

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.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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Fourth of July at Paris.—The fifty-seventh anniversary of American Independence was celebrated as usual at Paris by a sumptuous dinner, at which were present nearly a hundred Americans.—George W. Erving, Esq. of Boston, late Minister of the United States to the Court of Madrid, presided and was assisted by F. Carnes, Esq. of New York; Dr. Tucker, of Philadelphia, and J. W. Storror, Jr. Esq. Vice Presidents. Among the distinguished guests were, Gen. Lafayette, Messrs. Geo. W. Lafayette, and Oscar Lafayette, Leavitt Harris, Esq. American Charge d'Affaires, D. Bradford, Esq. U. S. Consul at Paris, and in terms, Lt. Gen. Bernard, David Bailie Warden, Esq., member of the Institute of France, and formerly American Consul at Paris, and Gen. Devereux.

The regular toasts were appropriate, but aimed at neither wit nor sentiment. The first volunteer was given by Mr. Carnes, who prefaced his toast as follows.

Gentlemen:—"Permit me to introduce a toast by a few remarks. When we look back to the period so interesting to Americans, which immediately followed the declaration of our Independence, we find among the most distinguished actors in it, one whose career would grace the pages of romance. We behold a youth of nineteen, richly endowed by nature & fortune, descendant of a long line of nobles, the favorite of the most brilliant court and greatest monarch in the world. We see this noble youth quitting the bosom of his family, and the luxuries by which he was surrounded, braving the absolute prohibition of his sovereign, & escaping to a miserable bark, in which he crosses the ocean, and from which he at length lands on a remote part of our coast. He makes his way to the door of Congress, and there nobly offers his sword and his fortune, to that band of patriots who were risking their all for their country's liberty. I will not dwell on his long devotion to our cause, nor how I tell you how well he fought, nor how he clothed our naked troops.—These facts are engraven on your hearts.

We afterwards see this disinterested Patriot leader in the sublime cause of Liberty in this his native land, but his zeal and devotion tempered with so much consistency, moderation and humanity, as to render him obnoxious to the demagogues & madmen by whom he was surrounded. He miraculously escapes with the loss of his fortune and his liberty, and the sighs which arose from the dungeons of Olmutz met responses from every American bosom.

We afterwards see him tempted by the Tyrant to enlist under his banner by every inducement that would be likely to influence a great man, and yet remaining staunch to the noble cause."

"Finally three years since, we saw him venerable with the weight of years, making his way among barriers and bullets, uncertain if proscription or death might not be the sole reward of his disinterested enthusiasm. In a word, when we search the pages of history, we find innumerable great men, endowed with every talent and virtue, but rare is the sight of perfectly pure disinterested patriotism.

One of these unadorned models of disinterestedness was our adopted Washington; the other thank God! lives and honors us with his presence at this moment. Fill therefore your glasses to the brim, and drink the health of

"That Model of Disinterested Patriotism, The Veteran Lafayette!"

This toast was drunk with enthusiastic and long continued cheering.

General LAFAYETTE rose to offer his acknowledgements.

"It is now for the 57th time," said he, "that it has been given me to hail our glorious anniversary of the 4th July, the sacred Era of the doctrine of the rights of man, the polar star of universal freedom. But how can I find adequate words to express my gratitude for the so very warm applause that has greeted the last toast and the most kind testimonies of your esteem are so affectionately poured upon me, it is yourselves you are applauding my dear friends. Am I not in fact an American Veteran? Have I not at all times, in every situation proudly de-

clared myself a disciple of the American school? Am I not Washington's adopted son? Delighted I am, on this convivial meeting, to see such a numerous concourse of American fellow citizens, coming from every part of the Union, and to enjoy with them the immense results of public and private prosperity, security, happiness and unbounded prospects, that have flowed from that great day of independence and freedom. And when I advert to the few clouds, that have at distant periods threatened somewhat to obscure so brilliant an atmosphere, which it would be the more improper here to particularise, I rejoice that as they are now, and I hope forever dispelled, I recur to that admirable trait of the American character, which in my last farewell speech at Washington, I had greatly called "National good sense, the great arbiter of all difficulties." May all the internal and external advantages, resulting from the day we are celebrating, continue to be more and more increasing. May the people of the United States reap every benefit from their scientific, literary, mercantile intercourse and mutual exchanges with this side of the Atlantic, particularly with France, where I want at this moment to express my conviction that proper measures will be adopted to cherish them.

"There is however a sort of commodity, which in your European connections, and although I have devoted more than fifty years of my life to make a matter of importance to Europe, I must earnestly warn you never to make a matter of exchange. I mean republican principles, pure, virtuous, unalloyed, so happily condensed in that one American word—"Self-Government." While these principles are imported gratis, do forever beware of European Exchange and except from me the following toast:—

"The National Good Sense of the American People

—The final arbiter of all difficulties."

The following are among the volunteer toasts that were given:—

By Mr. Geo. W. Lafayette—American Education—"The best of preservatives liberal doctrines."

Gen. Bernard, on his health being drunk expressed himself as follows:—

Gentlemen—"I return to you all my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me, and I beg leave to offer to you a sentiment, which is strongly felt by those who have visited your land, enjoyed its generous hospitality, and witnessed, with admiration the progressing prosperity of the free people of the U. States."

Peace, Order, and Liberty—"The indispensable requisites for national happiness."

General Devereux, on rising to express his grateful thanks for the honor done him in drinking his health, enlarged with much eloquence on the vast consequences to the whole civilized world, that have resulted and must still result, from the Declaration of Independence. He expressed much satisfaction at having himself had the opportunity of fighting under the banners of Liberty in Colombia, and enlarged on the growing prosperity and increasing glory of the United States in which he had so long resided. He alluded with much gratitude to his late friend, that distinguished philanthropist, Mr. Oliver of Baltimore, whose memory he gave as a toast.

Mr. Warden expressed himself very grateful for the compliment of drinking his health, and made some interesting remarks on the State of New York, of which he is an adopted citizen. He proposed as a toast.

The State of New York.

Mr. Carnes, first Vice President, gave Poland—"May she at some future day, like the Phoenix, rise from her ashes, and soar towards the sun, walled on the gale of Universal Emancipation, and take her place high above the clouds of Imperial despotism and European Indifference."

By Mr. Crafts—"Henry Clay, of Kentucky—"The brightest star in the western hemisphere."

By Mr. Glason, of New York—"The Union of the States; cemented by the blood of freemen, may it remain indivisible and immaculate, as the Throne of Heaven."

By Mr. ——"The memory of De Witt Clinton, the friend of internal improvement, the source of individual and public prosperity."

By J. Townsend, Esq. of Albany—"Republicanism: the triumph of patriotism over egotism, and philanthropy over loyalty."

By Mr. Carnes, Vice President—"The battle of Bunker Hill: raw Yankees with rusty fowling pieces against the disciplined veterans of the age. A battle more remarkable in its conduct, more glorious in its results than the far-famed Leipsic or Waterloo."

From the Columbia Sentinel.

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF CAREFUL AND SEASONABLE FARMING.

This is a subject that ought to be approached with due consideration. Careful farming is a comprehensive term, and by it we mean that the full and entire fruits of the industrious husbandman from all his labors shall be most carefully collected and judiciously disposed of. In all his operations, therefore, you see prudence and management. The result is that you see him arise from poverty to affluence—from a state of dependence to independence, both in mind and circumstances—in short, to all the enjoyments which arise from his own hard earned but now ample possessions. His children too, feel the full benefit of his lessons of prudence and care. They are early taught that their own standing in society and prosperity in future life, will be proportionate to the fidelity with which they follow up the correct principles that have been so assiduously implanted by a careful parent. Such examples cannot be lost upon them, for they are daily witnesses of the success that attends these exertions, and they feel the prosperity which is its sure reward. On the contrary, the careless farmer has a constant succession of losses, for he is devoid both of prudence and management. All his operations therefore are imperfectly done—had as a time, worse as to manner.—The results to these two classes of farmers are so essentially different that it is necessary we should give the last a further consideration.

Every operation in farming is a distinct process, and where each is performed in a careless or slovenly manner, it is a fair deduction from the profits of the farmer. For instance, the careless farmer in the spring, by not repairing his fences as early as practicable, loses time which cannot be regained. He thus hurries through it so that the work is very imperfectly performed, and as his neighbors generally have commenced their spring ploughing and the best farmers nearly completed theirs, he can spend no more time upon them. They must therefore have the chance to be saved. It is already late, but he commences ploughing when he sees others sowing their grain. His horses and oxen, having been neglected, are not in the best condition for hard work. In his zeal to gain lost time he over-drives them and two or more become unfit for business from over exertion. This he calls bad luck, for he cannot think to impute it to a want of foresight. He must now however wait until all his neighbors have finished their sowing and then depend upon their sympathy for aid. He obtains it. As the season is far advanced his chance is for a light crop, but this is not now to be remedied. His corn ground is to be ploughed; he begins under bad auspices, but by begging of one and borrowing of another he contrives to get through with that. From his light team however, we must infer, and rightly too, that it has been badly done. By this time he observes that the best farmers have already finished their planting and are preparing to give their corn ground a weeding. He follows them as fast as circumstances will allow—the first and subsequent weedings are therefore performed so late that the crop does not receive the full benefit of the process, and when he thinks of giving it a last dressing, his neighbors are preparing for the harvest. Consequently he hurries through it, but he has no time to give his potatoes another ploughing which they very much require; for he must begin his harvest as it is already too ripe to gather without waste. Situated, he pushes through this as fast as practicable, but as harvesting to be well done requires time, he loses much of his grain because it is cut too late and more from the hurried manner in which it is performed. His harvest field is therefore strewn with it and when others, more careful are reaping their twenty bushels per acre he must be content with ten or less. The next operation is the making of hay—here too he is later than he ought to be, and as his implements are never such exactly as they should be to do clean work, although he works harder than every one else, yet the grass not being cut first in season, and next close to the ground, he meets with another and heavy loss. The quantity gathered is therefore small, and it is only by half feeding the succeeding winter that he can keep his stock through it. The effect of this we have already seen in his last spring's operations; the same bad process is again to be gone through with the same, but rather a worse result.

