a necessity of regarding a course of practice, as above characterised in the light of a legal rule of interpreting a law, and there is a like necessity of considering it a constitutional rule of interpreting a constitution.

That there may be extraordinary and peculiar circumstances controlling the rule in both cases, may be admitted; but with such exceptions, the rule will force itself on the practical judgment of the most ardent theorist. He will find it impossible to adhere to, and act officially upon, solitary opinions as to the meaning of the law or constitution, in opposition to a construction reduced to practice, during a reasonable period of time; more especially where no prospect existed of a change of construction by the public or its agents. And if a reasonable period of time, marked with the usual sanctions, would not bar the individual prerogative, there could be no limitation to its exercise, although the danger of error must increase with the interesting oblivion of explanatory circumstances, and with the continual changes in the import of words and phrases.

Let it then be left to the decision of every intelligent and candid judge, which on the whole, is most to be relied on for the true and safe construction of a constitution, that which has the uniform sanction of successive legislative bodies through a period of years, and under the varied ascendancy of parties; or that which depends upon the opinions of every legislature, heated as it may be by the spirit of party, eager in the pursuit of some favorite object, or led astray by the eloquence and address of popular statesmen, themselves, perhaps, under the influence of the same misleading causes.

It was in conformity with the view here taken, of the respect due to deliberate and reiterated precedents, that the bank of the United States, though on the original question held to be unconstitutional, received the executive signature in the year 1817. The act originally establishing a bank had undergone ample discussion in its passage through the several branches of the government. It had been carried into execution throughout a period of twenty years with annual legislative recognitions; in one instance, indeed, with a positive ratification of it into a new state; and with entire acquiescence of all the local authorities, as well as of the nation at large, to all of which may be added, a decreasing prospect of any change in the public opinion adverse to the constitutionality of such an institution. A veto from the executive under these circumstances, with an admission of the expediency and almost necessity of the measure, would have been a defiance of all the obligations derived from a course of precedents amounting to the requisite evidence of the national judgment and intention.

It has been contended that the authority of precedents was in that case invalidated by the consideration that they proved only a respect for the stipulated duration of the bank, with a toleration of it until the law should expire, and by the casting vote given in the senate by the vice president in the year 1811, against a bill for establishing a national bank, the vote being expressly given on the ground of unconstitutionality. But if the law itself was unconstitutional, the stipulation was void, and could not be constitutionally fulfilled or tolerated. And as to the negative of the senate by the casting vote of the presiding officer, it is a fact well understood at the time, that it resulted not from an equality of opinions in that assembly on the power of congress to establish a bank, but from a junction of those who admitted the power, but disapproved the plan with those who denied the power. On a simple question of constitutionality, there was a decided majority in favor of it.

Mrs. Madison joins me in hoping that you will not fail to make the intended visit to Virginia, which promises us the pleasure of welcoming you to our domicile, and in a sincere return of all the good wishes you kindly express for us.

JAMES MADISON.

MR. INGERSOLL.

ST. AUBIN FARM.

To be rented for a term of years, the highly cultivated Farm of the late Dr. Nicholas Hammond, commonly called St. Aubin, situate near Easton.

The Farm is well enclosed, and all the Buildings are in excellent order and repair. It produces fine crops of every kind of grain and may be considered among the best grazing Farms in the county.

For terms apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, July 28 1832.

P. S. The Subscriber has a good dwelling house at Easton Point, several other Houses in and about Easton to be let.

From the Frederick Herald. CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Niles:—The following letter from my friend Dr. Chapman, was received a few days ago. In requesting a place for it in your paper, I may be giving to it a publicity as unexpected, as it certainly is unauthorised by the author.

Whatever offence may be committed in this way, will I trust, be amply atoned for by reason of the character of the communication—its admirable adaptation to the end of tranquillizing public anxiety on some points, and of leading medical practitioners in a course of inquiry and practice commensurate with the fearful nature of the pestilence of which it treats.

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
WM. BRADLEY TYLER.
Frederick City, August 2th. 1832.

My Dear Sir:—I have delayed to answer your letter, till I had formed some decision as to the nature and treatment of the pestilential Cholera which is now prevailing. These are points on which so much difference of opinion existed, that I found it impossible to make up my mind as to them, without the lights of actual observation and experience. I have now seen the disease sufficiently to enable me to arrive at satisfactory, and I trust, just conclusions on the subject. But I can present in the narrow compass of a letter, only a very concise and imperfect exhibition of my views, and indeed, such are my incessant occupations, that I have scarcely leisure to execute even this slight sketch.

The disease, wholly independent of contagion, is caused by an epidemic agency, of which we know nothing with certainty. It is not, improvable, however, that it is owing to a miasm or poison which acting through the medium of the stomach on the ganglionic nerves, so impairs that system, that its functions are in a greater or less degree suspended. As always happens, when a sensorial or nervous influence is withheld, there is in this case, a recession of blood from the periphery, and correspondingly an accumulation of it in the deep seated vessels, subversive of the proper distribution of it in the circulation, attended by a vitiation or suppression of the secretions. This, in a word, is my theory of the disease, the truth of which, I think is sustained by the symptoms, the phenomena on dissection, and the mode of cure.

It is generally held here, that Cholera is pretty uniformly preceded by considerable disturbances of the alimentary canal, by nausea or purging, or the two united. That affections of this sort, are very common in the city and elsewhere cannot be denied. But whether they constitute the preliminary stage of the disease is very doubtful. It seems to me, they ought rather to be considered as a condition, arising from distinct sources of irritation predisposing to the disease. Can it be credited, that a cause so imminently operating so powerful as that of Cholera, should endure for three or four or five days, merely teasing in this slight manner, the stomach or bowels?—The transition from these mild and lingering affections, to the explosion of Cholera in its fullest force is far too sudden and violent, to suppose that they are one and the same disease, varied only by stages. I know not the analogies by which the hypothesis can be supported.

Nor is this preclusive indisposition mentioned by any of the writers on Asiatic Cholera whom I have consulted. It is scarcely to be presumed, that so prominent and important a fact, had it an existence, could have possibly escaped the attention of these very able and experienced historians of the disease. Being attached to armies, and more particularly from their position in Hospitals, they enjoyed the best, and peculiar advantages for accurate and discriminating observations. It was first noticed, and promulgated by some one of the British publications, though not sanctioned by all, and from a similar coincidence of gastric and enteric derangement with epidemic in this country, the notion has been espoused by us. Be it as it may, such disorders should at once be removed, as they are apt at all events, to invite an attack of Cholera. They do not differ from the ordinary complaints of the season, and require no peculiar management.

Genuine Cholera, for the most part comes on with little or no premonition. The earliest symptoms are complaints of loathing, and oppression, and anxiety about the præcordia, with an internal sense of heat, referrible to the stomach or bowels with great thirst and a whitish tongue, and at the same time, the head is confused, the expression of countenance haggard, accompanied by slight nervous tremors, muscular weakness, cool skin, and either a quick and somewhat feeble, or a full and struggling pulse. Copious

evacuations upwards and downwards, of fluid resembling dirty or turbid rice water, with mucus mixed in it, soon occur followed by cramps or spasms of the muscles of the extremities and abdomen. These are seldom so violent as has been represented, and never extend to the alimentary canal. An aggravation of the preceding symptoms rapidly takes place, and in half an hour or more, the tongue becomes icy cold, the skin more chilled and sodden, though feeling hot to the patient, covered with a dewy viscid perspiration, the hands shrivelled or wilted, as if macerated, the nails of the fingers blue the pulse scarcely or not at all perceptible, the face sunken, especially the eyes, around which is a dark circle.—This colour gradually diffuses itself over the entire surface, partaking of the various shades of lividness, from a saturation to a bluish or blackish hue. During this period, the thirst is intense, the heat of the stomach in some instances is increased to a burning sensation the respiration greatly embarrassed, they are respired cold, the voice low, or whispering and plaintive, the diaphragm convulsed, and there is a total suppression of the urinary and other secretions.—Discharges from the alimentary canal, and the spasms likewise cease or are much diminished. Death ultimately takes place in a sort of tranquil stupor, or with indescribable jactitation and distress, the latter state being by far the most common.

As I have briefly described the disease such is the tenor of its character and progress, though occasionally diversified in some respects. Thus I have seen its accession as sudden as the electric shock and have met with cases without spasms or vomiting or purging. Many other anomalies might be mentioned could I indulge in such details. The disease may be properly divided in most instances, into two stages,—that of aggression, and collapse.

Called at the commencement of an attack, unless there is extreme depression, I bleed very freely from the arm, and uniformly cup the epigastrium, and give calomel largely, combined or not with opium, according to the severity of the spasms. The case will almost invariably yield to these remedies, and we have no further trouble concerning it. But where the attack is confirmed, or in other words, the state of collapse exists, the difficulties of management are vastly increased, and the practice is somewhat different. The first step, under such circumstances, is to puke actively with tepid salt and water, a tumbler full at a time. This usually settles the stomach, allays thirst, produces some degree of reaction, a stronger pulse, increased warmth of surface, and a resolution of the spasms. Co-operating in the same design of arousing the vital forces, and exciting the skin particularly, the body and extremities may be rubbed with warm flannels. Let a vein be then opened, and if the blood flows freely, take a large quantity, and especially should the pulse rise and the blood become fluid. But when the reverse happens, or you have slowly to coax out the blood, or the pulse is sensibly weakened by the loss of it, stop the operation, and apply twenty or thirty cups to the abdomen, including the epigastrium, which, though they may not draw much blood, are eminently serviceable as revellents. The cups are to be succeeded by a blister to the same parts. Calomel is next to be given in the dose of five, ten or twenty grains, frequently repeated, till the aggregate amounts to about a drachm, and then worked off with a table spoonful of castor oil. As the result of these means, there are commonly bilious evacuations, discharges of urine, and other proofs of the restoration of secretory power. Little more is demanded than what has been mentioned. I have, however, sometimes known the rarely, that at this point of the case, irritability of the stomach to return, with the appearance of approaching exhaustion in which event, stimuli are to be resorted to; the best of which are, a strong infusion of cayenne pepper, or clove tea, or the spirits of camphor, or the aromatic spirits of ammonia, or mint julep. But they are cautiously to be administered, and in small portions, or they are instantly rejected, or they overwhelm the energies of life, or more slowly induce typhoid prostration.

Drink is sometimes vehemently solicited, particularly in height of the attack, and the instinctive desire for cold water or even for ice, may be gratified in moderation. The proper nourishment in convalescence, the only time when any is wanted or to be allowed, is chicken water or beef tea, rendered agreeably pungent with cayenne pepper. Thus I have hastily laid before you an outline of my mode of managing this terrible disease. It may be observed that, with scarcely an exception, it is depletory or evacuent. Depleted by false appearances of debility in the disease, and still more by the weight

of authority, I adopted when it first broke out among us, in common with my medical friends, a course of practice in conformity with such an impression; and most disastrous was the issue. Nearly every patient, amounting to five or six, died. The prominent indications seemed to call for heat to the surface, and the internal exhibition of the diffusible excitants. Every variety of bath, hot water, vapour, heated air and topical applications of hot sand, or oats, or salt, &c. were used, and also frictions with the spirits of turpentine alone or united with camphorated mercurial ointment, and other articles. Brandy, ether, camphor, volakilli, &c. &c. were in succession tried, and the whole of these means with no other effect, than an inconceivable exasperation. The suffering indeed, induced, was as great as I have ever witnessed from the application of any remedial process. No practical lesson is more important than that in the cure of this disease, all such appliances and medicines are mischievous, till evacuations are premised, and then to be most discreetly directed.

It were easy to acquaint you with divers other methods of treating this epidemic, or to enumerate a number of special remedies that have been proposed. Dismayed, as it were, by the fearful character of the disease, practitioners have been too prone in its treatment, to abandon their principles and well tried remedies, in analogous cases, to seek a resource in specifics and nostrums.

I do not mean to vaunt of my success, but on a fair comparison of all I have seen attempted, I am led to an unqualified preference of my own plan. It cannot be charged with being tentative or empirical—is deduced from established views of pathology and therapeutics, and is sanctioned in most of its features by the lengthened and concurrent experience of the distinguished and authoritative writers on the disease in India. Many may be cured by it, and some will sink under the force of the attack in despite of your efforts. The case not being too far advanced, a triumph over the disease is pretty certain. Cholera is, on the whole more tractable than yellow fever, or the winter pestilence, which devastated our country during the late war.

Ever, my dear sir,

Yours most truly,

N. CHAPMAN.

Philadelphia, Aug. 18, 1832.

To Dr. Wm. Bradley Tyler, Fredk. Md.

The following excellent burlesque on the recent law enacted by the authorities of Boston to prevent vegetables being carried to that market, unless stripped of their shells, husks, &c. will excite the risibilities of our readers. Now-a-days, that which will provoke a laugh, is better than five drops of spirits of camphor.

From the Boston Courier.

Right of Search.—Extract from the log book of a market cart. Left Cambridge at 3 A. M.—weather very thick and raining—at 4, 15 min. made Craigie's bridge. Hearing the city cutters meant to search, bade my man Eli stow away the beets & carrots under the false deck. Says Eli, "Alderman Squab's a going to gie me nine pence extrty for a peck o' marrifats the old way; he says its all tarral nonsense to have 'em shelled by a pack o' women that have just been a clouting babies, for all he knows; so I's tied my trowsers at the bottom, and got him a good peck inside my breeches." "Well, Eli," says I, "that's your private venture; nobody knows what they'll do next; if they should divest you of your useless parts you'd eut a queer flash." "There they are," says Eli, "by jings." So I looks over the starboard bow, and sure enough, there was a low, long pokerish craft, edging up. Saw two of my neighbors carts following in my wake, made the private signal No. 44, an onion on a pole union down; the two carts hauled their wind, and stood through the short channel for the State's Prison. City cutter within pistol shot. Told Eli to do the talking. "Hollo that are cart," says the cutter. "Hollo it is," says Eli; "but it ain't an air cart nor a water cart by a darn'd sight."

"Bring too," says he, "We have brought two, master and me," says Eli. "Hold your sauce," says he. "Aye, aye," says Eli, holding on to his breeches, and running his tongue into his cheek with such a roll of the eyes, as made me almost fall off my seat. The hailing officer began to make crooked faces, so I thought as how I would bring to: hauled up the fore pony, and lay to under an old umbrella. "Now, what's the word," says Eli, "are ye going to rob us on the high way?" "What have you got in that cart?" says he. "What do you please to have?" says Eli, "here's long sauce and round sauce." "I have got the Mayor's orders to search that cart," says he. "The Mare's orders," says Eli, "she carries a high dock now-a-days, don't she?"

"You sir," says he, "you better take care of your P's and Q's, or I'll fetch you before an Alderman." "That's jest what I want," says Eli. "I guess he'll take care of the peas himself." "Come come Eli," says I, "let's be civil." "Mister," says I, "my lawyer says as how I have a right to ride my vegetables all over town, all day and all night, with their tops and pods on." Up jumps Eli. "Says he, 'Mister I knows for sartin, you be a great lawyer, because you say you be one of the city authorities. I want to know if them Roxbury folks will repeat their Burling and Mylang decrees, will the Mare give up the orders in Council, and this here right o' search?" "I guess you'll smart for this, you saucy bumpkin," says Eli. "I guess I don't see the wit o' that, but I guess I could fetch your right skylight with this here turnip." "Come, Eli," says I, "I guess we better be going." Just then the thrill horse, bitten by the flies, kicked the man on the shin bone. "Dickens," says Eli, "I guess the old mare kicked ye, didn't she?" "I guess she did," said he, and sat down on a log. "I guess we we'll go," said I. "I guess we will," says Eli. The crowd all said they guessed we better. So we shot ahead, leaving the "exercise" man to divest his leg of the useless parts, preparatory to the dressing of his wound.

HORSE RADDISH.

Latest from England.

New York September 4.

Our news schooner Eclipse boarded yesterday afternoon, the Liverpool packet ship Pacific, Captain Waite. She sailed on the 1st August.

The editor of the Courier and Enquirer has received by her London papers to 31st July, and Liverpool to the 1st August, inclusive.

The accounts from Portugal contain nothing definite as to the result of Don Pedro's expedition. There is a report of a battle a little to the southward of Oporto between a division of Don Miguel's troops & Don Pedro's, in which the latter were eminently successful. Another account states Don Pedro to be in possession of Coimbra, but it is evident there is no intelligence from Portugal on which any reliance is to be placed. The papers before us contain numerous decrees issued by Miguel on learning that his brother was in possession of Oporto, and serve at least to show that Miguel is not inclined to succumb without a struggle.

The accounts from Holland are of a more warlike character. On the one hand they represent the Belgians as more inclined to hostilities, and on the other the King of Holland as persevering in his determination to make no concession.

The reply of the King of Holland, received but yesterday, says the Times, "stirs not an inch, as we are informed towards any definite arrangement of the question respecting Belgium. Of course not.—We said he would not move. He has got his pipe in his mouth, his logger fast and the chesses in dispute in his hold and the devil a bit will he stir, any more than the heaviest Dutch skipper that ever cheated.

The decrees of the Diet of the German Confederation still occupy in a great degree, public attention. The States of Hanover, Cassel and Baden, have evinced a determination to resist the last despotic act emanating from that body.

In France, although no movement against the government has actually taken place, a feeling of discontent at the measures adopted seems gradually increasing.

The Irish Reform Bill has passed the British House of Lords; but the state of Ireland is represented as terrific. Some men tried at Kilkenny for murders committed in resisting the collection of tithes had been acquitted. This verdict, the London papers allege, legalizes the use of any violence, and gives impunity to every crime which may be perpetrated under the present system of levying an odious tax.

One Day Later from France.—By the ship Catherine, Capt. Thatcher, arrived at New York from Havre, advices are received from that City to July 21st, and Paris to the evening of the 20th.

The number of deaths by Cholera at Paris by the Report of the 20th, was 140; being 85 less than the previous day. Paris was in a state of tranquillity.

The following strictures of one of the chief London papers deserve heed in our republic—particularly the last sentence of the paragraph.

"We read with great concern an article in the Chronicle on Monday, and we find that to-day it has recurred to the subject, relative to the supposed misconduct of Lord Palmerston in not removing all persons of Tory principles from our missions abroad. We read it with concern, because, even if our contemporary were warranted in his observations, we cannot see the advantage or the propriety of his using coarse & superlative language in animadverting upon the actions of any member of a Ministry of which he professes to be the supporter. But on the other hand we deny that the Chronicle is correct in its observations: for, after all, what is the charge brought against Lord Palmerston?—why, that he, being a member of a Whig Government, has not since

he accepted the Seals of the Foreign Office, removed every diplomatic functionary whose political principles he supposed to be hostile to those of the Cabinet he belongs to,—and, be it observed, not only was this sweeping action of ejectment to include the heads of diplomatic missions, but it was to extend even to the most subordinate of their attaches. But does the Chronicle forget that the individuals of whom it thus summarily disposes are engaged in diplomacy as a profession, and a profession, moreover, to which they have been trained at a great sacrifice of time and money—a sacrifice for which in many cases the utmost advancement affords but an inadequate remuneration; and does our contemporary also forget that those individuals are almost universally persons of the highest station and most unexceptionable character?—and, combining these two facts together, does he think it likely that these should be persons who would disgrace themselves and blast their prospects for the mere purpose of gratifying their political predilections? But even if this were likely, still we confess we think it would be more consonant with the plainest dictates of justice, and indeed of common sense, to suspend the infliction of vengeance until we are satisfied that criminality exists, instead of adopting the inverted process recommended by the Chronicle, and making the punishment precede the crime. We say nothing of the stigma which the Chronicle proposes to fasten upon the British character abroad by proclaiming to every nation of Europe that an English gentleman is not fit to be trusted—that his official integrity depends upon his political opinions, and that his duty to his country ranks in his estimation only after his obligations to his party. We do not apprehend that much benefit would result to our foreign negotiations from the proclamation of such a fact, if it were true, instead of being as it is, utterly false; and upon the whole we suggest to the Chronicle the propriety of the abandonment of a doctrine of which we have shown that the tendency is to degrade the national character, to prejudice the national interests, and to inflict the most flagrant injustice upon a whole class of honorable and meritorious individuals. We have no objection to concede to our contemporary the expediency of a government selecting for chiefs of the higher missions, individuals with whom its members are in habits of intimate and confidential communication; but we utterly deny the necessity, as well as the justice of extending this preference to any other grade of the profession. We can never consent to visit private sentiments with official punishment, nor assume a man to be dishonest because his abstract opinions are at variance with our own."

England and America.—Blackwood's Magazine, speaking of the petty jealousies that exist between the people of this country and those of Great Britain, has the following amusing paragraph: "England and America are two fine women—and not only so, but they are mother and daughter. England is fat, fair, and forty, and fit for the arms of a King. America is in her teens, and a morsel for a President. As long as they pursue each her own path, and are proud, each of her own lord or lover, both can bear, without any painful uneasiness, the thought of each other's beauty, and smilingly blow kisses from their hands across the Atlantic. Yet 'twould be too much to expect that when they speak of each other's charms, they should always select the most seducing; that when they touch on each other's defects, they should point to the least prominent. 'Tis not in nature."

Sagacity of a Dog.—A gentleman of Suffolk being on a journey with his friend and a Newfoundland dog who was one of the party being the subject of their conversation, asserted that he would fetch anything he was ordered from any distance. To prove this a marked shilling was put under a large square stone by the side of the road, and the gentleman, accompanied by the dog, rode forward for 3 miles, when the dog's master ordered him to go back and fetch the shilling he had seen him put under the stone. The dog turned back and the gentleman rode on and got home; but contrary to their expectations, the quadruped did not return for the whole day.

It appeared afterwards, that he had gone to where the shilling was deposited, but the stone being too large for his strength to remove, he had staid howling at the place till two horsemen riding by, attracted by his distress, stopped to look at him and one of them alighted, and moved the stone, when finding the shilling, he put it in his pocket, not conceiving that the dog could be hunting for that. The dog followed their horses for upwards of twenty miles, staid in the room where they supped, followed the chambermaid into the bed room, and hid himself under one of the beds. The possessor of the shilling hung his breeches on a nail by the bedside; but when they were both asleep, the dog got them off the nail and the window being open, leaped out with the breeches in his mouth and dragged them through bog and quagmire, over ditch and through hedge, until four o'clock, when he arrived at his master's house. In the pockets were found several guineas and four watches, (the owner being a dealer in these articles) and the marked shilling. The breeches, &c. being advertised, were returned, and the thief not indicted.

For the Easton Gazette. TO THE PEOPLE OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Ought Gen. Jackson to be re-elected President of the United States?

In exhibiting a solution to this very important question, we would first remark, that in Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Munroe, dated Nov. 12, 1816, when speaking relative to appointments to office, which it would be Mr. Munroe's duty to make, after the 4th of March then next ensuing, he says: "In every selection, party and party feelings should be avoided. The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings," yet we find, that soon after Gen. Jackson's elevation to the Presidency, even before the next meeting of Congress, the following appointments were made from his most violent partisans: 4 Foreign Ministers, 2 Charge's Affairs, 4 Secretaries of Legation, 9 Marshals, 16 District Attornies, 45 Collectors of Customs, 26 Land Office Receivers and Registers 21 Consuls, in the Executive departments 46, and nearly 500 Postmasters! Admirable commentary on 'party feelings!'"

But Gen Jackson's theory in politics, appears always to stand in direct opposition to his practice: Thus in his letter to the Tennessee Legislature, resigning his seat as U. S. Senator, in order to prevent Members of Congress from being appointed by the President, he says: "If this change in the constitution should not be obtained, and important appointments continue to devolve upon the Representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced, that corruption will be the order of the day." &c. But in absolute contempt of this deliberately expressed opinion, president Jackson selected his whole cabinet, viz: Eaton, Branch, Berrien, Ingham, and Van Buren, from the Halls of Congress, (Van Buren had resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate a few months previous).—And in order to "indulge in party feelings," and carry on the glorious work of "Reform," he necessarily recalled three distinguished foreign Ministers to gratify "party," gave an outfit of eighteen thousand dollars, and nine thousand dollars per annum to Moore of Kentucky, as minister to Columbia, the same to Rives of Virginia as minister to France, and a similar sum to McLane of Delaware as minister to London: all from the Legislative Halls of Congress! But to cap the climax of political absurdities, another vacancy was made by Reform at the Court of St. Petersburg, and John Randolph, lately a member of Congress, received twenty two thousand five hundred dollars for a visit of ten days at or near the court of the autocrat of all the Russias!!

But, in his second Message to Congress, he says: "Among the objects of great national concern, I cannot omit to press again upon your attention that part of the Constitution which regulates the election of President & Vice President." "I cannot therefore too earnestly invite your attention to the propriety of promoting such an amendment of the constitution, as will render him ineligible after one term of service." Yet not long after, we find him transmitting a letter under his own frank, to Gen. Krepps, a Senator of Pennsylvania, requesting a nomination by the Pennsylvania Legislature, and Gen. Krepps is officially informed, on the 22d January 1831. "That if it should be the will of the nation to call on the president to serve a second term, in the Chief Magistracy, he will not decline it." The best exposition of such profligate and corrupt proceedings is, that Gen Krepps disgusted with the present administration, has abandoned the Hero of two wars and forty frays, and joined the National Republican party.

Next comes the Bank of the U. States Accordingly we find that on the 8th of Dec. 1829, the president says: "I feel that I cannot in justice to the parties interested, too soon present it to the deliberate consideration of the Legislature, and the people." And, in his following message, he says: "The importance of the principles involved in the inquiry whether it will be proper to re-charter the Bank of the United States, requires that I should again call the attention of Congress to the subject."

After then the people had elected their Representatives, subsequent to his recommendations, and after leaving the question "to the investigation of an enlightened people, and their Representatives," he says in his celebrated Veto Message: "It was to have been expected that the Bank itself, conscious of its purity, and proud of its character, would have withdrawn its application for the present." Thus after the president had repeatedly called the Legislature and the people, to the subject of the U. S. Bank; and after a new congress had been elected by the people; and after both branches of the National Legislature had by large majorities decided in favour of the Bank, the president then makes the very important discovery, that the application of the Board of Directors was premature! A second Daniel! Thus president Jackson in defiance of Congress and of the declared opinions of Washington, the elder Adams, Madison, Monroe, the younger Adams, Crawford and other distinguished statesmen declares the Bank of the United States unconstitutional, to please the "Flying Dutchman" and by establishing a similar one in the city of New York, to gratify the seven per cent regency of that State.

But Gen. Jackson in his Veto Message

says: "That the opinion of the Supreme Court has no authority over Congress, and that the President is independent of both." Now if the president is independent of both Congress and the Supreme Court, then is he as unlimited in his authority as the Emperor of Russia, and the Grand Sultan of Turkey! Hurrah for the "political Saviour of the country;" for the "conqueror of conquerors;" for him who "was born to command;" and for the "greatest and best."

At present we shall only remark, that when Gen. Jackson was Senator of the United States, and when the public debt was about 50 millions of dollars, he invariably and without exception voted for internal improvement; yet on his accession to the presidency, he has denounced and vetoed five or six internal improvement bills; he has reappointed Gwin after he had been twice rejected by the Senate; he has, according to the testimony of his own friends, encouraged violence in the Representative Halls of the nation, for the purpose of overawing his opponents; "he has brought the executive patronage in conflict with the freedom of elections;" and in direct opposition to the recent decision of the Supreme Court he detains in the Georgia penitentiary the Methodist and Baptist ministers of the Gospel, for having dared to enter the Indian territory in Georgia, in order to redeem these red sons of the forest, and diffuse among them the blessings of the christian religion!!

Under all these circumstances, free men of Talbot, the question to be decided by you at your Delegate and Electoral election is, ought President Jackson to be re-elected? Ought a man "again to reign over you," who has done more than a Marius or a Sylla, a Nero or a Domitian could do, to destroy the liberties of his country.

BRUTUS.

COMMUNICATED.

John Stevens, Jr. Jos. Bruff, Geo. Dudley and Sol. Mullikin.

Gentlemen, You have been selected by a large and respectable portion of the citizens of this county, and recommended to the citizens generally by them as fit and proper persons to represent the county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

At the present moment, we know of no grand political question, existing in the policy of the general government which is likely to be effected favourably or otherwise, by the selection of men to the legislature of the State friendly to either of the rival candidates for the President. The election of that high functionary is a matter of great importance we will admit; but the election will have been settled by the people of the Union, themselves, or will have devolved on their representatives in Congress, already elected, with reference to this event, long before you can take your seats in the legislature of the State. With a relation therefore to the election of the Chief Magistrate especially as the vote of our State is likely to be divided and not likely to influence the election in other States, the election of Delegates to the General Assembly of the State, friendly to either of the rival candidates, cannot be matter of interest under the firm persuasion of this fact and not from any lukewarmness on the subject of the election of this officer we beg leave to ask most respectfully an answer to the following queries, in the next Easton Gazette.

Are you in favor of continuing the present donation to the Easton Academy or will you if elected introduce a bill or cause one to be introduced withdrawing the donation of \$800 from that institution and distributing it through the four election districts of the county, to aid the fund already provided in supporting primary schools in each district for the education of poor children, and will you give the bill thus introduced, your hearty support and if practicable procure its passage.

Will you introduce a bill or cause one to be introduced and give it your hearty support appropriating at least one half the sum now levied for the purpose of transporting free people of colour to the continent of Africa, to the support of primary schools in the several counties of this state.

Will you introduce a bill, or cause one to be introduced & give it your hearty support so to amend the present law regulating licences to retailers as to make the apportionment equal & just between the large and small dealers.

MANY VOTERS.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham: I see from your last paper that you have received a communication from "Many Voters" of a suspicious character.—Take care sir—your political opponents are flat on their backs, and their only chance now is to try to entrap you & your friends by their shifts and quirks. Put these little schemes down at once. Make these fellows come out in person before the world, that all may be seen—no bush fighting. When a suspicious piece is offered to your press, demand a name—a responsible name—not a stalking horse that your opponents don't care a sixpence about—but get the name of the real author or authors—then if it is not a piece offensive in character, against good morals or good manners, not unfit in any way for you to publish, publish it, and let the responsible parties be known by all to whom it may concern. But understand what you are about, and

leave bush fighting to presses that live upon scandal, falsehood, schemings and the like.

A SUBSCRIBER.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham: Looking this morning at the Jackson paper printed in this town, I see the piece signed Many Voters that you alluded to in your last. Why, sir, it is obviously a trick, & it is gotten up by a jurist under the now reigning dynasty of the Jackson party here.

The Jackson party in Talbot know they have no earthly chance for election—they have not even attempted to bring out candidates for the Legislature, whether this is because they can't get any body to serve, no body being willing to go upon a forlorn hope, or whether it is a part of the most profoundly laid trick, that is now to be tried to be played off by the author of Many Voters, we can't say, but they have just thought of an attack upon the poor Academy, and the Colonization appropriation, and the already half ridden to death license law; and our Anti-Jackson candidates are impertinently catechised whether they will further these projects of a few Jackson plotters.

The author of Many Voters, after stroking his face down to the true Pharisaical cut, cants forth as follows:—"At the present moment we know of no grand political question existing in the policy of the general Government, which is likely to be effected [AFFECTED it is supposed is meant] favorably or otherwise by the selection of men to the Legislature of the State friendly to either of the rival candidates for the Presidency." Indeed, Mr. Author, and do you confess yourself so ignorant as not to know of any such question, or not to know that the election of delegates coming first will have a great effect upon the electoral election afterwards? You had better call out the two electoral candidates from this county before the people, & sir if they don't have something struck up between them that shall show you that there are many questions relating to the general Government, that have and ought to have a great influence on State sentiments and elections. Do have them brought out sir, and let us be informed upon this matter on which you proclaim yourself so ignorant.

Broken down in the support of their Graven Image of a President, and terrified at the enormity of the doctrines they are called upon to support as his, for he fathers much of the ill begotten progeny of his licentious courtiers and private advisers, the dictators here of the Jackson party are reduced to the necessity of getting up some sort of a stratagem to draw off the attention from the sins, the enormous sins, and egregious follies of Jacksonism, and they have resolved to attack, academies, colonization, &c. and to try any thing, right or wrong, that will help them. You must stick a little longer Mr. Many Voters to your idol Jackson—you must defend him decked out as he is in all the trickery and gewgaw of meretricious Van Burenism—in all the heterodoxy of wicked Bentoinism—in all the devices, the perfidies, and falsities of the tenders on the Globe and that august body the kitchen Cabinet. Your opponents will firmly stick to Mr. Clay and the real interests of the Country—to its useful institutions—to its independent Judiciary—to its pledged faith in Treaties—to its true constitutional doctrines—to the rights, the welfare, and glory of the People. Be assured the freemen of Talbot opposed to the destructive doctrines and vicious interests of President Jackson's late Veto Message, will vote for no man to the State Legislature that is tainted with them, much less for any one that supports them. The money given to an academy is well given—money given to aid the colonization society is well given. If the freemen of Talbot desire taxes to be laid upon them to increase the school fund for schools in different parts of the county, a majority of the Voters have only to signify that wish by formal instructions to whoever they may elect, and no doubt they will earnestly endeavor to effect it.

A VOTER.

Sept. 6th, 1832.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham: The enemy, over whom we have so often triumphed, and who dare not meet us on true party grounds, have, after mature deliberation, agreed to cast a firebrand into our ranks, and, if practicable, to "divide and conquer." This Jackson manifesto, issued by an irresponsible junco behind the curtain, merits neither the attention nor the notice of our candidates. In order, however, to expose the fallacy of this electioneering manoeuvre, we shall succinctly advert to their three intercategories. These are to withdraw the donation from the Easton Academy, and distribute it among the primary schools; to appropriate, at least, one half of the sum now levied for the purpose of transporting free people of colour to Africa to a similar use; and a modification of the license law. With regard to the removal of the donation from the Academy, why is such a movement made at this particular juncture? Why have not these pure and disinterested patriots distributed annually the funds which are in the State's Treasury, amounting now to upwards of ninety thousand dollars, the interest of which Mr. Talbot county is more than seven hundred and sixty dollars per annum, for this benevolent purpose? The truth is

an effort was made to apportion the several dispathy & indiff people on this ground. But removed from other Institute State of Mary them? Has M the Primary S ed to remove t own county? chairman of the report to the expedient to w the Colleges, A the State, and found among t session even a to introduce a why did Mr. he saw that th hundred thous fund; and that being annuall stocks, which e the amount w as to be fully of all Primary could be prof have heard M clare. But th be raised by t that the poor l educate the ric liberal person reverse is the wealthy sent d and Princeton to finish thei dle and humb home, receive good, and wh poor man's s without incur three thousa But once pro vide the fund primary schoo all the poor i no instance, o tion were tak that it would schools,) and structors be c finished and education to sons of the S constructed in F Navigation? p pared for ent house or drug of the poor m mediocrity, f for any of the enabled to e the rich man of Talbot, pro every profess be engrossed

But the se our delegates as the former of August, in North Carolin ently indicate ures as our l ter, are also accomplish t portation of ment of Afric lature appro dollars for th that not mol lars should b without ente this subject that it en be abstracte and given to Teakle thi without any plish its en festly be in benevolent view. But annum, with nization So the most s it is far fr an equivalent they have lo which our annum will rica, may b inestimable whole conti

The third just and r tailers, the twelve dol reasonable Our Deleg six or eight capital; bu point, the in prefer least of tw

Upon t Talbot, wi gamblers, care no m primary s which has you as a consent t last legis portation should be dered nul funds app uniting th your pub nearly a ready, an you, cont fer on civ pending o previous

an effort was made a year or two ago to appropriate the interest of this fund among the several districts, but such was the apathy & indifference manifested by the people on this subject, that it fell to the ground. But why should the funds be removed from the Academy, when every other Institution of a similar kind in the State of Maryland is permitted to retain them? Has Mr. Teackle, the father of the Primary School system, ever attempted to remove the donation even from his own county? Did he not in 1830, as chairman of the committee on Education, report to the legislature that it was inexpedient to withdraw the donations from the Colleges, Academies and Schools of the State, and is not his name to be found among those who voted at the last session even against leave to be granted to introduce a bill for that purpose? And why did Mr. Teackle do so? Because he saw that there was already nearly a hundred thousand dollars in the School fund; and that by principal and interest being annually invested in profitable stocks, which can be sold at any moment, the amount would so rapidly accumulate as to be fully adequate for the support of all Primary schools as soon as they could be properly organized. This I have heard Mr. Teackle repeatedly declare. But the hue and cry attempted to be raised by these political hucksters is, that the poor keep up such Institutions to educate the rich! Now every candid and liberal person must admit that the very reverse is the fact. Do not the rich and wealthy send their sons to Cambridge, Yale and Princeton, and other similar places to finish their education, while the middle and humbler ranks of society, can at home, receive an education equally as good, and which will thus enable the poor man's son to compete with the rich, without incurring the expense of two or three thousand dollars in another state. But once prostrate the Academy, and divide the funds among four, six, or eight primary schools, for four will not educate all the poor in the county; and we have no instance, or example, that if the donation were taken away by the Legislature, that it would appropriate it to primary schools, and where will competent instructors be obtained to impart even a finished and an accomplished English education to your sons? Where will the sons of the Farmer and Mechanic be instructed in Surveying, in Mensuration, or Navigation? Where will he be well prepared for entering a respectable counting house or druggist store? Or should the son of the poor man exhibit talents far above mediocrity, where will he be prepared for any of the learned professions, and be enabled to enter into competition with the rich man's son? In a word, citizens of Talbot, prostrate your Academy, and every profession, station, and office will be engrossed by the rich!