If by this management, or rather the want of it, he loses occasionally an animal, it is put to his bad luck. He can easily foresee how his crops whilst growing must fare, from his miserably repaired fences; for besides his own, his neighbors' cattle will be depasturing them.—From his poor fences they are soon

taught that they are no hindrances to confinement in particular lots; they roam, therefore, at large, depreeding on his own and soon on his neighbor's crops.

The last, however, cannot be permitted with impunity, and he is amerced in damages which a little foresight and care might easily have prevented. But these are only the first consequences, for every thing leads to waste, and from bad fences bad crops necessarily follow. It is useless to follow this man further—his course sooner or later must end in bankruptcy, as his debts will accumulate, and he has no means with which to discharge them. Neither ought his example to be lost to society—let him stand as a beacon to warn others of the dangerous consequences that follow thriftless labor. We may draw this further lesson from it; that what is commonly called bad luck, is more commonly the effect of want of a little care and prudent foresight.

LONDON POLICE.

REFUSAL OF A LARGE FARE.—Mr. Cole, a medical gentleman appeared to ask the assistance of the Lord Mayor under the following circumstances of hardship:

The learned gentleman caused a great deal of excitement, which sprung in a great measure from the excellent temper with which he gave the history of his calamity. To all appearance the doctor was about thirty stone weight.

"I am come, my Lord, to complain to you of the very unreasonable conduct of the omnibus conductor and driver," said the doctor. "I live in the Edgeware-road and find it necessary to go into an omnibus to come to and return from town. Of late, however, the coachmen, and conductors, the moment I had them, shake their heads and drive on, saying—'No, no, you won't do for me.' [Great laughter.] They object to my size, I suppose, but I am not in a condition to remedy that, and therefore they have me at all they must have me, I am." [Laughter.] "The Lord Mayor: I am afraid Doctor, that I cannot compel them to have you; & to say the truth, I think their objection is a very reasonable one. The omnibus is licensed to carry 14 persons inside. Now suppose 14 men of your size were to demand admission, would you like to be a passenger?"

Doctor Cole.—Not by any means, I assure you, for I am convinced that we should not be at all comfortable in such weather as this. They proposed to me to pay double price, but I am only one person, and I thought that the act of parliament protected me.

The Lord Mayor.—The drivers need not take any one they do not fancy. It was but the other day a drunken fellow wanted to force his way into an omnibus, & I fined him. Now I should think the passengers would have as great an objection to you as the drivers and therefore, until you reduce your weight, you can't expect accommodation from Paddington to the Bank for sixpence.—[Laughter.]

Doctor Cole (casting his eyes round himself)—To reduce this bulk would be a difficult thing. It is impossible.

The Lord Mayor.—I'll tell you how—walk.

Doctor Cole.—Walk! walk from Paddington to the Bank!—[Loud Laughter.]

The Lord Mayor.—That's a certain remedy for obesity. If Daniel Lambert had carried the box in which he travelled, he would not have been such a spectacle.

Doctor Cole.—It is not an easy matter for a man upwards of 50 years of age to walk any considerable distance. I am a medical man, and I should not in such a case recommend violent walking.

The Lord Mayor.—You mean you wouldn't practise it, Doctor.—[A laugh.]

Doctor Cole.—I am also aware of the usual method of reducing jockeys and fighting men, but I shouldn't fancy that system. I know the reduction of weight by such means is ruinous to the constitution, not to say a word of the inconve-nient nature of the process to a man like me.

The Lord Mayor.—I wish I could render you a service, Doctor. You bear all these things, it appears to me, with an excellent temper.

Doctor Cole.—Certainly I do; I enjoy the refusal of the conductor as much as the passengers do. The moment the door is open the passengers cry out, "Oh, we've no room here; you must get an omnibus for yourself." [Laughter.] The coachman cries, "I told you before, Jack that we couldn't take in that load under double price;" and the conductor slams the door and says "all right," leaving me in the middle of the road in a roar of laughter.

The Lord Mayor declared that he never saw so faithful an illustration of the old saying, "laugh and grow fat," and repeated his prescription of walking, but without the slightest effect upon the Doc-

tor, who disturbed the whole room in moving out of it.

Mr. Burgess and Mr. McDuffie.—Mr. Burgess of Rhode Island, in his address to the people of that state, thus alludes to the attack made upon him a few years ago by Mr. McDuffie.

"With one other man of South Carolina, I had a sharp encounter. He is the very Hotspur of the South; a man who measures the terms of his speech, not by the character of the question, but his own powers of utterance. It was in my own cause; for I believed my reputation in Congress to be your property, and that, if I did not defend that property, you might justly accuse me of deserting your interests. This man came upon me, without warning. I knew not that he had taken the least exception to any thing which I had done. No snake could more unexpectedly have uncoiled himself in the path of the traveller; nor any wild cat, with less notice, have leaped from the limb of a tree upon the naked head of the way-faring man.—He is no child, but an adversary, bold daring, skillful in debate, and those who encounter him may chance to know

—What warriors feel
A fœmen worthy of their steel."

He arose with towering arrogance, called on the reporters about the house "to mark him and write his speech in their books," and then let down upon me such pelting storm of abuse as echoed in every part of the hall, and turned every eye towards my devoted head. I heard the man with surprise and astonishment, but with no impatience; and kept my seat until he had exhausted himself and set down. What should I then have done? What would you, the people of Rhode Island, wish your representatives, in such a case to do? Should I reply, or be silent or merely stammer out a humble and submissive request for pardon? I did reply, it was my intention, provoked as I was, by unexpected and unmerited insult, so to reply, that this same Mr. George McDuffie should learn, that he might have a bad bargain of it, if he ever again took a whole week in proposing himself to assail "the member from Rhode Island." How I succeeded in that intention, you may know when I tell you, that, from that day to the last day of the last session nothing passed in debate between that gentleman and myself, but in terms of "high courtesy."

AN ADVENTURE.—The Philadelphia Gazette relates the following recent adventure, on the part of Major Hurlick the noted Militia Fine Collector.

On Wednesday afternoon, he was observed in the vicinity of Noble and Front-sts., with a roll of militia bills, and his eternal green bag, and no sooner observed, than the whole neighbourhood was in commotion. The streets were filled with men and women, cats and dogs; the windows were blocked up with human heads—men left their business to note the wonderful scene. For a time, silence prevailed, and the multitude awaited the shifting of the scene in breathless attention. "There goes Hurlick," at length shouted a yellow-headed urchin, which was the signal for the commencement of a grand attack. "Hurrah for the mad dog!" said another, and "mad dog, mad dog" was heard in all directions. "Deal with him gently," shouted a third, following the cry with a shower of stale eggs, from a barrel full, which had been placed in a convenient spot for the use of the mob. Then ensued such an uproar, as the people of the Northern Liberties never before witnessed. Hurlick ran—the mob pursued, shouting and pelting—he entered a private house, went through, and made his escape by a back door, but was seen and followed. He jumped into a pig pen, but was glad to escape with the loss of his coat tail. Again he ran, and again he was pursued, the cry of "mad dog!" still resounded in his ears. As a last resort, when nearly exhausted he opened a cellar door, & jumped down. The cellar was half full of water, and a souse went the unhappy collector, up to his middle. Here he remained for some time—the mob seeing the predicament in which he was placed, molested him no farther, and after a time he was taken out, and sent home.

TIT FOR TAT.—Not long since the Temperance Association in Providence adopted the following resolution:—
Resolved, That it be recommended to the members of this association, and to all friends of temperance, to trade exclusively with temperance dealers."

In consequence of this, the grocers of that city held a meeting on the 8th inst. at which, among other resolutions, the following was passed—

"Resolved, That as the only resort left us, to counteract the baneful effects, which that nefarious resolution is calculated to produce, that we will not buy any goods of any member of that association

nor employ any doctor, school-master or any other person who is a member of that association, unless he or they shall have first withdrawn themselves from said association; or who shall publicly renounce or denounce all participation in said resolution."

ADDRESS

To the several Bible Societies, and Friends of the Bible cause throughout the State of Maryland, and on the North side of the Potomac in the District of Columbia.

FRIENDS OF THE BIBLE CAUSE:

It is at the request of the Bible Society of the State of Maryland, through their Board of Managers, that I presume to address you. It is, therefore, you perceive an official duty which I am not at liberty to decline. My regret is, that it has been so long and unavoidably delayed by my ill health.