But the second question proposed to our delegates is equally as objectionable as the former one. The alarming events of August, in Southampton, Va. and in North Carolina, and other places, sufficiently indicate that such vigorous measures as our Legislature adopted last winter, are absolutely necessary, in order to accomplish this undertaking—the transportation of Free Negroes to the continent of Africa. Last session our Legislature appropriated two hundred thousand dollars for this purpose; with a proviso that not more than twenty thousand dollars should be expended annually. Now without entering into any argument on this subject, it is abundantly evident, that it ten thousand dollars of this sum be abstracted from its legitimate design, and given to primary schools, (and Mr. Teackle thinks the primary school fund, without any adventitious aid, will accomplish its end,) the remainder will manifestly be inadequate to accomplish the benevolent and philanthropic end in view. But twenty thousand dollars per annum, with the assistance of our Colonization Societies, will be productive of the most salutary consequences. And it is far from being improbable, that as they have long been subject, these negroes which our twenty thousand dollars per annum will carry to the continent of Africa, may be the means of diffusing the inestimable blessings of religion over the whole continent of Africa!

The third interrogatory appears to us a just and reasonable measure upon retailers, the present minimum license of twelve dollars, is too much—it is unreasonable and arbitrary in its operations. Our Delegates endeavored to reduce it to six or eight dollars, in proportion to the capital; but as they could not carry their point, they voted for the present law, in preference to the former one, as the least of two evils.

Upon the whole, fellow citizens of Talbot, will you, to gratify a few political gamblers, who, with a few exceptions, care no more than the grand Turk about primary schools, destroy an Institution which has flourished thirty years? Will you as a moral and religious community consent that the appropriation of our last legislature, with regard to the transportation of Free Negroes to Africa, should be effectually defeated, and rendered null and void, by dividing the funds appropriated for that purpose, and uniting them with a school fund which your public documents will show has nearly a hundred thousand dollars already, and is rapidly accumulating? Will you, contrary to the advice of every writer on civil and constitutional law, by repealing one year, what you enacted the previous one, turn topsy turvy all our

legislative proceedings, and thereby destroy the confidence of the people in our laws? The truth is should your candidates consent to such measures, these very men would turn round and be the very first to endeavour to sink your election next year, for political inconsistency. B.

For the Easton Gazette.
THE CHOLERA AGAIN.
This horrible scourge has engrossed all thoughts and all conversation for a long time past—we have watched its progress with anxiety, and heard of its relentless ravages with deepest sympathy. Being universally considered an epidemic, we were sure we could not escape—for if its influence was atmospheric, what reason was there to hope for escape, if its influence was atmospheric, whither could we fly for safety? Our ingenious physicians of high rank tell you, the disease is little or not at all understood, and the only safety that has been ascertained is in precaution—strict guardedness in course of life and habits of eating, drinking and living generally. Rules and recommendations for these purposes are abundantly given—prudence and self-denial are the great guides, and they who are wise and discreet will follow them—for why should we indulge appetite at the expense of life? why should we incur any risk for a momentary gratification of animal taste? a wise man will say, that intellectual enjoyments are alone worth possessing—that animal enjoyments are fleeting & only momentary. That the first are unaccompanied with any danger, but that the last are always, particularly now, pregnant with all danger.

Experience shows that the Cholera is most apt to originate in Cities, Towns, Villages, public meetings, where a great many people live together, or are thrown together in crowds for a time; why or wherefore we know not—but so it is. Let us avoid this cause of evil whether we understand it or not, it is sufficient for us to understand that the effect is certain, without understanding the cause—we obey and believe much that we do not understand, why should we not yield obedience in this instance?

The season is coming on when the public meetings of the people are usual for the purposes of political discussion. The present period is a deeply interesting one, and never was there a time when the public mind required more enlightening, yet if meetings are called, they ought to be called so as to obviate the dangers that are abroad. To call meetings in the old way, to have dinners, and drinking brandy and water parties, and afternoon discussions, so as to inflame every man with drink, and with passions, and then let them go home, riding late at night in the autumn dew, doing no more than to court the Cholera and to pursue a course that will endanger every man. The Country and its true interests ought to be, and must be preserved. It is therefore a matter worthy of the consideration of the people, if they mean to have public meetings for discussions on matters concerning the interest of the nation and that of themselves, whether such meetings ought not to be held at 11 or 12 o'clock in the day, before eating and drinking, that all might be over and every body get home by sun set.

These suggestions are thrown out for consideration from motives of general philanthropy and with a wish that all possible aid should be given to the dissemination of political truth without endangering the lives and health of the Citizens.

A CITIZEN.

Telegraphiana.—The first number of the Extra Telegraph made its appearance on the 4th. The two following pregnant paragraphs are taken from it:

Post Office Contracts.—The "powers that be," rely on the post office contracts as one of the most efficient means of operating on public sentiment. A few individuals who, by combining their influence, have monopolized most of the valuable contracts, are required to contribute part of the "spoils" in the support of presses, and in other contributions. This monopoly should be broken down. To do it, it is only necessary for bidders to attend to their own interests. Let each bidder for any of the contracts, for which proposals have been issued, be prepared with good security, and then insist upon his rights, and the monopoly will be broken up.

The Post-Office Department and its Agents.—The present Postmaster General not only gives lat contracts to partisan contractors, but he employs agents who travel over the country, at the expense of the Department, and are thus enabled to report upon the relative value of the prominent individuals in the several sections of the country. Large contracts are upon the eve of being made; we call upon the people to note the successful bidders; whether they are not men remarkable for their activity in elections? Whether they are not the slavish worshippers of Van Buren? But we would say to honest competitors for these contracts, that an investigation into the affairs of the Department cannot be longer prevented. It will certainly come at the next, or at furthest at the succeeding session of Congress. Let each bidder be resolved to insist upon his rights, and be prepared to expose the gross partiality and corruption of the Department wherever it may occur; for thus only can partiality and corruption be prevented.

EASTON GAZETTE

NUMBER 25 - VOLUME 14
Editorial; Rhubarb; Singular fact in Agriculture; Receipt for fattening a Calf; Domestic Silk Manufacture—Jame; To preserve Sweet Potatoes—Valuable Horse about to be brought to this County—To prevent horses being Teased by Flies—Improvement of Sheep; The Number of Sheep in Maine; What breeds, when and by whom brought into Maine; Best mode and expense of keeping Sheep; What Diseases subject to; General Remarks on the different Breeds in Maine, by a Sheep Breeder of that State, and also some Observations and suggestions, by R. K. Meade, Esq.—Cleaning Meadows, &c. of Weeds—Cutting Corn Stalks—Method of Performing Inoculation or Budding; On the cultivation of Rhubarb, by Dr. Bevan—Notice of the Stone Pine—Novelty in Horticulture—Remarks on the Construction and Management of Cattle Yards, by Judge Buel; Sheep and Shepherd in France—Cousin Tabitha on Curing Hacon—Habits of Insect—Cure for the Sting of the Bee—Prices Current of Country Produce in the New York and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements.

EASTON, (Md.)
Saturday Evening, Sept. 8.

National Republican NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania.

LECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, FOR THE 4th DISTRICT OF MD.
Albert G. Constable of Harford,
Robert H. Goldborough of Talbot,
John N. Steele of Dorchester.

DELEGATES
To the General Assembly of Maryland.
FOR TALBOT COUNTY.
JOHN STEVENS,
JOSEPH BRUFF,
GEORGE DUDLEY,
SOLOMON MULLIKIN.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN.

We insert, to-day, the communication of "Many Voters," also several communications on the same subject, to which we call the attention of our readers.

Two cases of Cholera occurred in this town on Monday last—one case proved fatal.

CHOLERA IN QUEENSTOWN.
A gentleman has just handed us the following extract of a letter received from Queenstown, Queen Anne county, Md. stating the following cases and deaths by Cholera in that place:
"Sunday, Sept. 2.—A negro man belonging to Mr. Massey went to Camp-Meeting and died on the camp ground. His body was taken home and buried.
"Monday—Another of Mr. Massey's men living in the same house, was attacked this morning and died in the evening.
"Wednesday—A negro man living in Queenstown, but who slept at Massey's quarter, died this morning in three hours from the time he was taken; and a negro woman died this morning, at the same place, of the same disease. No other case has occurred in the neighbourhood.

Statement of the number of cases and deaths by Cholera in St. Michaels Talbot county.
Aug. 18.....do.....1.....deaths 1
24.....do.....do.....do.....1
26.....do.....do.....do.....do.....1
27.....do.....do.....do.....do.....0
29.....do.....do.....do.....do.....1
30.....do.....do.....do.....do.....2
31.....do.....do.....do.....do.....0
Sept. 1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....1
2.....do.....do.....do.....do.....2
3.....do.....do.....do.....do.....3
4.....do.....do.....do.....do.....12
4 cases remaining.....4 recovered.
No new cases since Monday last.

We understand there have been 14 cases and 7 deaths of Cholera at Snow Hill, in Worcester county, Md.

The Board of Health of Philadelphia, in consequence of the decrease of Cholera cases in that city and districts, have discontinued their daily reports.

The Baltimore Board of Health of Thursday last, report 33 deaths by Cholera.

MISSOURI—Returns from the late election in Missouri, as far as received, give,
FOR CONGRESS,
Ashley, (Bank) 6448
Wells, (Veto) 5092
GOVERNOR,
Dr. John Bull (Clay) 4947
Daniel Dunklin, (Jackson) 4778

Indiana Election—The election in Indiana has resulted in a victory to the National Republicans. The last received Wahash Courier gives returns from all the counties but four. The result is as follows:
Nat. Republican Senators, 22 } 58
do Representatives, 36 }
Jackson Senators, 8 } 42
do Representatives, 34 }
Majority for Clay, 16

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 1.
"As you were."—The mails to Annapolis have made one change more. After trying "reform" after "reform" under this variable Administration, in which change is mistaken for reform, the mails have, at length got back to where they started from, much to the gratification of every one we have heard speak upon the subject. This has been effected by the spirited remonstrance of a number of citizens of all parties against the late alterations which we are now told from Head Quarters, were made—why, do you think gentle reader?—why, to gratify a large mail contractor of the Eastern Shore!—*Repub.*

Divine Service will be held at Christ Church, in this town, to-morrow afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock.
Sept. 8

PRICES CURRENT.
Baltimore, Sept. 6.
WHEAT, red \$1 10 a 1 15
do white 1 15 a 1 20
CORN yellow a 6 3/4
do white 65 a 66

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
The sale advertised to take place on Tuesday last, the 4th September, was postponed on account of the weather, until Tuesday 25th inst.
BENNETT BRACCO, Collector
of Talbot county Taxes.
Talbot county, Sept. 8

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,
The Steam Boat Maryland will, till the 15th of October, come only once a week from Baltimore to Easton, to wit, on FRIDAY in each week; leave Easton for Baltimore on next morning at the usual hour, 7 o'clock.
Sept. 8
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

PUBLIC SALE.
THE subscriber will sell at public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at his residence on Island creek neck on
Wednesday the 3d day of October next, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, and all his Stock and Farming Utensils, and also 5st other property he will sell about
15 head of HORSES
and COLTS, 40 head
of CATTLE, 50 head
of HOGS, 5 CARTS, &c. &c.
The terms of Sale will be a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving his note with approved security with interest from the day of sale, until the property can be removed. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by THOS. MARTIN.
Sept. 8 [W]

Land, Stock and farming utensils, FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers at private sale his farm near Easton, called Pottery farm, also a small farm advantageously situated on Island Creek, in Oxford neck—and his farm in Wye adjoining the lands of the late Mr. Wm. Dunn. To the purchaser or purchasers of the above land a long credit will be given if desired.
He will also sell at public sale on WEDNESDAY the first day of October next, all his
Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep,
HOGS and farming utensils, on his farm in Wye called Hutton, & on the FRIDAY following the 3d day of October, the stock and farming utensils on his farm near Easton—The sale of the above property will take place at 10 o'clock, A. M. or each of the above days. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums above \$5, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, with interest from the date thereof, on delivery of the property—on all sums of and under \$5, the cash will be required.
JACOB LOOCKERMAN.
Sept. 8 [F]

FOR RENT,
And possession either immediately or at the commencement of the next year,
That commodious house and garden, on Dover street, lately occupied by Dr. Worrell. The whole premises will be put in good repair.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Sept. 8.

For Sale or Rent.
THE House and Lot at St. Michaels, last occupied by the late Mrs. Eliz. Harrison. The purchaser or tenant to have possession on the 1st of January next, and may seed wheat this fall, the lot contains ten acres.
Apply to
S. HAMBLETON.
Sept. 8 [4]

CECILTON RACES.
The Cecilton Races will commence on Tuesday the 25th instant, and continue for three days for the following purses &c:
1st day. Two miles and repeat, for a purse of \$70; and \$25 for each entrance, free for any horse, mare or gelding, raised or now owned on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware (Gen. Forsman's Uncle Sam excepted.) the winning horse to be entitled to the whole.
2d day. For a purse of \$50, one mile and repeat each entrance \$15 free as aforesaid, and the winning horse to be entitled to the whole.
3rd day. For a purse of \$30, half mile and repeat, 10 dollars; free as aforesaid, and the winning horse to be entitled to the whole. The winning horse of each preceding day to be excluded from a subsequent entrance—time of starting for each day 12 o'clock, and the races to be conducted according to the rules established by the Jockey club for the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware.
JAMES FORD.
Cecilton Sept. 8 [3]

FOR SALE,
The thorough bred Stallion,
TUCKAHOE.
A son of Gov. Wright's celebrated Horse Silverheels, said to be the best bred horse in America, (see American Turf Register,) his dam was got by Col. Thornton's Top Gallant, one of the best four mile Horses of his day, his grandam by Col. Lloyd's Rattler, for particulars of the pedigree and performances of the above mentioned Horses, see handbills of the last season, in possession of the Editor and subscribers.
Tuckahoe has proved himself a sure and excellent foal getter, his colts are large and handsome, of good action, kind to harness, and of hardy constitution. This valuable horse is now in his prime, perfectly sound, in good condition, and will be sold on accommodating terms.
JOHN WRIGHT.
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
Easton, Sept. 1
The Snow Hill Messenger will copy the above \$ times.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby caution all persons against shooting in or about their lots and premises near the town of Easton. The wanton and careless conduct of some individuals has rendered it necessary that this notice should be given, and all such are positively informed that report will be promptly laid to the law, against those who disregard it in future.
J. LOOCKERMAN,
JOHN GOLD BROUGH,
GEORGE HALE.
Sept. 8

TO RENT,
The farm, in Bayley's neck, on which Ignatius Rhodes at present resides—to a capable and approved person the terms will be liberal—apply to.
ROBERT H. RHODES.
A g. 25 [3]

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
FELLOW CITIZENS:
I must call your attention to the payment of your taxes, the time allowed me by law to close the collections of the county is limited, and it is impossible for me to pay if those who have claims against the county, without you first pay me. I hope all who are lovers of the principles of a good government, will evince the same, by a speedy payment. Those who do not comply with this notice, may expect the return of the law enforcement, however painful such a course may be to me my duty as an officer, will compel me, to such a course, to protect myself from injury, and on account of the various interests at stake. Persons holding property in the County and residing out of it, will do well to attend to this notice.
Myself or my deputy will be a Doctor every Tuesday, in health and weather to wit.
C. LEHM. DAVIS.
Collector of Caroline county.
Sept. 8 [3]

FOR RENT,
For a term of 25 years, Mr. John N. Hambleton's Farm, near St. Michaels, adjoining that occupied by Mr. Wm. Leonard—the tenant to enter on 1st of January next and to have the privilege of seeding wheat this Fall.
Apply to
S. HAMBLETON.
Sept. 8 [4]

MISS M. G. NICOLS'
Female Academy,
Will be opened again on Monday the 24th inst. She takes this opportunity of returning her thanks to her friends for the liberal patronage she has received, and solicits a continuance of their confidence.
Mrs. M. G. Nicols can accommodate a few more young ladies with board. Terms \$1.00 per annum.
Sept. 8 [3]

MARYLAND
Caroline County Orphans' Court,
The 4th day of September, A. D. 1832.
On application of Thomas Kelly administrator of Abraham Pritchett, late of Caroline county dec'd. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.
In Testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office this fourth day of September Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty two.
W. A. FORD, Regr.
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance to the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber, Thos. Kelly, administrator of the estate of Abraham Pritchett late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereto to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of March next or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.
THOS. KELLY, adm'r.
of Abraham Pritchett, dec'd.
Sept. 8

WANTED IN A STORE,
AN active intelligent youth of good moral character, about 16 or 17 years of age. He must be well versed in arithmetic, and write a good plain hand with some degree of facility, no application need be made without those qualifications—Apply to the Editor.
Sept. 1 [4]

IMPROVED STOCK,
FOR SALE,
At the Farm of S. Muel Hambleton, near St. Michaels, a beautiful BULL, three years old, out of a full bred SHORT HORN GOW, by a good country Bull—price 40 dollars.
Two BULL CALVES and two HEIFERS, of this year, by the above mentioned Bull, out of high bred Cows, very promising 12 dollars each.
A full bred BAKWELL RAM, from Barney's Flock, 25 dollars—Barney's price for such 40 dollars.
The above prices, in cash, are the lowest that will be taken. They will remain for sale until the first day of October next.
Sept. 1 [4]

NOTICE.
THE purchasers of property at the sale of John R. Plater, dec'd. on the 28th of September 1831, are requested to take notice that their notes became due, and payable, on the 28th of July past. They are therefore earnestly requested to make payment to the Adm'r. on, or before the 10th of September next.
C. M. PLATER, Adm'r.
Aug. 10. [4]

HOUSES TO RENT.
TO RENT for the year 1833 the following houses, viz:—A frame dwelling house with the appurtenances on Washington street in the town of Easton, at present occupied by William Hussey.
A small two story brick dwelling on Harrison street, with a kitchen and garden attached, at present occupied by Jacob Howard.
The above property has lately undergone a thorough repair and some alterations which renders it most comfortable and convenient.
Also, the brick store room or shop on Washington street adjoining S. Lowe's tavern, at present occupied by Jas. L. Smith, and the office on Federal Alley and fronting the public square at present occupied by F. P. Thomas.
For terms apply to
W. H. GHOONE.
Sept. 1 [cow] 3w

By the Commissioners,

August 24th 1832. On motion. Ordered that from and after the 28th inst. (August) the Clerk of the Market shall not permit any person or persons whatsoever, at any time within sixty days from that day, to sell at the Market House in Easton, or at any place within the limits of the Town, any of the following articles to wit— Cucumbers, Cabbages, Beets, Tomatoes, Squashes, and if any person or persons shall sell, or offer for sale, any of the foregoing articles after notice of the above order shall have been published at the Market House as aforesaid, he, she or they so offending shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence, or violation of the order such sum of money not exceeding five Dollars, as the Commissioners shall think proper to impose, for the use and benefit of the Town.

Per order JAMES PARROTT, Clk. Aug. 25 to the Commissioners. JOHN MANROSS, Attorney at Law. AND general agent, for collecting debts, conveying, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Inventories, Papers, Chancery Proceedings &c. prepared at short notice. Denton, Caroline county, May 26 32.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber, Rector of St. Michaels Parish, intends opening on the first Monday in November next, (the 5th day of the month) a school for boys at the Parsonage which is about 9 miles from Easton is pleasant and remarkably healthy, being entirely free from those bilious complaints, which prevail in many other parts of the Eastern Shore. Besides the pleasantness and healthiness of the place, it possesses other advantages, in some measure peculiar to itself, for an institution of the kind proposed. It is secluded, and will hold out to students no temptations to neglect their studies, and to form idle and injurious habits. The dwelling house is commodious, and well adapted to the accommodation of boarders.

The course of instruction in this Seminary will be more extensive than is usual in schools of a similar description. It is intended so to arrange it that students may be fitted, not only for a college course, but for entering immediately on the study of the learned professions, should they not wish to incur further expense of time and money in a preparatory education. In addition to the branches commonly taught in Academies, viz: the Latin and Greek languages, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, use of the Globes, Mathematics, History, Chronology, Declamation, &c. pupils will be instructed in Composition, both English and Latin, Grecian and Roman Antiquities, Logic, the Elements of Moral and Natural Philosophy, and the Hebrew language if desired. The subscriber hopes from his long experience in teaching, that he will be able to render his Seminary worthy of the attention and patronage of the public. His mode of discipline, though strict, will be mild, and such, he trusts, as will not create in the minds of his pupils a distaste for the knowledge which he designs to impart. His number of pupils will be limited to twenty. Boarding will be provided by Robert Banning, Jr. who has rented the Parsonage expressly for that purpose. Mr. Banning pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to give satisfaction in his department of the establishment, and the subscriber has no doubt from Mr. B's well known standing and character, that he will fully redeem his pledge. He feels himself happy in being associated, in so important an undertaking, with a gentleman for whom he has so high an esteem, and whom he can so cheerfully and so strongly recommend to the confidence of the Public.

THE price of boarding and tuition will be \$12 per annum. Should it be convenient for students to furnish themselves with bedding and washing, they will be provided for them at an additional expense of not more than \$12 per annum. There will be no other extra charges. Communications to the subscriber will meet with an earlier notice by being directed to Easton. JOSEPH SPENCER. St. Michaels Parsonage, Talbot county, Md. August 16th, 1832—aug. 28 if

THE above machine, (occupying about the space of a common Wheat Fan) for separating all extraneous mixture from Grain of any kind, such as garlic, cockle, cheat, darnell &c. where there is any difference, however small in the specific gravity between the grain and mixture, whether greater or less than the grain to be cleaned. This desideratum for the greater part of a century sought for in vain is now offered for the acceptance of the public by the Subscriber and Inventor who would sell either the Patent Right for the United States, a section thereof, (such as a State or States,) or have machines built under his immediate direction on favorable terms, when the immense saving of grain now unavoidably wasted is taken into view. All applications either verbal or by letter (post paid) will receive immediate attention by the subscriber. DAVID BROWN. Corner of Exeter & Salisbury st. O. T. Balt. N. B. The machine is applicable to steam water or manual power. D. B. Aug 25 31

Bank of Maryland, BALTIMORE, Dec 26th, 1831. BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following rates and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz: For deposit payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per centum. For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per centum. On current accounts or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per centum. R. WILSON, Cash.

JUST RE-FIVED and for sale at this Office J. EVANS' BAULDS. Aug 18

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS, Attorney at Law,

OFFICE on Federal Alley, opposite the Court house, and next door to the Post Office. Easton, June 16

BRILLIANT SCHEME. AN INDEPENDENCE for a trifle, and a Fortune for less can be obtained, by directing orders for tickets or shares in either of the following splendid schemes to JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vendor Baltimore. The tickets which he will send being the original ones, the money can be had for the prizes any where.

New York Consolidated, No. 33, to be drawn September 19th. HIGH PRIZES. 1 prize of \$4000 10 prizes of \$1000 1 10000 10 800 1 6000 10 600 1 4100 10 500 1 3000 10 400 1 2000 20 200 &c. &c. Tickets \$10 shares in proportion.

REMOVAL, SYLVESTER & CO. Respectfully inform their friends that they have removed their Office from No. 33 to 113 Baltimore Street, (One door from Calvert-street.) SYLVESTER'S OFFICE, No. 113, Baltimore Street.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 18, FOR 1832. TO BE DRAWN IN BALTIMORE FRIDAY, September 14, 1832. 66 Number Lottery—10 drawn Balls. SCHEME. 1 12,500 12,500 1 5,000 5,000 1 2,200 2,200 6 1,000 6,000 10 500 5,000 10 400 4,000 10 300 3,000 20 200 4,000 20 150 3,000 41 100 4,100 &c. &c. Tickets \$4—Halves \$2—Quarters \$1.

NEW YORK Consolidated Lottery, CLASS NO. 32, FOR 1832. TO BE DRAWN ON SEPTEMBER, 12th, 1832. 66 Number Lottery—10 drawn balls. SCHEME. 1 prize of 15,000 in 15,000 1 5,000 5,000 1 2,000 2,000 1 1,300 1,300 1 1,100 1,100 5 1,000 5,000 Tickets \$4 | Quarters \$1 Halves 2

AN OVERSEER. THE Subscriber wishes to engage the services of a single man, a middle aged man would be preferred, to live with him the next year as an Overseer and manage his home farm and a small one adjoining. Undoubted testimonials of integrity, sobriety and faithful attendance to duty will be required. ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH. Aug. 18

TAKEN UP ADRIFT, A row boat about eleven feet long, her bottom painted white and the inside of a cream colour, she rows with five oars, the after-locks is coppered on top the others lettered.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. WM. SEARS. Bay Side, opposite Poplar Island, Aug. 25.

NOTICE. PERSONS indebted for property purchased at the sale of the personal estate of the late Daniel Martin, Esq. are informed that their notes became due on the 20th of July last.—They are therefore (as well as all others indebted to said estate) respectfully requested to call on the Subscriber on or before the 20th day of September next and liquidate the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given. EDWARD MARTIN, Admr. August 25

TIN PLATES. THE subscriber offers for sale and intends constantly keeping on hand an extensive assortment of TIN PLATES, such as ICES, SODA, DRUGS, &c. of the most approved brands and on an accommodating terms, as can be obtained in this city. He invites dealers and country merchants to give him a call. J. HARMAN BROWN, No. 28 Pratt, near Frederick st Baltimore, Aug 25. 31 on the line of the rail road.

FOR SALE. A first rate bay Horse, five years old, warranted sound and to go well in Harness.—Also a Buggy—for terms enquire at this office. Aug 25

FOR SALE. THE Subscriber will sell at private sale his farm in King's Creek, about six miles from Easton,—this farm is handsomely situated, near navigable water and the buildings are all in good repair, and some of them new. The dwelling house is of brick two story's high and commodious enough to accommodate a large family. There is a good Apple Orchard on the Farm and a plenty of timber. The land is in good order and well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn. To any person wishing to purchase, the terms will be reasonable and the time of payment accommodating. Apply to A. Graham, Easton or to WM. H. JOHNSON. Baltimore, July 21.

FOR SALE. That large and convenient three story Brick Dwelling, and the framed Shop adjoining, (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell,) situated on Washington Street, in Easton, offered at Public Sale on Tuesday last, but not disposed of, is now offered at Private Sale, on very accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please view the property and apply to JOSEPH CALDWELL, Admr. Jabez Caldwell, dec'd June 8

LOOK HERE.

THE season has again arrived when those persons indebted for Officers Fees have promised payment of the same, but finding very little exertions on their part made to comply with their promises, I am induced to notify them, through the medium of the newspapers that unless punctual payments are made and that speedily, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of collecting by execution especially of those persons who have failed to pay their last years fees as well as the present.

I will also say to those persons who have heretofore and have neglected so to do, that if the settlement of such cases are not made punctually they will ere long find their names held up to the gaze of the public, as I am determined to close up my business as I go; my deputies have their orders to be punctual in calling for settlements and punctuality will be expected.

The Public's Humble Servant J. M. FAULKNER, Shif. Aug. 25

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against Isaac P. Cox, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 18th of September next, between the hours of 10th o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. for cash, to the highest bidder, the following property, viz—All the Lands with the improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging, devised to the said Isaac P. Cox by his father, consisting of a Mill, Mill-seat and Farm, lying and being in Talbot county, and containing the quantity of 150 Acres of land, more or less, and being part Taylor's Ridge and part Hutchinson's Addition, but be the names what they may, with free privilege of the mill pond as high as high water mark.

Also, all those lands with the improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging, lying and being in said county, which belonged to Joseph Haddon, late of the aforesaid county, deceased, at the time of his death, and was sold by him to the said Isaac P. Cox, containing the quantity of 374 acres of land more or less, and being part of Bennett's Freshes and part of Taylor's Ridge, but be the name or names what they may—also 4 head of horses, 1 two year old colt, 4 cows, 6 yearlings, and 1 calf, 9 shoats and 2 sows and pigs, 1 ox cart, 1 horse do. 6 ploughs, 2 fluke harrows, and 1 drag do. 2 wheat fans, 1 gig and harness, and all the residue of his farming utensils, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned f. fa. and officers fees in my hands for collection, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by J. M. FAULKNER, Shif. Aug. 18 5w

PUBLIC SALE. By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, will be sold at Public Sale on Thursday 20th day of September next, at the late residence of Mrs. Charity Driver (at Price's Mill) all the personal estate of said deceased (negroes excepted) consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Household and Kitchen furniture, &c. &c. Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale; on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by JAMES G. ELLIOTT, Admr. of C. Driver, deceased. Aug. 10

PUBLIC SALE. BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, I will sell at public sale on Thursday, the 20th of September next, at the late residence of Alfred Driver, dec'd, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Farming Utensils, the crop of wheat and rye, now in the stack, and a share in a scow and boats, &c. &c. Terms of sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by JAS. G. ELLIOTT, Admr. of A. Driver, deceased. Aug. 25.

NOTICE. THE undersigned commissioners appointed by Caroline County court, to divide or otherwise value the lands and real estate of Robert Peters late of the county aforesaid deceased, will meet on the lands mentioned in said commission, on THURSDAY 4th of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and will then and there proceed in the execution of said commission, all persons interested are hereby notified to attend. ROBERT T. KEENE, WM. JONES, WM. MELONEY, WILLIS CHARLES and PETER JOHNSON, Commissioners. Aug. 4

WANTED, A JOURNEYMAN HARNESSE MAKER AND COACH TRIMMER. Constant employment and good wages will be given, if immediate application be made. JOHN PARVIN. Cambridge, Md. Aug. 18. 3t

EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION OFFICE.—The State Colonization Managers will receive applications until the 15th day of August next, from free persons of colour residents of Maryland, who wish to emigrate to Liberia. The Managers will despatch a vessel on the 1st of October, if a sufficient number of applicants are received; of which public notice will be given. All persons who may wish to manumit their slaves on condition of their leaving the state, are requested to inform the Board, whether any of the latter are willing to emigrate to the Colony. And as the law requires all slaves manumitted since its enactment in March last to leave the state, they are invited to avail themselves of the present opportunity. MOSES SHEPPARD, CHARLES HOWARD, C. C. HARPER, Colonization Managers. Sept. 1 5w

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable Judge of Queen Anne's county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscribers as Trustees, will offer at public Auction on SATURDAY, the twenty seventh of October next, ensuing, at the Court House door, in the Town of Centreville, Queen Anne's county, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, a part of a tract of land called "Wye Island" situate, lying and being in the county aforesaid, and on Wye river, containing about six hundred and fifty acres, more or less, it being the entire residue of the real estate, whereof Matthias Bordley died seized, after deducting that portion recently laid down, by authority of a judgment of Queen Anne's county Court, as the proper dower of his widow, Mrs. Susan G. Bordley, and which said tract or part of a tract of land will be sold for the payment of the debts of said Matthias Bordley. No estate can be more delightfully situated than this, it lies on a river not only beautiful, but abundant with every luxury—such as fish, oysters and wild fowl, and these of the most superior quality. On the one side, within two miles is the residence of Col. Lloyd, and Wm. G. Tighman, Esq. of Talbot, and on the other, and within the same distance, the residence of the family of the late John L. Tighman, Esq. The river up and down and on both sides the island commands a most superior population. The land is of the highest character, and the resources for manure inexhaustible. It is well proportioned with Wood, such as PINE, POPLAR and HICKORY.—The Poplar particularly excellent. To these advantages may be added the distinguished reputation of the Island for general good health.

The improvements are a two story brick dwelling, 16 feet by 23, with a shed room and a Kitchen attached—a brick quarter, 30 feet by 30, a convenient meat house, and a most extensive corn house, with a shed around it for the accommodation of eighteen or twenty horses, and a carriage house joining. The corn house is large enough to answer the additional purpose of Granary. The buildings are none of them in good repair. The terms of sale are as follows—The purchaser on the day of sale will be required to pay to the Trustee two hundred dollars in cash, and the balance of the purchase money will be required to be paid in instalments of one, two and three years from the day of sale, with interest on the whole from the day of sale till paid, the same to be secured to the Trustee by bond and security to be approved by him. Upon the ratification of the sale, and on the payment of the whole purchase money and interest, the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed convey to the purchaser or purchasers, to his, her, or their heirs the property sold, free and clear from all incumbrances. Persons desirous to purchase are invited to visit the premises, Capt. V. Bryan, the tenant will afford every facility.

The creditors of Matthias Bordley are hereby notified within six months from the 27th October, 1832, to file their claims, with their proper vouchers against the estate of the said Matthias Bordley, with the Clerk of Queen Anne's county Court, or they may be excluded from all benefit of the money or money arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Matthias Bordley. Wm. A. SPENCER, Trustee. Centreville, Aug. 25th 10w

MARYLAND Caroline County Orphans' Court, 21st day of August A. D. 1832. On application of Eli Parris Executor of Benson Dill, late of Caroline county deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two. Test W. A. FORD, Reg. of Wills for Caroline county.

IN compliance to the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Subscriber of Caroline County hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Caroline county in Maryland letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Benson Dill, late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of March next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty first day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two. ELI PARRIS, Executor of Benson Dill, dec'd. August 24

MARYLAND. Caroline County Orphans' Court, 28th day of August, A. D. 1832. On application of Joel Clements Executor of John Clements late of Caroline county deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & 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 Orphan's Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 28th day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two. Test WM. A. FORD, Reg. of Wills for Caroline County.

IN compliance to the above order THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Caroline county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of John Clements late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said dec'd's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of March next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 28th day of August in the year of our Lord 1832. JOEL CLEMENTS, Exr. of John Clements, dec'd. Sept. 1

MARYLAND. Caroline County Orphans' Court, 28th day of August, A. D. 1832. On application of Joel Clements Executor of John Clements late of Caroline county deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & 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 Orphan's Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 28th day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two. Test WM. A. FORD, Reg. of Wills for Caroline County.

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THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND. HAS commenced her regular routes, leaving Baltimore from the end of Dugan's Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Eastern. Returning will leave Eastern every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Haven) Annapolis and Baltimore. She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Centreville (by Corrick) and Chestertown, and return the same days, All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof. L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

Easton and Baltimore Packet. A new and commodious vessel, having recently been built of the very best materials, Copper fastened and Coppered, with a fine Cabin for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, is intended to resume the occupation of the Schooner Leonard. The EDGAR will commence her regular routes, from Easton Point to Baltimore on Sunday next the 15th inst. leaving Easton point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore returning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour. Passengers will be accommodated in the best manner, that advantages will afford, at one dollar and fifty cents and found, to or from Baltimore. Freights of all kinds will be thankfully received and punctually executed. ROBINSON LEONARD.

The Subscriber, grateful for the past favors of his friends and customers, respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to afford general satisfaction, in executing any business, in his line, which they may choose to entrust him with. N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson and Son in Easton or with my Brother Robert Leonard, who will attend at Easton Point for the transaction of all business connected with the Packet, will be promptly attended to. July 14 (W)

The St. Michaels and Baltimore PACKET. SLOOP AMANDA, WILL resume her regular trips on Wednesday, 29th inst. leaving St. Michaels for Baltimore at 9 o'clock, A. M. of that day.—Returning will leave Baltimore on Saturdays same hour. The subscriber, having been for many years engaged in this business, conscientiously rests his reputation as packet master with his friends and the public he has served. He cannot permit the present opportunity to pass without returning his thanks for the support he formerly received—and trusts he shall receive the encouragement of the public. WM. DODSON, Master. Sept. 1 3w

LAND FOR SALE. NOTICE is hereby given, that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty five acres and more or less. The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and not before. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton. May 5 1832

LAND FOR SALE. NOTICE is hereby given that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Rosa, and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Woolley Manor and part of another tract of land called Lanes Rambles & contains the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near and adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl. The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. Branch Bank at Easton. Easton, April 7

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For Sale

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality renews the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

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ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and Twenty Five CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

We are indebted to the politeness of a kind friend for the loan of an English paper, containing the following article upon the subject of the Cholera, which we consider deeply important at this particular crisis, and lay it immediately before our readers to the exclusion of several articles of less interest already prepared for publication:

On the Treatment of the MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

BY SMALL AND FREQUENT DOSES OF CALOMEL.

By Joseph Ayre, M. D. Hull.