The title by which I am instructed to address you, "The Friends of the Bible Cause," warrants the assumption that you have attended, with interest, to the means which have been heretofore employed for the propagation of the Holy Scriptures, throughout the world. You know, consequently that in England, in France, and elsewhere abroad, Bible Societies, on a large scale have been for several years in active and successful operation; that the great American Bible Society, whose theatre of contribution is the whole United States, is in immediate connection and correspondence with those foreign societies; and that, in several of the states, auxiliary societies have been formed, which stand connected with the national society, remitting their surplus funds, after the supply of their own domestic wants, to that society, for the purpose of being applied to the larger objects of the association. You are, also informed we presume, that the State of Maryland has not been wanting to herself on this interesting occasion; but that, by a general movement of the christian community, without distinction of sects, a Bible Convention, for the State, was held at Baltimore in the month of May last, in which that portion of the District of Columbia, formerly composing part of the State of Maryland, was also represented; and that, by this Convention, the Report of a committee was adopted proposing to organise the State into a complete system of societies, for the purpose of producing a more prompt and effectual development of its resources. Copies of this Report, including the proposed constitutions for the different societies, will be distributed wherever it has not been already done; and you will perceive that the plan is at once very simple, and it is believed very efficient: the proposition being to have one principal society for the State, with branches in each county, and minor branches in each election district of the several counties: so that this appeal to Christian charity will knock at the door of every house and every cottage within our limits, and in which we trust, be blessed of Him in whose name it will be made.

You are all aware of the surprising and prodigious results that have been realized, in every department of labour, in every country where the experiment has been made, by the force of union and concert of action. You cannot, therefore perceive the vast advantages which the simple system proposed must have over the separate efforts of a few unconnected societies, sparsely scattered in different parts of the state. A few of these societies have existed and still exist among us. It is not intended to detract from their merits. Far from it. Every Christian has been cheered by their spirit, and has felt grateful for their services in this labor of love. Nor can those societies themselves be otherwise than gratified to see the whole state, at length catching the impulse which they have given, and assuming an organization that bids fair to render that labour thorough, and effectual. It is indeed confidently hoped that those societies will see the advantages that they will give to the cause which they have so much and so justly at heart, by incorporating themselves into the system now proposed, and that they will throw themselves promptly and cheerfully, into it, and animate it, with a double portion of that vigor which has, heretofore, so honorably characterized their proceedings.

It will be seen, that under the arrangement proposed, the Bible Society of the State is a mere agent of the county and district societies; its functions being to unite & harmonize their action, & to concentrate and apply their surplus funds according to the provisions of their respective constitutions. Hence the society of the state can do nothing effectual in furtherance of the common object, without the aid of those auxiliary societies. It is for this reason, and in the hope that the plan devised and adopted by the Convention, will be approved by their constituents, that I have been specially in-

with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind; and the second is like unto it, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." and lest we should seek to shelter our selfishness under too confined an interpretation of this word "neighbor," He has left on record, the beautiful parable of the good Samaritan, by which we are most affectingly taught that in the sense of this divine commandment all are our neighbors who are connected with us by the common ties of humanity, and that although they may belong to different and distant nations, they are equally entitled to our strongest sympathies and sweetest charities. Thus we are instructed that love—love to God and man, comprehend the whole circle of our duties; it comprehends them, because it ensures their performance, and ensures it from the best and noblest motives the motive of love. For in what way this love acts wherever it exists we require no teaching to instruct us: we know that it is vigilant prompt, and forward to do the will, and promote the highest happiness of its objects. It does not wait to be entreated. It does not require its cold reluctant, penurious hand to be unclenched, by the shame of a public refusal on some rare sabbath occasion. On the contrary it is alert active indefatigable in seeking and finding and even making occasions, both private and public of rendering useful service to the objects of its attachment; and zealous and generous in improving every such occasion where it occurs.—We are not driven to any abstract disquisitions, nor even to the example of the primitive Christians, to prove the mode in which this love to God and man displays itself, wherever it exists in truth and power.—We have, before our eyes, a living illustration of the most striking and captivating character in the scenes to which we have already alluded: the spectacle of all Christendom once loosened from its foundations, not as in former times to precipitate itself on Asia, for the comparatively trivial purpose of rescuing by the sword from the hands of the infidel a small spot of earth at the farther end of the Mediterranean; but for the far nobler purpose of rescuing, from the darkness of idolatry, a fallen world and restoring it to the pure light of the Gospel and the peaceful dominion of its true and rightful heir the Son of God. Christians, and friends of the Bible Cause, ask no better test of the existence of this love than a cordial faithful, cheerful cooperation in extending the glory of the cross, and hastening the day which will surely come, when every knee shall bow to the Lord and every tongue shall confess to God; when the Redeemer's kingdom shall cover the earth even as the waters cover the great deep. Blessed will he be, who, in the true and deep spirit of Christian charity shall contribute effectively to this great result. No civic crown that Rome in the days of her glory, ever conferred for saving the life of a citizen can vie in lustre with his who, from love to God and man shall have been instrumental in saving the immortal lives of his fellow creatures. Let us only reflect that, according to the most approved computations, twenty millions of immortal beings, pass into eternity every year, of whom four-fifths, it is probably never heard of the Redeemer's name. O what a field is here for the exercise of our deepest solicitudes our most fervent charities and most intense exertions; and with what vehement impetuosity does the occasion urge us to immediate action!

And shall this appeal be confined to professing Christians only! We believe nay we are confident, that there are many friends of the Bible, who are not yet in open communion with any church; yet more, we believe that there are many who, regarding this subject in a light merely moral & political, have seen such demonstrative proofs of the power of the Bible, in taming and civilizing the barbarous regions of the earth, in elevating and enlarging the intellectual character of their inhabitants; in refining their manners, and fitting them for the society of nations, that from motives of philanthropy, and patriotism alone, they may well be numbered among the friends of the Bible. As patriots and philanthropists, then, we appeal to them to unite with us in the debarbarizing the earth, and restoring fallen man to his proper lustre and dignity. In this common enterprise we offer them the victorious banner under which Constantine achieved his brightest conquests; the banner of the cross; & it is our prayer and trust, that in the hour which crowns our joint arm with success, in this the holiest of wars, we may greet them by a still more fraternal and endearing name than that of co-patriots and philanthropists.

May the God of all mercies enlighten, guide, and support us all in the discharge of this high and solemn duty, and direct this great enterprise to His own glory & the salvation of a perishing world.

WM. WIRT,
President of the Bible Society of Maryland.
JOHN COLEMAN, Corresponding Secretary.
BALTIMORE, September 2, 1833.

All Editors throughout the State of Maryland and District of Columbia are respectfully requested to give this address an early insertion in their respective journals.

MARQUESE.—A witty writer of the last century says, as all mankind live in masquerade, whoever presumes to come among them barefaced must expect to be abused by the whole assembly!

For the Editor of the Whig.—
Sir—Receiving your paper through the agency of a friend, and being at a distance from the scene of agitation, my notice of your editorial articles must be at considerable intervals after their appearance. I pour under a still greater disadvantage. The Baltimore Republican is closed against me; the Cecil Republican does not circulate in Talbot and Caroline; and there is no other Jackson paper in the same city. The announcement of the last would have exposed your previous deception, and you therefore suppressed it with your usual frankness. You continually encouraged and applauded the stupid and senseless effusions of Governor Stevens, although you and your directors knew that he was exposing himself to the pity and contempt of the public. But he was contributing his might to the support of the same cause; and you therefore with your usual "frankness," recommended his beautiful essays as being at all times in season, always interesting, and always welcome to the readers of the Whig. The praise you bestowed upon him, was in proportion to the bitterness of his abuse against the federalists. Governor Stevens without being molested or disturbed by federalists, thought proper, at a public meeting, and in a public paper, to denounce and proscriber them. Is it then surprising that his insults should be retorted with severity? Federalism, like the sick Lion in the fable, had received indignities from every species of animal with patience, but could not help being roused into indignation at receiving a kick from the Ass.

In your defence, of the 20th ultimo, you say that you had only stated that "some distinguished" federalists considered the choice of General Jackson "the less of two evils." Why did you not at that time state also, that "some" of the democrats also supported him on that ground? The Jackson federalists in Kent Cecil and Queen Ann's, with a very few exceptions, preferred General Jackson, from the beginning of his choice, and not as an "alternative;" whereas the leading Jackson democrats of Talbot were opposed to him in the beginning, and did not support him at all, until he was elected. Then why should you assert that some federalists had supported him on that ground, and say not a word about the democrats who were actually influenced by that motive? It was another instance of the "frankness" of your conduct, and an additional proof of your wish to deceive the people into a belief, that federalists were not entitled to their confidence. You say there was no Jackson electoral candidate in Talbot in 1824. That is true, and there was but a feeble effort for the election of these counties in 1829. In the two districts above, there were electoral candidates at both elections, and the most zealous and untiring exertions were made by Jackson democrats and Jackson federalists united, to support the election of General Jackson, and to defend his character from the bitter accusations of his enemies. But the men who had no electoral candidate in 1824, and who did not support their candidate in 1828, have now determined that no one ought to be selected as a candidate by the Jackson party, but a democrat of the Jefferson school, I have no doubt sir, that when you and Richard Spencer, & Governor Stevens and others collected together, you must have made merry among yourselves at the expense of the miserable idiots, who could be duped by such artifices. But you seriously insist that it is time the party should have a name, and that it was settled in Baltimore, that it should be called the democratic party. It may have been so called in Baltimore for ought I know, and in Pennsylvania and New York. But you know sir, that in all these places they select a federalist or democrat according to his services and qualifications without the least regard to old party distinctions. The democratic party of Pennsylvania nominated Mr. Wilkins, an old Federalist, for Vice President, and as he was not taken up by the other states, elected him as a Senator in Congress. You know that this is the case in the city of Baltimore, where the principles of democracy remain as pure and unadulterated as in Talbot county. But whatever name the democrats of the party chose to assume, no federalist of character will consent to call himself a democrat, for in doing so, he would be guilty of deception. You and your friends consider it of importance to lay down certain principles, without regard to names; but where you are put to the test, your principles, resolve themselves into this, that nothing is so important as to establish a name.