I have had seventy six cases, of which sixty have been returned cured, five are under treatment, and four of them out of danger, and ten have died, the whole of these patients were attended at their own homes, and most of them under every possible disadvantage. The treatment pursued was the same in all, and was in strict conformity with the views of the disorder which I have advanced, and with that which I inculcated in *The Lancet* as suited to it. The exclusive object sought for, has been to restore the secretion of the liver, and the means employed for this purpose have been no less exclusive, and have wholly consisted of calomel and laudanum, given in small quantities and frequently repeated. The dose of calomel was one or two grains and of laudanum one or two drops, given every five, ten, or fifteen minutes, according to the urgency of the symptoms, and duration of the treatment. The calomel was given alone as soon as seventy or eighty drops of the laudanum had been taken, or the purging and cramps were abated. The calomel was continued uninterruptedly until a substantial abatement of the disease was produced, and the only limit set to its use was in giving it at progressively wider intervals. In several late cases I have trusted to one grain doses, with a drop of laudanum given with each, and renewed every five minutes for two or three hours, and then every ten minutes, until a decided impression was made upon the complaint, when they were repeated every twenty minutes, and afterwards every hour, until, at length, they were discontinued. The average quantity of calomel which I have given has been about eighty grains, and the highest quantity one hundred & seventy six grains. Soreness of the mouth has only occurred in about a dozen cases and chiefly in those in whom the disease was least severe, or when it was continued after the collapse was wholly removed; or pending the continuance of that stage, no effects upon the mouth are produced by it. At the moment I am writing, a patient has just come out from the collapse under this treatment, who had a suppression of urine during fifty eight hours, & who has taken nearly 1 hundred and fifty grains of calomel in single grain pills, and yet without any soreness of the mouth, or any other inconvenience from it. He is now nearly convalescent. The average duration of the disease in those who recovered under this treatment has not been more than four or five days and in a very few only were there any consecutive fever. For, by the prompt and very liberal use of calomel in small & frequently-renewed doses,—and it is, I may once more repeat, indispensable to their efficacy that they be small,—the secretion of the liver becomes early restored and that inflammatory reaction in the hepatic circle is prevented, which would otherwise ensue as a consequence of its congested state. Hence, in many instances, I have found the most rapid recoveries to occur in patients in whom the disease was most intense.

The characteristic marks of the disease, that can alone be relied on as such, are the vomiting and purging; but especially the purging of ricy broth like, or gruelly motions, with an entire suppression of the urine, if the disease be not arrested. In every case, excepting in young children, there have been cramps. In some the cramps were wholly confined to the lower part of the body, which was the case with all the patients that came under my care during several days. The intensity of the cramps furnished no criterion by which to judge of the intensity or danger of the disease. They will abate and be renewed whilst the patient is progressively advancing to recovery. The ceasing of the vomiting and purging of the peculiar fluids, whilst at the same time, the weight above the chest is relieved, & the pulse keeps up or is restored, are the best indications of the

patient's improvement. The renewal of the urine may be delayed for many hours after these signs of improvement, and the case will still terminate well.

In the cases which terminate favorably, the ricy motions become changed into those resembling tar, and these into others less dark, until the natural fecal condition is restored. In some few cases I have had reason to believe, that the motions were tar-like from the beginning, but these were of the milder form of the disease. When the disorder proves fatal, the stools before death are frequently changed from the ricy colour to the appearance of gruel of a redish hue and resembling the washing of recent flesh.

In conducting the treatment of this complaint, I have scrupulously avoided the admixture of other medicines with the calomel, that no error might be committed in the conclusions to be deduced from the practice. I have not exhibited a single emetic, or once employed bleeding or leeching, until after the stage of collapse had passed away and then only on a few occasions. No inconvenience appeared to arise from an unrestrained allowance of cold water, nor any great advantage from much external warmth. I never used the vapour bath, nor any other means of giving warmth than what the ordinary methods would supply, and, indeed, so directly have I aimed at restoring the secretion of the liver, and so fully and confidently have I relied on it as the great instrument for removing the whole train of alarming and distressing symptoms, that I have ordinarily neglected to resort to what have been accounted by most as the approved means for affording a temporary relief to them. When the fluid purging was excessive, I have used opiate glysters, and castor oil when the stools became black, and when no further calomel was wanted. I generally have endeavoured to see my patients every two or three hours during the period of danger, and to avoid any delay in beginning the treatment, have provided them at my first visit with a few pills, and the necessary doses of laudanum, until they could be procured from the cholera station.

I will not trespass upon your pages, or upon the time of your readers, by restating the views I entertain of the nature of the disease, or my reasons for the treatment which I recommend for it. Every thing I have seen of the disease, and experienced in the treatment of it, serves but to confirm the opinion I had formed of both. The essence of the disease is an interrupted secretion of the bile, and the remedy is that which restores this secretion. In the most intense forms of the disease, such a cause, indeed, may seem inadequate to account for its phenomena, but, like every other disease, it has its gradations of severity, & the mildest form of it maintains a resemblance to the severest, proving, as in the instance of the mild and confluent small-pox, their common origin and nature. It has been affirmed, that the cases of the disease differ so much as to require a diversified mode of treatment but the very contrary of this has appeared to me to be the fact, and the only difference in the treatment demanded to be made, is, chiefly in the frequency of the times for repeating the calomel, and the greater or less occasion for the subsequent employment of leeches and the antiphlogistic remedies. In every case there is a repressed secretion of bile, and in every case there is a necessity for calomel to restore it. Emetics, and even stimulants may, occasionally, and as it should seem, by accident restore it, and I these last may sometimes even support the patient through the struggle, and thus appear to be the remedy. But their action, is indirect, and their success, in a measure, accidental, and must generally fail, whilst calomel, as possessing the specific property of promoting the secretion of the liver, is at once a medicine that claims not merely to be united with others in the treatment, but to be relied on as a specific in this complaint, and to be employed to the exclusion of all others. Such, indeed, has been the course I have pursued with it & such has been the course pursued with it by my intelligent young friend Mr. Sharp of this town, who has followed my method in every thing and who, having seen and especially attended with me nearly all the cases I have had to treat, assures me that his own experience in the result of the practice with the cases he has had privately to treat, completely corresponds with what he had observed with me, and establishes in his mind the same conviction which is fixed in mine, that calomel given in minute and frequently renewed doses, is endowed with a property of controlling and arresting it, which no other medicine, or combination of medicine, has ever had assigned to it, or will if I mistake not, be ever found to possess.

From the Troy (N. Y.) Sentinel.

When Mr. Adams became President, a combination was forthwith formed to "put down his administration, though it should be as pure as the angels." That administration was "put down." Mr. Adams was indignantly hurled from office at the end of his first term.

Yet, what had Mr. Adams done, to merit this burst of public indignation? He was, indeed, accused of having done a thousand things. Those who made the accusations, knew better, at the time; and the whole American people know better, now. It would be difficult to name a President, since Washington, so wise, so patriotic, so upright, so perfectly pure and single-minded in intention, and so zealous, sagacious and industrious in action, as John Quincy Adams. And these are facts not merely known, but now frankly admitted by the intelligent and the honest, even of those who were, while he was in power, most active and conspicuous in opposition to him. But purity of intention, wisdom of design, and indefatigable zeal and industry in execution, availed him nothing. He could do nothing to satisfy or to please the public.

Well, the people had their way; they put out Mr. Adams, and they put in Gen. Jackson. We will not insult them so much as to ask them what they have gained by the change? We will not irritate their wrong withers, by enquiring whether, after trial, their "king stool" is better than "king log," whether Gen. Jackson has proved more wise, honest, capable, faithful, and consistent, than Mr. Adams was. All we wish, is to notice the fact; that while John Quincy Adams could do nothing which was right in the eyes of the people, it has, until recently, seemed impossible for Andrew Jackson to do any thing which they were willing to consider wrong.

John Quincy Adams pursued precisely the same policy, foreign and domestic, which his immediate predecessors, Madison and Monroe, had been pursuing with the full approbation of their constituents, for sixteen years; and the people said—it was all wrong.

Andrew Jackson has pursued a course of policy never heard of until he introduced it, such a course as no President before him ever dreamed of pursuing; and the people, heretofore, have said—it is all right.

Mr. Adams, before his election, made no professions, pledges, nor promises; and of course, broke none by the course he pursued after he was elected; yet the people were dissatisfied.

Andrew Jackson, since his election, has broken every promise, forfeited every pledge, and departed from every principle which, before his election, he professed to hold as sacred or to regard as important; yet the people have borne all with complacency, if not with approbation.

Mr. Adams appointed one man who had voted for him, (Henry Clay,) to an office; and the people were nearly in rebellion, and nothing was heard but bursts of indignation, and cries of "bargain and corruption."

Andrew Jackson has gone, from the commencement of his Administration, upon the avowed principle of "rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies;" of turning out all who had voted against him, and putting in those who had voted for him; yet we have no popular cry of "corruption," and witness no convulsive throes of popular indignation.

Mr. Adams' Administration paid a messenger, (Mr. Pleasants,) fifteen hundred dollars for a voyage said to be only constructively performed; and, if one could have believed the popular outcry, the country was on the very verge of ruin through the alarming extent of court favoritism.

General Jackson's Administration have paid a pet minister, (John Randolph,) twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars for a year's constructive—ten days' actual—residence at St. Petersburg; and not a murmur of disapprobation or of alarm floats on the breeze of popular feeling.

Swarms of public officers who fattened on 'Treasury Paps,' and rioted, in extravagant salaries, on the substance of the People, without the performance of any equivalent service, and without any adequate occasion for their existence, were, under Mr. Adams, a source of great public complaint and inquietude.

Under Gen. Jackson, no salary has been reduced, and nearly a thousand have been added to the number of officers; but the voice of complaint has become, as by a miracle, hushed and silent.

The lavish expenditures of the last Administration stood in the most urgent need of correction—and retrenchment and economy were inscribed in staring capitals, on the leading banners of Jacksonism.

Under that banner, Jacksonism triumphed—Gen. Jackson came into power and what has been the consequence?—Has the promised retrenchment been ef-

fectuated. So far from it, the expenses of the present Administration, for the last two years, have exceeded those of the two last years of the preceding Administration, by, in round numbers, one million six hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars; and yet we hear nothing about ruinous extravagance.

Under Mr. Adams, not the most insignificant clerk in a public office could write a private letter expressing his individual political views of preferences, but a hue and cry was raised about "official influence," and about the interference of public officers with the purity of elections.

Under Jackson, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, write and frank circulars to all parts of the Union, earnestly soliciting subscriptions and unbounded circulation for the *Weekly Globe* (the political newspaper of the Administration,) upon the express ground that "IT WOULD RENDER ESSENTIAL SERVICES IN ALL ELECTIONS," and furthermore it has been in one case judiciously proved, that an inferior officer had 25 per cent of his legal pay withheld by his superior, as his quota of a fund for electioneering purposes; and there are good grounds for believing that most if not all the present official incumbents are required to bleed in not less than the same proportion, for the same purposes; yet, where now, is the popular dread of "official influence?"

Again: when and where did Mr. Adams ever, on mere grounds of expediency, veto a law which had duly received the consideration and sanction of Congress; or when did he ever disregard and condemn a decision of the Supreme Court; or set himself up as independent of the decisions of that Court upon constitutional questions; or take upon himself to disregard and to consider as null, treaties solemnly made and constitutionally ratified; or to browbeat and rebuke the Senate for an independent exercise of their constitutional rights and duties as to confirming or rejecting his nominations; or assign as a reason for vetoing a law of Congress, that he had not "been called upon to furnish a project" of such law, before Congress proceeded to enact it?—Never.

But ANDREW JACKSON has done each and all of these things.

From this view, brief as it is, of the comparative doings of John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson, it is most evident that they have not received from the American People a meed of approbation, proportioned to their actual deeds or to their ostensible merits. And why have they not? The answer is plain and undeniable—albeit not very palatable nor complimentary. The people, in relation to these two individuals, have been too much under the influence of their feelings to suffer their understandings to sit in judgment upon them.

Such has been the fact. But we rejoice in the belief that the time is at hand, if not already arrived, when such will be the case no longer. As respects Mr. Adams the mists have already passed away. As respects Gen. Jackson, they are, to say the least, rapidly passing. We have not a particle of doubt, that within two years from this day, four-fifths of the American People will ask themselves, with the most unfeigned astonishment, how it was possible that a man who in his first Presidential term had proved himself so utterly unprincipled and incompetent, should have ever found a single independent freeman disposed to support his pretensions to a second term; and we have good grounds to believe that, within two months enough of the People will have asked themselves this question, to prevent such a course upon our common country as would be the re-election of Andrew Jackson.

Extract of a letter from one of the most intelligent citizens of New York, to the editor.

"The defeat of Gen. Jackson, so far as the vote of New York is concerned, may now be regarded as settled. He will not have the vote of this State.—Van Buren never had any popularity, beyond the ranks of the Regency, and he never can have any. His only force is, as the head of a political association of office holders, intent on power and spoils. His success has ever arisen from the readiness of himself and followers to forsake any minority & join any majority, in the divisions of this State, & their various & alternate successes, he has generally managed his evolutions of position so as to avoid the fellowship of the vanquished. The character of his corps can be judged from their tactics; it is the same here as at Washington. His whole force, you will therefore perceive, was enlisted for Jackson in 1828, and not a man has he added since. Jackson's majority in 1828, of the 276,000 electoral votes polled, was only 5,850; and Van Buren had not half the votes, as he was elected by a minority, three candidates being in the field.

The two minorities are now quite united and without any diminution of Jackson votes, are sufficient, of themselves, to carry the State.

"Abroad, it would naturally be supposed, that Van Buren's nomination for Vice President must strengthen the Jackson vote; but the previous remarks will show such not to be the fact. His force is mere party force; his only hold is as a partisan leader; and he has no reputation or weight as a statesman or patriot. His character is perfectly understood, and perfectly appreciated.

"Besides all this, it should be borne in mind, that much of the Jackson vote of 1828 came from the Clintonians, who are now generally alienated, and have left his party. They reluctantly supported Van Buren for Governor in 1828, they have been persecuted by him ever since. His recent nomination has confirmed the separation and opposition of all who have not been secured by appropriate allurements. The Clintonians are, therefore, generally, now against Jackson and Van Buren. Moreover, it is not to be denied that Jackson has lost strength in every other way, and gained but little if any, in any. Instances can be found in every town & neighborhood, of men who were his supporters, and are now his opponents. Instances of the opposite kind are rare indeed, and, latterly, do not occur at all; while the former cases grow more and more frequent every day.

"Jacksonism was always stronger in this State than Van Burenism; they are now identified, and the former reduced to the latter. The reason why the Jackson party has not been put down before was not the want of votes against them; but the division and dissensions of the Clay and Anti-Masonic parties, between whom the Jackson tickets slipped in.—That difficulty no longer exists; they are now united throughout the State, and run the same tickets.

"The electoral vote of this State will go against Jackson, from the best information I can get, by at least 15,000.—His strong hold was in the counties on the Hudson. The majorities in them have been growing less every year; and the change of the *Courier and Enquirer* will reduce them materially lower. That wonderful party, the Anti-Masonic, holds an undisputed ascendancy over all western New York. So far, it has come out of every election stronger, not only where it was weak, but stronger also where it was strongest. They have their favorites, Granger and Stephens, now in the field, with fairer prospects than ever; and there is every reason to believe they will rally with a confident spirit and increased exertion.

"I know not why it is so, but there seems to exist, in all classes, a general expectation that Granger will be elected. You know the effect of such a sentiment. Up to this hour, it is totally uncertain who will be the Regency candidate for Governor. Rumor says that Marcy fears no spoils can be reaped this time, and declines to run. Rumour says, too, that several others have been asked, & declined and that the place or rather position of candidate for them, is a mendicant at the door of every practicable personage in their ranks.

"If it is an old adage with us, that you cannot tell who will be the Governor until the election is over. I know the uncertainty of political calculations—the caprice of popular feeling—and the ready credence of every mind to what it wishes to believe; but abating all this, if there be any reliance on past experience, or any presage in present confidence, then is the electoral vote of New York certain to be against Jackson, Van Buren and the Regency.—U. S. Telegraph.

From the New York Enquirer.

THE HORSE.

It is our pride to witness the efforts making to improve the breed of this noble animal, and we take great pleasure in giving place to the following from the *Birmingham Herald* of June 5th, by which it will be perceived that Mr. Jackson has purchased the celebrated horse *Hedgford*. It is said that an unusually large price has been paid for him, and that he is probably one of the best horses ever imported in the country when but six years old.

"Mr. Beardsworth has sold the horse *Hedgford*, for a very large sum to Mr. Jackson, the gentleman who brought those celebrated horses, Tom Thumb and Rattler, from America, where he intended taking *Hedgford*. It appears this gentleman is determined to excel as much in racing as he has done in trotting, if we may judge from his having selected *Hedgford*, and the price he has given for him. It is much to be regretted that such a horse should be sent out of the kingdom; as independent of his being one of the best bred, he is decidedly one of the finest horses in England. He is by the *Filho da Puta*, or Magistrate, out of *Mias Craigie* (the dam of "*Birmingham*,") six years

old 16½ hands high, with muscular power not surpassed by any horse in the Kingdom. His color a rich dark brown, with black legs. He has been a great winner of stakes and cups."

For the Eastern Gazette.

THE EASTERN SHORE CONTRACTOR!!
Mr. Graham.

Who is this great Eastern Shore Contractor for the carrying of the Mail, to whom the Annapolis Republican so strongly alludes, and to suit whom another arrangement in the Mail has been made? What a complaisant government,—what a friendly P. M. G. we must have, who, deaf or inattentive to the public convenience, changed mail routes and mail hours when they changed mail contractors, to appear to be doing something that they might call Reform, if it was no more than change, though change for the worse—and then, in due time, to appear to do even more, they change again to suit the convenience of a certain "Eastern Shore Contractor." I should like to know who this Eastern Shore Contractor is, that we might all pay our respects to him in various ways. It is more than probable that he shall have him bro't out to public view in the course of the Presidential Campaign, as he must live or die by Jackson and his backers, he will give his all up to electioneer for Jackson and Van Buren. We shall see him moving no doubt, and hear him talking as disinterestedly about Jackson, his a lopted constitutional doctrines, the well being of the people and so on, as if he had no office, I mean, no profitable contract at stake, to fight for. Men high in office, under President Jackson, receiving high salaries—men enjoying large and profitable contracts, under President Jackson, with occasional advances and accommodations of money—these must be fine men to guide the people in forming their political opinions and in deciding how to vote. There is not one man in all the United States, except the man who holds office during good behaviour, who holds office or holds a contract under General Jackson's administration, that dares to vote against Jackson and Van Buren. If they believe Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren the most unfit men in the world, they dare not say so—they are obliged to electioneer and to vote for them or, lose their places—and these are the men who are busiest electioneering, who are doing most underwork through others, their tools and agents, and who set themselves up to give instruction to our free and independent citizens how to vote. ENQUIRER.

For the Eastern Gazette.

GEN. DUFF GREEN'S EXTRAS.

Mr. Graham—We know nothing of this General Green, but what all the world knows, viz: That he was General Jackson's dear friend and favorite—that he did, in league with Mr. Calhoun, do more than any others individual in the U. States to effect the election of Gen. Jackson—that he was the intimate and chosen confidential friend of General Jackson, of his first Cabinet, and of his best and dearest friends—that he was zealous and faithful to Gen. Jackson and his cause—and "if he had served his God with half the zeal he served" King Andrew, he would have been far better off and much happier.

That the alienation from Gen. Jackson and the fall of General Green (if fall you call an extortion from corruption) was ascribable to the wily magician, the flying Dutchman,—because Gen. Green preferred Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Van Buren as the successor of General Jackson—and the Globe newspaper was then set up as the Administration paper under the editorial direction of F. P. Blair, aided by A. Kendall and W. B. Lewis, the two former of whom had recently been the unqualified and foul mouthed abusers of Gen. Jackson himself—and this newspaper, the Globe, thus arranged and directed, was substituted by Gen. Jackson and his administration as "The Administration paper" or "Court Gazette," which ever you please to call it, to the rejection of Gen. Green's paper "The Telegraph"—and by way of finale is added, no man was ever more cruelly, more basely, or more ungratefully maltreated than was Gen. Duff Green by Gen. Jackson and his Coadjutor Friends.

On all this I express no feeling, for I have as little as man can have about people who never were of any friendly concern. This is mentioned to shew, 1st. That from the relationship in which Gen. Green stood towards Gen. Jackson, and the administration, and Jackson's friends he must have intimately known all their plans, their machinations, their characters, and their views, and therefore can best detail them. 2dly. That if Mr. Van Buren has gained such an ascendancy over Gen. Jackson as to make him discard Duff Green, and to excite an unappeasable strife between President Jackson and Vice President Calhoun, and to place himself, his administration, his all in the hands of two desperadoes who were but yesterday his blasting foes—the people can form a pretty good opinion, of Jackson, Van Buren, and the Administration, from such a chief under such influence.

As Gen. Duff Green is publishing Extra Telegraphs, to give information to the people, (if he can get the mail to take them), of what has been going on in secret, and of what continues to go on to the ruin of their liberties, to an imposition upon themselves, and to the degradation of the Government and Country—

it is proposed to raise a subscription here to procure a few bundles of these Extra Telegraphs, that we may see, when printed, the dark and daring, secret mischiefs and plots that are and have been making, and set forth by the men who rule the President and the Administration, and who now stand, take them all in all, in a more flagitious and degraded point of view, than any set of men ever stood who misruled a nation; or gulled and insulted a people.

Five dollars will procure ten Extras weekly, we understand—and it is proposed to all, who may wish to take a view of the real state of things, to deposit, with their name, whatever they please (50 cents, or more, which will entitle them to one paper,) with Mr. Graham, at his office, and as soon as \$5 are made up, transmit them to General Green and get the papers. BRUTUS.

For the Eastern Gazette.

Mr. Graham:

In the last Gazette I observed several communications, containing some very severe strictures upon the article signed "Many Voters," published in the Whig of Tuesday the 4th inst. and as it seems that there is a disposition manifested by your correspondents to put all free inquiry down by a united and determined effort; I have thought it might not be amiss (although unused to writing for a paper) to endeavor to remove the impressions that may have been formed by some of their loose assertions, and at the same time give a fair statement of the views entertained by the friends of public schools.

In the first place, then, they do not understand how freemen can be guilty of "impertinently catechising Candidates" for their suffrages, when in an open, frank, & friendly manner, they demand to know their views upon any point, connected with their interests and welfare; because those candidates come forward with the professed object to serve the people, and it follows, of course, that they should know their sentiments on every subject, and not merely one alone; and as they have hitherto preserved a most indomitable silence, to the great body of the people, they are reduced to the necessity of asking them questions, or of remaining ignorant of their opinions.

It is asserted that the proposition to withdraw the donation from the academy, and appropriate it to public schools, is the work of Jackson Plotters; but I can assure you it had a different origin; the first time I ever heard the question of withdrawing the donation from the academy spoken of as a public affair, was immediately after Messrs. Dudley, Stevens and Bruff, had voted against it at the last session of the Legislature, and then it was among decided anti-Jackson men; by men who, to use the language of "A Voter," "will stick to Henry Clay and the real interests of the country—to its useful institutions—to its independent judiciary—to its pledged faith in treaties—to its true constitutional doctrines—to the rights, the welfare, and the glory of the people," and to the re-chartering of the United States Bank, as firmly and devotedly, as the most zealous of the Trio who have enlightened the public by their important and interesting discoveries; yet at the same time, they are determined, if practicable, to carry their views with regard to the academy, and public schools, into effect.

And because they thus dare to avow their sentiments, are they to be stigmatized as political bucksters, as an irresponsible Junta, and almost denied the right to express their views upon a subject purely local in its nature, and in no way, whatever, interfering with the Presidential Election? If party spirit must thus trammel us, it is high time we had shaken off its fetters.

As the unanswered interrogatories propounded by "Many Voters," to the Candidates for the Legislature, has given the public an idea of the measures proposed by the friends of public schools, it is unnecessary for me to repeat them. I may be excused, however, in noticing some of the assertions made by the writer, who signs himself B., particularly where he tells us that "the hue and cry raised is, that the poor keep up such institutions, viz: academies &c. to educate the rich;" and then asserts the contrary to be the case, and why? "because the rich and wealthy send their sons to Cambridge, Yale, and Princeton, and other similar places to finish their education, while the middle and humbler ranks of Society, can receive an education equally as good at home, which will thus enable the poor man's son to compete with the rich." No doubt the writer of this wretched tissue of sophistry, thought it would be quietly believed as truth; but even his partizans, are ashamed of the cause which needs such a defence. Let us ask if the son of the rich man ever leaves here for Cambridge, Yale, or Princeton, until by a regular academical education, he has passed through those preliminary studies, necessary to fit him for an admission into College—if this be true, and B. himself dare not deny it, is it not worse than nonsense, when he tells us that the poor man's son can be as well educated at home, as the rich man's, who spends according to his showing, two or three thousand dollars upon his son at College—in plain English it is saying, that a youth when he enters the freshman's class at college, is just as well educated, as when his three years studies are completed and he takes his degree—this is so plainly contrary to common sense, that none will believe it; B. must lay the gild-

ing on his pills with more tact and skill, or few will be tempted to swallow them. Again he asks where will the "sons of farmers and mechanics, be instructed in Surveying, Mensuration & Navigation?" and where pray are the sons of New England farmers and mechanics educated? why, at public schools; and the simple reason for it is, the people there do not think it too much trouble to attend to their own law making; nor is it deemed "impertinent," even to "catechise" the individuals whom they elect as their Legislators.

But we may retort the question, how is the farmer and mechanic out of Easton to educate his son with all the advantages we derive from the academy; the land, renter we mean, or the mechanic who earns his dollar a day, perhaps not that, after providing for himself and his family out of his hard earnings, from whence is the \$100 for Board, and \$25 for tuition to come, in order that his son may learn "mensuration, surveying and navigation?" perhaps B. may be able to tell, but we cannot, although we have had some experience in this way. The truth is then to the working class the academy is entirely useless, and that it benefits the rich alone. Let it be known, that the Classical Department, where rich men's sons go, receives seven hundred dollars* of the donation, while the English Department receives but one hundred. Now let any candid man say if this apportionment of the donation does not carry proof positive on its face that the academy benefits the Rich, and them alone.

What relief have the middle class of Society then, (we speak of the county,) or what hope have they of educating their children, but by uniting together, without regard to Party, to withdraw the donation from the academy, and avail themselves of the benefit of the State fund to establish Primary Schools in each district of the county?

I will notice but one more assertion of B. and conclude, he says—"we have no instance nor example, that if the donation was taken away by the Legislature that it would appropriate it to primary schools." All this is a mere humbug, and we assert the contrary to be the case in every particular. If B. will take the trouble to examine the Laws of Maryland, passed at the session of 1829, chapter 171, section 2, he may read the following, "Be it enacted, That after the expiration of the present year, the sum payable annually by the Treasurer of the Western Shore to the Trustees of the Academy in Centreville, shall be withdrawn from said Academy and be paid annually by the said Treasurer to the Commissioners of the School Fund for said county to be applied in like manner, as the sums aforesaid, to the support of Primary and other Schools in said county." This we think is both instance and example with a vengeance, sufficient even to convince B. that his zeal for the academy outran his knowledge. A MECHANIC.

"A Mechanic" is in error—the Classical Department receives but six hundred dollars. Ed. E. Gaz.

For the Eastern Gazette.

Mr. Graham.—Having been in Easton on Tuesday last, I had an opportunity of hearing some of the arguments adduced on the expediency of withdrawing the funds from the academy. It was urged, that after the sons of the rich man had finished their education at Easton, they were under the necessity of spending two or three years at Cambridge, Yale, &c. Now every student who has graduated at these places knows, that so far from this being the fact, they can be taught the same course at the academy, as at college, and the principal advantage derived from a college course is, that they have philosophical apparatus, &c. which elucidate those subjects in a clearer point of view than without them.

But as to another question which was discussed, viz: Where would our sons be taught Surveying, Mensuration, Navigation, &c. if the academy was prostrated, it was remarked, the same way as in New England. The cases however are far from being parallel; for in New England the population is dense, and there is a free school or two in every township; and of course twenty, or thirty, and in some instances forty, in a county: here the population is sparse; and our citizens cannot be taxed to keep so many schools; but in New England, as well as here, they have their county academies where those who require an elegant and extended education must go.

There was great exultation manifested by some, that the funds had been removed from Centreville academy, and applied to primary schools. Now what is the fact? It is simply this: the Centreville academy is a free school; it has all the funds; and all are educated at it gratuitously, rich and poor!! And it is well known, that nineteen-twentieths of the poor cannot derive any advantage from such a source. In your academy, I well know that not long ago no poor pupil was prevented from entering, no matter whether the stipulated number were there or not; and the rich, as is just, had to pay. Let the candid reader then point out the advantages which Queen Ann's county receives from the primary school system which Talbot has not. Upon the whole, Mr. Graham, it is also well known, that almost all the excitement which exists on this subject, is among a few individuals in and near Easton, who, with very few exceptions, care nothing about primary schools, if they could accomplish the ultimate object they have in view. A FARMER.

For the Eastern Gazette.

THE GEORGIA MISSIONARIES.

Mr. Graham:

In the year 1830; several religious denominations, consisting of Methodists, Baptists, and Congregationalists, directed a number of their ministers, to go and preach the gospel to the Indians within the State of Georgia. Several of these ministers having like freemen expressed their opinion on political matters, were rudely dragged before the Georgia Tribunals, and sentenced like Felons and Murderers to the Penitentiary!! On a writ of Error, the affair comes before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the law, by which these Missionaries was tried and convicted, declared to be unconstitutional. Now President Jackson before he entered upon the duties of his office, was obliged to take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the CONSTITUTION* of the United States." But in despite of this oath although he has been petitioned by the Board of Foreign Missions to carry into execution the decision of the Supreme Court, yet he has absolutely refused to do so!!! Will the Whig copy this and explain why a Methodist minister of the gospel should in open defiance of the highest judicial tribunal in our country be any longer chained with murderers in a Georgia Penitentiary. WESLEY.

*The Constitution of the U. S. says, "the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the U. S. and Treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority."

HAGERSTOWN EXTRA, Sept. 7
Since the Mail of this morning was printed, IMPORTANT NEWS have arrived from the Seat of the INDIAN WAR.

A GREAT VICTORY.
Has been gained over the Sacs and Foxes. Two Hundred killed and Forty prisoners, NA-O-PORE the second in command taken prisoner, Black Hawk, said to be dead.

We published news, from Galena Illinois, in the Mail of this date, stating that Col Stambaugh and the Menomonees had gone after the Hostile Sacs, and that Gen. Atkinson had ordered Col. W. S. Hamilton to join in the pursuit, and that a few had been killed and taken prisoners, and it appears by the following extract from the Missouri Republican, that there has been a Bloody Battle.

St. Louis, Aug. 28, 1832.
"The arrival of the William Wallace, at this port from Galena, confirms the report to which we alluded last week of an engagement between a party of Sioux Indians, and the hostile Sacs and Foxes. The Victory over the Foxes was a most decisive one; TWO HUNDRED of them being killed, and forty taken prisoners, only about seventy Warriors escaped. Among the prisoners is NA-O-PORE the second in command of all the enterprises against the Whites and the celebrated Prophet. Black Hawk, it is said by the Prisoners, was wounded by a shot from the Steam-boat Warrior, in the action at the crossing of the Mississippi and died in three days after.

Many conflicting accounts are given of the engagement. It appears that the Sioux were not alone concerned in the combat, but that they were assisted by parties of the Menomonees and Winnebagoes. The Winnebagoes it is said counselled the hostile Indians to hold out to the last, and then perfidiously turned against them and joined in the massacre."

We were unable to give in this morning's Mail, a detailed account of the news from Galena much of which is very interesting. Ke-o-Kuck had been allowed to march after the hostile Sacs, though doubts were entertained of his fidelity—the Editor of the Galenian of Aug. 15th remarks, "if Ke-o-Kuck proves faithful to us, we may hereafter expect to find Diamonds in a Mud-hole—yea Sinners in Heaven. We have yet to be convinced that there is such a being on earth as an honest Indian."

The Winnebagoes are a faithless tribe two sons of Wen-o-Shick—one of their Chiefs were brought in as prisoners by the Sioux—and both were wounded, and no doubt they had been fighting against our troops.

General Doge's mounted men, under Captains Craig, Duncan, Gentry, and Clark, were to range along the Mississippi, Wisconsin, Apple, Plum, Platte, and Rock rivers. And we again congratulate our sisters and brothers of the frontiers, that they and their little ones may now sleep in peace; for the Indians are subdued, and now that we have conquered them—let us temper Justice with Mercy.

More help.—The "Western Intelligencer," published at Brownsville, which has heretofore been a zealous supporter of the present administration has hauled down the Jackson flag, and will hereafter advocate the cause of Clay and the Constitution.

The New Orleans Argus of the 20th ult. says:—"The United States schooner Grampus, Comman'dant Tatnall, is lying at the Bar, from a six months cruise with \$300,000 specie on board. She captured on the 10th inst. the brig Montezuma, belonging to St. Anna, for an aggression on the American schor. William A. Turner, from New York, bound to Matamoras; the officers and crew of the Montezuma to the number of 80, are on board the Grampus."

"THE LAST TIE BROKEN."

General Jackson has avowed in his Veto Message, that he and every other person in office, may judge of the law and the constitution, according to "his OWN UNDERSTANDING OF IT." This is a doctrine worthy of the Grand Turk himself? If this is correct, then we might as well shut up our courts and dismiss our judges at once. The General has completed the round of incapacity.

He recommended one term of office. Intrigued for another.

Now his whole effort is to sustain a corrupt party.

Has in several instances made such appointments Veto-ed it.

Has shown his contempt for their opinions.

Has fomented disunion in Georgia to gain friends.

Now says he is not bound by any law, except as he understands it. Louisville Herald.

Recent distinguished deserters of Jackson. Gen. Pitcher, member of Congress from New York.

Mr. Russel, member of Congress from Ohio.

Mr. Irvin, do do do Gen. Krepps, member of the Senate, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Miller, do do do Mr. Dunlap, member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

The Editor of the N. Y. Cour. and Enquirer.

The Editor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

The St. Louis Beacon. (Benton's Organ.)

The Bellefonte Patriot, Centre county, Pa.

The Mifflin Eagle, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.

The Huntingdon Courier, Huntingdon Pa.

The Muncy Telegraph, Lycoming county Pa.

The Lancaster Miscellany, Lancaster co. Pa.

The Irish Patriot and Shield, Philadelphia.

The Poughkeepsie Republican, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Monroe Republican, Monroe, Orange county, New York.

Together with many others of equal note and influence.—U. S. Telegraph.

From the Lexington Observer and Reporter, Aug. 29.

The clamor of victory, the Jackson presses raised, when the election of their gubernatorial candidate was ascertained has settled down into a sub rosa acknowledgement of defeat. Since the election, a private circular has been addressed, to all the leading men of the party throughout the state, in which they say they have been defeated; and call upon the persons addressed, to assemble at Harrodsburgh, to form a convention, "for effect abroad." One of these circulars, has been shown to a friend of ours, by the person to whom it was sent and in addition to the acknowledgement of defeat, it states, "that the vote between Buckner and Breathitt, is no test of the strength of Parties." This is the truth. The leaders of the party, are fully sensible that, they cannot carry the state in favor of their candidate, at the November election, and all they hope for, is to render the result of the late election serviceable to their party in other states.

From the Albany Eve. Journal, Sept. 4.

ANOTHER VETO.—President Jackson has ordered the United States Engineers to discontinue their survey of the New York and Erie Rail Road! This information will astound the citizens residing upon the route of this contemplated road, in the southern tier of counties. What demon of evil has possessed Gen. Jackson? Why is he opposed to all that is valuable to the people, or important to the country? And why is the State of New York marked as the victim of his oppression and tyranny? We had not recovered from our astonishment at his Veto upon the bill to improve the Navigation of the Hudson, when we find this modern Nero arresting the Survey of the New York and Erie Rail Road! He seems determined "to fill the measure of his country's" calamities.

We shall publish to-morrow, from the Orange County Patriot, the letters of Cols. Clinton and Albert, announcing the mad and tyrannical orders of the President.

EASTON

EASTON

Saturday Eve

National NOMINATION

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN SERGEANT

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT, FOR THE
Albert G. Conner
Robert H. Gold
John N. Steele

DELEGATES
To the General Convention

FOR THE
JOHN STANTON
JOSEPH GEORGE
SOLOMON
FOR COUNTY

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EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, Sept. 15.

National Republican NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT, **HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.**
FOR VICE PRESIDENT, **JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania.**

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, FOR THE 4th DISTRICT OF MD.
Albert G. Constable of Harford,
Robert H. Goldsborough of Talbot,
John N. Steele of Dorchester.

DELEGATES
To the General Assembly of Maryland.
FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

JOHN STEVENS,
JOSEPH BRUFF,
GEORGE DUDLEY,
SOLOMON MULLIKIN,
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN.

Reform in the Post Office.—We now see by intelligence from the West as well as from other places, the true reason of turning out so many Postmasters, Officers in the General Post Office Department at Washington, Mail Contractors, and others. We see by the Western papers that monstrous budgets of electioneering newspapers (Extra Globes) are sent by Mail, free of postage, to the Western States, just before their elections, and that these budgets are directed by clerks or deputies in the post offices, franked by Postmasters, and distributed through the State through the post offices—thus making the post offices mere Shops, and the Postmasters, Subalterns, and Contractors, mere agents, to carry on the administration's election schemes, and to circulate their electioneering papers. It is further stated, that other newspapers and even letters and packages are detained or discarded at the Post Office to give room to bundles of Extra Globes, and other masses of electioneering papers, that fill up the mails. We all saw Mr. Ainos Kendall's, the 4th Auditor's electioneering circular, franked by him, urging the Jacksonians, in all parts, to subscribe for the Extra Globes, as the best means of carrying the election. These Extra Globes are newspapers edited by a desperate political banditti of office holders at Washington, who stick at nothing, who mean to elect Gen. Jackson and Van Buren at all hazards and by any means, as on that alone depends their hold on office. Let the people look to it—they are warned in time.