The name of Jackson Republicans will not answer, because that involves the name of an individual, and you all abhor any thing like "man-tearship." But you are delighted with the name of Jefferson democrats of the old school, though that also is attended with the same difficulties. But you ask in the most serious manner, if it would have been better for you to enter your protest against the proceedings of the meeting. Now you seem to convey the idea, that you really did not approve the proceedings, but yielded, to show your "attachment to the party and to prevent the friends of the administration from being at war with each other." This is another remarkable instance of your frankness. It has been shown that all your arts and labours were directed to one object, namely, to produce the state of things called for by the resolutions; and it would have really been taxing your hypocrisy to the utmost, to require you to enter a protest against your own proceedings. It would have been better for you, at once to drop the mask, and to avow to the world, that you were no longer a member of the Jackson party; that you would not belong to a party which repose confidence in any federalist; and that you would no longer support a president, who appointed federalists to high stations. It would have been better at the same time to declare, that the old democratic party ought to be revived upon those grounds, and that it ought to be made up of all those who collect together under that name. You would then have acted, with consistency and frankness, and would have discovered under your new banners, a heterogeneous mass of discordant politicians some in favor of state rights, some for stretching the powers of the General Government; some for the bank, others against it; some for the tariff, others for free trade; some for a literal and others for a liberal construction of the constitution; some in favour of Mr. Calhoun, and others in favour of Mr. Van Buren; but all agreeing in the main point that no one but a democrat in name can be a republican in principle.

MARCUS.
The elections for Congress in Rhode Island have terminated in the re-election of TRISTRAM BURGESS by a considerable majority. For the other seat,—the State being entitled to two members,—there was no choice. Thelate member, Dutee J. Pearce and Wilking Updike received the largest number of votes.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)
Saturday Morning, Sept. 7.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—In pursuance of a call from the Chairman of the National Republican Convention lately held in Centreville, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress for this district, the Convention re-assembled in Centreville on Monday the 2d of September.

On information being given to the Convention, of the declension of Robt. H. Goldsborough, Esq. to accept the nomination made on the 19th ult. The following resolution, on motion by Mr. Brown of Queen Ann's, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this Convention regret that Robt. H. Goldsborough declines being a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States, for the reasons set forth in his communication to the Chairman of this Convention.

On motion by Mr. Hambleton of Talbot, it was unanimously Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the voters of the 2d congressional district, Daniel C. Hopper, Esq. of Queen Ann's, as a suitable person to represent them in the next Congress of the U. States; and that the members of this Convention pledge themselves to use all fair and honorable means to secure his election.

On motion by Gen. Dickinson of Talbot, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the several Journals of this district; and that the Chairman and Secretary inform Mr. Hopper, by letter, of his nomination, and urge his acceptance.

The Convention then adjourned.

WM. HUGHLETT, Ch'n.
EDW'D. G. BOURKE, Sec'y.

Pursuant to the last resolution the Chairman and Secretary addressed to Mr. Hopper the following letter.

CENTREVILLE, Sept. 2d, 1833.
Dear Sir—We are instructed by a resolution of the National Republican Convention re-assembled, to day, in the town of Centreville to inform you that they have unanimously selected you as a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States; and to urge your acceptance.

We should be glad to hear from you on this subject, as early as may consist with your convenience.

Very respectfully your
obdt. servants,
WM. HUGHLETT, Ch'n.
EDW'D. G. BOURKE, Sec'y.

To Wm. Hughlett and Edw'd. G. Bourke, Esq's.
Gentlemen,
In reply to your note, I should do injustice to my feelings, were I to say that I do not feel gratified with the distinction conferred on me by the National Republican Convention re-assembled in Centreville. I accept the nomination; though, with much distrust of my abilities, if elected, to perform the important duties that may devolve on me as a member of the House of Representatives of this great nation; and as they are they shall be devoted to the best interests of our common country, and to the continuance and perpetuation of the Union.

I am gentlemen with great respect and consideration,
your fellow citizen,
DANIEL C. HOPPER.

RACES.—The Eastern Shore Jockey Club Races will commence on Wednesday the 9th day of October next, over the Eastern course.

The Maryland Jockey Club Races takes place over the Central Course near Baltimore on Tuesday the 15th of October.

The meeting on the Timoneau course (with large purses,) takes place on Tuesday 22d October—this course is about 10 or 11 miles from Baltimore on the Susquehanna rail road, where it strikes the York road—we understand all the above courses are in first rate order and will be well attended,—fine sport is expected.

We insert in another part of our paper to day the Address of Mr. Wirt, as President and on behalf of the Bible Society of Maryland. It will, we hope, receive the attention it so well merits.

It is stated by two of the passengers in the Gov. Van Scholten, arrived at Philadelphia from Havana, that an insurrection took place about 20 miles from Havana, and about 250 negroes were shot by the troops, at the village of Bienes.—Balt. Chron.

KENTUCKY CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The poll books were opened on Wednesday last week, and the certificates of election given to the successful candidates.

In the fifth district, the certificate was given to Thomas P. Moore, late minister to Columbia, in place of Robert P. Letcher, heretofore announced as chosen by a majority of sixty votes. The Lexington Intelligencer of August 23d announces this result, with much rejoicing. The reason assigned is, the refusal or failure of the Sheriff of Lincoln county, where Mr. Letcher received a majority of 149 votes, to produce the poll book, thus leaving him in a minority. The following is therefore, the list of the members elect to the next Congress: 1st district, Chittenden Lyon; 2nd, Albert Gallatin Hawes; 3d, Christopher Tompkins; 4th, Martin Beatty; 5th, Thomas P. Moore; 6th, Thomas Chilton; 7th, Benjamin Hardin; 8th, Patrick H. Pope; 9th, James Love; 10th, Chilton Allen; 11th, Amos Davis; 12th, Thomas A. Marshall; 13th, Richard M. Johnson. Seven, viz. Pope, Davis, Beatty, More, Love, Hardin and Chilton, are new members; the others were members of the last Congress.

From the Baltimore American Sept. 2.
In mentioning, a day or two since, the difficulties in the 5th Congressional district of Kentucky in regard to the late contest between Messrs R. P. Letcher, and T. P. Moore, we stated the fact that the certificate of election was given to Mr. Moore, by reason of the refusal of the Sheriff of Lincoln to produce his poll books, thus depriving Mr. Letcher of the majority of 149 given him in that county, and electing his opponent. It is but just to give

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)
Saturday Morning, Sept. 7.

the statement of the Sheriff of his motives in such a proceeding. Having given both sides we shall not again recur to the subject. The Sheriff states that the polls of the county of Garrard, in which a large majority had been given for Mr. Letcher, were conducted in a most irregular and fraudulent manner, and with gross partiality; that hundreds of illegal votes were knowingly received; and that entered on the books that never were personally given but only on the report of others, and a number of other like irregularities, requiring a large part of the votes given to Mr. Letcher there. He says that he submitted a proposition to go into the examination of the facts, and was prepared with the proof, but was overruled; and that consequently he adopted the course of withdrawing altogether with the poll books of his own county, upon the ground that he had sufficient evidence in his possession that Mr. Moore was legally elected.

The sheriff assumed here a very high responsibility—but he contends that it is sustained by precedent and law. It may be, if so, it is time there was a reform in the law regulating both the duties of judges of election and of sheriffs.

Mr. Moore has proposed to resign his certificate, and try the election over again before the people.

NULLIFICATION.—We do not know that we have ever seen a more direct and brief explanation of the nature of that mysterious principle called nullification than is contained in the following extract from Mr. Burgess' address to the people of Rhode Island.—Boston Cour.
"There can be but one sovereignty, one supreme power, touching the same thing in the territory. If each State be the supreme power in all things in its own territory, then the United States is no sovereignty, and has no supreme power any where in any thing. If the United States be supreme power within the whole territory thereof touching all things granted to them by the people under the constitution, then is the U. States sovereignty, and the people thereof a nation, but of the several States, the holding all the power not thus granted over the life, liberty and property, of all the people within their several territories; yet not one of them is a sovereignty, not one of them is a nation.