By the Steamboat Maryland last evening, we received from Washington, the National Intelligencer and the Globe of yesterday (Friday 14th) and from Baltimore, the Republican, American and Chronicle of the same date, which puts us in possession of the latest intelligence from those places, in anticipation of the mail, that has been so often reformed as to have become now most wretchedly deformed.

The Jackson party of Caroline county, nominated on Tuesday last, the following persons as their candidates for the next General Assembly, viz:—William Turner, Joshua Clark, Nathan Corkran and J. B. Rumbold.

A MATCH RACE for \$400 aside, \$100 forfeit, between two blooded horses, raised in this county, will be run over the Central Course of the Eastern Shore, (near Easton,) on the Wednesday preceding the fall races.

From the National Intelligencer of yesterday. Report of the cases of Cholera by the Board of Health of the city of Washington, for the twenty four hours ending 13th September. Whole number of New Cases.....40 Whole number of Deaths.....6

From the Baltimore Chronicle of yesterday. Report of deaths by Cholera in the City of Baltimore, for the twenty four hours ending at ten o'clock this morning. White 9—colored 8—Total 17.

From the Baltimore American of yesterday.—The deaths in New York, last week, by cholera, amounted to 201, or an average of a fraction more than 28 deaths per day. This great increase is attributed to the return of the absentees and the great imprudence in regard to diet, in consequence of the suspension of the daily reports.

In Baltimore, last week—in which week the disease, there are every day since renewed reasons for believing, reached its most fatal point,—the deaths by cholera were 226, or an average of 32 deaths per day. Very few persons have left the city, and for every absentee there are three or four emigrants, with

which the Point has been and continues to be full.

The boatmen employed in the craft on the Delaware and Chesapeake bays are said to have suffered severely from the cholera.

In the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, and in those parts of Frederick and Washington counties bordering on the Potomac, the disease is said to have manifested itself with much severity.

The Cholera prevails in Harford and Cecil counties, in places upon and near the water courses.

Executive Officers.—The President is on a visit to the Hermitage.

The Secretary of State and his family are on a country excursion.

The Secretary of War is upon a visit to Detroit.

When, during the late administration, the Executive officers made excursions of this kind, the Jackson papers rang the clang of "travelling Cabinet" upon every possible change of reproach and reprobation. It is gratifying that the National Republican presses disdain to follow such a discreditable example. These relaxations from official labors are indispensable. And every honest and candid man must suppose that some attention is due from a public functionary to his own private concerns.—Cincin. Gaz.

Singular fact.—Among the applicants for Pensions before the Vice Chancellor's court, in this Co., a few days since, were two men, a father and his son! the former aged about 94 years, the latter 70.—They both served two years or more in the Revolutionary War; and the father had been through the old French war.—While the son was giving his declaration to the court, the father caused much laughter by occasionally correcting him, with 'ut, boy, you are mistaken.' 'You are wrong, boy! The term "boy," applied to a war-worn veteran of '76, whose whitened locks and wrinkled visage evinced extreme old age, was irresistibly amusing. It may be well doubted whether a similar case exists in the state.

Chenango Republican.

"Ruling Passion Strong in Death."

Among the singular circumstances which we have seen recorded, as connected with the Cholera, we may mention the following, which we have received from the most unquestionable authority. We copy it from a letter before us, dated Princeton, (N. J.) August 24. We present the initials, but omit the full names of the parties:—"Dr. S—, of Pennington, was seized with it (the Cholera,) on Monday night last, and on Tuesday, when in a collapsed state, he was married to Miss W—, to whom he had been engaged for some time past, in order that she might inherit his property."—Philad. Gazette.

Diamond cut diamond.—The New Orleans Gazette of the 27th ult. states that an evening or two previous, at one of the gambling houses in Chartres street a fellow who had not been very successful at play, suddenly started up, and seizing a quantity of bank notes, which were displayed on the table in the usual attractive style, in the first moment of surprise and stupefaction by which the keepers of the table and the other attendants were enchained, got securely into the street, and made good his retreat. The amount of the booty thus obtained, it is said to have been about nine hundred dollars.

We have received the following from the gentleman who was the originator of the Society, with a request that it might have a place in our columns. There is no joke in the affair—it is a serious, sober, matter of fact business. We are not a Bachelor, (thank Heaven,) and of course feel no personal interest in the success of the scheme, but we confess that we should be pleased to see a fair experiment made in the premises.

Richmond Whig.

From the Political Arena. The editor of the Constitutional Whig, says:—"We have the honor of publishing the project of the Wooing Society, and recommend it to the fair and gallant, doubtless it will find favour with both, especially with the former."

THE RICHMOND COURTING, WOOING AND MATRIMONIAL SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is to promote the holy cause of matrimony by a system of honorable negotiation, to bind in the silken cords of affection the young, the middle aged, the widow, and the widower, to reclaim, and restrain the unfortunate youth from dissipation and errors of their way: and to rob solitude of its terrors.

The following rules and regulations have been entered into by 162 gentlemen of known gallantry, amongst whom are Senators and members of the H. of Representatives of the U. States, and Senators and members of the General Assembly of Virginia. The Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and other papers, north and south, make honorable mention of the society and recommend its adoption. And auxiliary societies are forming over the country:—

Art 1. As gentlemen of gallantry and honor, contending for the fair hand of the lady, no ungenerous advantage shall be taken of a brother gallant to supplant him on any occasion—but all superior gallantry and address, is perfectly allowable.

Art. 2. No member of this Society

shall pay any marked and particular attention to a lady, to induce a belief that he means to address her, without bringing matters to an éclaircissement, or point in three months, without the lady desires more time for due consideration—then, any other gentleman is at liberty to make his advances under the rules and regulations aforesaid.

Art 3. No member of this Society, at any time or any occasion, shall sport or trifle with the affections of any lady under the penalty of an utter exclusion from our society; unless he makes the amende honorable. (This 3d article shall never be rescinded.)

Art 4. The dress to be worn by gentlemen of our society—when he goes on a Courting and Wooing expedition—shall be a white, or blue, ribbon, suspended across the left breast of the gentleman, with the motto or representation of two turtle doves, holding their position directly over the heart of the gentleman "Whiling and cooing."

As soon as the society is formed of 20 gentlemen joining, a meeting will be called in the city of Richmond, for the purpose of entering into such other and additional rules and regulations, as may be agreed on by a majority of the members present, of which due notice of the time and place will be given in the public prints of the City of Richmond.

As no institution can be perfect in the first instance, the gentlemen of our society will please to come prepared to make such changes and additions, as in their wisdom may seem right and proper on this occasion.

A meeting of the gentlemen of our society is called for and will take place at the Eagle Hotel, in the City of Richmond, on Monday the 22d day of October 1832, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The annual meeting of the society after, will be proposed to take place on the 14th of Feb'y, St. Valentine's day, being a day more appropriate to our society, & for the accommodation of the gentlemen of the Virginia Legislature, who have greatly patronized this institution. A subscription paper to be left at Mr. Lynch's Coffee House for gentlemen who may wish to patronize our society to sign.

And now in the language and sentiment of a Philadelphia Editor, "may this Society increase and prosper, abundantly, may no collisions and difficulty intervene to mar its happy results."

Contents of the American Farmer. NUMBER 25—VOLUME 14. Editorial: The Vine—American Railroad Journal—Foreign Markets—Cultivation of a Corn Perpetual Pasture—Fall Crop—Plants, &c. Vegetable Institute—Tree-Mignonette—Feeding Calves for Veal—Feeding Cattle—Training Oxen—Bread, Paint, To destroy Mice; Large Flower and Bird; Durham cows; Cranberries; Brown Bread; Baked Beans; Prices current of Country Produce in the Baltimore Market. Advertisements.

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, Sept. 13.

WHEAT,	\$1 05 a 1 10
CORN white	65 a 65
do yellow	65 a 68

MARRIED
On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Levi Stokes, Mr. Wrighton Chapman to Mrs. Henrietta Pinkind, all of this county.

DIED
On Saturday night last, at St. Michaels, the Rev. James Hanna, at an advanced age.
On Saturday last, at St. Michaels, Mrs. Dorgan, consort of the Rev. John Dorgan.

NOTICE.

An Election will be held on the first MONDAY in October next at the usual places of holding Elections in this county for the purpose of electing four Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland and one county Commissioner from the Chesapeake District of this county. A d on the second MONDAY in November next, an election will be held at the same places, for the purpose of electing three Electors of President and Vice President, of these United States, from the District composed of Harford county, and the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at Perry Hill, the seat of Dr. John Rodgers, on Thursday next, the 20th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.—A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

By order
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

FEMALE ACADEMY.

MRS. SCULL, has determined, under existing circumstances, not to resume the duties of her Seminary, until the 24th inst. when she will be found again in the pleasing occupation of instructing youth. She renders her sincere thanks to the patrons of her school, for their liberal support afforded, and promises, to adhere strictly to their interest.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public Vendue on the farm in Wye Neck, Queen Ann's county, late the residence of Philimon Thomas, dec'd, on

THURSDAY, 4th of October next, all the personal estate of the said deceased (negroes excepted) consisting of a valuable stock of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, farming utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture, and a variety of other articles.

The terms of Sale will be a credit of six months on all sums over ten dollars, the purchaser giving a note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On all sums of and under ten dollars the cash will be required. The property will not be delivered before the above terms are complied with.

Attendance by
WM. H. GROOME,
agent for Executors.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed by the Commissioners for Talbot county, Keeper of the standard of Weights and Measures for said county, and will attend for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Weights and Measures, Scales and Scale beams, used in vending articles, from the 17th to the 23rd of this inst. at his shop in Easton, on the 24th at Wye Mill, on the 26th at the Trappe, on the 27th at St. Michaels.

ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY,
Standard Keeper.

Sept. 8 3w W

PUBLIC SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 25th of September, at Bennett's Point, all the personal estate of John Lloyd Tilghman, deceased, (Negroes and plate excepted) consisting of



HOGS, FARMING UTENSILS, Household and Kitchen Furniture, one sloop, Threshing Machine, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over 10 dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums under 10 dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

M. E. TILGHMAN, Adm'r.

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue, on MONDAY the 24th inst. at Peach Blossom the late residence of Harriett Bennett, dec'd, all the residue of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting in part of valuable wares Hoses, cattle, farming utensils, and a large quantity of finely cured hay and corn blades.—Terms of sale, a credit of six months will be given on all sums of 5 or five dollars, with note and security, & on all sums under the cash will be required before the delivery of the property—sale to commence at 10 o'clock, & attendance given by

THEO. DENNY, adm'r.
of Harriett Bennett, dec'd.

Sept. 15

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at a low price, the following lands, either for Cattle, Horses, paper or on a long credit.—A farm in Queen Ann's county, called, "Tilghman's Discovery," of 216 acres, near or on Double Creek, a out 4 miles from Chestertown and within a few hundred yards of navigable water by Chester River. It is within 2 miles from Schady's Mill, and a quarter of a mile from a school House. It has a dwelling, Corn House and stable, from 40 to 50 acres in wood, adjoins lands of Henry Anthony, and Wm. Forman's heirs, and is good land.

A farm in Neckahoe Neck Caroline county, where the best lands are, of about 400 acres called "Hills Outlet," "Sylvester's Addition" and "Smith's Discovery" about 2 1-2 miles from Hillsborough, 4 from Denton, adjoins lands of N. Wood Barwick, John Nicola and others; 150 acres in wood and 40 acres of meadow, which may be made first rate. It lies within a mile from mill and two miles from tide water, has a dwelling, stable and corn house wanting repairs.

A farm in Kent county Delaware of 207 1-2 acres called Holly Neck about 2 miles from Chapel Hill, 10 from Camden, 11 from Greensborough, 17 from Dover. It lies at the head of the main branch of Choptank River, has from 40 to 60 acres of wood and timber, ample for the farm, and some valuable meadow land; it is a kind loam with a clay bottom and may be made a valuable small estate. It has a small dwelling and kitchen, smoke house, corn house and a well of fine water. Adjoins lands of Thomas Culbreth and Martin Ford. Bargains may be had by an early attention, and applications either in person or by letter addressed to the subscriber, will meet prompt notice.

JAMES E. HARROLL,
Chestertown, Md. September 15 St

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Baltimore county court and to me directed by the clerk thereof, at the suit of William Baker, against Joseph H. Sands and John Sands; Will be sold on TUESDAY the 9th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. at the front door of the court house, in the Town of Easton, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the equitable right of the aforesaid John Sands, of, in and to, a parcel of land situate in the Chappel District of this county, and adjoining the lands of Jacob Lockerman, Esq. and known by the names of "Part Collins," "Part Selby" and part of other tracts, containing the quantity of 325 acres of land more or less, to pay and satisfy the above named debt, and interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Land, Stock and farming utensils, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale his farm near Easton, called Porter's farm—also a small farm advantageously situated on Island Creek, in Oxford neck—and his farm in Wye adjoining the lands of the late Mr. Wm. Dunn. To the purchaser or purchasers of the above land a long credit will be given if desired.

He will also sell at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of September inst. all his



Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, HOGS and farming utensils, on his farm in Wye called Hupton, & on the FRIDAY following the 28th day of September inst. the stock & farming utensils on his farm near Easton.—The sale of the above property will take place at 10 o'clock, A. M. of each of the above days. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums above \$5, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, with interest from the date thereof, on delivery of the property—on all sums of and under \$5, the cash will be required.

JACOB LOCKERMAN.

FOR RENT.

And possession either immediately or at the commencement of the next year.

That commodious house and garden, on D. ver street, lately occupied by Dr. Worrell. The whole premises will be put in good repair.

JOHN LEEDS KERY.

Easton, Sept. 8.

GLORIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE.

No. 113, Baltimore Street.
Drawing of the New York Consolidated Lottery. Class 30; Aug. 29th 1832.
23, 63, 28, 35, 20, 4, 29, 30, 42, 6,
In the above Lottery drawn last Wednesday Combination

23 28 63,
\$30,000,

Was actually sold by the "all-lucky SYLVESTER," in a whole ticket to one of his country friends.
This is a convincing proof that all orders should be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER,
Baltimore.

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE,
No. 113, Baltimore Street.

NEW YORK Consolidated Lottery.

CLASS NO. 33, FOR 1832.

TO BE DRAWN

SEPTEMBER, 19th, 1832.

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

\$40,000.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	40,000	is	40,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	6,000		6,000
1	4,104		4,104
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,000		2,000

A certificate of 22 whole tickets will cost \$107.

An official statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer.

Please address your orders to

S. J. SYLVESTER

No. 113, Market Street,

Baltimore, (Md.)

All letters answered per return mail.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

The sale advertised to take place on Tuesday last, the 4th September, was postponed on account of the weather, until Tuesday 25th inst.

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector
of Talbot county Taxes.

Talbot county, Sept. 8

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I must call your attention to the payment of your taxes, the time allowed me by law to close the collections of the county is limited, and it is impossible for me to pay off those who have claims against the county, without you first pay me. I hope all who are lovers of the principles of a good government, will evince the same, by a speedy payment. Those who do not comply with this notice, may expect the letter of the law enforced, however painful such a course may be to me, my duty as an officer, will compel me, to such a course, to protect myself from injury, and on account of the various interests at stake. Persons holding property in the County and reading out of it, will do well to attend to this notice.

Myself or my deputy will be at Denton every Tuesday, if health and weather permit.

CALEB P. DAVIS,
Collector of Caroline county.

Sept. 8 3w

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND,

The Steam boat Maryland will, till the 15th of October, come only once a week from Baltimore to Easton, to wit, on FRIDAY in each week; leave Easton for Baltimore on next morning at the usual hour, 7 o'clock.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

Sept. 8

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at his residence, in Island creek neck, on

Wednesday the 3d day of October next, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, and all his Stock and Farming Utensils.

Amongst other property he will sell about

15 head of HORSES and COLTS, 40 head of CATTLE, 50 head of HOGS, 5 CARTS, &c. &c.

The Terms of Sale will be a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, before the property can be removed. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

THOS. MARTIN.

Sept. 8 [W]

ST. AUBIN FARM.

To be rented for a term of years, the highly cultivated Farm of the late Dr. Nicholas Hammond, commonly called St. Aubin, situate near Easton.

The Farm is well enclosed, and all the Buildings are in excellent order and repair. It produces fine crops of every kind of grain and may be considered among the best grazing Farms in the county.

For terms apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Easton, July 28 1832.

P. S. The Subscriber has a good dwelling house at Easton Point, several other Houses in and about Easton to be let.

J. U.

For Sale or Rent.

THE House and Lot at St. Michaels, last occupied by the late Mrs. Kliz. Harrison. The purchaser or tenant to have possession on the first of January next, and may see what this fall, the lot contains ten acres.

Apply to

S. HAMBLETON.

Sept. 8 4t

AN OVERSEER.

THE Subscriber wishes to engage the services of a single man, a middle aged man would be preferred, to live with him the next year as an Overseer and manage his home farm and a small one adjoining. Undoubted testimonials of integrity, sobriety and faithful attendance to duty will be required.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Aug. 18

PORT WINE &c.
The Subscribers have just received from Philadelphia
A SUPPLY OF
GENUINE PORT WINE
which they can recommend. Also, some superior OLD L. P. MADEIRA, and other
WINES,
White Sugar for preserving, &c.
W. H. & P. GROOME.
aug 18
N. B. They keep constantly on hand a supply of fresh family Flour of the most approved brands.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE Subscriber, Rector of St. Michael's Parish, intends opening on the first Monday in November next, (the 5th day of the month,) a school for boys at the Parsonage of his Parish. The situation of the Parsonage which is about 9 miles from Easton is pleasant and remarkably healthy, being entirely free from those malarious complaints, which prevail in many other parts of the Eastern Shore. Besides the pleasantness, and healthiness of the place, it possesses other advantages, in some measure peculiar to itself, for in institution of the kind proposed. It is secluded, and will hold out to students no temptations to neglect their studies, and to form idle and injurious habits. The dwelling house is commodious, and well adapted to the accommodation of boarders.

The course of instruction in this Seminary will be more extensive than usual in schools of a similar description. It is intended so to arrange it that students may be fitted, not only for a college course, but for entering immediately on the study of the learned professions, should they not wish to incur further expense of time and money in a preparatory education. In addition to the branches commonly taught in Academies, viz: the Latin and Greek languages, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, use of the Globes, Mathematics, History, Chronology, Declamation &c. pupils will be instructed in Composition, both English and Latin, Grecian and Roman Antiquities, Logic, the Elements of Moral and Natural Philosophy, and the Hebrew language, if desired. The subscriber hopes, from his long experience in teaching, that he will be able to render his Seminary worthy of the attention and patronage of the public. His mode of discipline, though strict, will be mild, and such, he trusts, as will not create in the minds of his pupils a distaste for the knowledge which he designs to impart. His number of pupils will be limited to twenty.

Boarding will be provided by Robert Banning, Jr. who has rented the Parsonage expressly for that purpose. Mr. Banning pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to give satisfaction in his department of the establishment, and the subscriber has no doubt from Mr. B's well known standing and character, that he will fully redeem his pledge. He feels himself happy in being associated, in so important an undertaking with a gentleman for whom he has so high an esteem, and whom he can so cheerfully and so strongly recommend to the confidence of the Public.

The price of boarding and tuition will be \$125 per annum. Should it be inconvenient for students to furnish themselves with bedding and washing, they will be provided for them at an additional expense of not more than \$12 per annum. There will be no other extra charges. Communications to the subscriber will meet with an earlier notice by being directed to Easton.
JOSEPH SPENCER.
St. Michael's Parsonage, Talbot county, Md. August 16th, 1832--aug. 28 1f

MISS M. G. NICOLS' Female Academy.
WILL be opened again on Monday the 24th inst. She takes this opportunity of returning her thanks to her friends for the liberal patronage she has received, and solicits a continuance of their confidence.
Mrs. E. Nicols can accommodate a few more young ladies with board. Terms \$100 per annum. Sept. 8 3w W

NOTICE.
THE subscribers hereby caution all persons against showing in or about their lots and premises near the town of Easton. The wanton and careless conduct of some individuals has rendered it necessary that this notice should be given, and all such as positively informed that resort will be promptly had to the law, against those who disregard it in future.
J. LOCKERMAN,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
GEORGE HALE.
Sept. 8

CECILTON RACES.
The Cecilton Races will commence on Tuesday the 25th instant, and continue for three days on the following terms: viz:
1st day. Two miles and repeat, for a purse of \$70; and \$25 for each entrant, free for any horse, mare or gelding, raised or now bred on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware (G. M. Forman's Uncle Sam excepted,) the winning horse to be entitled to the whole.
2d day. For a purse of \$50, one mile and repeat each entrance \$15 free as aforesaid and the winning horse to be entitled to the whole.
3d day. For a purse of \$50, half mile and repeat, 10 dollars; free as aforesaid, and the winning horse to be entitled to the whole. The winning horse of each preceding day to be excluded from a subsequent entrance—time of starting for each day 12 o'clock, and the races to be conducted according to the rules established by the Jockey Club for the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware.
JAMES FORD.
Cecil on Sept. 8 3w

Bank of Maryland,
BALTIMORE, Dec. 26th, 1831.
BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:
For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per centum
For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per centum
On current accounts or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per centum
By order R. WILSON, Cash.
may 18 20th

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at this Office
EVANS' HARRIS.
Aug 18

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE on Federal Alley, opposite the Court house, and next door to the Post Office.
Easton, June 16

JOHN MANROSS,
Attorney at Law.
AND general agent, for collecting debts, conveyancing, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings &c. prepared at short notice.
Denton, Caroline county, May 26, 32.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.
AN INDEPENDENCE for a trifle, and a Fortune for less can be obtained, by directing orders for tickets or shares in either of the following splendid schemes to JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vender Baltimore.
The tickets which he will send being the original ones, the money can be had for the prizes any where.

New York Consolidated,
No. 33, to be drawn September 19th.
HIGH PRIZES.
1 prize of \$4000 10 prizes of \$1000
1 1000 10 500
1 600 10 300
1 410 10 200
1 300 10 100
1 200 20 50
&c. &c.
Tickets \$10 shares in proportion.

REMOVAL,
SYLVESTER & CO,
Respectfully inform their friends that they have removed their Office from No. 33 to
113 Baltimore Street,
(One door from Calvert-street.)

TAKEN UP ADRIFT,
A row boat about eleven feet long, her bottom painted white and the inside of a cream colour, she rows with five oars, the after rowlock is coppered on top, the others lettered. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
WM. SEARS,
Bay Side, opposite Poplar Island, Aug. 25.

NOTICE.
PERSONS indebted for property purchased at the sale of the personal estate of the late Daniel Martin, Esq. are informed that their notes became due on the 20th of July last. They are therefore (as well as all others indebted to said estate) respectfully, requested to call on the Subscriber on or before the 20th day of September next and liquidate the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
EDWARD MARTIN, Admr.
August, 25

TIN PLATES.
THE subscriber offers for sale and intends constantly keeping on hand an extensive assortment of TIN PLATES, such as ICE, SODA, DR. SDC. &c. of the most approved brands, and on as accommodating terms, as can be obtained in this city. He invites dealers and country merchants to give him a call.
J. HARMAN BROWN,
No. 28 Pratt, near Frederick st. Baltimore, Aug. 25. 3f

FOR SALE.
A first rate bay Horse, five years old, warranted sound and to go well in Harness.—Also a Buggy—for terms enquire at this office.
Aug. 25

FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber will sell at private sale his farm in King's Creek, about six miles from Easton.—This farm is handsomely situated, near navigable water and the buildings are all in good repair, and some of them new. The dwelling house is of brick two stories high and commodious enough to accommodate a large family. There is a good Apple Orchard on the Farm and a plenty of timber. The land is in good order and well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn. To any person wishing to purchase, the terms will be reasonable and the time of payment accommodating. Apply to A. Graham, Easton or to
WM. H. JOHNSON.
Baltimore, July 21.

FOR SALE.
That large and convenient three story Brick Dwelling, and the framed Shop adjoining, (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell,) situated on Washington Street, in Easton offered at Public Sale on Tuesday last, but not disposed of, is now offered at Private Sale, on very accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please view the property and apply to
JOSEPH CALDWELL, Admr.
Jabez Caldwell, dec'd.
June 3

IMPROVED STOCK,
FOR SALE,
At the Farm of Samuel Hambleton, near St. Michaels, a beautiful BULL, three years old, out of a full bred SHORT HORN COW, by a good country Bull—price 40 dollars.
Two BULL CALVES and two HEIFERS, of this year, by the above mentioned Bull, out of high bred Cows, very promising 12 dollars each.
A full bred BAKEWELL RAM, from Barney's Flock, 25 dollars—Harney's price for such 40 dollars.
The above prices, in cash, are the lowest that will be taken. They will remain for sale until the first day of October next.
Sept. 1 4w

HOUSES TO RENT.
TO RENT for the year 1833 the following houses, viz:—A framed dwelling house with the appurtenances on Washington street in the town of Easton, at present occupied by William Hussey.
A small two story brick dwelling on Harrison street, with a kitchen and garden attached, at present occupied by Jacob Howard.
The above property has lately undergone a thorough repair and some alterations which renders it most comfortable and convenient.
Also, the brick store room or shop on Washington street adjoining S. Lowe's tavern, at present occupied by J. S. Smith, and the office on Federal Alley and fronting the public square at present occupied by P. F. Thomas.
For terms apply to
W. H. GROOME.
Sept. 1 6w3w

WANTED IN A STORE.
AN active intelligent youth of good moral character, about 16 or 17 years of age. He must be well versed in arithmetic, and write a good plain hand with some degree of facility, no application need be made without those qualifications—Apply to the Editor.
Sept. 1 1f

LOOK HERE.
THE season has again arrived when those persons indebted for Officers Fees have promised payment of the same, but finding very little exertion on their part made to comply with their promises, I am induced to notify them, through the medium of the newspapers that unless punctual payments are made and that speedily, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of collecting by execution especially of those persons who have failed to pay their last years fees as well as the present.
I will also say to those persons who have repeatedly promised to pay off executions heretofore and have neglected so to do, that if the settlement of such cases are not made punctually they will ere long find their names held up to the gaze of the public, as I am determined to close up my business as I go; my deputies have their orders to be punctual in calling for settlements and punctuality will be expected.
The Public's Humble Servant
J. M. FAULKNER, SHF.
Aug. 25

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against Isaac P. Cox, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 18th of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. for cash, to the highest bidder, the following property, viz:—all the Lands with the improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging, devised to the said Isaac P. Cox by his father, consisting of a Mill, Mill-seat and Farm, lying and being in Talbot county, and containing the quantity of 150 Acres of land, more or less, and being part Taylor's Ridge and part Hutchinson's Addition, but be the names what they may, with free privilege of the mill pond as high as high water mark.
Also, all those lands with the improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging, lying and being in said county, which belonged to Joseph Varden, late of the aforesaid county, deceased, at the time of his death, and was sold by the sheriff to Robert H. Goldsborough Esq. and by him to the said Isaac P. Cox, containing the quantity of 287 1/2 acres of land more or less, and being part of Bennett's Freshes and part of Taylor's Ridge, but be the name or names what they may—also 4 head of horses, 1 two year old colt, 4 cows, 6 yearlings, and 1 calf, 9 shoats and 2 sows and pigs, 1 ox cart, 1 horse do, 6 ploughs, 2 fluke harrows, and 1 drag do, 2 wheat fans, 1 gig and harness, and all the residue of his farming utensils, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned f. fa. and officers fees in my hands for collection, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
Aug. 18 5w

PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, will be sold at Public Sale on Thursday 20th day of September next, at the late residence of Mrs. Charity Driver (at Price's Mill) all the personal estate of said deceased (negroes excepted) consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Household and Kitchen furniture, &c. &c.
Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale; on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by
JAMES G. ELLIOTT, Admr.
of C. Driver, deceased.
Aug. 19

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, I will sell at public sale on Thursday, the 20th of September next, at the late residence of Alfred Driver, dec'd, all the personal estate of said deceased consisting of Farming Utensils, the crop of wheat and rye, now in the stack, and a share in a seine and boats, &c. &c.
Terms of sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
JAS. G. ELLIOTT, Admr.
of A. Driver, deceased.
Aug. 25.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned commissioners appointed otherwise value the lands and real estate of Robert Peters late of the county aforesaid deceased, will meet on the lands mentioned in said commission, on THURSDAY 4th of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and will then and there proceed in the execution of said commission, all persons interested are hereby notified to attend.
ROBERT T. KEENE,
WM. JONES,
W. MELONEY,
WILLIS CHARLES and
PETER JOHNSON,
Commissioners.
Aug. 4

EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION OFFICE.—The State Colonization Managers will receive applications until the 15th day of August next, from free persons of colour residents of Maryland, who wish to emigrate to Liberia.
The Managers will dispatch a vessel on the 1st of October, if a sufficient number of applicants are received; of which public notice will be given.
All persons who may wish to manumit their slaves on condition of their leaving the state, are requested to inform the Board, whether any of the latter are willing to emigrate to the Colony. And as the law requires all slaves manumitted since its enactment in March last to leave the state, they are invited to avail themselves of the present opportunity.
MOSES SHEPPARD,
CHARLES HOWARD,
C. G. HARPER,
Colonization Managers.
Sept. 1 3w

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable Judges of Queen Ann's county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public Auction on SATURDAY, the twenty seventh of October next, ensuing, at the Court House door, in the Town of Centreville, Queen Ann's county, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, a part of a tract of land called "Wye Island" situated, lying and being in the county aforesaid, and on Wye river, containing about six hundred and fifty acres, more or less, it being the entire residue of the real estate, whereof Matthias Boardley died seized, after deducting that portion recently laid down, by authority of a judgment of Queen Ann's county Court, as the proper Dower of his widow, Mrs. Susan G. Boardley, and which said tract or part of a tract of land will be sold for the payment of the debts of said Matthias Boardley.
No estate can be more delightfully situated than this, it lies on a river not only beautiful, but abundant with every luxury—such as fish, oysters and wild fowl, and these of the most superior quality. On the one side, within two miles is the residence of Col. Lloyd, and Wm. G. Tilgham, Esq. of Talbot, and on the other, and within the same distance, the residence of the family of the late John L. Tilgham, Esq. The river up and down and on both sides the Island commands a most super or population. The land is of the highest character, and the resources for manure inexhaustible. It is well proportioned with Wood, such as PINE, POPLAR and HICKORY.—The Poplar particularly excellent.—To these advantages may be added the distinguished reputation of the Island for general good health.
The improvements are a two story brick dwelling, 16 feet by 28, with a shed room and a Kitchen attached—a brick quarter, 30 feet by 30, a convenient meat house, and a most extensive corn house, with a shed around it for the accommodation of eighteen or twenty horses, and a carriage house joining. The corn house is large enough to answer the additional purpose of Granary. The buildings are none of them in good repair.
The terms of sale are as follows.—The purchaser on the day of sale will be required to pay to the Trustee two hundred dollars in cash, and the balance of the purchase money will be required to be paid in instalments of one, two and three years from the day of sale, with interest on the whole from the day of sale 'till paid, the same to be secured to the Trustee by bond and security to be approved by him. Upon the ratification of the sale, and on the payment of the whole purchase money and interest, the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed convey to the purchaser or purchasers, to his, her or their heirs the property sold, free and clear from all incumbrances.
Persons desirous to purchase are invited to visit the premises. Capt. V. Bryan, the tenant will afford every facility.
The creditors of Matthias Boardley are hereby notified within six months from the 27th of October, 1832, to file their claims, with their proper vouchers against the estate of the said Matthias Boardley, with the Clerk of Queen Ann's county Court, or they may be excluded from all benefit of the money or moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Matthias Boardley.
WM. A. SPENCER, Trustee.
Centreville, Aug. 25th 10w

MARYLAND.
Caroline County Orphans' Court,
28th day of August, A. D. 1832.
On application of Joel Clements Executor of John Clements late of Caroline county deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & 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 the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 28th day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.
WM. A. FORD, Reg. of Wills for Caroline County.

MARYLAND
Caroline County Orphans' Court,
28th day of August, A. D. 1832.
On application of Thomas Kelly administrator of Abraham Pritchett, late of Caroline county dec'd. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 28th day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.
W. A. FORD, Regr. of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Caroline county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of John Clements late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of March next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 28th day of August in the year of our Lord 1832.
JOEL CLEMENTS, Exr. of John Clements, dec'd.
Sept. 1

MARYLAND
Caroline County Orphans' Court,
The 4th day of September, A. D. 1832.
On application of Thomas Kelly administrator of Abraham Pritchett, late of Caroline county dec'd. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 4th day of September Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty two.
W. A. FORD, Regr. of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Caroline county letters of Administration on the personal estate of Abraham Pritchett late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of March next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.
THOS. KELLEY, adm'r. of Abraham Pritchett, dec'd.
Sept. 8

MARYLAND
Caroline County Orphans' Court,
The 4th day of September, A. D. 1832.
On application of Thomas Kelly administrator of Abraham Pritchett, late of Caroline county dec'd. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 4th day of September Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty two.
W. A. FORD, Regr. of Wills for Caroline county.

FOR SALE,
The thorough bred Stallion,
TUCKAHOE.
A son of Gov. Wright's celebrated Horse Silverheels, said to be the best bred horse in America, (see American Turf Register,) his dam was got by Col. Thornton's Top Gallant, one of the best four mile Horses of his day, his grandam by Col. Lloyd's Rattler, for particulars of the pedigree and performances of the above mentioned Horse, see handbills of the last season, in possession of the Editor and subscribers.
Tuckahoe has proved himself a sure and excellent foal getter, his colts are large and handsome, of good action, kind to harness, and of hardy constitution. This valuable horse is now in his prime, perfectly sound, in good condition, and will be sold on accommodating terms.
JOHN WRIGHT,
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
Easton, Sept. 1
The Snow Hill Messenger will copy the above 3 times.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.
THE SCHOONER EDGAR.
A new and commodious vessel, having recently been built of the very best materials, Copper fastened and Coppered, with a fine Cabin for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, is intended to resume the occupation of the Schooner Leonard.
The EDGAR will commence her regular routes, from Easton Point to Baltimore on Sunday next the 15th inst. leaving Easton point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore returning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same Hour. Passengers will be accommodated in the best manner, that advances will afford, at one dollar and fifty cents and found, to or from Baltimore. Freight of all kinds will be thankfully received and punctually executed.
ROBINSON LEONARD.
The Subscriber, grateful for the past favors of his friends and customers, respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to afford general satisfaction, in executing any business, in his line, which they may choose to entrust him with.
N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson and Son in Easton or with my Brother Robert Leonard who will attend at Easton Point for the transaction of all business connected with the Packet, will be promptly attended to.
July 14 (W)

The St. Michaels and Baltimore PACKET
SLOOP MANDA.
WILL resume her regular trips on Wednesday, 29th inst. leaving St. Michaels for Baltimore at 9 o'clock A. M. on that day. Returning will leave Baltimore on Saturdays same hour. The subscriber, having been for many years engaged in this business, confidently rests his reputation as a packet master with his friends and the public he has served. He cannot permit the present opportunity to pass without returning his thanks for the support he has formerly received—and trusts he shall still receive the encouragement of the public.
WM. DODSON, Master.
Sept. 1 3w

LAND FOR SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty five acres of land more or less.
The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give Bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. Branch Bank, at Easton, } May 5 1832

LAND FOR SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the dwelling house on the Princes, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Woolsey Manor and part of another tract of land called Loves Rambles & contains the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near and adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.
The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. Branch Bank at Easton: } Easton, April 7

FOR SALE,
The thorough bred Stallion,
TUCKAHOE.
A son of Gov. Wright's celebrated Horse Silverheels, said to be the best bred horse in America, (see American Turf Register,) his dam was got by Col. Thornton's Top Gallant, one of the best four mile Horses of his day, his grandam by Col. Lloyd's Rattler, for particulars of the pedigree and performances of the above mentioned Horse, see handbills of the last season, in possession of the Editor and subscribers.
Tuckahoe has proved himself a sure and excellent foal getter, his colts are large and handsome, of good action, kind to harness, and of hardy constitution. This valuable horse is now in his prime, perfectly sound, in good condition, and will be sold on accommodating terms.
JOHN WRIGHT,
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
Easton, Sept. 1
The Snow Hill Messenger will copy the above 3 times.

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VOL. X
PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY
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EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1832.

NO. 38.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND,

The Steam Boat Maryland will, on the 15th of October, come only once a week from Baltimore to Easton, to wit, on FRIDAY in each week; leave Easton for Baltimore on next morning at the usual hour, 7 o'clock.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

Sept. 8

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at his residence, in Island creek neck, on Wednesday the 3d day of October next, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, and all his Stock and Farming Utensils.

Amongst other property he will sell about
15 head of HORSES and COLTS, 40 head of CATTLE, 50 head of HOGS, 5 CARTS, &c. &c.

The Terms of Sale will be a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, before the property can be removed. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by THOS. MARTIN.

Sept. 8 [W]

Land, Stock and farming utensils, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale his farm near Easton, called Porters farm—also a small farm advantageously situated on Island Creek, in Oxford neck—and his farm in Wye, adjoining the lands of the late Mr. Wm. Dunn. To the purchaser or purchasers of the above land a long credit will be given if desired.

He will also sell at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of September inst. all his



Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep,

HOGS and farming utensils, on his farm in Wye called Hopton, & on the FRIDAY following the 28th day of September inst. the stock & farming utensils on his farm near Easton.—The sale of the above property will take place at 10 o'clock, A. M. of each of the above days. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums above \$5, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, with interest from the date thereof, on delivery of the property—on all sums of and under \$5, the cash will be required.

JACOB LOUCKERMAN.

Sept. 8 1832

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at a low price, the following lands, either for Cattle, Horses, paper or on a long credit:—A farm in Queen Anne's county, called, "Tilghman's Discovery," of 216 acres, near or on Double Creek, about 4 miles from Chestertown and within a few hundred yards of navigable water by Chester river. It is within 2 miles from Tschudy's Mill, and a quarter of a mile from a school House. It has a dwelling, Corn House and stable, from 40 to 50 acres in wood, adjoins lands of Henry Anthony, and Wm. Forman's heirs, and is good land.

A farm in Tuckahoe Neck Caroline county, where the best lands are, of about 400 acres called "Hills Outlet," Sylvester's Addition" and "Smith's Discovery," about 2 1/2 miles from Hillsborough, 4 from Denton, adjoins lands of Samuel Barwick, John Nicols and others; 150 acres in wood and 40 acres of meadow, which may be made first rate. It lies within a mile from mill and two miles from tide water, has a dwelling, stable and corn house wanting repair.

A farm in Kent county Delaware of 207 1/2 acres called Holly Neck about 2 miles from Chappell Town, 10 from Cambden, 11 from Greensborough, 12 from Dover. It lies at the head of the main branch of Choptank River, has from 40 to 60 acres of wood and timber, ample for the farm, and some valuable meadow land; it is a kind loan with a clay bottom and may be made a valuable small estate. It has a small dwelling and kitchen, smoke house, corn house and a well of fine water. Adjoins lands of Thomas Culbreth and Martin Ford. Bargains may be had by an early attention, and applications either in person or by letter addressed to the subscriber, will meet prompt notice.

JAMES E. BARROLL.

Chestertown, Md. September 15

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Baltimore county court and to me directed by the clerk thereof, at the suit of William Baker, against Joseph H. Sands and John Sands; Will be sold on TUESDAY the 9th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the equitable right of the aforesaid John Sands, of, in and to, a parcel of land situate in the Chapel District of this county, and adjoining the lands of Jacob Louckerman, Esq. and known by the names of "Part Gov. ns," "Part Selby" and part of other tracts, containing the quantity of 325 acres of land more or less, to pay and satisfy the above named debt, and interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Sept 15

The elaborate and instructive speech on the Tariff question, which Mr. Wilde, of Georgia, delivered in Congress at its late session has been published in the National Intelligencer, and in the pamphlet form. The National Gazette extracts from it the subjoined striking and rhetorical sketches of eminent "parliamentary characters"—Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster.

"I had the honor to be a member of the 14th Congress. It was an honor then. What it is now, I shall not say. It is what the twenty second Congress have been pleased to make it. I have neither time, nor strength, nor ability, to speak of the legislators of that day, as they deserve; nor is this the fit occasion. Yet the coldest or most careless nature cannot recur to such associates, without some touch of generous feeling, which in quicker spirits, would kindle into high and almost holy enthusiasm.

"Pre-eminence—yet not more proudly than humbly pre-eminence—among them was a gentleman from South Carolina, now no more; the purest, the calmest, the most philosophical of our country's modern statesmen. One no less remarkable for gentleness of manners, & kindness of heart, than for that passionless, unclouded intellect, which rendered him deserving of the praise—if ever man deserved it—of merely standing by, and letting reason argue for him. The true patriot, incapable of all selfish ambition, who shunned office and distinction, yet served his country faithfully, because he loved her. He I mean who consecrated, by his example, the noble precept, so entirely his own, that the first station in the republic was neither to be sought after nor declined—a sentiment so just and so happily expressed, that it continues to be repeated, because it cannot be improved.

"There was, also, a gentleman from Maryland, whose ashes now slumber in your cemetery. It is not long since I stood by his tomb & recalled him, as he was then, in all the pride and power of his genius. Among the first of his countrymen and contemporaries, as a jurist and statesman, first as an orator, he was if not truly eloquent, the prince of rhetoricians. Nor did the soundness of his logic suffer any thing by comparison with the richness and classical purity of the language in which he copiously poured forth those figurative illustrations of his argument, which enforced while they adorned it. But let others pronounce his eulogy. I must not. I feel as if his mighty spirit still haunted the scene of its triumphs, and when I dared to wrong them, indignantly rebuked me.

"These names have become historical. There were others, of whom it is more difficult to speak, because yet within the reach of praise or envy. For one who was, or aspired to be, a politician, it would be prudent, perhaps wise, to avoid all mention of these men. Their acts, their words, their thoughts, their very looks, have become subjects of party controversy. But he whose ambition is of a higher or lower order, has no need of such reserve. Talent is of no party exclusively; nor is justice.

"Among them, but not of them, in the fearful and solitary sublimity of genius, stood a gentleman from Virginia—whom it was superfluous to designate. Whose speeches were universally read? Whose satire was universally feared? Upon whose accents did this habitually listless and unlistening House hang, so frequently with wrapt attention? Whose fame was identified with that body for so long a period! Who was a more dexterous debater? a riper scholar? better versed in the politics of our own country? or deeper read in the history of others? Above all who was more thoroughly imbued with the idiom of the English language—more completely master of its strength & beauty, and delicacy? or more capable of breathing thoughts of flame in words of magic and tones of silver?

"There was, also, a son of South Carolina, still in the republic, then, undoubtedly the most influential member of this House. With a genius eminently metaphysical, he applied to politics his habits of analysis, abstraction, and condensation, and thus gave to the problems of Government something of that grandeur which the higher mathematics have borrowed from astronomy. The wings of his mind were rapid, but capricious, and there were times when the light which flashed from them as they passed, glanced like a mirror in the sun, only to dazzle the beholder. Engrossed with his subject—careless of his words—his loftiest flights of eloquence were sometimes followed by colloquial or provincial barbarisms. But, though often incorrect, he was always fascinating. Language with him, was merely the scaffolding of thought—employed to raise a dome, which, like Angelo's, he suspended in the heavens.

Of sanguine temperament, and impetuous character, his declamation was impassioned, his retorts acrimonious. Deficient in refinement rather than in strength his style was less elegant and correct than animated and impressive. But it swept away your feelings with it like a mountain torrent, and the force of the stream left you little leisure to remark upon its clearness. His estimate of human nature was probably, not very high. It may be that his past associations had not tended to exalt it. Unhappily, it is, perhaps, more likely to have been lowered than raised by his subsequent experience. Yet then, and even since, except when that imprudence, so natural to genius, prevailed over his better judgment, he had, generally, the good sense, or good taste, to adopt a lofty tone of sentiment, whether he spoke of measures of men, of friend, or adversary. On many occasions he was noble and captivating. One I can never forget. It was the fine burst of indignant eloquence with which he replied to the taunting question, "what we have gained by the war?"

"Nor may I pass over in silence a representative from New Hampshire; who has almost obliterated all memory of that distinction, by the superior fame he has attained as a Senator from Massachusetts. Though then but in the bud of his political life, and hardly conscious, perhaps, of his own extraordinary powers, he gave promise of the greatness he has since achieved. The same vigor of thought; the same force of expression; the short sentences; the calm, cold, collected manner; the air of solemn dignity; the deep sepulchral impassioned voice; all have been developed only not changed, even to the intense bitterness of his frigid irony. The piercing coldness of his sarcasms was indeed peculiar to him; they seemed to be emanations from the spirit of the icy ocean. Nothing could be of once so novel and so powerful—it was frozen mercury becoming as caustic as red hot iron."

One of our periodicals, the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, has worked its way into great repute, and is advantageously known at a distance, as appears by the following complimentary notice, in one of our most distant states.

American Turf Register.—We are indebted to Mr. Skinner, of Baltimore, for a copy of the February number of his *American Turf Register*; and, after looking over it, with some interest, though nothing of sportsmen ourselves, we can readily understand, how and why, it is a work so valuable to those who are so. Indeed, we cannot see how the regular thorough going Jockey and Gentleman of the Turf, can do without it. As a sporting Calendar it must be invaluable, to all those—and the class is uncommonly large in our Southern country—who take an interest in the topics of which it treats. It comprises the doings of all the sportsmen in the Union. It records the character, prowess, genealogical history, and value of all the good horses of the country. It describes the sports of the Turf—the Fox and Deer hunt, in all their forms, and in every situation. It furnishes a table of the relative value of the various colts, not merely in this, but in all other countries; England in particular. It analyzes the blood and bone which makes them up, and sets the due value upon them. Of dogs their character, uses, training, &c.—it is equally cognizant. Of Rifle Shooting, Fowling, or Birding, it speaks in a tone, at once, of freedom and authority. It is equally valuable to the Planter and farmer—to those who deal, as well in grain and grass as in the good creatures that feed upon them. All subjects of utility to the countryman, are made available in the work before us; and, if we are rightly instructed, the large amount of patronage which it now receives, is perhaps the best evidence of the estimate set upon it by the several classes to whom it is addressed. The number now under notice, is filled with matter of various character and interest. It is adorned with a finely engraved view of an Aquatic Deer hunt by night, and with a wood cut of a Fox Hunt—both executed with grace and spirit. The table of contents has already been published in our advertising department where our readers will find it.

The first No. of the 4th volume has just appeared, and fully sustains the high commendation given the work by the writer of the above.

METROPOLITAN SCENES.

A few nights since, a young man of gentlemanly appearance came down the street, talking very earnestly to himself, and gesticulating with great vehemence. It was sometime past twelve, and he encountered in three or four squares, but few benighted individuals, who gave him a passing glance of surprise, and walked on. The following is the purport of his thoughts in his own words.

"Ned's champagne is more than good—it's prime. Bad for the cholera though.

There's the rub in every thing. What-ever is good is bad. A paradox, hey! Yet I can prove it as clear as—yes, as clear as what? I've got but one simile and that's not genteel. "Oh, no we never mention it," to ears polite—as clear as a pike staff, or the nose on your face. Is not wine good, when it is good; and isn't it bad to drink wine when it's good. Is't not good acting good, and isn't it bad to go to the theatre to see it. Is't not it good to eat terrapins, venison, canvass backs, lobsters, and isn't it bad because we get the gout. It is all fact. Whatever is good is bad—I should not wonder if I got the cholera, I feel so good."

"I say," cried a man from across the street, "if you make so much noise you'll be taken up."

"Ah indeed thank you. That's a premonitory I'm in for it. People suppose me drunk, merely because I am cheerful. Drunk! Here's a pump, & I'll prove my sobriety by waltzing with it."

—He danced round the pump, singing "Tum toodle too—tumble too, tum toodle—toodle, toodle too tum, to the tune of the Green Hills of Tyrol. The watch stepped up and seized him by the collar, exclaiming you are my prisoner."

"Hey, what, collared! I've got it!"

"Got what, sir?"

"You are the malignant collerer, and you've got me. That's all. I'm a case. "Yes—it is easy to see you are a case," and now you are on the high road to ruin."

"I thought I was in a bad way. This is the first stage too, I know because I am quickly arrested. Let go my coat. Collerer don't gripe me so hard. I can't say I like the treatment. Watchy, you're an awful complaint; you are so catching."

"Come my son, dont be a jack-nipe, but toddle as well as you can to quod—keep your wit and let us have no slack."

"Slack! what I complain of is the spasmodic contraction of your fingers. The gripe, sir, the gripe."

"Be quiet, or I'll rap you with my mace."

"That will be mace on, when I'm anti. Do you know that I think such violence rather hard? Now Shakespeare says heget a temperance, and use all gently—thus said the prisoner, attempting to give the watch a scientific cross. He was too tipsy for success, and the watch grappled him the tighter.

"Ant you ashamed of yourself?"

Yes—the attempt and not the deed confounds me. This joking spoils manhood. "Oh," roared he, striking the man's attitude

"Oh that I could but meet thee in thy might, With but one plank between us and destruction I'd grasp thee in these desperate arms And plunge with thee into the weltering waves."

"Crikee!" said the watch, such ducking is no sport!"

"Ah, your no sailor—you are ultra marine."

"Do be quiet, sonny; you gain nothing by cutting monkeys. I must call assistance if you dont."

"A consultation on my case—no—I dont like it. I'll only get into hot water, I yield, because I have no choice. Come on, Macduff."

Away they went and the prisoner escaped with a fine.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Passage of the Red Sea.—One of my first objects at Suez was to ascertain if the sea was fordable opposite the town at ebb tide—all, whom I asked, assured me of the contrary. I inquired for any Indian sailor who wished to earn a dollar by crossing the gulf. At eight in the evening a man came to me and offered to make the attempt.

I directed him to walk straight across as far as it was possible to do so, and to hold his hands above his head as he walked along. He was in the water forthwith: he proceeded slowly and steadily, his hands above his head, and in nine minutes he was at the other side of the Red Sea. On his return he told me, what I knew to be a fact, that he walked every step across—the deepest part being about the middle of the gulf, where the water was up to his chin. I proceeded now to follow his course, and gave him another dollar to cross over before me, and as I was nearly eight inches taller than my guide, where his chin was in the water, my long beard was quite dry.

The tide was now coming in fast, and by the time we reached the middle of the sea, my Indian thought it imprudent to proceed further as I was not an expert swimmer. Had we remained ten minutes longer, we should inevitably have shared Pharoah's fate, for the opposite bank was perceptibly diminishing, and at ten o'clock the sea, which two hours before was hardly more than the breadth of the Thames at London Bridge, was from two to three miles broad; the difference between the ebb and flow ascertained to be about six feet two inches.—*Dr. Madden's Travels in Syria & Egypt.*

ADDRESS

Of the Central Committee of Maryland appointed by the Maryland Delegation to the Young Men's Convention, to the National Republican Young Men of Maryland.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The day of election is at hand. In a few weeks the united voice of the American People is to proclaim, who shall be their Chief Magistrate for the next four years. This election—at all times the most important political act performed by citizens—is at this period fraught with unwonted consequence. Not merely is the Chief Magistrate for the ensuing term to be chosen, but the nature of the Magistracy itself is to be determined: not merely is the executor of the laws to be appointed; but the supremacy of the laws is to be vindicated. American citizens will go to the polls, not only to exercise the highest constitutional right of republicans, but to protect that right itself. Shall Andrew Jackson be elected—not only will an incapable officer be continued at the head of the Federal Government, but the office itself will thereby be declared CHANGED. Under his administration of it, during the last four years, its duties have been made light of—its responsibilities have been unappreciated—its powers have been abused—its whole function has been perverted. Will the American People sanction this perversion? We believe they will not. We confide in their good feeling and in their good sense.

Their good feeling—their patriotic feeling—their national gratitude—led them to entrust to General Jackson the highest power of the States; patriotic feeling will make them take from him a trust which their good sense will now show them he was unworthy of. Left to themselves their delusion would soon have passed away: but their generous confidence has been played upon. To blind them to the incapacity of the President, has been the chief occupation of a band of office getters, who, already the unworthy possessors of his confidence, seized, at the moment of his instalment, many of the high posts in his gift, and have since directed the whole force of executive patronage, shamefully given up to their control, to this treacherous end—sordid sycophants, whose adulation, the President had not the manliness to repel, whose influence he had not the intelligence to resist, and whose baseness he had not the moral sense to despise—

Thus has the dignity of the presidential office been degraded, and its power, created by the People for high national purposes, prostituted to be the engine of grovelling office holders. The seat of the national government has been made the focus of party manoeuvre and the grand machinery of federal executive authority turned from its wide sphere, to give force to party contrivances. The President has been made to contradict his professions, to violate his promises; and the people have been made to believe him consistent and unswerving.— He has first been usurped upon, and then his power has been used to impose upon the People. Will they bear this monstrous imposition? Will they sanction this outrageous perversion of the design of the Constitution? Will they re-elect a President, who, in the discharge of his official functions, rejects the counsel of his constitutional advisers, & contents the authority of his constitutional co-operators, to be cajoled and led by petty underlings—who is the puppet of the selfish calculations of subordinate agents—who gives his public signature as a passport for the attaining of private ends—who has so little self respect and so weak a political conscience, as to surrender both his good name and his public power into the keeping of men who have neither respectability nor responsibility? Avert such a calamity, fellow-citizens.— It can be averted. Redouble your efforts; put forth your utmost energies to defeat the licentious machinations of your treacherous servants. Exert yourselves to purify your neighbors of the contamination of the foul stream which a pensioned press daily pours through a corrupted post-office. The People are fast awakening from their delusion. The charm of the name of Jackson is broken. The Constitution may yet be saved. The people want but light.

JOHN M. STEUART,
GEORGE H. CALVERT,
SAMUEL SANDS,
BRANTZ MAYER,
EPRHAIM LARRABEE.

Baltimore, September, 6 1832.

Editors in the State friendly to the object set forth in the above, are requested to publish the same.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

The sale advertised to take place on Tuesday last, the 4th September, was postponed on account of the weather, until Tuesday 23rd inst.

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector of Talbot county Taxes, Talbot county, Sept. 8

Latest from England.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel.

By the arrival at this port of the packet ship Monongahela, Capt. Dixey, from Liverpool, we have our files of London papers to the 8th and Liverpool to the 9th of August. The information of the greatest importance, is that which relates to Portugal.

Paris, Aug 4.—The Nouvelliste of yesterday evening says, that no despatch has arrived from the liberating army in Portugal, that private letters from Lisbon describe the city as plunged in consternation. No boat, not even a fishing smack, can navigate in the Tagus. The inhabitants are obliged to be at home at six o'clock, at which hour the shops are closed. Lisbon waits with impatience the cessation of a state of things which grows intolerable. Various reports are in circulation, those relative to Don Pedro are very favourably received. The Nouvelliste, which gives an article from Madrid, of the 26th, with official accounts from Portugal to the 21st, which confirm, says the article, all the reports already sent to us on the tranquillity that the kingdom enjoys, and which is only equalled by the enthusiasm that all the inhabitants show for his Majesty Don Miguel, to whom they give the most unequivocal proofs of their attachment.

The reports of Don Pedro's victory at Vellonga, over the troops of Miguel, is fully confirmed. Don Pedro continued to occupy Oporto. The following is from the London Times of the 7th ult.

The apprehensions of the friends of Portuguese freedom were yesterday painfully excited by accounts which reached town in the morning, that the Marquis of Palmella had arrived at Falmouth, from Oporto, and had brought intelligence of the total failure of Don Pedro's expedition. The story was vaguely told and had multiplied versions, but in every aspect the news appeared disastrous.—The Oporto papers, which had been received to the 30th ult. did not dissipate the alarm—though they furnished no ground to justify it; and every body interested in the intelligence waited with impatience for the arrival of the official despatches.

We have given in another part of our paper all the facts which we have been able to collect on the subject, and we find them, if not very encouraging, at least not disastrous. The very position of the ex-Emperor may be regarded as not without a warrant for some apprehension. He landed on the 8th or 9th ult., and we find him at Oporto on the 30th. Instead of fighting the troops of his brother on the road to Lisbon, he is obliged to attack them north of the Douro. The victory of the 25d is said, indeed, to have been complete, but it was followed by no results. The Miguelites are still north of the Douro, and the Imperial troops are fortifying Oporto. Thus three weeks have been lost for the invading army—the spirit of the people has had an opportunity of displaying itself without having answered the expectation of the friends of liberty—and the desertion, which was to thin the ranks of the Usurper, has not taken place.

The reason of the delay at Oporto, instead of a rapid advance on Lisbon, is said to be the want of cavalry; but, if this be the case, the necessity for such an arm should have been foreseen, or a landing ought to have been effected at a place where its absence would have been less felt. Don Miguel, who supposes that his brother's forces came to fight, and not to exercise, will scarcely allow them time to organize and discipline a necessary part of their troops. If the commander of the expedition has to purchase and train horses before he ventures southwards, the war cannot be finished in a single campaign.

Such are some forebodings which we cannot disguise from the public; but we are bound at the same time to add, that as yet we see no ground to despair.—The Imperial troops fought gallantly at the battle of the 25d, and as they can have no chance of remaining in their native country, or of escaping military execution, but in victory, we may rely on their continued fidelity, and their most persevering exertions.

The packet ship John Jay, at New York, sailed from Liverpool on the 9th ult, and consequently brings no later advices than have been already received. In reference to the English crops, the following item is furnished:

English Harvest.—We learn both the wheat and barley having been cut in several places in this county at the commencement of the week. There appeared to be but one opinion, that finer crops never awaited the gathering, whether in quality or quantity.—[Worcester Herald.]

The Virginia Times mentions the following fact:—"Since the Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia, first went into operation, the number of students up to this period has been ten thousand, out of which not one single instance of death has ever occurred at the College. We doubt whether a similar instance of health is to be met with any where in America."

Promotion.—We learn from the Globe that Mr. JOHN ROBE, recently of Baltimore, is now "Acting Secretary at War."

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, Sept. 22.

National Republican NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, FOR THE 4th DISTRICT OF MD. Albert Constable of Harford, Robert H. Goldsborough of Talbot, John N. Steele of Dorchester.

DELEGATES To the General Assembly of Maryland. FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

JOHN STEVENS, JOSEPH BRUFF, GEORGE DUDLEY, SOLOMON MULLIKIN. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN.

At a late meeting of the Executive Council, Samuel Brown, Jr. was appointed Register of Wills for Anne Arundel County vice Col. Simmons, dec'd.

The following gentlemen are announced, in the last Village Herald, as candidates to represent Somerset county in the next Legislature of Maryland:

Isaac D. Jones, Joseph S. Coltman, Rider H. Winder, Littleton Dennis Tenckle, William H. Whittington, Littleton U. Dennis, Esquires.

We received by the Steam Boat Maryland last evening, the Washington and Baltimore papers of yesterday morning in anticipation, as usual, of the mail,—from which we make the following extracts.

CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of yesterday. The Report of the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock yesterday is withheld for revision and correction by the Board. The new cases within that period were comparatively few; the deaths currently reported were nine (mostly colored) and perhaps more.

From the Balt. American of yesterday. The consequences of indulgence in fruit and vegetables,—induced by their cheapness, and the rapid decline of the cholera,—are to be seen in the Cholera Report for yesterday. There were ten deaths, most of which, there is good ground for believing, were occasioned by eating fruit and vegetables, and particularly the latter. That the atmospheric tendency to cholera has in a great measure disappeared, and that the general health of the city is daily improving, there can be no doubt; but at the same time it is also as certainly manifest that all exciting causes are to be as carefully avoided now as at any period heretofore.

From the Washington Globe of yesterday THE INDIAN WAR OVER.

Black Hawk and the Prophet taken. Copy of a letter to the Editor, dated U. S. Indian Agency at Prairie Du Chien, 3d Sept. 1832. F. P. Blair, Esq.

Dear Sir: The Indian War is over. The celebrated leaders of the hostile Indians, Black Hawk and the Prophet, were delivered to me at this place on the 27th ult. by the Winnebagoes of my Agency. The day after Generals Scott and Atkinson left this place, I sent out two parties of Winnebagoes to bring Black Hawk, the Prophet and Niapope to me. They returned the 27th ult. about 10 or 11 o'clock, and delivered the two first. The same day I turned them over to Col. Taylor, commanding Fort Crawford, and expect to accompany them with a military escort to the Head Quarters of Gen. Scott, at Rock Island, in a day or two.

I am now waiting the return of an express sent up the Mississippi by which I expect to receive about 50 or 60 more prisoners, taken by the Indians. There is now 48 in the Fort, delivered to me by the Winnebagoes of my Agency, and I have previously delivered to General Atkinson 43 prisoners taken by the Winnebagoes and Menomenees.

The moment the hostile Indians entered the limits of my Agency, by crossing the Wisconsin, with the aid of the Commanding Officer at this fort, I assembled the Indians of my Agency, and encamped them before my door, where they remained until the battle of the Mississippi, and the rout of the hostile Indians.

I herewith cover to you an account of the delivery of Black Hawk and the Prophet to me. Your most obedient servant. JOS. M. STREET.

From the St. Louis Times, Sept. 8. The Steamboat Winnebago, Capt. Hunt, from Galena, stopped for a few minutes yesterday at the Wharf, on her way to Jefferson Barracks (ten miles below the city.)

The boat left Galena having on board Black Hawk, the Prophet, and eleven other head men of the Sacs and Foxes, together with about fifty warriors of less distinguished fame. The latter were landed on this side of the lower rapids, on their pledge of remaining quiet and inoffensive. Black Hawk, the Prophet and the other eleven have been taken to Jefferson Barracks, there to remain as hostages for the peaceable conduct of their tribes, until a final settlement of all difficulties shall be made. A Mackinaw boat passed the city on Thursday on her way to the Barracks, with five men under the command of Lieut. Cross, of the army, having with them in custody Neopope and some six or seven other warriors.

We understand that Black Hawk and the Prophet were captured by a party of the Winnebagoes and by them delivered to their Agent at the Prairie. These two Chiefs were not taken together, although they were delivered up to the whites at the same time.

The capture of the chiefs of the hostile Indians insures the permanent tranquility of the frontier; & we confidently trust that the pioneers of civilization on the northern borders of our own State and of Illinois, will never again be disturbed by the inroads of the red men.

The Winnebago did not land at Rock Island, the Captain having pledged himself to that effect to his passengers; but we deeply regret to be obliged to say that the boat brings very distressing intelligence of sickness on the Island amongst United States troops. Doctor Coleman and Lieutenants Gale and Torrance, of the army, had fallen victims to the prevailing epidemic, together with a number of private soldiers. One other officer was dangerously ill. The disease, it is said by passengers in the boat, was subsiding, and hopes were entertained of its speedy disappearance. Four men, (soldiers) and a servant boy died on the passage in the boat under the command of Lieut. Cross.

P. S. We have understood that the Indians on board the Winnebago were under the charge of Lieut. Davis with a guard of twelve men.

The Captain of the boat informs us that there had been but two or three deaths at Galena, reported to be of Cholera. There were no cases when he left port.

The origin of the Cholera at Rock Island has been attributed to the United States troops brought to that place by Gen. Scott; and that officer has, in consequence, been somewhat blamed for want of proper caution. A gentleman from Rock Island has informed us that the disease was not brought by Gen. Scott's troops, but it was, in fact, communicated through another channel. The particulars of the causes and progress of the pestilence at Rock Island will probably be in the other papers of this city, next week.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of yesterday Maine Election.—The glorious political reform which the people are to effect in these United States during the present Autumn, has dawned in the East, and promises a bright and cheering day. We have the Portland papers of Saturday evening, containing additional returns, which, though not yet complete are sufficient to decide the election.—These returns embrace 211 towns, in which the votes stand, for Goodenow, the National Republican candidate for Governor, 26,150. For Smith, Jackson, 24,899. Scattering, 805. As in that State it requires a majority of the whole number of votes cast to elect, of the votes just enumerated 27,427 are necessary to a choice. Thus far, therefore Smith has a majority of only 472. His majority in the same towns last year was 4,531.

The American Turf Register.—The September Number being the first number of the fourth volume of the AMERICAN TURF REGISTER AND SPORTING MAGAZINE, published by S. Skinner, Postmaster, Baltimore, at \$5 per annum, has made its appearance. In the high finish and the variety of its contents it maintains its well established character. This number is embellished with a fine portraiture of the celebrated CAROLINIAN, engraved on copper. The following is the table of contents of the September number, which consists of fifty six pages.

Persons desirous of seeing the work may be gratified by calling at this office. Memoir of Carolinian. Horses of olden times.—Lee Boo. Performances of Florizel. Whistler's dam. American Wild Horses. Match against time. A visit to A. Taylor. Letter from Eclipse at Cannons to his son King Fergus in Yorkshire.

Veterinary Turkish cure for Founder in Horses. Cure of Lockjaw in Horses. Sketch of a true Sportsman. Anecdotes of Quarter Racing. Foxhounds. Detonating or Purcussion Lock system. Prognostics of the weather.

Poetry.—Song, Washington Coit Club, sung at their anniversary dinner. Great leap. Deer Hunting at Berkeley Springs. Va. Kara avis in terra. Trap to catch vermin, (with a cut.) Change of plumage in game fowls.

Sporting Intelligence.—List of winning horses, for 1831 and 2. Challenge.—Bertrand, Jr. and Little Venus, against Andrew and Bonnets O'Blue.

A flash in the pan—the great trotting match no match at all! Races in England—scale of betting, &c. Sales of blooded stock. Broad-rook races—corrected. Tallahassee Jockey Club, Officers, &c. Fall races over Central Course—notice of RACING CALENDAR.—Racing at Georgetown, Ken.

Turf Register.—American speed, bottom and blood,—none better. Pedigree—of celebrated stallions imported before the Revolution. Of do. since the Rev-

olution. Of distinguished imported mares, of Medley and Shark in full. Of Diomed and Citizen, in full. Of Sir Archy and Sir Harry in full. Of the most distinguished Sir Archy's get. Of American Eclipse, in full. Of Sir Charles, in full. Of thirty stallions advertised in 1832, with their prices, &c. Of twelve stallions advertised in England, 1826, with their prices. Of several horses of the olden time, selected from the Maryland Gazette.

Embellishment.—Portraiture of CAROLINIAN, engraved by Bannerman from an original painting.

Honest George Kremer has been nominated for Congress in Union county, Pa.

The Richmond Whig of Tuesday says: "The handsome Gohanna filly of Mr. Roane, was yesterday sold for \$2,500 cash. This is the second three years old of Gohanna's produce that has sold since the spring for a large price, Mr. Winfree's having sold for \$3,000.

FUEL—WORSE AND WORSE, says the [New York] Journal of Commerce.—Not only is Schuylkill coal \$11 and upwards per ton in this city, but oak wood is selling at 18 to 20 shillings a load, and hickory at 24 to 26 shillings. This, for the month of September, is nearly, if not quite unprecedented.

The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday says:—"We have received the very best information upon the subject; & we do not hesitate to express a most decided opinion that Georgia will be found with Virginia and North Carolina, opposed to the mad doctrine of Nullification. A State Convention will in all probability be called—but they will act cautiously and discreetly, reserving their acts for the final ratification of the People; but in no event will they countenance Nullification."

Indiana. From every source we have probed for information as to the complexion of the next Legislature in this State, we learn, and will vouch for the following result. The Jackson party have a small majority in the House of Representatives; but the Clay party wield a much larger one in the Senate; so that on all joint votes the latter must be successful.—Kentuckian.

Philadelphia City Nomination.—We announce to our readers with more than ordinary pleasure, that the Anti-Jackson Delegation for the City have nominated HORACE BINNEY and JAMES HARPER for Congress, and that both gentlemen have consented to stand as candidates! This will prove cheering intelligence to the friends of correct principles and our valuable institutions every where throughout the country. The Constitution is safe!—Inquirer.

Pennsylvania.—A letter to the Editors of the Intelligencer from Harrisburg, of the 15th inst. says—"We are doing wonders in this State. As sure as the Sun rises on the ninth of October, we shall elect our Anti-Jackson Governor, and a majority of Congressmen, opposed to the Administration. This you may rely upon, as there is now a union among the Anti-Jacksonians."

From the Portland daily Advertiser. THE ELECTION.

We are yet looking East with anxious eyes. The returns that come in are highly flattering. We dare not yet speak with confidence, but we have hopes, buoyant hopes, probably not of a gubernatorial triumph, but of assuring our friends, that in November, the electoral vote of Maine will be against Jackson. Bangor has outdone the most confident anticipations of our friends. Augusta is well worthy of being the Capitol of the State. Smith looks smaller and smaller in Wiscasset, his own town. Old Lincoln, so far as we can judge from returns, has given us a net gain of 300. Kennebec has given us a great gain! The towns in Oxford county from which we have heard, gives us a good gain. Nothing definite is known of Somerset and Penobscot, but Penobscot looks well thus far. The Jackson party have a very small gain in York, and will probably gain in Waldo. It is also probable, that quite a thousand scattering votes will be thrown, including anti-masonic and all others. We calculate upon a gain in Somerset and Washington. We hope for a small gain in Hancock. We hope to lose nothing in Penobscot.

The result as yet cannot certainly be judged of. Many of our friends think there is no choice. There is a probability, that such may be the fact, but all depends upon the Eastern counties.—If Smith has not done better in the towns to be heard from, than in those already heard from, the electoral vote in November will be ours. We all remember the overflowing and triumphant majority by which Smith was elected last year. The Jackson men have boasted this year, that Smith would have from 6000 to 10,000 majority. A late Globe on the authority of a letter-writer from Maine, claims 10,000 majority! Enough of prediction and comment. We are not yet 'out of the woods.' Our friends abroad must wait with patience.

Portland, Sept. 15. The Election.—We cannot as yet with certainty inform our friends in other States, anxious as they are, what will be the result. The great extent of Maine, and the close run, demand a long time for the collection of our votes, and nice

exactness in addition. It would be gratifying, if the Jackson party by altering the election law for party purposes last winter, should have so sadly burnt their fingers as to turn the whole electoral vote against Jackson, making a difference of twenty votes. We are not prepared to say yet what can be done, but if Smith's plurality is knocked down from over six thousand to about two thousand majority, the gain will satisfy us, and our friends abroad, that Maine will be no Jackson state in November.

The Prospect.—The prospect for defeating Gen. Jackson, is most flattering. Pennsylvania and New York, are swarming like a bee-hive. Those who have not access to the Public Prints of those states, can have little idea of the number of meetings, the concourses by which they are attended, and the extreme animation of public opinion. There are many Jackson Meetings, but yet more Anti-Jackson. In Pennsylvania four years ago, an Adams Meeting was a rare thing.—Clay Meetings, numerous attended, are now being held in every quarter of the State. Result as it may—sufficient or insufficient, to revolutionize the State—the change in public opinion, from the gloom of 1829 to the confident anticipation now entertained, of prostrating Jacksonism, is most marked extraordinary and undeniable. Jackson will be defeated—but whether by Clay or Wirt, is doubtful, and comparatively immaterial. Wirt's prospects, which a year ago were matter of derision are now clearly, no longer a subject of scorn or jest. Nationally speaking, Anti-masonry is fal la-lai—(Anti-Masonry,) will have nothing to act upon.—Wirt is a man of abilities. He is wise, civilized, and enlightened, and compared to Jacksonism, his rule will be as the refreshing Hesperian to the Simoom.

Henry Clay or Wm. Wirt, will be President of the United States, after the 4th of March next. Mark the end of it. Richmond Whig.

For the Easton Gazette. THE GEORGIA MISSIONARIES AGAIN. Mr. Graham:

I am indebted to the Editor of the Whig, for the publication of my communication of the 18th inst., respecting the Georgia Missionaries. The editor in reply "why a Methodist minister of the gospel, should, in open defiance of the highest judicial tribunal in our country, be any longer chained with murderers in a Georgia Penitentiary," refers me to Gen. Jackson's reply to the Board of Foreign Missions, on this subject. Now I contend, that this reply is like most of his other political theories, it is a direct burlesque on his practice; for he had formerly said that the "Union must be preserved;" yet this letter breathes the rankest nullification. "The State of Georgia," says he "is governed by its own laws, and if any injustice has been, or is committed, there are competent tribunals at which redress can be obtained, without an appeal to me." What competent tribunals does he mean? The Legislature of Georgia had decided against them, the court below had decided against them, and Judge Clayton, who had lost his office in consequence of being friendly to the Indians, declared in Congress, that Georgia would blow the union into ten thousand atoms before it would release these Missionaries!! We ask again what competent tribunal is it to which he alludes? The plain inference from his letter is, that instead of "duly executing the laws," which by his oath he is bound to do, that had the court of Georgia sentenced these Missionaries to the penitentiary for life, he never would interfere to further their release.

But what is the real state of the case? It is this. Methodist and other ministers of the Gospel for daring to express themselves on political subjects, were rudely dragged before a Georgia tribunal, convicted, and sentenced to the Penitentiary! On a writ of Error—this case was unanimously decided by the Supreme Court of the United States (Judge Baldwin objecting to some technical informality in the case, but agreeing with the other Judges as to the constitutional question) against the constitutionality of the law by which these Missionaries were convicted.

But says the Editor of the Whig, "any man in the community, at all conversant with the law, (Heaven save the mark!) would have told him, (Wesley) that the President has no authority to proceed; that, for him to do so, before the courts of Georgia have refused to correct the errors of their original proceedings, would be the most flagrant violation of the rights of a State." Now in reply to this special pleading, I contend that the Supreme Court did remand this case to the Court below, or to render the subject as intelligible as I can, the Supreme Court of the U. States, after deciding in favor of the Missionaries, directed the Court by which these ministers were convicted to reverse the judgment, and release these Missionaries. But what was the consequence? The prisoners Counsel on a motion to effect their release, was informed by the very court which had convicted them, that the motion could not be received, and that even a protest from the prisoner's counsel would not be permitted to be entered on the record. Was not President Jackson then bound by his oath to see the laws duly executed? When was ever a decree of the Supreme Court before this time completely nullified? Methodists of Talbot what say you to these proceedings? Are

the ministers of putting their lives untruly depriving temporal comforts immortal souls? say, to be want mock tribunal, a condemned to be with murderers subject, I shall of God, an insulted of their strength, this modern Nero neither God nor hum.