"The theory of nullification depends on the fact that the United States is not a sovereignty, a nation; but that each one of the several States is a sovereignty, a nation; and because all sovereignties are equal, no tribunal can decide between them, when they have wronged an unconstitutional law, and each therein must and can decide for itself by nullifying such law. If the United States, on the contrary be a nation, it must be endowed with some sovereign power, in the legislative, judicial and executive departments of that power, in all things granted by the constitution, and because the States are not sovereignties, and nations, their claim as sovereigns, as nations to adjudicate and nullify congressional law because unconstitutional, is at an end; and all such questions must arise, not between sovereignties, as the nullifiers contend they do arise, but between the United States and citizens of the United States and do therefore fall within the jurisdiction of the judicial power granted by the people under the constitution, to the Supreme Court or such other courts as may be established by Congress."

From the Philadelphia Nat. Gazette.
We have received London papers to the 1st of July. Bell's Messenger of the 23rd, says "We regret to state that the cholera has made its appearance in London and the vicinity, and that it appears to have naturalized itself as it were, in this country, so that we may expect it with more or less violence every summer. We have, within our knowledge, upwards of thirty cases of deaths from this dreadful disease, during the last week."

The following article, on the same subject, is from the London Morning Chronicle.
"The Rev. W. B. Clarke, of Parkstone, is a most remarkable article, inserted in London's Magazine of Natural History for the present month, entitled on certain recent meteoric phenomena, viciissitudes in the season and the prevalent disorders contemporaneous and in supposed connexion with volcanic emanations, attributes the cholera, influenza, and epidemic disorders to volcanic emanations.—The article is very long and highly interesting, and Mr. Clarke appears to make out his case in a very clear manner, by showing that wherever cholera, influenza, &c. have prevailed, earthquakes have been more or less felt, not only in our island, but in every part of the globe and his assertions are supported by citations of cases of volcanic action, which few would suppose so numerous. In every case, an epidemic disorder has accompanied or followed this subterraneous action. The same train of argument was taken up in a work recently translated from the German, entitled 'The Black Death.'

"Should the cholera make its appearance in England, we trust to hear of no more 'board of health,' the last caused the loss of hundreds of thousands to British Industry. They prescribed fish, fruit, and vegetables, and recommended the chlorides of lime and soda. In vain it was urged that fish, fruit, and vegetables, were the very best articles of food that could be eaten, being light and easy of digestion, care being taken that the bowels should only be kept open, and relaxed. As to the chlorides, both the English and French physicians and chemists were beside the mark. At Paris, nearly every person employed in the manufacture of the chlorides died of cholera; the learned and the disorder to arise from misamata, and hence they prescribed the chloride on Guyton Leveau's plan for disinfecting hospitals, but as to the real nature of cholera, we are as ignorant of it as at the first."

DIED
In this town on Tuesday morning last, after a long and painful illness, SARAH, wife of Alexander Graham.

Departed this life, in Caroline county, on the 27th ult. Mrs. Caroline, consort of Mr. Joseph C. Talbot, in the thirty-fourth year of her age. In early life she sought and obtained religion, and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where she continued an acceptable member of the church militant of low, until it pleased the Almighty dispenser of all things, to take her to the church triumphant above. She was perfectly resigned and willing to die, for she believed from the time she was taken ill, that she should never get well. She was frequently happy and rejoiced in the prospect of her salvation—at one time she observed that she did not wish to live, but had rather depart, for she had that evidence abiding within her

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that she should go to glory, where there is no doubt she now lives perfectly freed from a world of sorrow and affliction,—there the wicked cease from troubling, and there the weary be at rest." She was an affectionate companion, a tender mother, and highly esteemed by her neighbors. She has left a husband and four children and a large circle of relatives and acquaintances to lament their irreparable loss.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.
GEORGE DUDLEY, Solo. MULLIKIN,
JOSEPH BRUFF, SAM. HAMBLETON, JR.

Commissioners for Talbot County.
JOHN EDMONDSON, WILLIAM BENNY,

For Sheriff.—Wm. H. TILGHMAN.
FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

Delegates to the General Assembly.
JACOB CHARLES, THOMAS BURCHENAL,
THOS. S. CARTER, ABRAHAM JUMP, JR.

For Sheriff.—WILLIAM ORRELL.
FOR QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.
John Brown, Thos. H. Ford,
Saml. Burgess, John C. Ruth.

Commissioners for Queen Ann's County.
Jas. Merrie, Edward G. Bourke,
Fran. A. Rochester, James Hopkins,
John Davis;

For Sheriff.—John R. Driver.

PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT, (red)	14 a 16
do (white)	18 a 1 23
CORN,	62 a 63

EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB

RACES will commence at Easton on Wednesday the 9th of October and continue three days.
First day—A colts purse of 200 Dollars 2 miles and repeat.
Second day—A purse of 300 Dollars, four miles and repeat, free for any horse mare or gelding, raised and owned in Maryland or the District of Columbia.
Third day—A handy cap purse of \$100 best three in five, one mile heats.

The Easton Course is in beautiful order well turf with grass and is perhaps the best course in Maryland for quick time, a great number of very promising untitled colts are in training for the above races. Several are expected from the Western Shore, so that all persons visiting our course may calculate on fine sport.
A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

Easton, Sept. 7.
The Cambridge Chronicle, Centerville Times, Kent Inquirer and Cecil Republican, will insert the above.

GRAND LUCK AGAIN AT THE EASTON LOTTERY OFFICE.

Sold to a gentleman in town combination 9, 36, 42; a prize of \$400; also a prize of \$30 in the Delaware Lottery Class No. 29, who also sold a short time since a prize of \$1,600 one of \$100 and one of \$40.

NEW YORK LOTTERY, EXTRA CLASS No. 26.

To be Drawn on Wednesday Sept. 11th 1833.
66 number Lottery—10 drawn Balls.

1 Prize of \$20,000	20 prizes of 1,000
1 5,000	20 500
2 1,600	20 200
3 1,500	50 100
4 1,270	50 50
5 1,250	112 30

Tickets \$5, Shares in proportion.
Also the Delaware and North Carolina Lottery, Extra Class No. 11, draws on Thursday Sept. 12th 1833, capital prize \$6,000 also one prize of \$1,500 one of \$1,000, one of \$516 one of \$500. Tickets \$2. Halves \$1. Quarters 50 cts. at the Lottery office of
P. SACKETT, Easton Md.
Sept. 7

A TEACHER WANTED.

MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL are desirous of employing a Gentleman in their Seminary at Easton, who can come well recommended as a Teacher, they wish him to teach the higher branches of Female education, in which they wish to embrace the Latin and French languages, but more particularly the latter. To such a gentleman a liberal salary will be given if immediate application be made (post paid) to James Parrott, Esq. Secretary of the Board of Trustees. The institution will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday the 23rd inst.

The Baltimore American and National Gazette Philadelphia, will please insert the above every other day for four times, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.
Sept. 7 (W)

A STRAY.

Came to the Subscribers farm, at the Hole-in-the-Wall, some time in April last, a cow of light colour with small red spots and red ears,—she is marked on the right ear with a crop and under bit. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
JOHN BULLEN.
Hole-in-the-Wall, Sept. 7 1833 3t

WANTED.

As an overseer for the remainder of the present year, a man who has been accustomed to agriculture, and can come recommended. A man without a family would be preferred. Apply to
Sept. 7
EDITOR.

WANTS TO PURCHASE.

A gentleman, native and resident of Maryland, wishes to purchase, for his own use, a few slaves, male and female—for whom a liberal cash price will be given. Assurance may be felt that they will be treated with kindness and humanity. Enquire at this office.
Sept. 7—4t

NOTICE.

The citizens of Easton, who have not paid their Town Tax for the present year, will please call and settle the same, otherwise I shall forthwith proceed to collect them according to law, as the time allowed me by the commissioners is now expired.
WM. C. RIDGWAY, Collector.
Sept. 7

NICHOLAS L. GOLDSBOROUGH

A' TORNEY AT LAW,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Caroline county. Office in the west wing of the Court House.
Denton, Sept. 7. 3w

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of W. & T. H. Jenkins, is this day dissolved by the decease of William Jenkins, late partner.

THOMAS H. JENKINS,

Respectfully informs the public that he will continue the business as heretofore conducted by the late firm, and hopes for a continuation of the patronage as extended to them.

Those persons indebted to the late firm of W. & T. H. Jenkins, are informed that their accounts are placed in the hands of John Stevens, adm'r. of William Jenkins for collection.
Easton, Sept. 7, 1833. 3w

MARYLAND:

TO WIT:—

By Order of Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, August 31, 1833.

On application of Giles Hicks, adm'r. of Henry Cooper, late of Queen Ann's 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 or more papers printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Q. Ann's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 31st day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Q. Ann's county.

Pursuant to this Order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Q. Ann's county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Henry Cooper late of Q. Ann's 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 23th of March next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of August A. D. 1833.

GILES HICKS, adm'r. of Henry Cooper dec'd.
Sept 7

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership, heretofore existing under the firm of Goldsmith and Hazel being by the mutual consent, now dissolved, all persons therefore, indebted to said firm, are fully authorized to make payment to J. T. Goldsmith.

MANLOVE HAZEL having purchased the entire stock of the above firm, intends to continue the business, at the old stand, and to keep constantly on hand,

a general assortment of
**DRY GOODS
AND GROCERIES,**

as heretofore, and by prompt attention to business, and a constant effort to accommodate, he hopes, to retain his former customers, and to elicit the patronage of the public generally.
Aug. 31

NOTICE.

All persons indebted in any way to the estates of the late Nicholas Hammond Esq. and Doctor Ns. Hammond, deceased, or either of them, are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence will not be given. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estates or either of them, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estates. Given under our hands this 29th day of August 1833.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH and ANNA C. HAMMOND, adm'rs.
D. B. N. with will annexed of Ns. Hammond, dec'd. and Ex'ors. of Dr. Ns. Hammond, dec'd.
Aug. 31

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

Captain TAYLOR.

WILL commence her regular routes on Tuesday next the 9th inst. She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the Company's Wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the Company's Wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore every Monday morning at half past 6 o'clock, for Centerville (via the Company's Wharf on Corsica Creek) and Chestertown, and return to Baltimore the same day. All baggage and Packages at the risk of the owners thereof.
April 6

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a handsome assortment of
SADDLERY.

Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.
Easton, May 13

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of Talbot county, that an election will be held in the several election districts of the county on the first MONDAY of October next, being the seventh day of the month, for one member of Congress, four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, a Sheriff, and two county Commissioners for district No. 1.
J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff.
Easton, Aug. 31, 1833



BALTIMORE RACES OVER THE CENTRAL COURSE, Fall meeting, 1833.

Will commence on the third Tuesday in October, 15th and continue four days at least. First day, a most interesting sweepstake, to which there are eleven subscribers, \$500 each. In this race there are the most promising collection of colts that were ever seen in America, viz: William R. Johnson, enters full sister to Herr Clinch.

Henry A. Taylor, f. Emily Tonson, by Monsieur Tonson; dam Lucy Gwynn, by Sir Charles.
Edward Parker, full brother to Pilot.
C. S. W. Dorsey, ch. f. by Maryland Eclipse, out of a Tuckahoe mare.
J. M. Botts, Gohanna colt, out of Sir Walter's dam.

James M. Selden, ch. c. by Monsieur Tonson, out of Adelaide; by Vonder.
William Wynne, full brother to Avil.
R. F. Stockton, a Monsieur Tonson colt, out of Iris.

R. L. Stevens, a Henry, out of Cinderella.
A. P. Hamlin, gr. c. by American Eclipse, out of Empress.

R. Gilmer, Jr. gr. c. Cadet, by Medley out of Sally Walker.
Second day, two mile heats for a splendid pair of silver pitchers and waiters, cost \$500.—The winner will be entitled to take the plate or the \$500 at his option.

Third day, Proprietors purse, three mile heats, \$500, entrance \$20.
Fourth day, Jockey Club purse, \$1000 four mile heats, entrance \$30.

In addition to the above there is a prospect of having a post stake, four mile heats, \$500 entrance, p. p. to which the proprietor will add \$500 provided five subscribers can be procured. Also a sweepstake for colts and fillies, three years old mile heats, entrance \$300, \$100 forfeit, four or more to make a race. In this there are three subscribers, viz: Mr. Wynne, W. R. Johnson, and James S. Garrison.—These two stakes will be open to subscribers until the first of October.
J. M. SELDEN, Proprietor.

Aug. 31—law'r
The National Intelligencer, Washington, Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald, N. Y. Spirit of the Times, Philadelphia Chronicle, Lancaster Journal, and Easton (Md.) Gazette will publish the above one week till race, and charge J. M. S.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that Mr. John W. Bell having withdrawn from the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of James P. Anderson, & Co. the business will for the future, be conducted at the old stand near the market house, under the firm of ANDERSON & HOPKINS, who are all orders for

COACHEES, BAROUCHES, GIGS OR CARRIAGES,

of every description, will meet with the most prompt attention. As it is indispensable that the business of the old firm be closed as speedily as possible, they earnestly request all persons indebted, to come forward and settle their respective accounts without delay; either by cash or note. All persons having claims against the said firm will bring them forward. It is hoped those who are interested in this notice will be prepared by the first of November, as after that date all accounts unsettled will be placed in officers hands without respect to persons.

They return their sincere thanks to all those who have heretofore favored them with their custom, and hope by paying strict attention to business, and making neat and durable work, to merit and secure the continuance of a liberal share of public patronage.

JAMES P. ANDERSON, SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.

N. B. Anderson & Hopkins are alone authorized to settle up the business of the late firm.

JAMES P. ANDERSON, JOHN W. BELL, SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.
Easton, Aug. 31st; 1833 6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, against Levin Mills, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond; will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills, situated in the Chapel District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. now resides: consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz—part of a tract of land called Fork, and part of a tract of land called Helsey, containing 190 acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called Forrest and Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.
Attendance given by
W. TOWNSEND, late Shf.

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 Scales used in vending articles from the 2d to the 14th of September inclusive, at his shop in Easton; on the 16th at Wye Mills; 18th at Lookerman's Mill; 19th at the Trappe; and the 20th at St. Michaels.
Aug. 31 A. J. LOVEDAY.

LANDS 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, on SATURDAY, the fifth day of October next, between the hours of eleven o'clock, in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises,

One hundred and fifty-seven acres of VALUABLE TIMBER LAND,

lying and being in Talbot county, near Choptank River and Parson's landing, divided into five lots, the largest of which contains about thirty eight acres of land, and the smallest about twenty three acres of land.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine, eighteen and twenty four months, that is to say: one third of the purchase money, must be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole purchase money from the day of sale, one other third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale with interest on the balance of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money must be paid at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money, bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and after the payment of the purchase money and not before, deed or deeds will be given. Possession of the above lands will be delivered forthwith, after the sale and execution of the bonds.

Also, a valuable Farm, adjoining the said wood land, containing about the quantity of four hundred and one acres of land, two hundred and fifty five acres of which are arable land and the residue, that is, one hundred and forty six acres valuable wood land.

Also another valuable Farm, contiguous to, or adjoining the before mentioned farm, containing about two hundred and thirty nine acres of land, one hundred and sixty seven and an half acres whereof are arable land, and the residue that is, seventy and an half acres wood land.

The sales of these farms, will be made on the aforesaid credit, with some difference as to interest, that is to say: one third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole purchase money from the first day of January next; another third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money must be paid at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money.

Bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and after the payment of the purchase money and not before, deed or deeds will be given.

The farms are now in the occupancy of tenants, and are leased for the next year, so that the purchaser or purchasers cannot obtain actual possession before the end of the next year, but will be entitled to the rents of the next year.

The President Directors and Company aforesaid reserve to themselves the rents of the farms for the present year.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash.
Easton, Aug. 31, 1833.

TALBOT COUNTY TO WIT:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of John Kirby praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said John Kirby having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said John Kirby shall be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said John Kirby to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said John Kirby should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 27th day of August 1833.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

NOTICE.

By the Board of Agriculture for the E. Shore. The Board being convinced that the use of Manure is becoming more prevalent, and having experienced its value and ascertained that different bodies of Manure vary in richness—Finding that the quantity dispersed on the acre depends on its quality—and being anxious to afford every information upon this subject—Therefore, Resolved, That this Board solicit the Farmers on the Eastern Shore to convey small samples of their different specimens of Manure to be deposited at the drug store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, in the town of Easton, addressed to this Board, for the purpose of enabling the Board to have them analysed to ascertain their respective qualities—and if these samples are accompanied with any remarks or information in relation to the effects produced by the use of Manure, it will be more acceptable.

Signed,
R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, ch'r'n.
Attest,—M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

STRAYED

FROM the Farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq. near Easton, on Wednesday the 7th inst. a large bay horse, shod all round, about 15 hands high back galloped and the hind rubbed off his hind foot, also strayed away at the same time, a dark brown horse colt, two years old and return them to the subscriber, or give information so that he may get them again, will be liberally rewarded.
JAMES HOPKINS, For A. C. Bullitt.
Aug 17 3t (W)

SAMUEL MACKREY

AS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening at his store, opposite the Court-House,

A handsome assortment of
SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

TOGETHER WITH
China, Glass and Queensware.

Also, a general assortment of
GROCERIES;

Consisting in part as follows:

Hyson and Imperial
TEAS.

Java and Green COFFEE,
Prime and Common SUGAR,
Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.

Cognac BRANDY 4th proof,
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRITS,
Holland and Country GIN,
Prime and Common WHISKEY,
N. E. RUM and MOLASSES,
Mould and Dipt CANDLES, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or in exchange for Tow or Tear Linen, Wool, Feathers, Quills, &c. &c.

He invites his friends and customers to call and view his assortment, learn prices, and judge for themselves.
Easton, May 4.

SAMUEL HAMBLETON, JR. ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFERS his professional services to the public generally—he will practice in the courts of Queen Ann's, Caroline, & Talbot.—He has taken the Office on Washington Street, formerly occupied by T. R. Lockerman, Esq.
Aug. 24

AN APPRENTICE WANTED

BY a gentleman in Baltimore, to the Boot and Shoe Making business. A lad between the age of 12 and 14 years, of good character, will hear of an excellent situation, if immediately application be made to the editor of this paper.
Aug. 24

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,
I offer myself as a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY. Should you see fit to elect me, I pledge myself to execute the duties of said office to the best of my abilities.
JOSEPH GRAHAM.
Easton, July 13th 1833.

LYMAN REED & CO., Commission Wool Warehouse

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET
BALTIMORE.

N. B. Letters post paid requesting information respecting the state of the Market will receive immediate attention.
March 30.