Read and reverence religion spread of the G. ter, and especial with feelings of Let it be remember ters whom Gen. respectfully request in obtaining the dragged from the rated within the, for no other cr Gospel of Christ dying, and unci be further rem made by the Stat those pious and i ved of their liber constitutional, n preme Court of was therefore th ey the decision into effect—this ance and tells t abuse the power to release the pri

From JACKSON ARIES.—The missioners for F ed' to the Presi in behalf of the praying that he ment of the Su them from the lowing is Gen. J. "Gentlemen— knowledge the e stating that cer State of Georgi for alleged offe and request my their release. "In reply Y the power vested in my hands for laws of the Uni partially admin purpose of abus surely would d authority in the in your memora is governed any injustice ba there are com redress can be peal to me. I upon the caus the Missionari rial, but I cann that here as in are by their (to give it no take themse among whom

From the Lou EXTRA (the Washing a gain reiterat a single copy except among a: ision is a in his teeth Dabney, near subscribed for ric, an inkee never subscri Fredonia (Ju are no subscri pias, for whic are sent to th To prevent a cave not to w Middletown p sons to whom ered, but inse arste slips o in the envelo have now in ber of Extra T. Barry an men who ne Jackson pap recent electi mense packe by the Four Joshua D. Major Lou Simpsonville master, find greater than Major Geo. the latter a ed, by weig postage of to six dolla they were Shelbyville ter refused postage, ar turned to S to the Gen ton, accom Barry. N quiet, or th something

the ministers of our holy religion, after putting their lives in their hands, and voluntarily depriving themselves of every temporal comfort, in order to reclaim immortal souls to happiness, are they I say, to be wantonly dragged before a mock tribunal, and to be ignominiously condemned to be chained in dungeons with murderers and felons? On such a subject, I shall only say, that I trust in God, an insulted people in the majesty of their strength, shall rise and remove this modern Nero from a place, for which neither God nor nature ever intended him.

WESLEY.

Read and reflect! We invite the attention of our readers to the following letter from Gen. Jackson.—all those that reverence religion, and desire to see the spread of the Gospel, will read this letter, and especially the concluding part, with feelings of pain and astonishment. Let it be remembered, that these ministers whom Gen. Jackson has been respectfully requested to use his influence in obtaining their liberation, have been dragged from their families and incarcerated within the gloomy walls of a prison for no other crime than preaching "the Gospel of Christ and him crucified" to a dying, and uncivilized race. And let it be further remembered, that the law made by the State of Georgia, by which those pious and innocent men were deprived of their liberty has been declared unconstitutional, null and void by the Supreme Court of the United States. It was therefore the President's duty to carry the decision of the Supreme Court into effect—this decision he sets at defiance and tells the people that he would abuse the power vested in him, were he to release the prisoners! So we go.

Freemans Banner.

From the Protestant.

JACKSON AND THE MISSIONARIES.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions appealed to the President of the United States in behalf of the imprisoned Missionaries, praying that he would execute the judgment of the Supreme Court and rescue them from the Penitentiary. The following is Gen. Jackson's reply.

"Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial stating that certain Missionaries in the State of Georgia have been imprisoned for alleged offences against that State, and request my interference in furthering their release.

"In reply I have to inform you, that the power vested in me has been placed in my hands for the purpose of seeing the laws of the United States just and impartially administered, and not for the purpose of abusing them as I most assuredly would do, were I to interpose my authority in the case brought before me in your memorial. The State of Georgia is governed by its own laws, and if any injustice has been or is committed, there are competent tribunals at which redress can be obtained without an appeal to me. I do not wish to comment upon the cause of the imprisonment of the Missionaries alluded to in the memorial, but I cannot refrain from observing that here as in most other countries they are by their INJUDICIOUS ZEAL, (to give it no harsher name,) too apt to make themselves OBNOXIOUS to those among whom they are located.

ANDREW JACKSON.

From the Louisville Journal and Focus.

EXTRA GLOBE.—The Editor of the Washington Globe, in reply to us, has again reiterated the declaration, that not a single copy of his paper is circulated except among actual subscribers. The assertion is a *** and, as such, we cast it in his teeth. The Globe is sent to Gen. Dabney, near Shelbyville, who never subscribed for it; it is sent to Mr. Guthrie, an innkeeper in Shelby county, who never subscribed for it; it is sent to the Fredonia (Ind.) Post Office, where there are no subscribers for it; and several copies, for which there are no subscribers, are sent to the post office at Middletown. To prevent detection the Editor takes care not to write upon the margin of the Middletown papers the names of the persons to whom he wishes the copies delivered, but inscribes those names upon separate slips of paper, which he encloses in the envelope. If we mistake not, we have now in our possession a large number of Extra Globes, franked by Wm. T. Barry and Amos Kendall, to gentlemen who never thought of paying for a Jackson paper. A few days before the recent election in this State, three immense packages of the Globe, franked by the Fourth Auditor, and directed to Joshua D. Grant, John W. Lyle, and Major Loughborough, were sent to Simpsonville. Mr. Berton, the Postmaster, finding that their weight was greater than the law allowed, called on Major Geo. Smith and Major Hampton, the latter a Jackson man, and ascertained, by weighing the packages, that the postage of each amounted to from four to six dollars. As the persons to whom they were addressed lived in and near Shelbyville, the papers were sent to the Shelbyville post office; but the postmaster refused to deliver them without the postage, and they were accordingly returned to Simpsonville, and from thence to the General Post Office at Washington, accompanied with a note to Major Barry. Now let the Globe editors be quiet, or they will find that they still owe something to our forbearance.

Freedom of the American Press.—Let every subscriber to a newspaper read the following with attention, and answer with candour the question, is it true?

From the National Gazette.

The London and Edinburgh writers descend upon the unlimited freedom and perfect independence of the American press. They judge by a very imperfect criterion, the absence of official prosecutions for libels,—of any action of the government through the judicial tribunals. The press in both Great Britain and France is, in fact, less trammelled and dependent than that of the United States—the administration at Washington, the political and religious parties throughout the Union, personal connexions or combinations, and comparative neediness, keeps the journals of our country, generally, in a state of closer restraint and more special and steady adhesion, than is known in either of the countries above mentioned. Almost every editor of a principal American paper has seen and felt occasions to remind him of the editor in Figaro—who, provided in his writings he spoke neither of governments, nor of religion, nor of politics, nor of morals, nor of men in place, nor of powerful corporations, nor of the opera, nor of other spectacles, nor of any person of any consequence, might print every thing freely under the inspection of two or three censors.

The subscribers to newspapers, and Americans generally, contracted and intolerant in their notions with regard to the press, and until they shall be differently impressed and disposed, it must remain more or less timid and subservient. They regard and treat every journal as an engine for certain objects or influences—as a vehicle for such opinions and even facts alone, as they favour,—for the advancement of particular theories or interests and the elevation of particular individuals. Parties and sects will support engines solely—they dislike and discountenance impartiality, and the exhibition of both sides of any question. The executive authorities do not prosecute, but they withhold all patronage from all the journals that are not completely subservient—all the office-holders must concur in assisting the administration—prints—they exact uniform and unqualified commendation of all their measures and of every member of the corps—they allow full latitude only for the vilification of their adversaries.

The following exhibits the number of Slaves and Free Blacks in each State and Territory of the United States:—

State	Slaves	Free blacks
Vermont,	none	891
Indiana,	5	5,629
Massachusetts,	4	7,015
New Hampshire,	5	602
Maine,	4	1,171
Ohio,	6*	9,657
Rhode Island,	14	3,564
Connecticut,	25	8,047
Michigan Territory,	32	261
New York,	76	44,869
Pennsylvania,	403	37,950
Illinois,	747	1,687
New Jersey,	2,254	19,303
Delaware,	3,292	15,885
Arkansas Territory,	4,576	141
D. of Columbia,	6,119	6,152
Florida Territory,	15,501	844
Missouri,	25,091	569
Mississippi,	65,659	519
Maryland,	102,994	52,938
Louisville,	109,588	16,710
Alabama,	117,549	1,572
Tennessee,	141,605	4,555
Kentucky,	165,213	4,917
Georgia,	217,581	2,486
N. Carolina,	245,601	19,513
S. Carolina,	315,401	7,921
Virginia,	469,757	47,348

Divine Service will be held in the two Churches of St. Peter's Parish, at Whitmarsh and Easton, on Sunday next the 23d inst.; at 11 o'clock A. M. at Whitmarsh, and at 11 o'clock A. M. and 1st past 3 o'clock, P. M. at Easton.

The Rev. Thomas H. Stockton may be expected to preach to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT,	Baltimore Sept. 21.
CORN white	81 05 a 1 07
do yellow	70 a 71
	72 a 73

DIED. On Sunday morning last, the 16th inst. in this town, WILLIAM CLARK, Esq. in the fifty first year of his age, for many years one of our most enterprising merchants and valuable citizens. Mr. Clark has left a widow and several small children, to lament the loss of a tender husband and kind parent; but they sorrow not as those without hope,—for they have the blessed consolation to know that their loss, great and irreparable as it is, is his gain. His memory will long be dear not only to his immediate relatives but to his acquaintances generally.

Departed this transitory life on Tuesday morning the 11th inst. of the prevailing epidemic Mrs. Margaret Waters, consort of the Rev. Doct Francis Waters, in the 32d year of her age.—(Baltimore American of the 13th inst.)

EVANS' HARRIS.

The Subscribers to Evans' Harris in Dorchester, Queen Anne and Caroline counties are informed that the work is now ready for delivery at this office.

Branch Bank at Easton,

September 19th, 1832. The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representative on or after the first Monday of October next. By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashr.

To the Independent Voters of DOCTOR & MRS. WORRELL'S CLASSICAL ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE undersigned offers himself as a candidate to represent Talbot county in the next House of Delegates—and pledges himself, if elected, to use his best endeavors to procure the passage of a law establishing a general and liberal system of public education.

The undersigned prefers not entering into a specification of the details of such a bill, as he has thought would best promote this all important object; preferring rather to be left to the control of circumstances in choosing the most advantageous system. But this much he will say, his principal object is, the establishment of Primary Schools in the different neighborhoods of the State, on principles of equity and liberality; and if in doing this it should be found necessary to deprive the existing literary institutions of the patronage they receive from the State, however the undersigned might regret it, his obligations to what he deems the most important measure now to be adopted by the State, will entirely govern him.

Your fellow citizen, A. S. COLSTON.

WANTED

To hire, or purchase, a likely negro Girl, for a nurse, from 15 to 20 years of age; she must be well recommended for honesty and sobriety—for such a one a liberal price will be given in either case. Enquirer at this office.

TO BE RENTED

THE Brick Dwelling House and premises, where Doctor Hammond used to live on South Street, in Easton and where Doctor Jenkins now lives. There is a good garden, also a new convenient brick Stable with granaries attached to it on the premises. For terms apply to the Subscriber.

J. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Easton, Sept 22

The Eastern Shore Jockey Club



RACES

WILL commence on Wednesday the 24th of October next and continue three days.

First day—A colts purse or 200 dollars 2 miles and repeat free for any three or four years old colts, foaled and raised in the state of Maryland Delaware or the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Second day—Four miles and repeat, for a purse of 300 dollars, free for any horse mare or gelding, foaled and raised as above stated.

Third day—Handy Cap purse, mile heats for 100 dollars, free as above; best three in five.

The above days, for running are permanently fixed for the fall racing. The amount of the purses and apportionment of the money, was made at a thin meeting of the Club yesterday, and founded on the present prospect—when the returns are made from the different counties, the purses will most probably be enlarged and the apportionment for the different days altered at the next meeting of the Club.

A. GRAHAM, Secretary. Easton, Sept. 18, 1832

NOTICE

THE members of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club, are requested to meet at the Easton Hotel in Easton on TUESDAY the 24th of October next at 3 o'clock P. M. It is desirable that each member pay the amount of his subscription to Samuel T. Kennard, Esq. the Treasurer, as it is necessary to have the funds in hand, previous to the day of racing.

Those gentlemen who have procured subscribers in the different counties will please forward them to the Secretary by the 24th of October to be laid before the Club on that day.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y. Easton, Sept. 22

The Races over the Central Course,

OCTOBER MEETING, 1832.

Will commence on the last Tuesday in October, 30th and continue four days.

First day, 1. A sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old, that have never won a race) two mile heats. Entrance \$200, h. f. four or more to make a race. To close 1st of October.

2. A sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old bred and owned in the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, two mile heats. Entrance \$100, h. f. Four or more to make a race. To close and name 1st of October.

Second day. A post sweepstakes, free for all ages, four mile heats. Entrance \$500 p. p.—the proprietor to add \$1,000, four or more to make a race. To close 1st October. Three subscribers.

Third day. Proprietor's purse \$500, (two or three mile heats of which due notice will be given) entrance \$15.

Fourth day. Jockey club purse, \$1,000, four miles heats, entrance \$20.

The "Chateau Margaux" stakes will be run on one of the above days, to be hereafter agreed upon.

JAMES M. SELDEN, Proprietor.

VENDUE.

WILL be sold at public Sale, on the premises of the late Richard Dawson, near the town of Easton, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of October next, if not the next fair day, the following property to wit, a stock of good Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, one yoke of oxen 2 carts, one gig and harness, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

The terms of Sale are a credit of six months on all sums above five dollars by the purchaser giving note with good and approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, all sums of five and under the cash will be required before the property is removed. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

ELIZABETH DAWSON.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold by virtue of an order of the orphan's court of Talbot county on WEDNESDAY the 3d day of October next, at the late residence of James Ridgway, dec'd all the personal estate of said deceased (negroes excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, Horses, Cattle, sheep and hogs, all his farming utensils and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of sale. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale before the removal of the property; on all sums under \$5 the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

WM. ARRINGTON DALE, Adm'r. of James Ridgway, dec'd. Sept 22

The Eastern Shore of Maryland presents the strange phenomenon of an uncommonly intelligent and refined people with no female Seminary adequate to that expansion of intellect without which ladies cannot command respect in such a community.

Whenever personal attractions arrive at a scene before the intellectual powers are fully unfolded, females must sink in the scale of society, and become mere drudges. Such, according to a famed historian was their fate in the most flourishing age of Greece. And such, under similar circumstances, it must always be: "Tis not in matter or mind to domineer." The soul only can command complete and permanent respect. It may be alleged, that the ladies of this part of the peninsula, suffer nothing by comparison with those of the most favoured portion of our country. 'Tis conceded. But does this prove that the basis of instruction is sufficiently broad, and its superstructure finished off in unison with the taste and intelligence of the age? I think not. The range of thought and elevation of sentiment by which these fair are characterized, may, in the first place, have resulted from the reflected acquirements of the men in whose education no pains are spared; in the next place, they may have resulted from the tone of mind and manners breathed around by the fortunate few whose resources enable them to sip at any fountain of literature and science wherever flowing, and grace their conversation with all the polish so apt to accrue from travel and intercourse with the best society; and lastly, they may have resulted from the love of letters and assiduous application of those who are gifted with a temperament more felicitous than falls to the lot of all. Thus, it would seem their accomplishments are very precarious almost accidental; and the routine of their attainments similar to that of an automaton or self taught person—a character quite common among men—and in the highest degree creditable but requiring a tedious tedious process incompatible with the perishing glories of the female fabric. Few schools carry instruction beyond the common branches taught in the Primary Schools for boys. And for an establishment similar to the comprehensive, liberal institutions in the Eastern States, and the opulent cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, we look in vain. Parents are therefore compelled to send their children abroad, and incur three very serious evils viz: an expense varying from 300 to 600 dollars per annum; the trouble and delay in effecting a visit, when sickness or any emergency requires a prompt interview; and a greatly increased liability in children to sickness and death on their return home. The breezy heights on the Western Shore, and North of the peninsula where the air is perfectly pure, are localities selected as most eligible for schools. Now, if there is any truth in the aeriological principle which has never been questioned, that a system habituated to a healthful atmosphere, is infinitely more susceptible of disease when brought under the operation of Malaria than one accustomed to its deleterious influence these situations are fearfully dangerous to youths returning to a sickly miasmatic country. All this danger and those difficulties can be obviated by the above establishment located at a convenient and comparatively salubrious situation in Kent county between Chestertown and Georgetown, on the mail road to Wilmington. The comparative healthfulness of this spot would give youths that are to reside in sicklier places the advantage of becoming used to the poison in its diluted, powerless form, and acclimated without danger, so as to endure its concentrated virulence, when it comes to the time that of him on a man who frequently takes a small dose till he can, without exhilaration drink a quantity which would have made him, when quite unused to it, dead drunk. Our discipline and mode of instruction have been fully tested and approved of by the most competent judges as letters will satisfactorily show. The pupils while in and out of school, will be under the scrupulous surveillance of Mrs. Worrell who will zealously promote the soundness of their morals and delicacy of their deportment. On Sabbath mornings instruction will be given in the evidences of the Christian Religion, the character of Christ, and the catechism—each learning that set forth by her own church.

TERMS.

Board, Bed, Bedding, Washing, and Tuition in any or all of the following branches: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography with use of Maps, History, Rhetoric, Composition with use of the Globes Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Moral ditto, Chemistry, Theory of the Government of the U. States, Political Economy, Euclid, Logic, Greek, Latin French, Drawing and Painting, per annum \$130. Books, Paper, Quills, & Ink found by the pupils. There will be no extras; consequently, Parents and Guardians can calculate the expenses to a fraction—no small advantage in these times of "impecuniosity."

REFERENCES.

Hon. John Leeds Kerr, Hon. W. Hughlett, Richard Spencer, Esq. W. Hayward Jr. Esq. Messrs. Hollyday, Hambleton, Price, Parrott, Clark, Rose Grooms & Co. of Talbot; W. A. Spencer, Esq. Q. Anna, Dr. Muse, Henry Page, Esq. Dorchester, Dr. John Perkins, Smyrna Del. Hon. E. F. Chambers, Judge Eccleston, Kent.

Those who wish to avail themselves of this institution are requested to address a letter, & promptly, to the subscriber at Chestertown, Kent county Md.

Sept 22 E. H. WORRELL M. D.

The Whig, Easton and the Chronicle, Cambridge, will copy the above four times and send their accounts to the subscriber.

PUBLIC SALE

of Valuable Property.

By order of the Orphan's court of Talbot county, will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next, at the late residence of Henry Goldsborough, Esq. dec'd, in the town of Easton, part of the personal estate of said deceased, viz: one very handsome new Coach and harness, finished in the best manner (they have never been used, and may be seen at the shop of Messrs Anderson & Co.) one Charlotte and harness, one horse nearly new, one Gig and harness but little used, one valuable young horse well broken to saddle and harness, one Mahogany sideboard nearly new, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

The terms of sale will be six months credit on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums of and under five dollars the cash must be paid. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. Attendance given by

JOHN STEVENS, Executor of Henry Goldsborough dec'd.

Sept 22 3w

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Henry Goldsborough deceased are expected to make immediate payment, indulgence cannot be given.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding taxable property in Talbot county will please take notice, their Taxes for the present year are now due; the time allowed for the collection of the same being limited the subscriber cannot give any indulgence; therefore I hope persons will endeavour to settle the same as speedily as possible, the subscriber or his deputy will be through the districts and attend also at Easton every Tuesday for the collection of the same.

PHILIP MACKAY, Collector of Talbot County Taxes.

Sept. 22

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE, No. 113, Baltimore Street.

NEW YORK Consolidated Lottery.

CLASS NO. 84, FOR 1832.

TO BE DRAWN On SEPTEMBER, 26th 1832.

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn Ballots.

\$30,000 or 6

1 prize of	30,000	is	30,000
1	12,000		12,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	4,000		4,000
15	1,000		15,000
15	500		7,500

A certificate of 22 whole tickets will cost 75 dollars—halves and Quarters packages in proportion.

GLORIOUS INTELLIGENCE. SYLVESTER'S OFFICE.

No. 113, Baltimore Street.

Drawing of the New York Consolidated Lottery. Class 30; Aug. 29th 1832.

23, 63, 28, 3, 20, 4, 29, 30, 42, 6,

In the above Lottery drawn last Wednesday Combination

23 28 63,

\$30,000,

Was actually sold by the "all lucky SYLVESTER," in a whole ticket to one of his country friends.

This is a convincing proof that all orders should be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore.

NOTICE.

An Election will be held on the first MONDAY in October next at the usual places of holding Elections in this county for the purpose of electing four Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland and one county Commissioner from the Chaptin District of this county. And on the second 4th DAY in November next, an election will be held at the same places, for the purpose of electing three Electors or President and Vice President, of these United States, from the District composed of Harford county, and the Eastern shore of Maryland.

J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff. Sept 15

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed by the Commissioners for Talbot county, Keeper of the standard of Weights and Measures for said county, and will attend for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Weights and Measures, Scales and Scale beams, used in sending articles, from the 17th to the 23rd of this inst. at his shop in Easton, on the 24th at Wye Mill, on the 25th at the Trappe, on the 27th at St. Michaels.

ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY, Standard Keeper. Sept. 8 3w W

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public Vendue on the farm in Wye Neck, Queen Anne's county, late the residence of Philemon Thomas, dec'd, on

THURSDAY, 4th of October next, all the personal estate of the said deceased (negroes excepted) consisting of a valuable stock of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, farming utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture, and a variety of other articles.

The terms of Sale will be a credit of six months on all sums over ten dollars the purchaser giving a note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On all sums of and under ten dollars the cash will be required. The property will not be delivered before the above terms are complied with.

Attendance by WM H. GROOME, agent for Executors.

Easton, Sept 15

PUBLIC SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 25th of September, at O' Bennett's Point, all the personal estate of John Lloyd Tylman, deceased, (Negroes and plate excepted) consisting of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep,

HOGS, FARMING UTENSILS, Household and Kitchen Furniture, one sloop, Threshing Machine, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over 10 dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums under 10 dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

M. E. TILGHMAN, Adm'r.

ST. AUBIN FARM.

To be rented for a term of years, the highly cultivated Farm of the late Dr. Nicholas Hammond, commonly called St. Aubin, situate near Easton.

The Farm is well enclosed, and all the Buildings are in excellent order and repair. It produces fine crops of every kind of grain and may be considered among the best grazing Farms in the county.

For terms apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, July 28 1832.

P. S. The Subscriber has a good dwelling house at Easton Point, several other Houses in and about Easton to be let. J. G.

POETRY.

From the Haverhill Iris. STANZAS. "Holding the principle that a citizen, as long as a single pulsation remains, is under an obligation to exert his utmost energies in the service of his country, whether in a private or public station, my friends may rest assured that, in either condition, I shall stand erect, with a spirit unconquered, while life endures, ready to second their exertions in the cause of Union and Liberty."—Henry Clay.

Av—stand erect!—the cloud is broken— Above thee bends the rainbow's token!— The shadow of thy onward way Is blending into perfect day; The slanders of the venal train Assail thy honest name in vain; For thou art still, as thou hast been, The hope of free and patriot men!

Still boasts thy lip its fiery zeal— Thy heart its joy in human weal— Still free thy tongue, to soothe, or waru— Still keen its fiery shaft of scorn— Still soars thy soul untamed and strong, The loftier for its sense of wrong Still first in Freedom's cause to stand, The champion of her favorite land.

Oh—what to thee were pomp and show— Aught that thy country can bestow? Her highest gifts could only take New honors for their wearers' sake— They could not add a wreath to thine Nor brighter make thy glory shine— No—meaner ones may borrow fame, Than lives through every change the same!

The Grecian, as he feeds his flocks, In Tempe's vale, on Mores's rocks— Or where the gleam of bright blue waters, Is caught by Scio's white-armed daughters, While dwelling on the dubious strife Which ushered in his nation's life, Shall mingle in its grateful lay Bozans with the name of CLAY.

Where blush the warm skies of the South O'er Catopski's fiery mouth; And round the falcon Inca's graves The Pampas rolls its breezy waves, The patriot in his council-hall The soldier at his fortress-wall— The brave—the lovely—and the free, Shall offer up their prayers for thee— And where our own rude valleys smile, And temple-spires—and lofty pile, Crown, like the fashion of a dream, The slope of every mountain stream— Where industry and Plenty meet, Twin-brothers in the crowded street— Each spire and mansion upward sent Shall be thy fitting monument!

Still stand erect!—our hope and trust, When Law is trampled in the dust, When o'er our fathers yet grow graves The wail of Disunion rises— And sons of those who, side by side, Smote down the Lion-banner's pride, Are gridding for fraternal strife— For blow for blow—and life for life!

Let others rob the public store To buy their ill-used power once more— Shrink back from truth—and open wide The flood-gates of Corruption's tide— Thou standest in thy country's eye Unshrinking from its scrutiny, And, asking nothing but to show How far a patriot's zeal can go.

And those whose trust is fixed on thee— Unbought—unpledged—and truly free, They bow not to an idol down, They scorn alike the bribe and frown; And, asking no reward of gold For onward faith—for honor sold, Seek, faithful to their hearts and home, Not CESAR'S WEAL—BUT THAT OF ROME.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby caution all persons against shooting in or about their lots and premises near the town of Easton. The wanton and careless conduct of some individuals has rendered it necessary that this notice should be given, and all such are positively informed that resort will be promptly had to the law, against those who disregard it in future.

J. LOCKERMAN, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, GEORGE HALE.

Sept. 8

CECILTON RACES.

The Cecilton Races will commence on Tuesday the 25th instant, and continue for three days for the following purses viz: 1st day. Two miles and repeat, for a purse of \$70; and \$25 for each entrance, free for any horse, mare or gelding, raised or now owned on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware (Gen. Forman's Uncle Sam excepted,) the winning horse to be entitled to the whole. 2d day. For a purse of \$50, one mile and repeat each entrance \$15 free as aforesaid and the winning horse to be entitled to the whole. 3rd day. For a purse of \$30, half mile and repeat, 10 dollars; free as aforesaid, and the winning horse to be entitled to the whole. The winning horse of each preceding day to be excluded from a subsequent entrance—time of starting for each day 12 o'clock, and the races to be conducted according to the rules established by the Jockey Club for the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware.

JAMES FORD.

Cecil on Sept. 8 3w

AN OVERSEER.

THE Subscriber wishes to engage the services of a single man, a middle aged man would be preferred, to live with him the next year as an Overseer and manage his home farm and a small one adjoining. Undoubted testimonials of integrity, sobriety and faithful attendance to duty will be required.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Aug. 18

PORT WINE & C.

The Subscribers have just received from Philadelphia

A SUPPLY OF GENUINE PORT WINE

which they can recommend. Also, some superior OLD L. P. MADEIRA, and other

WINEs,

White Sugar for preserving, &c.

W. H. & P. GROOME.

aug 18 cow3w N. B. They keep constantly on hand a supply of fresh family Flour of the most approved brands.

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS, Attorney at Law,

OFFICE on Federal Alley, opposite the Court house, and next door to the Post Office.

Easton, June 16

JOHN MANROSS, Attorney at Law.

AND general agent, for collecting debts, conveying, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c. prepared at short notice.

Denton, Caroline county, May 26, 32.

REMOVAL.

SYLVESTER & CO, Respectfully inform their friends that they have removed their Office from No. 33 to

113 Baltimore Street, (One door from Calvert-street.)

Bank of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Dec 29th, 1831.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:

For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per centum

For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per centum

On current accounts or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per centum

By order R. WILSON Cash.

may 19 20th

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale his farm in King's Creek, about six miles from Easton, this farm is handsomely situated, near navigable water and the buildings are all in good repair, and some of them new. The dwelling house is of brick two stories high and commodious enough to accommodate a large family. There is a good Apple Orchard on the farm and a plenty of timber. The land is in good order and well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn. To any person wishing to purchase, the terms will be reasonable and the time of payment accommodating. Apply to A. Graham, Easton or to

WM. H. JOHNSON.

Baltimore, July 21.

FOR SALE.

That large and convenient three story Brick Dwelling, and the framed Shop adjoining, (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell,) situated on Washington Street, in Easton, offered at Public Sale on Tuesday last, but not disposed of, is now offered at Private Sale, on very accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please view the property and apply to

JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r.

Jabez Caldwell, dec'd.

June 3

IMPROVED STOCK,

FOR SALE,

At the Farm of Samuel Hambleton, near St. Michaels, a beautiful BULL, three years old, out of a full bred SHORT HORN COW, by a good country Bull—price \$40 dollars.

Two BULL CALVES and two HEIFERS, of this year, by the above mentioned Bull, out of high bred Cows, very promising 12 dollars each.

A full bred BAKEWELL RAM, from Barney's Flock, 25 dollars—Barney's price for such 40 dollars.

The above prices, in cash, are the lowest that will be taken. They will remain for sale until the first day of October next.

Sept. 1 4w

HOUSES TO RENT.

TO RENT for the year 1833 the following houses, viz:—A framed dwelling house with the appurtenances in Washington street in the town of Easton, at present occupied by William Hussey.

A small two story brick dwelling on Harrison street, with a kitchen and garden attached, at present occupied by Jacob Howard.

The above property has lately undergone a thorough repair and some alterations which renders it most comfortable and convenient.

Also, the brick store room or shop on Washington street adjoining S. Lowe's tavern, at present occupied by Jas. L. Smith, and the office on Federal Alley and fronting the public square at present occupied by P. F. Thomas

For terms apply to W. H. GROOME.

Sept. 1 cow3w

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue, on MONDAY the 24th inst. at Peach Blossom the late residence of Harriett Bennett, dec'd, all the residue of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting in part of valuable work Horses, cattle, farming utensils, and a large quantity of finely cured hay and corn blades.—Terms of sale, a credit of six months will be given on all sums of \$ over five dollars, with note and security, & on all sums under, the cash will be required before the delivery of the property—sale to commence at 10 o'clock, & attendance given by

THEO. DENNY, adm'r. of Harriett Bennett, dec'd.

Sept. 15

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber, Rector of St. Michaels Parish, intends opening on the 5th day of November next, (the 5th day of the month) a school for boys at the Parsonage of his Parish. The situation of the Parsonage which is about 9 miles from Easton is pleasant and remarkably healthy, being entirely free from those bilious complaints, which prevail in many other parts of the Eastern Shore.— Besides the pleasantness, and healthiness of the place, it possesses other advantages, in some measure peculiar to itself, for an institution of the kind proposed. It is secluded, and will hold out to students no temptation to neglect their studies, and to form idle and injurious habits. The dwelling house is commodious, and well adapted to the accommodation of boarders.

The course of instruction in this Seminary will be more extensive than in usual schools of a similar description. It is intended so to arrange it, that students may be fitted, not only for a College course, but for entering immediately on the study of the learned professions, should they not wish to incur further expense of time and money in a preparatory education. In addition to the branches commonly taught in Academies, viz: the Latin and Greek languages, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, use of the Globes, Mathematics, History, Chronology, Declamation &c. pupils will be instructed in Composition, both English and Latin, Grecian and Roman Antiquities, Logic, the Elements of Moral and Natural Philosophy, and the Hebrew language if desired. The subscriber hopes, from his long experience in teaching, that he will be able to render his seminary worthy of the attention and patronage of the public. His mode of discipline, though strict, will be mild, and such, he trusts, as will not create in the minds of his pupils a distaste for the knowledge which he designs to impart. His number of pupils will be limited to twenty.

Boarding will be provided by Robert Banning, Jr. who has rented the Parsonage expressly for that purpose. Mr. Banning pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to give satisfaction in his department of the establishment, and the subscriber has no doubt from Mr. B's well known standing and character, that he will fully redeem his pledge. He feels himself happy in being associated, in so important an undertaking with a gentleman for whom he has so high an esteem, and whom he can so cheerfully and so strongly recommend to the confidence of the public.

The price of boarding and tuition will be \$125 per annum. Should it be inconvenient for students to furnish themselves with bedding and washing, they will be provided for them at an additional expense of not more than \$12 per annum. There will be no other extra charges.

Communications to the subscriber will meet with an earlier notice by being directed to Easton.

JOSEPH SPENCER.

St. Michaels Parsonage, Talbot county, Md. August 16th, 1832—aug. 28 1f

MISS M. G. NICOLS'

Female Academy, WILL be opened again on Monday the 24th inst. She takes this opportunity of returning her thanks to her friends for the liberal patronage she has received, and solicits a continuance of their confidence.

Mrs. F. Nicols can accommodate a few more young ladies with board. Terms \$100 per annum. Sept. 8 3w W

FEMALE ACADEMY.

Mrs. SCULL has determined, under existing circumstances, not to resume the duties of her Seminary, until the 24th inst. when she will be found again in the pleasing occupation of instructing youth. She renders her sincere thanks to the patrons of her school, for their liberal support afforded, and promises, to adhere strictly to their interest.

Sept. 15 3w

LOOK HERE.

THE season has again arrived when those persons indebted for Officers' Fees have promised payment of the same, but finding very little exertions on their part made to comply with their promises, I am induced to notify them, through the medium of the newspapers that unless punctual payments are made and that speedily, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of collecting by execution especially of those persons who have failed to pay their last year's fees as well as the present.

I will also say to those persons who have repeatedly promised to pay off executions heretofore and have neglected so to do, that if the settlement of such cases are not made punctually they will ere long find their names held up to the gaze of the public, as I am determined to close up my business as I go; my deputies have their orders to be punctual in calling for settlements and punctuality will be expected.

The Public's Humble Servant

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Aug. 25

NOTICE.

THE undersigned commissioners appointed by Caroline County court, to divide or otherwise value the lands and real estate of Robert Peters late of the county aforesaid deceased, will meet on the lands mentioned in said commission, on THURSDAY 4th of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and will then and there proceed in the execution of said commission, all persons interested are hereby notified to attend.

ROBERT T. KEENE,

WM. JONES,

WM. MELONEY,

WILLIS CHARLES and

PETER JOHNSON,

Commissioners.

AUG. 4

EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION OFFICE.—The State Colonization Managers will receive applications until the 15th day of August next, from free persons of colour residents of Maryland, who wish to emigrate to Liberia.

The Managers will dispatch a vessel on the 1st of October, if a sufficient number of applicants are received; of which public notice will be given.

All persons who may wish to manumit their slaves on condition of their leaving the state, are requested to inform the Board, whether any of the latter see willing to emigrate to the Colony. And as the law requires all slaves manumitted since its enactment in March last to leave the state, they are invited to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

MOSES SHEPPARD,

CHARLES HOWARD,

C. G. HARPER,

Sept. 1 3w

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at this Office EVANS' HARRIS. Aug. 18

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable Judge of Queen Ann's county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public Auction on SATURDAY, the twenty seventh of October next, ensuing, at the Court House door, in the Town of Centreville, Queen Ann's county, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, a part of a tract of land called "Wye Island" situated, lying and being in the county aforesaid, and on Wye river, containing about six hundred and fifty acres, more or less, being the entire residue of the real estate, whereof Matthias Bordley died seized, after deducting that portion recently laid down, by authority of a judgment of Queen Ann's county Court, as the proper Dower of his widow, Mrs. Susan G. Bordley, and which said tract or part of a tract of land will be sold for the payment of the debts of said Matthias Bordley.

No estate can be more delightfully situated than this, it lies on a river not only beautiful, but abundant with every luxury—such as fish, oysters and wild fowl, and these of the most superior quality. On the one side, within two miles is the residence of Col. Lloyd, and Wm. G. Tighman, Esq. of Talbot, and on the other, and within the same distance, the residence of the family of the late John L. Tighman, Esq. The river up and down and on both sides the island commands a most superior population. The land is of the highest character, and the resources for manure inexhaustible. It is well proportioned with Wood, such as PINE, POPLAR and HICKORY.—The Poplar particularly excellent. To these advantages may be added the distinguished reputation of the island for general good health.

The improvements are a two story brick dwelling, 16 feet by 28, with a shed room and a Kitchen attached—a brick quarter, 30 feet by 30, a convenient meat house, and a most extensive corn house, with a shed around it for the accommodation of eighteen or twenty horses, and a carriage house joining. The corn house is large enough to answer the additional purpose of Granary. The buildings are none of them in good repair.

The terms of sale are as follows.—The purchaser on the day of sale will be required to pay to the Trustee two hundred dollars in cash, and the balance of the purchase money will be required to be paid in instalments of one, two and three years from the day of sale, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, till paid, the same to be secured to the Trustee by bond and security to be approved by him. Upon the ratification of the sale, and on the payment of the whole purchase money and interest, the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed convey to the purchaser or purchasers, to his, her, or their heirs the property sold, free and clear from all incumbrances.

Persons desirous to purchase are invited to visit the premises, Capt. V. Bryan, the tenant will afford every facility.

The creditors of Matthias Bordley are hereby notified within six months from the 27th of October, 1832, to file their claims, with their proper vouchers against the estate of the said Matthias Bordley, with the Clerk of Queen Ann's county Court, or they may be excluded from all benefit of the money or money's arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Matthias Bordley.

Wm. A. SPENCER, Trustee. Centreville, Aug. 25th 10w

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court, 28th day of August, A. D. 1832.

On application of Joel Clements Executor of John Clements late of Caroline county deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & 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 the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 28th day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test W. M. A. FORD, Regr. of Wills for Caroline County.

In compliance to the above order

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of John Clements late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said dec'd's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of March next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 28th day of August in the year of our Lord 1832.

JOEL CLEMENTS, Ex'r. of John Clements, dec'd.

Sept. 1

MARYLAND

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

The 4th day of September, A. D. 1832.

On application of Thomas Kelly administrator of Abraham Pritchett, late of Caroline county dec'd. it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this fourth day of September Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test W. A. FORD, Regr. of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance to the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county letters of Administration on the personal estate of Abraham Pritchett late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of March next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

THOS. KELLEY, adm'r. of Abraham Pritchett, dec'd.

Sept. 8

The St. Michaels and Baltimore PACKET

SLOOP AMANDA,

WILL resume her regular trips on Wednesday, 29th instant, leaving St. Michaels for Baltimore at 9 o'clock, A. M. of that day.—Returning will leave Baltimore on Saturdays same hour. The subscriber, having been for many years engaged in this business, confidently rests his reputation as a packet master with his friends and the public he has served. He cannot permit the present opportunity to pass without returning his thanks for the support he formerly received—and trusts he shall still receive the encouragement of the public.

WM. DODDSON, Master.

Sept. 1 3w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I must call your attention to the payment of your taxes, the time allowed me by law to close the collections of the county is limited, and it is impossible for me to pay off those who have claims against the county, without you first pay me. I hope all who are lovers of the principles of a good government, will evince the same, by a speedy payment. Those who do not comply with this notice, may expect the letter of the law enforced, however painful such a course may be to me my duty as an officer, will compel me, to such a course, to protect myself from injury, and on account of the various interests at stake. Persons holding property in the County and residing out of it, will do well to attend to this notice.

Myself or my deputy will be at Denton every Tuesday, if health and weather permit.

CALEB P. DAVIS, Collector of Caroline county.

Sept. 8 3w

FOR RENT,

And possession either immediately or at the commencement of the next year.

That commodious house and garden, on Dover street, lately occupied by Dr. Worrell. The whole premises will be put in good repair.

JOHN LEEDS KERT.

Easton, Sept. 8.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a lot or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty five acres of land and more or less.

The sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give Bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier, of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Branch Bank, at Easton, May 5 1832

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank River, which belonged to Wm. Ross, and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of a part of a tract of land commonly called Woolley Manor, and part of another tract of land called Loves Candles & contains the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near and adjoining abundant in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier, Branch Bank at Easton.

Easton, April 7

FOR SALE,

The thorough bred Stallion,

TUCKAHOE,

A son of Gov. Wright's celebrated Horse Silverheels, said to be the best bred horse in America, (see American Turf Register,) his dam was got by Col.

Thornton's Top Gallant, one of the best four mile Horses of his day, his grandam by Col. Lloyd's Rattler, for particulars of the pedigree and performances of the above mentioned Horses, see handbills of the last season, in possession of the Editor and subscribers.

Tuckahoe has proved himself a sure and excellent foal getter, his colts are large and handsome, of good action, kind to harness, and of hardy constitution. This valuable horse is now in his prime, perfectly sound, in good condition, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

JOHN WRIGHT, EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

Easton, Sept. 1

The Snow Hill Messenger will copy the above 3 times.

Vol. 3... ALEXANDER... TWO DOLLARS A... ADVERT... ONE DOLLAR; and every subsequent... THE ST... MAR... The Steam Boat... of October, come on... to Easton, to... week; leave Easton... morning at the usual... Sept. 8... PUBL... THE subscri... Venue, in Island... Wednesday the 3... all his Household a... Amongst other pu... 15... and... of H

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown.
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality renews the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1832.

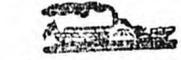
NO. 39.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND,

The Steam boat Maryland will, till the 15th of October, come only once a week from Baltimore to Easton, to wit, on FRIDAY in each week; leave Easton for Baltimore on next morning at the usual hour, 7 o'clock.
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will sell at public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at his residence, in Island creek neck, on Wednesday the 31st day of October next, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, and all his Stock and Farming Utensils. Amongst other property he will sell about

15 head of HORSES and COLTS, 40 head of CATTLE, 50 head of HOGS, 5 CARTS, &c. &c.

The Terms of Sale will be a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, before the property can be removed. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by THOS. MARTIN.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at a low price, the following lands, either for Cattle, Horses, paper or on a long credit—A farm in Queen Anne's county, called, "Highman's Discovery," of 216 acres, near or on Double Creek, about 4 miles from Chestertown and within a few hundred yards of navigable water by Chester River. It is within 2 miles from Tachudys Mill and a quarter of a mile from a school house. It has a dwelling, Corn House and stable, from 40 to 50 acres in wood, adjacent lands of Henry Anthony, and Wm. Furness's heirs, and is good land.

A farm in Tuckahoe Neck Caroline county, where the best lands are, of about 400 acres, called "Hills Outlet," Sylvester's Addition," and "Smith's Discovery" about 2 1/2 miles from Hillsborough, 4 from Denton, a joins lands of N. moral Barwick, John Nichols and others; 150 acres in wood and 40 acres of meadow, which may be made first rate. It lies within a mile from mill and two miles from tide water, has a dwelling, stable and corn house wanting repair.

A farm in Kent county Delaware of 207 1/2 acres called Holly Neck about 2 miles from Chappell Town, 10 from Gamden, 11 from Greensborough, 12 from Dover. It lies at the head of the main branch of Ches. Bay River, from 40 to 60 acres of wood and timber, and for the farm, and some valuable meadow land; it is a kind farm with a clay bottom and may be made a valuable small estate. It has a small dwelling and kitchen, smoke house, corn house, and a well of fine water. Adjacent lands of Thomas Culbert's and M. G. Forl. Bargain may be had by an early attention, and application either in person or by letter addressed to the subscriber, will meet prompt notice.
JAMES E. FARROLLO.
Chestertown, Md. Sept. 29, 1832.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Baltimore county court and to me directed by the clerk thereof, at the suit of William B. Ker, against Joseph H. Sands and John Sands; Will be sold on TUESDAY the 9th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. at the front door of the court house, in the Town of Easton, the cash to the highest bidder, all the equitable right of the aforesaid John Sands, of, in and to, a parcel of land situate in the Chappell District of this county, and adjoining the lands of Jacob Lockerman, Esq. and known by the names of "Part Collins," "Part Selby" and part of other tracts containing the quantity of 325 acres of land more or less, to pay and satisfy the above named debt, and interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance given by J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public Vendue on the farm in Wye Neck, Queen Anne's county, late the residence of Philemon Thomas, dead, on

THURSDAY, 4th of October next, all the personal estate of the said deceased (negotiable excepted) consisting of a valuable stock of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, farming utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture, and a variety of other articles

The terms of Sale will be a credit of six months on all sums over ten dollars, the purchaser giving a note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On all sums of and under ten dollars the cash will be required. The property will not be delivered before the above terms are complied with.

Attendance by WM. H. GROOME agent for Executors
Easton, Sept. 15

WHO IS HAPPY.

Translated from the German of Sturz.

The rich and carefully educated Earl of W—, who had abstracted the essence of almost every science on attaining his twenty first year, took possession of his paternal estates, with a determination to enjoy life with Epicurean wisdom.— He set out on his travels, was caressed at foreign courts by princes by handsome women, by men of wit and men of letters. His person was elegant, his manners highly polished, and so unassuming and modest that his merits seldom created envy or jealousy. When twenty five he returned to his native country, took his seat in the House of Lords with a firm determination never to be influenced by any party, but to vote only as his conscience should dictate, or the true interest of his country require. He made few friends, his patriotism was intentionally misrepresented, his most virtuous acts converted into crimes. At first he felt disappointed, the disappointment gradually degenerated into bitterness of heart and that again into misanthropy. Thus he seldom took his seat in the House but eagerly pursued all the gaiety, and amusements of the great metropolis. Here too, he soon became satiated; and when during the hours of solitude he analyzed the substance of every pleasure, he wondered how he could have so long been the dupe of trifles, and the world appeared to him like an optical theatre, when of a sudden the lights are extinguished and the rays of the sun illuminate the paper charm. It is high time, exclaimed he on a gloomy day of autumn, that the over-satiated spirit should rise from a long feast; he repeated the sentence of Lucretius:

Cum non sit plenus vitæ, conviva recedis.

But, said he to himself, the world shall not say of me that my escape resembles that of a maniac from his cell; my conduct shall prove that I have reflected maturely: I will arrange all my affairs, not forgetting the most trifling. With this determination he left the metropolis for one of his distant seats which he had visited but once, and then for a few days, lest as he thought, the recollection of early pleasures should revive in him a love of life. Shortly after his arrival, and while settling accounts with his steward the latter accidentally mentioned the name of happy Williams. Happy! repeated the Earl; happy! is there such a human creature in existence! Some merry andrew, I suppose; some mountebank, who amuses the bores at the country ale-house. Pardon my Lord, replied the steward; Williams is one of your tenants, and I wish you had not a worse on your rent roll, or our parish a worse inhabitant. His rent is paid punctually, on the day; and, though the farm is small it is under the highest state of cultivation & his cottage the pattern of neatness. Such is the general opinion of his good sense and integrity, that whenever differences arise Williams is applied to as arbitrator, and every one submits to his decision. His temper is invariably cheerful and mild, and as there are more of the same name in the village, he is by way of distinction called Happy Williams. That man I will see this day, said Lord W. It was evening when he arrived at the cottage; Williams was sitting before the fire with one of his grandchildren on his knee, and some others were playing about the room. Williams seeing a stranger enter, rose from his seat, and recognizing his landlord, bade him welcome.

Lord W. Good evening, Williams; apparently in good health, though if I may judge from your hair no longer a youth.

Williams. I am sixty-eight, my Lord but if it is God's will I hope to add a dozen more.

Lord W. It would appear from this that the world has treated you well, and that you are satisfied with the world.

Williams. Why not though not rich, I enjoy health, and am above want. But my Lord, since a fortunate chance has brought you under my roof, may I solicit from you a renewal of my lease, which is about expiring. My father and myself have been born on this farm, and I have reason to hope that it has improved under our arrangement, and that you are as well pleased with your tenant as I am with my landlord.

Lord W. Your request is granted; give me a pen and ink.

Williams. Robert, go to the school master and borrow pen and ink. My Lord as for myself, I can neither read or write; my father was poorer than I am, and could not afford to send me to school. My children have been instructed in every thing which is taught at country schools, but when at home they have plenty of other work, and pen and ink get neglected.

Lord W. Is it possible that you cannot read or write? Whence did you derive all your information? how learn the art of being content? for report says you are always happy.

Williams. You are pleased to jest, my Lord; a person who from necessity is always usefully employed, has scarcely time to think himself unhappy. Who ever wishes to eat honey must help to make it; and after earning a meal it tastes twice as well. (A large mastiff barking at Lord W.)

Lord W. (retreating.)—I hope he will not bite me.

Williams. How should he, poor fellow he has lost all his teeth, so many years has he been the faithful guardian of my house (caressing him); but as long as I have a morsel of bread he shall have half of it, and that steeped in milk.

Lord W. Tell me, Williams, are all your neighbors your friends—peaceable—always just towards you? Is this the only spot whence selfishness is banished, where neighbors do not calumniate, over-reach, betray, Williams?

Williams. Why my Lord, that we must not look for in this world, which is made up of all kinds of dispositions. I, too, have occasionally had my share of vexations; but then they were transient. My next neighbor, Stevenson, used formerly to give me much trouble. Although his farm was as large again as mine, yet he wished to annex mine to it also, & did everything in his power to drive me out and drive me off. But then he's dead & gone, & I have lived long enough to return good for evil to his children. Whenever he attempted to quarrel with me, I looked neither to the right or to the left, and exerted myself doubly at my labour; so, by the time my day's work was done, and I returned home to my wife and children, I had forgotten all about it;—and I can safely say, that if ever I had enemies, none of them had the satisfaction of spoiling me a single meal.

Lord W. That is very well, and I can easily understand it; but how a man of your good sense could live 60 years and upwards on the same small farm—plough year after year the same fields—go year after year the same rounds—lead always the same tiresome monotonous life, without getting tired of it—that is beyond my comprehension!

Williams. Tiresome monotonous!—surely my Lord, you cannot mean it.

Lord W. That is my sincere opinion. I have known persons who had seen more of the world than you, who had every enjoyment, every comfort, which life could afford; yet became satiated, disgusted, completely tired of it. I tell you, Williams, if you and I had one hundred years more to live, nature would always be the same, and could not afford a single novelty for either you or me.

Williams. Do you think so my Lord? Now, to me, not a day passes without the occurrence of something which interests me. If I look back forty years, it appears to me that our parish has been changed!—that noble tree which shades my cottage, it would not have made a walking stick when I dug it out in the forest and planted it there!—my best wheat field was a barren common, and thought incapable of cultivation!—the fine meadow where my milk cows graze was a swamp, a bog; not a tree in my orchard but was planted by my hands! Now, when I look around me, and see how God has blessed my labor, it cheers my heart and fills it with gratitude.

Lord W. (walking up and down the room, after a pause.)—Williams bring me your contract, I will tear it.

Williams. Is it possible, my Lord!—Has my frankness offended you?

Lord W. Not so, not so, Williams; this farm shall be your own; this hour I give it to you and your children forever.

Williams. Is this really or is it a dream? (folding and lifting up his hands.) Kind Providence! how have I deserved to experience in the evening of my life so much happiness!

Lord W. You have deserved it all from me; and I owe you that gratitude, or even more. Henceforth I intend to visit you often; and I will endeavor to learn wisdom from you and your children. On his way home, Lord W. exclaimed, "Happy he who enjoys without scrutinizing, who calls every flower which grows by the side of his path through life, and is within his reach. I wanted to purchase happiness on the great mart of the world, and refused it from the hand of Nature. Nature! to thee I will return, and never again separate from thee!"

BARGAINING WITH ENGLAND.

Extract of a letter which appeared in the New York daily advertiser.

"From a Correspondent.

"Washington, Aug. 18, 1832.

"We have had for some time past a rumour here that an arrangement was made by an ex-minister, while he was resident in London, by which a large sum of money, to be raised in that capital, is at the disposal of the friends of Jackson for the purpose of securing his re-election. It is said that the fund is very considerable in its amount; but whether it is to be regarded as a loan, or a donation,

I have not heard. If it was proffered as a loan, what security has been given for its repayment, or what due consideration for it? Was a part of the territory of Maine pledged in this transaction? If it was a donation, what does England, contemplate to gain by the gift? She is not in a condition to make costly presents. When she makes advances in money, the object is always within the reach of human sagacity to discover. She is ready to pay money in the way of subsidies—she may be equally willing to pay for concessions. Her eye is steadily fixed on her own interests, and if she is disposed to pay for the re-election of Gen. Jackson, it is because she expects that Gen. Jackson will become still more English in his policy, in his views, and in his instructions, recommendations, and appointments than he has been—

This is the fair inference the only inference which is justified by experience, or which will be shown by the historian. Would England have dared to proffer this aid to General Jackson's projects, if she had not believed the offer would be received? If the report be true, who can feel surprise that such strong ties should bind Gen. Jackson to Martin Van Buren? Or who can charge the ex-minister with illness in his mission, or with having given no consideration, in the way of services, for his salary, outfit, and outfit? Above all, and in more serious mood, let me ask who can doubt as to the destiny of our republic if the schemes of General Jackson and his friends to secure his re-election should be crowned with success? What shall we then be better than an English colony? Let the British government make our President by means of bribery, and they will, with equal facility, make our laws. Let us once admit the corruption, and it will fasten upon us so closely as to defeat any efforts we may hereafter make to disentangle ourselves from its influence."

COMMENT.—We find in the United States Gazette the same statement coupled with the names of Mr. Vaughn the British Minister now in England, and Mr. Bankhead the Charge of the British Government, now resident in this city. That the British government feel a deep solicitude for the re-election of General Jackson there can be no doubt; and that there are individuals in England, who, if they knew how money could be successfully applied to that object, would willingly contribute largely we believe. That the right of designating rulers for the several nations of Europe, and that the power to do so, is maintained at the expense of much treasure and Blood, is now known to be the settled policy of the Holy Alliance.—

There is one question of vital importance to Great Britain, as connected with her colonial possessions in North America; indeed, as essential to her command of the fisheries, the great nursery of her naval power, which is intimately blended with the re-election of Gen. Jackson—that is, the question of the northeast boundary. Halifax is the great naval depot of North America. Let a military man cast his eye on the map of this continent, and follow the course of commerce, & he will see that Halifax is to the navy of Great Britain as much important as the fulcrum is to a lever. Let him cast his eye to the interior and follow the route proposed by the Dutch King, and he will find that the slice, that John Bull is so desirous to take from Maine, affords the only communication between Halifax and Quebec during the winter season, and he will be at no loss for the reason why Great Britain has manifested so much solicitude to acquire it. Let the curious reader look into Moore's life of Fitzgerald, and he will there find some interesting facts in connexion with this question. But, deeply as Gen. Jackson is committed, and solicited as the British Government is on that account, to secure his re-election, we are very slow to credit the account relative to the contribution which it is said John Bull has made in General Jackson's behalf. We have heard the whole story related with much minuteness, and the names of respectable persons are vouchsafed for it, but we must believe there is some mistake. It may be that Mr. Vaughn, in his letters to Mr. Bankhead, has expressed the solicitude of the British Government to secure the re-election of Gen. Jackson, because we know that he united with Mr. Van Buren in playing upon the old Hero's weak point, by flattering attentions to Mrs. Eaton. So skillful a diplomatist did not make such sacrifices without an object; and that object we now know to be the acquisition of a part of Maine, so as to open a direct communication between Halifax and Quebec, during the winter.—U. S. Tel.

From the New York Times.
Racing by Different Nations.—The amusement of Horse Racing, certainly the most useful and exhilarating of modern Field Sports, is of great antiquity. It

was introduced into England in very early times;—indeed, there is reason to believe that it was among the pastimes of the Saxons, as Hugh Capet sent several running horses as a present to an English Princess, the sister of Athelstan.—Fitzstephen mentions horse-racing as a favorite diversion with the citizens of London; and in the middle ages there were certain seasons of the year which the nobility devoted to the indulgence of this glorious sport.

In the reign of Elizabeth, race horses were prized on account of their breed; and the sport was carried to such an excess as to injure the fortunes of many of the nobility. Private matches, in which the gentlemen were their own jockeys, were then very common. In the reign of James I. public races were established in many parts of the kingdom; and it appears that the discipline and modes of preparing the horses upon such occasions were much the same as are practised in the present day. In the latter part of the reign of Charles I. races were held in Hyde Park and at Newmarket. After the restoration, horse racing was revived and much encouraged by Charles II. who frequently honored the pastime with his presence; and when he resided at Windsor, appointed races at Datchet Mead for his own amusement. Newmarket, however, soon became the principal place, where the king entered horses and ran them in his own name, and established a house for his better accommodation.

In the horse races in Italy, the horses run without riders; and to urge them on, little balls with sharp points in them are hung to their sides, which, when the horse is employed in the race act like spurs; they have also pieces of tin foil fastened behind them, which as the animals run make a loud, rustling noise, and frighten them forward. A gun is fired when they start, that preparations may be made to receive them at the other end, when they have run half way, another gun is fired, & a third when they arrive at the goal. To ascertain without dispute which horse wins the race, a thread is stretched across the winning post, dipped in red lead, which the victor breaking it leaves a red mark on his chest, and this mark is decisive. To guard the course, a great number of soldiers under arms are ranged on each side from one end of it to the other.

In Persia, horse racing has always been deemed an amusement worthy of the particular patronage of the king; and there are annual races, not only in the capital but in all principal cities of the kingdom. The distance they have to run is according to the age of the horses; but is seldom less than seven miles, or more than twenty one. The object of these races is not so much to try the speed as the strength of the horses; and to discover those that can be depended on for long and rapid marches. The horses are always rode by boys between the ages of twelve and fourteen. Mares never run at the races in Persia, nor are they used in that country for military purposes.

Among the most dangerous of the fruits of the season are Grapes which have in several instances, within our knowledge, recently precipitated those who have indulged in them, from vigorous health, to become the pale tenants of the grave yard. We again entreat our citizens to be more prudent—not to sport so wantonly with their own lives and the happiness of their friends. If fruits must be eaten, let them be first cooked, for eaten raw, they contain the seeds of death, which terminate often in a few hours.—Norfolk Beacon.

Description of the two distinguished prisoners (Black Hawk and the Prophet) at the time they were delivered to Gen. Joseph M. Street, by a gentleman who was present.

BLACK HAWK, a Potowomoy by birth but raised by the Saukies, appears to be about 60 years old, has a small bunch of grey hair on the crown of his head, the rest is bare, has a high forehead, a Roman nose, a full mouth, which generally inclines to be a little open, has a sharp chin, no eye brows, but a very fine eye; his head is frequently thrown back on his shoulders; he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; at present he is thin; and appears much dejected, but now and then he assumes the aspect of command. He held in his left hand a white flag, in the other a tail, with the back skin, head and beak of the Calumet Eagle; with this he frequently fans himself. His Indian name is Muscata-mish-ka-kack.

The Prophet, a half Saukie and half Winnebago, is about 40 years old, nearly six feet high; is stout and athletic; has a large broad face, short blunt nose, large full eyes, broad mouth, thick lips, with a full suit of hair. He wore a white cloth head dress which rose several inches above the top of his head—the whole man exhibiting a deliberate savageness

—not that he would seem to delight in honorable war, or fight; but marking him as the Priest of assassination or secret murder. He had in one hand a white flag, while the other hung carelessly by his side. They were both clothed in very white dressed deer skins, fringed at the seams with short cuttings of the same. His Indian name is Wa-bur-lie-shiek—(White Cloud.)

We trust our readers will give a serious consideration, if they have not already done so, to the provisions of the bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Clay, at the last session, and which, after arriving in the House of Representatives, was postponed. It is, we verily believe, the most important measure proposed in Congress since the war of 1812, and, if finally carried, will produce the happiest results. The country is indebted to the sagacity of Mr. Clay, who turned a vexatious proceeding of the party opposed to him to the advantage of the country, for his liberal and enlightened improvement of circumstances apparently adverse to the great interests of the country.

The following is a copy of the very important bill thus postponed:

A BILL, to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands of the United States, and for granting lands to certain States.

Be it enacted, &c. That, from and after the thirty first day of December next, there shall be allowed and paid to each of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, and Louisiana, over and above what each of the said States is entitled to by the terms of the compact entered into between them, respectively, upon their admission into the Union, and the United States, the sum of 12½ per centum per annum upon the net amount of the sales of the public lands which, subsequent to the day aforesaid, shall be made within the several limits of the said States, which said sum of 12½ per centum shall be applied to some object or objects of internal improvement or education within the said States; under the direction of their respective Legislatures: Provided, That said dividend and distribution, or the proportion of any state therein, shall be in nowise affected or diminished on account of any sums which have been heretofore, or shall be hereafter, applied to the construction and continuation of the Cumberland Road but that the same shall remain, as heretofore, chargeable on the two per cent. fund provided for in the compact with the new States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That after deducting the said 12½ per centum, and what, by the compact aforesaid, has heretofore been allowed to the States aforesaid, the residue of the net proceeds of all the public lands of the United States wherever situated, which shall be sold subsequent to the said thirty first day of December next shall be divided among the twenty four states of the Union, according to their respective federal representative population, as ascertained by the last census, to be applied by the Legislature of the said States to such objects of education, internal improvement, colonization of persons of color, or reimbursement of any existing debt contracted for internal improvements, as the said Legislatures may severally designate and authorize: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to the prejudice of future applications for the reduction of the price of the public lands, or to the prejudice of applications for a transfer of the public lands on reasonable terms to the States within which they lie, nor to impair the power of Congress, to make such future disposition of the public lands, or any part thereof, as it may see fit.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said several sums of money shall be paid at the Treasury of the United States half yearly, to such person or persons as the respective Legislature of the said States may authorize and direct.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of five years from the said thirty-first day of December next, unless the United States shall become involved in war with any foreign power; in which event, from the commencement of hostilities, this act shall cease, and be no longer in force: Provided, nevertheless, That it, prior to the expiration of this act, any new State or States shall be admitted into the Union, the power is reversed of assigning, by law, to such new State or States, the proportion to which such State or States may be entitled, upon the principles of this act, and upon the principles of any of the compacts made as aforesaid, with either of the seven states first mentioned.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That there shall be granted to each of the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, & Missouri, the quantity of five hundred thousand acres of land, to the State of Indiana 115,272 acres, to the State of Illinois 20,000, and to the State of Alabama 100,000 acres of land, lying within the limits of said States, respectively, to be selected in such a manner as the Legislature thereof shall direct, and located in parcels conformably to sectional divisions and subdivisions, of not less than 320 acres in any one location, or any public land subject to entry at private sale; which said locations may be made at any time within five years after the lands of the United States in said States respectively shall have been surveyed and offered

at public sale according to existing laws.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the lands herein granted to the States aforesaid shall not be disposed of at a price less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, until otherwise directed by law; and the net proceeds of the sales of said lands shall be faithfully applied to objects of internal improvement within the States aforesaid, respectively; namely: roads, bridges, canals, and improvement of water courses, and draining swamps; and such roads, canals, bridges and water courses, when made or improved, shall be free for the transportation of the United States' mail, and munitions of war, and for passage of their troops, without the payment of any toll whatever.

From the Wiscasset Yankee Extra.

READ!
A Base Jackson Calumny Exposed.

The following letter from Com. Tucker was received this morning, Sept. 3d, 1832.

Bremen, (Me.) Sept. 1, 1832.

Mr. Hewes—I have just perused the following statement of the *Lincoln Intelligencer*, which I pronounce to be ENTIRELY and TOTALLY FALSE. It reads thus:

"Commodore Tucker—We learn from what we consider sufficient authority for stating the fact, that this aged veteran of the revolution has, since the veto message appeared, come out the decided friend and supporter of the Old Hero at the head of our government. One such accession as this is worth speaking of. The old Commodore, as well as old Hickory, has fought the battles of his country, and he can duly appreciate the Roman firmness and independence of him who dares to do what is right, regardless of his own popularity."

I say again, that the foregoing from the *Intelligencer*, is a FALSE and UN-PRINCIPLED FABRICATION. I have never thought that Andrew Jackson had those civil qualifications requisite for a Chief Magistrate of the United States. And every day tends more and more to convince me of his total unfitness to be the President of this republic. To mention one out of the innumerable instances where he has exhibited a most unpardonable violation of his duty, as well as of the constitution, is enough to convince every reflecting man, that the stability and perpetuity of this government ARE ENDANGERED. I allude to the case of Gwinn. After he had been rejected by the Senate of the United States, the President still continues him in office. Such a wanton and unheard of violation of the constitution has never been known since the existence of our government! Under such circumstances, instead of wishing to see Gen. Jackson re-elected to the presidency, I should deprecate it as one of the greatest evils that could befall our country. But I do hope and trust that the good sense and wisdom of the people of the United States will elevate to the highest office in their power that distinguished statesman and patriot HENRY CLAY, whose splendid talents and liberal views of national policy have shed so much lustre on the reputation of his country, and entitled him to the lasting gratitude of every American.

When I was fighting the battles of my country for Liberty and Independence against the proud Lords of Great Britain I little thought that a Governor of any of the United States would basely sell a part of our citizens to these same British!!! The Jackson party have done this in our own state, and if the people vote for such officers, then farewell to that Liberty and Independence, to gain which, I took 600 British guns, and 3000 British men.

Yours, with sentiments of respect,
SAMUEL TUCKER.

TEXT.

From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Gazette.

Office holding agents engaged in bringing the patronage of the Federal Government to bear upon the Elections.

John A. Bryan, United States Insolvency Commissioner, Columbus.

Bela Latham, Postmaster at Columbus.

David Smith, by authority, printer at Columbus.

William Burke, Postmaster, Cincinnati.

Robert Punshon, Globe Agent, Post Office, Cincinnati.

James Wells, Postmaster, Sidney, Shelby county.

Wm. T. Starks, Postmaster, Greene county.

Robert B. Milliken, Postmaster, Ross-ville, Butler county.

H. J. Wilson, Postmaster, Georgetown Brown county.

James Lodwick, Postmaster, Portsmouth, Scioto county.

J. Hines, Postmaster, Picketon, Pike county.

A. V. D. Joline, Postmaster, Washington county.

H. St. John, Postmaster, Basins, Crawford county.

Jacob Saalher, Postmaster, Cambridge, Guernsey county.

Peter Umstot, Postmaster, Washington, Guernsey county.

Wm. Booker, Postmaster, St. Clairsville, Belmont county.

J. Van Reuselaar, Postmaster, Canton Stark county.

E. Dean, Postmaster, Wooster, Wayne county.

Hugh M'Fall, Postmaster, Mansfield, Richland county.

J. T. M'Nair, Postmaster, Ravenna, Portage county.

D. Worley, Postmaster, Cleaveland, Cuyahoga county.

T. J. M'Lean, by authority, printer at Warren, Trumbull county.

More of the Office Holders.

James B. Gardiner, General Indian Agent, Warren co. Joshua Robb, Postmaster, Bellefontaine Logan county, Ohio, are of the corresponding electioneering committees for promoting President Jackson's re-election. Our friends in every part of the State are requested to advise us of any one of their office holding agents not on our list. We wish to have them all.

COMMENT.

Extract from Gen. Jackson's Inaugural Address.

"The recent demonstrations of public sentiment incrib, on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform; which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the federal government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed, or continued power in, unfaithful or incompetent hands."

MORE POST OFFICE ABUSES.

From the Kentucky Observer.

THE POST OFFICE.—The abuses in this department of the Government, are becoming more and more outrageous daily. With a few exceptions, the Post Offices throughout the country, have been transformed into agencies, for the distribution & circulation of the *Extra Globe* and other electioneering handbills. The mail groans under the weight of these, let it travel whatsoever direction it may; and it has become the business of Post Masters, pursuant to instructions from *Amos Kendall & Co.* to superintend their distribution, instead of attending to their legitimate duties.

We have before us a letter dated *Cumberland Gap, August 31st* the writer of which, a man of high respectability in speaking of the abuses of the Post office, says: "For example, the Post Master in M—, held back documents directed to Mr. — and myself, before the last election for several weeks. By mere accident, it was found out, through the son of the Post Master, who was more honest than his father, for which his father beat him and turnd him off from home. These statements are susceptible of truth by all the citizens of M—. His son is about 18 years of age, & is now hired out to keep a bar at fifty dollars a year. His back was beat in a most shocking manner with a cowhide. This is what the party call Republicanism and reform!"

The above is a statement of one instance of an attempted suppression of letters and papers. We not long since heard of another more gross and criminal, perhaps, than this in the upper part of the State. We state the circumstances as we heard them.

For two or three weeks, the National Republican citizens of the town and county, in which the Post Office was situated, did not receive their papers, either from the east or west. During this time however, letters were received by individuals, informing them that certain papers, and Congressional documents had been forwarded to them. This information induced frequent inquiries of the Post Master for papers & documents, which had failed to reach them, to all which inquiries, he answered in the negative. Several gentlemen, at length, waited upon the Post Master, and stated to him, that the papers and documents alluded to, must be in his office and demanded an examination. This was refused. Exasperated at last, the Post Office was surrounded by a large number of citizens who threatened if the documents and papers were not forthcoming to break open the Office, and make a public examination of its contents. This threat produced the desired effect. The fraudulent public functionary, came forward and yielded up the suppressed packages which had been accumulating for weeks. These incidents are related as they were told in this city, some months since by a respectable citizen of the town in which it occurred. We believe them to be true, or they would not be published by us.

Mr. Adolphus, in his history of the reign of George Third, commenting upon the administration of Lord Bute makes the following remark: "Under him the reprobate precedent was introduced, of removing every dependent of government, even to the lowest clerks in the public offices, to introduce others of his own nomination."

Who is the Lord Bute of America? Whom will the impartial historian report to posterity, as the man who introduced this reprobate precedent into the government of the United States, thereby rendering every petty officer, "even to the lowest clerks in the public offices," a creature, a mere sycophant and tool of the administration?

EVANS' HARRIS.

The Subscribers to Evans' Harris in Dorchester, Queen Anne and Caroline counties are informed that the work is now ready for delivery at this office.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:

In overlooking the columns of the Gazette, of the 15th inst. I perceive you have published a piece, over the signature of "A Melanic," a part of which at least, is calculated to make wrong impressions on the public mind with respect to the course pursued by our Delegates in the Legislature of the state at the last session of that body.

And as those Gentlemen, have again yielded, to the solicitations of their friends to become candidates for re-election; and having been selected, and recommended to their fellow citizens, in the usual form, it behoves us all who are friendly to the political principles which they profess to sustain them by all fair and honorable means in our power; and especially to correct any misrepresentations, that may be made concerning them. And permit me to say, sir, that in these times of party artifice and intrigue, you should be very careful how you suffer publications, to emanate from your press, calculated to further the designs of our political opponents, which is, no doubt, as has been very aptly said, "to divide and conquer."

But to proceed: That part of the article, to which I more particularly allude, may be found in the third paragraph in the following words: "the first time I ever heard the question of withdrawing the donation from the Academy spoken of as a public affair, was immediately after Messrs. Dudley, Stevens and Bruff had voted against it, at the last session of the legislature." Now sir, I would ask any man of candor, if the following would not be the common sense inference, that every reader, of that article, would draw from the above sentence, that at the last session, of the legislature, a distinct proposition was made, to withdraw the donation from the Easton Academy, and apply it to free schools, and that our delegates voted against it.

But by reference to the votes and proceedings, I discover that such is not the fact; and that such a conclusion would do them gross injustice: but I find the true state of the case to be this, that in the course of the session, a member of the House of Delegates, introduced an order, (precisely such an one as was negotiated, at the previous session, by a large majority; a proceeding, of the House, which had never occasioned a murmur among the people,) its professed object being to withdraw from the several Colleges and academies throughout the State the donations, with which they had been endowed, by legislative enactments, years ago, for the encouragement of literature within her borders; a munificence, of which the people had never complained.

But here is a blow, aimed at the settled and long standing policy of the state upon this subject, and at one fell stroke, these seminaries is to become habitations for the owls and the bats, and Maryland is to be degraded in the estimation of her enlightened sister states by this illiberal procedure; and that too, without any instructions having been given to the legislature upon the subject: at least it is well known to us all, that this matter, had never been agitated in our county, and that no question had ever been raised upon that point.

Men had been elected and re-elected by the voters of the county to the legislature, and had never attempted to approach the subject, for which, the people had never blamed them, I would therefore ask any man of candor, and reflection what ought our late Delegates to have done, entirely un instructed as they were, upon a subject of such deep concernment to the people of Maryland, and not having it in their power, to know the will of their constituents upon this important matter, (unless they had been possessed of the prescience by some attributed to the "Flying Dutchman.") give their aid in "reforming," or in other words overthrowing that which had been the pride of statesmen, and the work of years, and always sanctioned by the people; or let this important matter of deep interest, to the whole people of the state, remain untouched, without they had been otherwise instructed, by a majority of their constituents? The answer is easy, and natural, the latter course was the proper one, and by adopting it they thereby sustain their own dignity, and the dignity of the state.

Moreover, it is well known to all who have given themselves the trouble to understand the subject, that the donations granted to the colleges and academies is separate and distinct from the fund appropriated by the state for the encouragement of free schools, and that they are not at all dependent on each other; the one is for the encouragement of literature, in the higher branches, where our young men, who may desire it, may be qualified for professional services; the other, intended to promote a course of instruction, to qualify others for useful employment, in common life; and it must be acknowledged, that both are necessary, to give life and activity to society; and promote its welfare; therefore to rashly seize upon the donations to the academies, and apply them to the schools, without it was known that such a step was called for and necessary, to put schools into operation, and special instructions were given to that effect by a majority of the people, would manifest an obliquity of principle, on the part of any delegates we might elect, to the legislature of the state. And I, for one, believe, if our delegates, had but taken such a step at the last session, un instructed as

they were upon the subject, they would have been called interlopers and novices, or something worse, and none more ready to have done it, than some of those, that are now harping upon this string.

But in bringing this article to a close, I am disposed to say, that however sincere in their professions of good will toward the people, some of those may be who have dwelt upon this subject; yet there is no doubt left upon my mind, but there are wire workers behind the curtain, who would wish to promote discord in our ranks, at the October Election, as an entering wedge to our overthrow, at the important Election in November—that end being accomplished, free schools might be scattered to the winds for them.

But it is our business to be true to our principles, by electing those Gentlemen to the state legislature, who have, through our solicitation consented to serve us, relying upon their integrity and fidelity, having no doubt, but that any local concerns may be promoted, as readily through them, as any others that may be selected.

PLAIN TRUTH.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:

On enquiring of one of our coasting Captains the cause of the sudden and still declining price of wheat in the Baltimore market, he informed me the millers complained of a scarcity of water at their mills; he further informed me there was not a glut of the article in market—under these circumstances I have determined to send my wheat to the Brandywine Mills, or Philadelphia; and I would suggest to the Farmers of the Eastern Shore, the advantage we might derive from introducing our wheat, so justly celebrated for its superior quality, into those markets—we could have it taken there for one cent additional freight, and one cent tollage, and thereby secure the carrying trade to our own citizens. The course now taken, to get our wheat in those markets, is as follows: agents are established in Baltimore, who buy up our wheat at the depressed prices of an overstocked market, and ship it principally in Delaware vessels for Brandywine or Philadelphia, by which, our coasting trade is deprived of the advantage of the freight, on our own produce and the farmer sustains considerable loss in getting his grain to market through this circuitous, in place of a Direct trade.

An Eastern Shore Farmer.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, Sept. 29.

National Republican

NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, FOR THE 4th DISTRICT OF MD.

Albert Constable of Harford.

Robert H. Goldsborough of Talbot.

John N. Steele of Dorchester.