WANTED,

BY the undersigned from 40 to 50 negroes, as they are intended exclusively for their own use they would be preferred in families, and as many as possible from the same place. Persons desirous of disposing of their servants, can have the most satisfactory evidence that they are not purchased for the purpose of being resold, upon application at the Bar of the Easton Hotel.

FELIX HUSTON,
WALTER BYRNES.
Aug. 17 1t

Hats, Hats, Top of the Fashion.

THOMPSON & HARPER having associated themselves under the above firm, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that they have taken the stand on Washington street, adjoining the Bakery of Mr. Ninde and the firm of Goldsmith and Hazle, where they have on hand a few specimens of splendid

BEAVER HATS,

and are now finishing and will constantly keep a supply of CASTOR RORAM and every variety of the above article, to suit the various tastes and purses of the Talbot population. They have just returned from Baltimore with a set of fashionable Blocks, and Materials of every description, and having a thorough knowledge of the business together with an unremitting attention to the same, & a determination to sell cheaper than ever heretofore offered, they indulge a hope to receive, as they will endeavour to merit a share of public encouragement.

The Public's ob't. Serv'ts.
GEORGE W. THOMPSON,
THOMAS HARPER.
Easton, Aug. 10

TO RENT

FOR the year 1834, the following property in the town of Easton, viz—
The framed DWELLING house and premises on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Enalls Martin, and at present occupied by Miss Mary Goldsborough.

The small Brick Dwelling House and premises immediately back of the above on Harrison street.

The store room on Washington street at present occupied by John Meconkin.

The shop or store room on the same street at present occupied by James L. Smith and the small frame shop or office on Federal alley and fronting the public square at present used as a Lottery office—all the above property is in complete repair—for terms apply to
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, Aug. 10. cow4t

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SCHOONER EMILY JANE,

ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.—T
Emily Jane has been recently built of the very best materials that our country will afford copperfastened and coppered, and handsomely fitted and prepared for passengers with a good cabin. The Emily Jane will resume the occupation of the fine schooner Edgar, and commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on Sunday morning 21st July, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Baltimore on Wednesday at the above named hour throughout the season regularly as the Edgar has done.

N. B. All Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard who will transact all business pertaining to the packet concern, will be thankfully received and strictly attended to, and all freights intended for the subscriber will be thankfully received at the granary at Easton Point or elsewhere, at all times. The public's obedient servant,
JOSHUA E. LEONARD.
July 20 (Woo3t)

Easton Female Sem

Miss NICOLS & Mrs. SCULL
RESPECTFULLY announce to their respective patrons and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing a Female Seminary in this town, on an enlarged basis. They have selected gentlemen as Trustees to whom they have submitted the general superintendance and direction of this Institution. And they propose as soon as practicable to obtain the services of a gentleman, whose testimonials shall inspire confidence in his moral and intellectual qualifications, to assist them in giving instruction in the higher branches of an accomplished female education.

The following branches of Education, will be taught in this Institution, and at the following prices, to wit:
Orthography, Reading and plain Sewing, \$3 per quarter.
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, & English Work including the above branches 4 ditto
Geography, with the use of Globes and maps, Astronomy, History, Composition, including the above branches 5 ditto

And if sufficient encouragement be given, hellowing will also be taught at the following prices:
Embroidery, and Embossed work &c. \$5 extra do.
Music, including use of Piano 19 do
Drawing and Painting 6 do
Theatrical painting on Velvet 5 do
Also the Latin and French Languages.
Twelve weeks in a quarter.

A liberal Salary will be given to a Gentleman who may produce such testimonials as a-bove mentioned, if on examination he may be approved by the Trustees. It is desirable that early applications should be made, which if addressed post paid, to James Parrott, Esq. Secretary of the Board of trustees, will be promptly attended to. It is proposed that this Institution shall be opened on the third Monday in September next.

N. B. Accommodation at Mrs. Nicols's can be had at moderate prices for 10 or 12 young ladies, who will be under the immediate supervision of Miss Nicols.
June 29

FRESH TEAS, PORT WINE, &c.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.
Have lately received a fresh supply of Teas, of very late importation, which they can recommend to be of superior quality.
Also, some excellent
Old London Dock Port,
L. P. Madeira,
Sicily Madeira,
Pale Sherry,
Teneriff,
Dry Lisbon.

Together with a general assortment of Liquors Groceries, &c.
July 27 3w

AMERICAN NANKEEN.

WARRANTED NOT TO FADE.
Manufactured in Patterson, New Jersey, from Nankeen-coloured Cotton, the growth of Georgia. This new; handsome and purely American article, can be had by the single piece or larger quantity, by applying to
NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,
No. 14, Bowly's Wharf.
Baltimore, May 4
A sample of the above article can be seen at this office.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, on very accommodating terms, that small and convenient brick dwelling, situate on Harrison street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary E. C. Nicholson.—For terms apply to
A. GRAHAM.
Easton, Jan. 5 1833

150 NEGROES WANTED,

The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions,—Mechanics of all kinds, from 12 to 25 years of age. He also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they will be settled in Alabama, and will not be separated. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will do well to give him a call as he is permanently settled in this market and is prepared at all times to give the highest cash price. All communications directed to him in Easton will be promptly attended to. He can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.
THOS. M. JONES.
May 4

POETRY.

From the London Court Journal.
TRIBUTARY SONNETS.
On Viewing the Picture of Lady Dover and Child.

This picture's as it should be, sitting there,
The lovely mother, and her blooming child.

THE CHANGE.
This is a painful transit! Sitting now,
In darkness and in sorrow, I behold

From the Cumberland Advocate.
HOME, SWEET HOME.
An alien from God, and a stranger to grace,

Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
O Saviour direct me to Heaven my home.

The pleasures of earth I've seen fade away,
They bloom for a season, but soon fade and die.

Home, home, &c.
Home, home, &c.

SAMUEL OZMON Cabinet Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully received, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Oldson or myself, who can at all times be found at the shop.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch. Easton, April 6. if

NOTICE.

A generous price will be given for a likely mulatto Girl about 12 or 14 years of age, of good character, she is wanted for a waiting maid for a lady in Baltimore, and will not be sent out of the State of Maryland, on fire of the PRINTER.

June 22

COLLECTOR'S SECOND NOTICE.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collection for the year 1832 earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The collector is bound to make his payments to those who have claims on the county in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired, and is much pressed for the same, therefore those in arrears must be prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be his guide. PHILIP MACKAY, Collector.

April 13

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I will sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable tract of land, called Sharp's Island, if application be made soon. Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well to embrace this offer. THEODORE DENNY, Agent Easton, March 16 for J. W. Reynolds

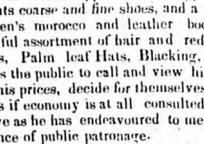
BOOTS AND SHOE



The subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid supply of the above articles, which having been selected by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal, if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment extensive and complete. Comprising gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions, Ladies Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin and Calf Skin Slippers and stopped shoes, servants coarse and fine shoes, and a variety of children's morocco and leather boots, also a beautiful assortment of hair and red morocco trunks, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. He invites the public to call and view his supply, hear his prices, decide for themselves and he thinks if economy is at all consulted, he will receive as he has endeavored to merit a continuance of public patronage. The Public's Obedt. Servt. JOHN WRIGHT.

April 27

New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOTS AND SHOES. THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c. PETER TARR.

April 13

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point. Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodation terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about Two hundred and fifty Acres, on which there is a good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE with two rooms below and two above. This farm has an abundance of WOOD; but should the purchaser require it, more wood and cleared land will be sold with it. Greens Creek Farm, as it is now enclosed, lies on the Eastern Bay, but it can be laid off so as to lay on the Chesapeake Bay also—as the distance across does not much exceed a mile; and from the Dwelling there is a good view of both Bays, they being about equally distant; the arable land is now rich—and Sea grass and other good manure are in great abundance, and very convenient to the fields. No situation on the island exceeds this for good health and the conveniences of Fishing, Gunning, &c.—for terms apply to SAMUEL A. CHEW, Kent Island.

Should the above Farm not be sold before the first day of August next, it will then be for rent to a good tenant. S. A. C.

July 6

A CARD.

A gentleman of experience and success in teaching, wants employment in that capacity. Immediate application to the Editor. Aug. 10

TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of John Griffith praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eight hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said John Griffith having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said John Griffith be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court on the first Saturday after the third Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct—the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said John Griffith to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said John Griffith should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this 13th day of August 1833.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 17.

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court,

23d day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Bennett Tomlinson, adm'r. De Bonis Non with the will annexed of Capt. Clement Vickers, 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 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 23d day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test, J. A. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Aug. 17

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court,

23d day of August A. D. 1833.

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Test, J. A. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

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Aug. 17

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court,

23d day of August A. D. 1833.

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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 23d day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test, J. A. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Aug. 17

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court,

23d day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Bennett Tomlinson, adm'r. De Bonis Non with the will annexed of Capt. Clement Vickers, 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 23d day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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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 23d day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test, J. A. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Aug. 17

MARYLAND Talbot county Orphans' Court,

13th day of August A. D. 1833. On application of Thomas O. Martin, administrator of Andrew S. Anthony 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the newspapers printed in 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 thirteenth day of August Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Aug. 17

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 Andrew S. Anthony, 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 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 13th day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

THOS. O. MARTIN, Adm'r. of Andrew S. Anthony dec'd.