DELEGATES

To the General Assembly of Maryland.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

JOHN STEVENS,

GEORGE BRUFF,

GEORGE DUDLEY,

SOLOMON MULLIKIN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN.

The National Republicans of Talbot will bear in mind that on Monday next the 1st day of October, they are called upon to exercise the high prerogative of Freemen in electing four Delegates to the General Assembly and one County Commissioner.—We hope every National Republican will be at his post, opposition or no opposition.—Let every man do his duty and all will be safe.

By last night's Steam Boat, we received the Washington and Baltimore papers of yesterday—they contain nothing of importance.

We regret to state, that the match race heretofore announced to take place on the Easton Course, on the 2d Wednesday in October, is at an end, in consequence of one of the horses having received so severe an injury in his right fore leg, as to render him unable to stand training. Indeed so severe is the injury, that doubts are entertained whether he will ever be able again to appear on the turf.

At Last.—The high tempered zeal of the Jackson party has at length shown itself in its full strength by prevailing upon one of their leaders, Mr. Skinner Colston, to take the field as a candidate for the State Legislature.

Whether we are to consider the sudden appearance of this candidate as evidence of patriotism in him, or whether he is one

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the crippled Ducks of the great Eastern Shore Contractor we hear so much about, time, we suppose, will show.

General Duff Green.—This intimate and chosen friend of General Jackson—the oracle of & Dictator to all full-blooded friends of the Hero, the Greatest and Best, is now engaged in giving the world a history of his friend General Jackson, bringing into view, occasionally, little mementos of some other of the chosen friends of the man who was “born to command.”—General Green says, “that President Jackson submitted to Congress in an official report, A FALSE ESTIMATE OF THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY, KNOWING IT TO BE FALSE,” and further says, that THIS FALSE ESTIMATE was prepared at his (the President’s) request, FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONTROLLING THE LEGISLATION OF CONGRESS.”—his facts to sustain these assertions look awfully and stubbornly like truth.

General Duff Green, the chosen friend of Jackson and infallible Organ of all true Jacksonites, says and avers and challenges denial, that Mr. Van Buren (the present Jackson Candidate for the Vice Presidency, after whom the full blooded, whole hog Jackson men are running mad) after having done all in his power to defeat the election of General Jackson in 1831, by supporting Mr. Crawford—first made a tender of his services to Mr. Adams, and Mr. Adams refused them. The Jackson party then rallied an opposition to Mr. Adams, headed by Mr. Calhoun—after that Mr. Van Buren ventured to come out against Mr. Adams and in favor of Gen. Jackson. So far as set forth General Green—and so far has been the history of the times in relation to Mr. Van Buren. Let us briefly recapitulate it—Van Buren, in Congressional Caucus, gets Crawford nominated for President. Major W. B. Lewis, Gen. Jackson’s bosom friend, says, that Van Buren wrote to his deputy Mr. A. Balch that the friends of Crawford and those of Clay would unite in New York to secure Crawford—and that Mr. Crawford was the PRINCE OF INTRIGUERS—Mr. Adams however, being elected. Mr. Van Buren offers himself to Mr. Adams, and Mr. Adams refuses him. So far all is disappointment to the ‘flying Dutchman’ But soon another Jackson party is rallied in opposition to Mr. Adams, headed by Mr. Calhoun. Then Mr. Van Buren turns again and becomes the supporter of Gen. Jackson. Mr. Calhoun, who rallied the Jackson opposition against Mr. Adams and with General Duff Green formed, animated, and gave consistency to the Jackson party so as to enable it to succeed, is made the Jacksonian Vice President when General Jackson was elected. Mr. Van Buren, though an eleventh hour man, merely following suit to the lead of Mr. Calhoun, manoeuvres to get himself made Secretary of State by Gen. Jackson—and then, when Secretary of State, manoeuvres to make friends between Crawford and Jackson—and to produce a quarrel between Jackson and Calhoun that never can be healed—then the Flying Dutchman contrives to break up Gen. Jackson’s first Cabinet to get rid of all the friends of Mr. Calhoun, and having the coast all cleared of his opponents near the President, he trusts to the Ear Wigs of the President, Lewis, Kendall and Blair to keep him uppermost in all things—and this is the story of LITTLE VAN.

In Great Britain, under a Monarchical Government, Post Masters and Contractors for the Mail—officers of the customs—officers engaged in collecting excises, duties, or taxes, British Peers, Ministers of State, Lords Lieutenant, the Post Master General and Deputies, are all excluded from voting or taking part in elections of the People. And for this reason—viz: that they are all directly interested, and therefore cannot be supposed to act without prejudice and partiality, and ought not to interfere in the People’s elections.

How is it in Republican America? Ministers of State (we have got no Peers, thank Heaven) Post Master General and Deputies—Post Masters, Mail Contractors, Custom House officers and all office holders are leaders and head men at electioneering meetings and at Elections—Nay, if the whole corps of office holders don’t vote for the powers that be now they lose their places—if one exercises his constitutional rights against the pow-

ers that be, they break him at a drum-head Court Martial held in the President’s private parlour. This is an alarming as well as wonderful difference between a Monarchy and a Republican form of Government. This makes one to pause.

Extra Globes.—Our State is literally inundated with Extra Globes, sent to Jackson Postmasters by bundles, and by them scattered about as thick as the frogs and locusts of Egypt. The Jackson Judges carry their pockets full as they travel about to hold their pension courts; the Jackson doctors carry them about to inoculate the People; and finally, the Jackson tin-peddlars carry them about with their sheepskins and rags.—Yankee

O dear! the Post Office is not at all brought to bear on elections.—For shame Jackson men! It is now a disgrace to be a Jackson man.—Ed. E. Gaz.

The following letter, originally published by the Elkton Press, has found its way to us, by the way of Baltimore, (through the Freeman’s Banner, that excellent depository of public papers. We present it to our readers with pleasure and lament that it has been so long withheld.

From the Elkton Press.
To THOMAS W. VEAZEY, Esq. Chairman, and Edward G. Bourke, Esq. Secretary of the late National Republican Convention at Easton.

Gentlemen:—I received yesterday evening your communication of the same day informing me, that the National Republican Convention lately convened at Easton, for the purpose of nominating three candidates as electors of President and Vice President of the United States, for the 4th electoral district of this State, have designated me by their choice as one of the three candidates to whom they have confided that important trust.

I feel under much obligation to you gentlemen, for the kind expressions which accompany this intelligence—and to the very respectable body of which you are the organs, I present, through you, the homage of a high and merited consideration.

Although but little engaged in public service for some years past, I have not been either indifferent or inattentive to what has been passing in the political Drama, which has been acting before us—but have largely participated in the intense interest created by the cause which you & those with whom you are associated so earnestly support; & with which, I sincerely believe, every interest dear to our country or worthy to be valued by our fellow citizens is indissolubly blended.

If a set of men, too perfidious to each other to remain in confidential intercourse in the administration of the public concerns. If a chief Magistrate, discarding his true constitutional aids, & contemning usages established from the commencement of the Government, to his own time, through preference adopts or through imbecility or vanity is allured to submit to, “a malign,” secret, and irresponsible influence: If a President of the United States, in his appointments to office, tramples upon the constitution to secure a favorite in place, and defies and nullifies the powers of the Senate, the representative of the States: If the power to assent to or to reject laws touching great National interests, is exerted either with caprice or with a view to political party, evinced by an inconsistency of course that nothing else can explain—and if the “Veto” (a power delicate and dangerous in its nature, always doubtfully granted and jealously watched) is exercised by a Chief Magistrate, on a great occasion and matter, deliberately weighed and assented to by considerable majorities in both Houses of Congress, when there is every reason to believe, that it is in decided opposition to the wishes of a large majority of the people of the country—and thus yielding it, is defended by gratuitous charges of a defamatory character, by attempts to excite jealousies and discontents, and ill will among the different orders of society, and by constitutional pretences as absurd as strange.—If such men and such measures, through the blind errors or infatuated madness of their followers, and applauders, are still destined to degrade and to confound us with misrule—this fair inheritance we inhabit, the last remnant of rational liberty and peaceful enjoyment, will become desolate by a worse tyranny and corruption, than that from which it was wrested by the purges of earlier times—who transmitted it to us, guarded and commemorated by two charters, from which whenever we depart, we become irreverent towards the martyrs of American Independence, and reckless of blessings, wrought by the toils and patriotism of American Statesmen.

When properly called to bear a part in the political labours of the day, I have never declined, even when success was doubtful or defeat certain,—much less can I be disposed, at this time, to decline such an invitation, when triumphant success is in the power of that portion of our fellow citizens, by whose authority and in whose behalf the Convention has acted and when every thing to command my respect is presented.

I will gentlemen obey the call made upon me by the Convention—and regarding the cause confided to the two distinguished gentlemen, with whom I am associated, and to me, as exclusively the cause of the people and the country. I will be ready to advocate and defend it with my best, though humble, ability on every proper occasion.

If elected, I will cheerfully carry into effect, the wishes of the convention, as well as gratify my own, by voting for that able and long distinguished patriot and statesman HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, as President, and for the excellent pure, and able man JOHN SCRENGER, of Pennsylvania, as Vice President of the United States.

I salute you gentlemen, with sentiments of personal respect and esteem, and am

Very faithfully,
your obedient servant,
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
August 30th, 1832.

From the Village Herald.
Princess-Anne, September 25.

It will be seen by the following extract of a letter to the editor of the Herald, that Mr. Carroll declines the nomination, of the late Jackson convention, as one of the electoral candidates for our district at the ensuing Presidential Election.

KINGSTON HALL, Sept. 18, 1832.
Mr. Zieber:

At the late Jackson Convention held in Easton, my political friends did me the honor to place my name on the Electoral Ticket for the District composed of the Eastern Shore Counties and Harford.

Whilst I duly appreciate the nomination, as evidence of their confidence and respect, I am constrained by a proper regard to my private concerns, to decline it.

I ask the favor of you to give this note an insertion in your next paper, as being a suitable mode of announcing my determination.

Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
THOMAS KING CARROLL.

From the Balt. American of yesterday.
Restored Health of the city.—The Address of the Merchants of this city, adopted at their meeting at the Exchange on Wednesday, in relation to the Public Health appears in this paper to day, accompanied by numerous signatures which will be recognized throughout the country as entitled to the tallest confidence. The restored health of the city, while it is a subject for thankfulness and congratulation among ourselves, will, we hope bring our usual visitors and friends, at their customary season, without fear. The current has been setting inward for some time; the absentees are returning daily, & most of the families, as well those whose habit it is to spend the summer abroad, as those who retired from the epidemic, have re-occupied their homes, without apprehension, and with no evil effects. Confidence is completely restored, and business is rapidly resuming its wonted bustle and activity.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of yesterday.
We learn through a private channel, that within a few days several deaths have occurred in Port Tobacco, (Charles county.) Md by Cholera. Nearly all the inhabitants, it is said, have left the place, but the disease is still prevailing among the colored population in the immediate neighborhood of Port Tobacco.

It is affirmed that General Duncan, member of Congress from Illinois, has abandoned Jacksonism, in consequence of the Veto Message, and that the new Senator in Congress from Illinois has done the same. We should suppose it extremely difficult for any senator, of any elevation of mind, who occupied a seat in the Senate chamber during the late session of Congress, to confine to cherish or profess Jacksonism.—N. Gaz.

In the Washington Globe, Chancellor Kent, of New York, is stigmatized as an “old school Federalist.” Some of the members of the cabinet proper must be greatly edified by this—how will Messrs. Taney and McLane relish it? They boast of being “old school Federalists!”

The Charlottesville Advocate mentions that Mr. John Randolph’s health is now better than it has been for many years, and that there is but little doubt that he will be a candidate for Congress next Spring.

CHESTERTOWN, Sept. 22.
LARGE POLITICAL MEETING.

On Thursday the 20th instant, the citizens of Kent county, (together with a number from our sister county, Queen Anne’s,) convened to the number of several hundred, at the Court House, pursuant to notice. Col. Frederick Wilson was appointed President, Dr. Thomas C. Kennard and Joseph Moffitt Esq. Vice Presidents, and Hugh Wallis Esq. Secretary. A committee of three gentlemen, were then appointed by the chair to invite Robert H. Goldsborough, and John N. Steele, Esqrs. (two of the National Republican Electors,) to attend, and address the meeting. Messrs. Steele and Goldsborough, in compliance with this request, addressed the meeting in a most forcible, eloquent and happy style.

The great reputation of these gentlemen as public speakers, justly excited the high expectations of those assembled; and we may safely venture the assertion, that the most sanguine of those anticipations, were fully gratified. The strict

attention, and loud, and frequent plaudits of the audience, at the Speakers sportive phrase, and bursts of eloquence, afforded cheering evidence of the delight which thrilled through every bosom. The topics upon which these gentlemen dilated, were various. The promises of the President, and his subsequent practical commentaries—His evocation upon the subject of the Tariff, and “Internal Improvements”—His letter to the Tennessee Legislature—His Indian Policy, and Veto of the Bank, together with his incompetency, and unfitness, for the first office in the gift of the nation, were themes upon which the talents of the Speakers, were displayed. There was a number of our political opponents at the meeting, influenced, no doubt, by purity of motives, and a disposition to consider calmly, and dispassionately, the many truths, which were so forcibly, and handsomely expressed. We are sure, they left the house, better disposed to the cause of Clay and the Constitution, and we do not think we hope too much, when we predict, that “The seed has been sown in good ground and will bring forth fruit abundantly.”

We have attended many public meetings, but none where better, and more enthusiastic feeling was evinced. Pleasure and gratification, was depicted in the countenance of all. And we believe, that the cogency of argument, beauty of illustration, and bold and manly eloquence of Messrs. Steele and Goldsborough, will have a salutary, and efficient influence in sustaining, and extending, the great principles of the Constitution; and of promoting the cause of him, whose greatest fault is excess of candour, and manly frankness.

We regretted with our friends, the inevitable absence of Mr. Constable, from sickness, and we together with them, most cordially concur, in the well merited, and beautiful compliment which was paid to his worth, by one of the Electors.

We think it scarcely necessary to urge our friends to be vigilant, and active—They know the importance of the contest and the great principles involved in the result. We are sure they will be on the alert, and no sentinel be found slumbering at his post; that our opponents may be convinced, that with union, energy, and zeal, we can easily discomfit them in October, and in November, insure them a genuine “Waterloo defeat.”

Enquirer.
New Orleans, Sept. 10.
The Weather.—Last week was considerably cooler than the week previous, and for the last two days, a great deal of rain has fallen. We have heard of considerable sickness in various parts of the city; but we believe it is, in general, not of a very serious character.

Since the last publication 4 steamers have arrived from Louisville, laden with the products of the vast West, of which the principal article is flour, which forms the staff of life, and for which our citizens have for some time back, owing to its scarcity, been compelled to pay from ten to twelve dollars per barrel. From all quarters of the west we learn that the crops are abundant, and we are happy to inform our numerous readers, that from the excellent boating order of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, we have every reason to expect a plentiful supply of this necessary article, and consequently a reduction in price.

The Rector of St. Michael’s Parish will hold Divine service at Mr. Willis’s in Miles River Neck before Sunday the 11th of November.

Contents of the American Farmer
VOLUME 14—NUMBER 28.
Editorial; Sublimity of Grapes; Autumn Strawberries; State of Agriculture—The Farmer of Mount Vernon, Vegetable Curiosities in Cuba; Account of an Agricultural excursion, undertaken during the Spring of 1832 by John D. Leary, Esq. Editor of the Southern Agriculturist; continued; Maple, Beneficial Effects when used as Manure; Time of Planting Cotton; Mr. Russell Branch on the culture of Currants; On the Culture of Garden Grapes; Advantages of Sowing certain seeds in the Fall; description of the Bayberry or Wax-bearing Myrtle, its use; Exotic Plants, cultivated in the open border; Tomato, extract from an old work, Gerard’s Herbar; On the Management of Milch Cows, Milkings, &c.; Management of Hogs; Advertisements; Prices Current of Country Produce in the Baltimore Market.

PRICES CURRENT.
Baltimore, Sept. 27.
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do white 72 a 73

MARRIED.
At the Hermitage, the seat of Gen. Jackson Mr. Thomas J. Danielson, to Miss Emma Y. Farquhar.

DIED.
On Sunday afternoon last, in this Town, Mr. RICHARD GREEN, in the 69th year of her age much respected by a large circle of acquaintances.

Departed this life on Tuesday last, in this town, after a short illness, Miss Margaret Hall in the 53th year of her age.

Departed this life, early this morning, Miss Sarah Manship, in the 33rd year of her age.

In Caroline county on Wednesday the 19th inst. Mr. John Chezum, after a severe illness in the 23d year of his age.

In the same county on the same day Mr. John Pritchett.

In the same county, on the 20th inst. Mr. James Sharp.

For Sale or Rent.
THE subscribers will sell or rent their Tan Yard in Easton, possession will be given immediately.—Apply to the Editor, with whom the terms are left.
HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD.
Sept. 29th (W)

CLARK had the pleasure a week or two since of paying the cash for a \$10,000 prize, which had been ordered for a life office by a gentleman living in Fredrick county, Md and if there be any who are desirous of being treated in the same way, all they have to do is to direct their orders to

JOHN CLARK, Baltimore.
UNION CANAL LOTTERY, No. 20, to be drawn October 6th.
CAPITALS.
1 prize of \$30,000 | 1 prize of \$3470
1 20,000 | 20 1000
1 1,000 | 20 500
1 500 | 38 250
Tickets \$10, halves 5, quarters 2.50 nights 1, 3.

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold at Public Sale, on MONDAY, the 5th day of October, at St. ANTONY, (the late residence of Dr. N. Hammond, near Easton,) some excellent

HORSES, CATTLE, Hogs, Carriages, Farming Utensils of all kinds, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

A credit of eight months will be given on all sums over ten dollars, the purchaser or purchaser’s giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o’clock A. M.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Sept. 26th 1832.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order from the Orphan’s Court of Queen Anne’s county, we will expose to public sale on Monday 3th October next—at Golden Square; the remainder of the personal Estate of the late Thomas Murpley, (Negroes excepted) consisting of

Valuable HORSES, 15 OR 20 valuable MULES, CATTLE, SHEEP, & HOGS, a General assortment of FARMING UTENSILS;

Among which are a Thrashing Machine with a corn sheller and Mill attached, and several excellent horse and Carts nearly new.
Terms of sale—Six months credit will be given on all sums over 5 dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required on the delivery of the property.—Attendance given and terms more fully made known by JAMES MASSEY and WM. STEVENS, Executors of Thomas Murpley, dec’d.
Sept 29th. 1832 2w

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 James Murdock use of Norris and Brooks against Richard L. Austin, and the other at the suit of Frances Turner and James S. Turner, Executors of Edward Turner, use of Elizabeth Turner, against Benjamin Henny, will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton on

TUESDAY the 23rd day of October next, between the hours of 10 o’clock A. M. and 4 o’clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of them the said Richard L. Austin and Benjamin Benney of, in and to that tract or parcel of land called Austin’s Tryall, situate in the Chapel district, and containing the quantity of 187 acres of land, more or less, taken and will be sold to satisfy and pay the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given by THOS. HENRICK, former Sheriff.
September 29

NOTICE.
CAME to the Subscribers farm on or about the first of July last, two Boar Shoats, not marked,—the owner or owners are requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away.
HENRY CATRUP.
1 o’clock Grove, near Easton, Sept. 29

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold by virtue of an order of the orphan’s court of Talbot county on WEDNESDAY the 3d day of October next, at the late residence of James Ridgway, dec’d all the personal estate of said deceased (negroes excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, Horses, Cattle, sheep and hogs, all his farming utensils and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.
Terms of sale. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale before the removal of the property; on all sums under 5\$ the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o’clock, A. M. and attendance given by

WM. ARRINGDALE, Adm’r. of James Ridgway, dec’d.
Sept 22 1832

VENDUE.
WILL be sold at public sale, on the premises of the late Richard Dawson, near the town of Easton, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of October next if fair, if not the next fair day, the following property to wit, a stock of good Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, one yoke of oxen 2 carts, one gig and harness, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, with many other articles too tedious to mention.
The terms of Sale are a credit of six months on all sums above five dollars by the purchaser giving note with good and approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, all sums of five and under the cash will be required before the property is removed. Sale will commence at 10 o’clock, A. M. and attendance given by

Sept 22 ELIZABETH DAWSON.

COLLECTOR’S NOTICE.
ALL persons holding taxable property in Talbot county will please take notice, their taxes for the present year are now due; the time allowed for the collection of the same being limited the subscriber cannot give any indulgence; therefore I hope persons will endeavour to settle the same as speedily as possible, the subscriber or his deputy will be through the districts and attend also at Easton every Tuesday for the collection of the same.
PHILIP MACKAY, Collector of Talbot County Taxes.
Sept. 22

Branch Bank at Easton,
September 19th, 1832.
The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders on their legal representatives on or after the first Monday of October next. By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashr.
Sept 22

PORT WINE & C.
The Subscribers have just received from Philadelphia
A SUPPLY OF
GENUINE PORT WINE
which they can recommend. Also, some superior OLD L. P. MADERIA, and other
WINES,
White Sugar for preserving, &c.
W. H. & P. GROOME.
aug 18
N. B. They keep constantly on hand a supply of fresh family Flour of the most approved brands.

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE on Federal Alley, opposite the Court house, and next door to the Post Office.
Easton, June 16

JOHN MANROSS,
Attorney at Law.
AND general agent, for collecting debts, conveying, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings &c. prepared at short notice.
Denton, Caroline county,
May 26, 31.

REMOVAL,
SYLVESTER & CO.,
Respectfully inform their friends that they have removed their Office from No 53 to
113 Baltimore Street,
(One door from Calvert-street.)

To the Independent Voters of TALBOT COUNTY.
THE undersigned offers himself as a candidate to represent Talbot county in the next House of Delegates—and pleads himself, elected, to use his best endeavors to procure the passage of a law establishing a general and liberal system of public education.
The undersigned prefers not entering into a specification of the details of such a bill as he has thought would best promote this all important object; preferring rather to be left to the control of circumstances in choosing the most advantageous system. But this much he will say, his principal object is, the establishment of Primary Schools in the different neighborhoods of the State, on principles of equity and liberality; and if in doing this it should be found necessary to deprive the existing literary institutions of the patronage they receive from the State, however the undersigned might regret it his obligations to what he deems the most important measure now to be adopted by the State, will entirely govern him.
Your fellow citizen,
A. S. COLSTON.
Sept 22 31

WANTED
TO hire, or purchase, a likely negro Girl, for a nurse, from 16 to 20 years of age; she must be well recommended for honesty and sobriety—for such a one a liberal price will be given in either case. Enquirer at this office.
Sept. 22

The Eastern Shore Jockey Club

RACES
WILL commence on Wednesday the 24th of October next and continue three days.
First day—A colts purse for 200 dollars 2 miles and freepees for any three or four years old colts, foaled and raised in the state of Maryland Delaware or the Eastern Shore of Virginia.
Second day—Four miles and repeat, for a purse of 300 dollars, free for any horse, mare or gelding, foaled and raised as above stated.
Third day—Handy Cap purse, mile heats for 100 dollars, free as above; best three in five.
The above days, for running, are permanently fixed for the fall racing. The amount of the purses and apportionment of the money, was made at a thin meeting of the Club yesterday, and founded on the present prospect—when the returns are made from the different counties, the purses will most probably be enlarged and the apportionment for the different days altered at the next meeting of the Club. A. GRAHAM, Secretary
Easton, Sept. 18, 1832.

NOTICE.
The members of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club, are requested to meet at the Eastern Hotel in Easton on TUESDAY the 24 day of October next at 3 o'clock P. M. It is desirable that each member pay the amount of his subscription to Samuel T. Kennard, Esq. the Treasurer, as it is necessary to have the funds in hand, previous to the day of racing.
Those gentlemen who have procured subscribers in the different counties will please forward them to the Secretary by the 24 of October to be laid before the Club on that day.
A. GRAHAM, Secy.
Easton, Sept. 22

The Races over the Central Course,
OCTOBER MEETING, 1832.
Will commence on the 1st Tuesday in October, (30th) and continue four days.
First day, 1. A sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old (that have never won a race) two mile heats. Entrance \$200. h. f. four or more to make a race. To close 1st of October.
2. A sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old bred and owned in the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, two mile heats. Entrance \$100. h. f. Four or more to make a race. To close and name 1st of October.
Second day, A post sweepstakes, free for all ages, four mile heats. Entrance \$500. p. p.—the proprietor to add \$1,000, four or more to make a race. To close 1st October.
Third day, Proprietor's purse \$500. (two for three mile heats of which due notice will be given) entrance \$15.
Fourth day, Jockey club purse, \$1,000, four mile heats, entrance \$25.
The "Chateau Margaux" stakes will be run on one of the above days, to be hereafter agreed upon.
JAMES M. SELDEN, Proprietor.

DOCTOR & MRS. WORRELL'S CLASSICAL ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The Eastern Shore of Maryland presents the strange phenomenon of an uncommonly intelligent and refined people with no female Seminary adequate to that expansion of intellect without which ladies cannot command respect in such a community. Whenever personal attractions arrive at a scene before the intellectual powers are fully unfolded, females must sink in the scale of society, and become mere drudges. Such, according to a famed historian, was their fate in the most flourishing circumstances, it must always be. The soil only can open their mind to dominion.
The course of instruction in this Seminary will be more extensive than is usual in schools of a similar description. It is intended, not only for a college course, but for entering immediately on the study of the learned professions, and to incur further expense of time and money in a preparatory education. In addition to the branches commonly taught in Academies, viz. the Latin and Greek languages, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, use of the Globes, Mathematics, History, Chronology, Declamation &c. pupils will be instructed in Composition, both English and Latin, Grecian and Roman Antiquities, Logic, the Elements of Moral and Natural Philosophy, and the Hebrew language if desired. The subscriber hopes from his long experience in teaching, that he will be able to render his Seminary worthy of the attention and patronage of the public. His mode of instruction, which will be more strict, will be more such, he trusts, as will not create in the minds of his pupils a distaste for the knowledge which he designs to impart. The number of pupils will be limited to twenty.
Boarding will be provided by Robert Banning, Jr. who has rented the Parsonage expressly for that purpose. Mr. Banning pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to give satisfaction in his department of the establishment, and the subscriber has no doubt from Mr. B's well known standing and character, that he will fully redeem his pledge. He feels himself happy in being associated, in so important an undertaking with a gentleman for whom he has so high an esteem, and whom he can so cheerfully and so strongly recommend to the confidence of the Public.
The price of boarding and tuition will be \$125 per annum. Should it be inconvenient for students to furnish themselves with bedding and washing, they will be provided for them at an additional expense of not more than \$12 per annum. There will be no other extra charges.
Communications to the subscriber will meet with an earlier notice by being directed to Easton.
JOSEPH SPENCER.
St. Michael's Parsonage, Talbot county, Md.
August 16th, 1832—aug. 28 1f

FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber will sell at private sale his farm in King's Creek, about six miles from Easton, this farm is handsomely situated, near navigable water and the buildings are all in good repair, and some of them new. The dwelling house is of brick two stories high and commodious enough to accommodate a large family. There is a good Apple Orchard on the farm and a plenty of timber. The land is in good order and well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn. To any person wishing to purchase, the terms will be reasonable and the time of payment accommodating. Apply to A. Graham, Easton or to
Baltimore, July 21. W. H. JOHNSON.

FOR SALE.
That large and convenient three story Brick Dwelling, and the framed Shop adjoining, (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell) situated on Washington Street, in Easton, offered at Public Sale on Tuesday last, but not disposed of, is now offered at Private Sale, on very accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please view the property and apply to
JOSEPH CALDWELL, Admr.
Jabez Caldwell, dec'd.
June 3

HOUSES TO RENT.
TO RENT for the year 1833 the following houses, viz.—A framed dwelling house with the appurtenances on Washington street in the town of Easton, at present occupied by William Hossey.
A small two story brick dwelling on Harrison street, with a kitchen and garden attached, at present occupied by Jacob Howard.
The above property has lately undergone a thorough repair and some alterations which renders it most comfortable and convenient.
Also, the brick store room or shop on Washington street adjoining S. Lowe's tavern, at present occupied by Jas. L. Smith, and the office on Federal Alley and fronting the public square at present occupied by F. F. Thomas.
For terms apply to
W. H. GROOME.
Sept. 1 eow3w

NOTICE.
THE subscribers hereby caution all persons against shooting in or about their lots and premises near the town of Easton. The wanton and careless conduct of some individuals has rendered it necessary that this notice should be given, and all such are positively informed that any person who shall be guilty of the law, against those who disregard it in future.
J. LOCKERMAN,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
GEORGE HALE.
Sept. 8

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber, Rector of St. Michael's Parish, intends opening on the first Monday in November next, (the 5th day of the month) a school for boys at the Parsonage of his Parish. The situation of the Parsonage which is about 9 miles from Easton is pleasant and remarkably healthy, being entirely free from those bilious complaints, which prevail in many other parts of the Eastern Shore. Besides the pleasantness, and healthiness of the place, it possesses other advantages, and will hold out to students no temptations to neglect their studies, and to form idle and injurious habits. The dwelling house is commodious, and well adapted to the accommodation of boarders.
The course of instruction in this Seminary will be more extensive than is usual in schools of a similar description. It is intended, not only for a college course, but for entering immediately on the study of the learned professions, and to incur further expense of time and money in a preparatory education. In addition to the branches commonly taught in Academies, viz. the Latin and Greek languages, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, use of the Globes, Mathematics, History, Chronology, Declamation &c. pupils will be instructed in Composition, both English and Latin, Grecian and Roman Antiquities, Logic, the Elements of Moral and Natural Philosophy, and the Hebrew language if desired. The subscriber hopes from his long experience in teaching, that he will be able to render his Seminary worthy of the attention and patronage of the public. His mode of instruction, which will be more strict, will be more such, he trusts, as will not create in the minds of his pupils a distaste for the knowledge which he designs to impart. The number of pupils will be limited to twenty.
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J. LOCKERMAN,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
GEORGE HALE.
Sept. 8

TO BE RENTED for the ensuing Year,
THE Brick Dwelling House and premises, where Doctor Hammond used to live on South Street, in Easton and where Doctor Jenkins now lives. There is a good garden, also a new convenient brick Stable with granaries attached to it, on the premises. For terms apply to the Subscriber.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Sept. 22 (W)

NOTICE.
An Election will be held on the first MONDAY in October next at the usual places of holding Elections in this county for the purpose of electing four Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland and one county Commissioner from the Choptank District of this county and an election will be held at the same places, for the purpose of electing three Electors of President and Vice President, of these United States, from the District composed of Harford county, and the Eastern Shore of Maryland.
J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff.
Sept 15

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable Judges of Queen Anne's county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public Auction on SATURDAY, the twenty seventh of October next, ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Centerville, Queen Anne's county, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, a part of a tract of land called "Wye Island" situate, lying and being in the county aforesaid, and on W. river, containing about six hundred and fifty acres, more or less, it being the entire residue of the real estate, whereof Matthias Bordley died seized, after deducting that portion recently laid down, by authority of a judgment of Queen Anne's county Court, as the proper dower of his widow, Mrs. Susan G. Bordley, and which said tract or part of a tract of land will be sold for the payment of the debts of said Matthias Bordley.
No estate can be more delightfully situated than this, it lies on a river not only beautiful, but abundant with every luxury—such as fish, oysters and wild fowl, and these of the most superior quality. On the one side, within two miles is the residence of Col. Lloyd, and Wm. G. Tighman, Esq. of Talbot, and on the other, and within the same distance, the residence of the family of the late John L. Tighman, Esq. The river up and down and on both sides the Island commands a most superior population. The land is of the highest character, and the resources for manure inexhaustible. It is well prepared with Wood, such as PINE, POPLAR and HICKORY. The People particularly excellent. To these advantages may be added the distinguished reputation of the Island for general good health.
The improvements are a two story brick dwelling, 16 feet by 28, with a shed room and a Kitchen attached—a brick quarter, 30 feet by 50, a convenient meat house, and a most extensive corn house, with a shed around it for the accommodation of eighteen or twenty horses, and a carriage house joining. The corn house is large enough to answer the additional purpose of Granary. The buildings are none of them in good repair.
The terms of sale are as follows—The purchaser on the day of sale will be required to pay to the Trustee two hundred dollars, in cash, and the balance of the purchase money will be required to be paid in installments of one, two and three years from the day of sale, with interest on the whole from the day of sale till paid, the same to be secured to the Trustee by bond and security to be approved by him. Upon the ratification of the sale, and on the payment of the whole purchase money and interest, the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed convey to the purchaser or purchasers, to his, her or their heirs the property sold, free and clear from all incumbrances.
Persons desirous to purchase are invited to visit the premises, Capt. V. Bryan, the tenant will afford every facility.
The creditors of Matthias Bordley are hereby notified within six months from the 27th October, 1832, to file their claims, with their proper vouchers against the estate of the said Matthias Bordley, with the Clerk of Queen Anne's county Court, or they may be excluded from all benefit of the money or moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Matthias Bordley.
Wm. A. SPENCER, Trustee.
Centerville, Aug. 25th 1832

AN OVERSEER.
THE Subscriber wishes to engage the services of a single man a middle aged man would be preferred, to live with him the next year as an Overseer and manage his home farm and a small one adjoining. Undoubted testimonials of integrity, sobriety and faithful attendance to duty will be required.
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Aug 18

LOOK HERE.
THE season has again arrived when those persons indebted for Officers Fees have promised payment of the same, but finding very little exertions on their part made to comply with their promises, I am induced to notify them, through the medium of the new papers that unless punctual payments are made and that speedily, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of collecting by execution especially of those persons who have failed to pay their last years fees as well as the present.
I will also say to those persons who have repeatedly promised to pay off executions heretofore made and have neglected so to do, that the settlement of such cases are not made punctually they will ere long find their name held up to the gaze of the public, as I am determined to close up my business as I get my deputies have their orders to be punctual in calling for settlements and punctuality will be expected.
The Public's Humble Servant
J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff.
Aug. 25

NOTICE.
THE undersigned commissioners appointed by Caroline County court, to divide or otherwise value the lands and real estate of Robert Peters late of the county aforesaid deceased, will meet on THURSDAY 4th of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and will then and there proceed in the execution of said commission, all persons interested are hereby notified to attend.
ROBERT T. KEENE,
WM. JONES,
WM. MELONEY,
WILLIS CHARLES and
PETER JOHNSON,
Commissioners.
Aug. 4

EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION OFFICE.—The State Colonization Managers will receive applications until the 15th day of August next, from free persons of color residents of Maryland, who wish to emigrate to Liberia.
The Managers will despatch a vessel on the 1st of October, if a sufficient number of applicants are received; of which public notice will be given.
All persons who wish to manumit their slaves on condition of their leaving the state, are requested to inform the Board, whether any of the latter are willing to emigrate to the Colony. And as the law requires all slaves manumitted since its enactment in March last to leave the state, they are invited to avail themselves of the present opportunity.
MOSES SHEPPARD,
CHARLES HOWARD, } Colonization
C. C. HARPER, } Managers.
Sept. 1 3w

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at this Office
JUST RECEIVED.
Aug. 18

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

FELLOW CITIZENS:
I must call your attention to the payment of your taxes, the time allowed by law to close the collections of the county is limited, and it is impossible for me to call those who have claims against the county, without you first pay me. I hope all who are lovers of the principles of a good government, will evince the same, by a speedy payment. Those who do not comply with this notice, may expect the letter of the law enforced, however painful such a course may be to me my duty as an officer, will compel me, to such a course, to protect myself from injury, and on account of the various interests at stake. Persons holding property in the County and residing out of it, will do well to attend to this notice.
Myself or my deputy will be at Denton every Tuesday, if health and weather permit.
CALEB P. DAVIS,
Collector of Caroline county.
Sept. 8 3w

FOR RENT,
And possession either immediately or at the commencement of the next year.
That commodious house and garden, on Dover street, lately occupied by Dr. Worrell. The whole premises will be put in good repair.
JOHN LEEDS KERR,
Easton, Sept. 8.

LAND FOR SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, a tract of land or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty five acres and more or less.
The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier
of the Branch Bank at Easton.
Branch Bank, at Easton,
May 5 1832

LAND FOR SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross, and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Woolsey Manor & part of another tract of land called Loves Rambles & contains the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near and adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.
The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier,
Branch Bank at Easton.
Easton, April 7

FOR SALE,
The thorough bred Stallion,
TUCKAHOE,
A son of Gov. Wright's celebrated Horse Silverheels, said to be the best bred horse in America. (See American Turf Register.) His dam was got by Col. Thornton's Top Gallant, one of the best four mile Horses of his day, his grandam by Col. Lloyd's Ratler, for particulars of the pedigree and performances of the above mentioned Horses, see handbills of the last season, in possession of the Editor and subscribers.
Tuckahoe has proved himself a sure and excellent foal getter, his colts are large and handsome, of good action, kind to harness, and of hardy constitution. This valuable horse is now in his prime, perfectly sound, in good condition, and will be sold on accommodating terms.
JOHN WRIGHT,
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
Easton, Sept. 1
The Snow Hill Messenger will copy the above 3 times.

Bank of Maryland,
BALTIMORE, Dec. 26th, 1831.
BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:
For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per centum
For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per centum
On current accounts or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per centum
By order R. WILSON, Cash.

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