Aug. 17

MARYLAND Talbot County Orphans' Court,

August Term. J. D. 1832.

On application of William Slaughter, Executor of Richard Harrington, 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 17th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Aug. 17

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 Testametary on the personal estate of Richard Harrington, late of Talbot county dec'd. 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 17th day of August A. D. 1833.

B. TOMLINSON, adm'r. D. B. N. with the will annexed of Clem. Vickers, dec'd

Aug. 21.

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court,

23d day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Bennett Tomlinson, adm'r. De Bonis Non with the will annexed of Capt. Clement Vickers, 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 23d day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Aug. 17

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23d day of August A. D. 1833.

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Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Aug. 17

HOUSES AND LANDS FOR SALE.

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Doct. William H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and rubs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2d. The small brick Dwelling House, situate on Washington street opposite to Port st. which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row, on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable Dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Amora street, in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

5th. Also, at Denton, in Caroline county at Griffith's Tavern, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, the farm and lands, late the property of Henry Dickson, Esq. dec'd, situate near Fowling Creek, in Caroline county, abounding with valuable purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of Sale and the residue in twelve months. Any person desirous of purchasing these lands will of course view them, and will be directed to them by Gen. William Potter. An agent will attend in my behalf at the respective places of sale and take bonds of the purchasers. MARIA ROGERS. Perry Hall, Aug. 17th 1833.

\$400 REWARD.

Ranaway, from the subscriber, living in the Bay-side, Talbot county, Md. on Sunday last, the 26th ult. (May) two negro men,

BILL and AMBROSE.

Bill is a bright mulatto about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, large head, and the hair or wool on it, thick and bushy—he has a small mark across his left eye-brow—his clothing consisted of a wool hat much worn, a low-line shirt, jacket and trousers of country kersey, dyed yellow; about half worn, and coarse shoes; generally looks down when spoken to. Ambrose is black, about the same age and height of Bill, but more slender made—his clothing consisted of a water-proof hat, much worn, a shirt of Burleys, quite new jacket and trousers the same as Bill's, a pale blue vest and coarse shoes, one of them with a patch on the side—Ambrose has short knobby hair and has several scars near his ankles; he has a pleasant countenance. I will give 100 dollars reward for the apprehension of the above negroes, if taken in Talbot county, and secured in the Easton Jail—200 dollars if taken out of the county and in the State and secured in the Easton Jail, and the above reward of 400 dollars if taken out of the State and secured in the Jail at Easton.

EDWARD P. GOLLORHUN.

Bay Side, Talbot Co. Md. July 13 1833.

The Chronicle Baltimore, and the Delaware State Journal, Wilmington, National Gazette, Philadelphia, Messenger, Salem, N. J. will please copy the above, law 4w and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

Sheriff's Last Notice.

THE undersigned gives notice to all persons interested that but a short time remains for him to complete his collection of officer's fees for the present year, and begs leave to apprise them that all who shall be found delinquent after the first day of September next, must expect to be proceeded against according to law, without respect to persons.

Those individuals who have not yet complied with the promises given at May Term, by which they obtained time on executions, will bear in mind that there is but one way to relieve themselves and their property. These are plain hints, and it is hoped will be understood.

Suits have already been threatened on the Sheriff's bond, on account of these delinquencies, and therefore indulgence cannot be reasonably looked for.

JO. GRAHAM, Deputy. Shff. July 13.

BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER,

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Containing the FOREIGN & DOMESTIC NEWS of the week—a PRICE CURRENT of the Markets, (carefully corrected)—PRICES of STOCKS—and BANK NOTE LIST—together with a variety of MISCELLANEOUS MATTER—for the instruction and amusement of its readers.

The Publishers, on commencing a new volume, have considerably improved the paper, and made such arrangements as will enable them to obtain Selections from the most popular Periodicals of the day.—They therefore may confidently promise the patrons of the "VISITER" to present them with Reading Matter of the choicest description—and at an early period as any of their cotemporaries. Great care will be observed in the variety served up, to blend the useful with the entertaining.

The Baltimore Saturday Visiter, is published weekly, on the largest size sheet by CLOUD & POWDER, No. 1, S. Gay Street, Baltimore.

The terms are only \$2 per annum, paid in advance.

PRINTING

Neatly & expeditiously executed at this Office

PROSPECTUS.

FOR PUBLISHING A NEW PERIODICAL WORK To be entitled the DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY

The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Polite Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications. The cheap rate at which works can be afforded by this means, the expedition with which they may be presented to the public, and the facility of transmitting to subscribers in all parts of the Union, cannot fail to lead to this result.—That the advantages are not merely speculative, the flattering success that has attended "Waldie's Circulating Library," and "Alexander's Novelist's Magazine," has fully established. These popular publications embrace distinct departments of polite literature, and it is now contemplated to add a third to the number, upon a similar plan, but which can by no possibility interfere with the course of either.

The Dramatic Literature of Great Britain is rich with the noblest productions of human genius; and yet it is remarkable what neglect the brightest gems in this department have been treated even by men of taste and letters.

The knowledge of few among us extends beyond the acting Drama, while we may find among those pieces that have long been excluded from the Stage, many of the most finished performances. There is a difficulty even in England in gaining access to many of the older Dramatists, whose works, though pronounced unfit for theatrical exhibition, will richly repay the attention of the scholar, by the glowing pictures they afford of the morals and the manners of the age in which their respective authors wrote. No other department of literature can possibly throw so much light upon this interesting subject, and the Dramatist may be considered the best auxiliary that the historian can call to his aid to make his obscure pictures start from the canvass in natural and vivid colors.

THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY is designed to embrace the best productions of the rarest of the old Dramatists, the Standard Dramatic Literature of England, the Acting Dramas of merit, and such other Pieces as may appear during the progress of the work. A brief biographical notice will be given of every author whose productions may appear in the Library.

The services of a gentleman intimately connected with the Dramatic Literature of this country, have been secured to superintend the Editorial department of the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Dramatic Circulating Library will be published twice a month, and will be printed on good paper, with small but clear type. Each number will contain sixteen large pages,—making annually a volume of four hundred and sixteen pages, equal to more than 1200 of the common size octavo pages. A Title Page and Index will be furnished for each volume.

The price will be Two Dollars per annum, half yearly in advance. Persons procuring five subscribers, will be entitled to the work gratis.

The first number of the Library will be issued on the first of July. Subscriptions thankfully received by GARDEN & THOMPSON, Printers, Carter's Alley near Third St. Philad'a.

PROSPECTUS OF

A Novel and interesting weekly Publication, To be commenced on Saturday, the 6th of July ensuing, to be entitled

The Spy in Philadelphia,

And Spirit of the Age

It is very philosophically observed by Addison, that our greatest pride arises from doing good to each other, or in other words, from being individually serviceable to society. This can best be effected by a proper application of our intelligence, noting them out according to the necessities of the community, and lessening the decline of public virtue than checking the progress of public vice; for vice retarded in virtue advanced. As the direction and discussion of measures of national and state policy are the business of the daily press, the full application of Addison's remark is necessarily neglected, and the consequence is, that vice, shielded by wealth and worldly influence, are abroad among the people, not only unsuspected but courted and required; and that a publication is necessary which will not only detect, but exhibit these wolves in sheep's clothing to public scorn—a mark by which others will be warned from their

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. XVI.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1833.

NO. 37.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
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.

CONSTITUTION

Of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club.

1. This association shall be denominated the "Eastern Shore Jockey Club."
2. Every individual subscribing the articles of association of this Club, shall pay ten dollars annually for five years from the time of his subscription.

3. There shall be one meeting of this Club in each year, to continue three days, commencing on the Wednesday preceding the fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club.

4. There shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer and five Stewards to be appointed by ballot.

5. It shall be the duty of the President to preside in all meetings of the Club, to act as Judge on each day's race, appoint his assistant judges on the evening preceding each day's race, report the result of each day's race, and stand as Judge in all sweepstakes, with such other persons as the parties may appoint.

6. It shall be the duty of the first and second Vice-Presidents to attend all the meetings of the club, assist the President in the discharge of his duty. In the absence of the President, the first Vice President, and in his absence the second Vice President shall act as President pro tem.

7. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend the Judges in each day's race, assist them with his counsel, keep a book in which he shall record the members names, the rules of the Club, and add to them any resolutions which may change the character of either; also, record the proceedings of each meeting, the entries of Horses, in which shall be set forth the names of the respective owners, the color, name, age, and name of sire and dam of each horse, and a description of the rider's dress, and an account of each day's race, including the time of running each heat, and after the races are over, publish the result in the next number of the "American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine."

8. The Stewards shall serve for one meeting next succeeding their appointment. They shall wear a white robe, or some other appropriate and distinctive badge. It shall be their duty to attend on the course, preserve order, clear the track, keep off the crowd from horses coming to the stand after the close of a heat.—They may employ able bodied men to assist them, who shall be paid out of any money in the hands of the Treasurer; and they shall be designated.

9. There shall be three Judges in the starting stand, the President and two assistant Judges, and the Timers; the Judges shall keep the stand clear of any intrusion during the pendency of a heat, and also see that the riders are dressed in Jockey style.

10. There shall be two distance Judges, and three patrol Judges, who shall repair to the Judges stand, after each heat, and report the nags that are distanced, and foul riding, if there be any.

11. All disputes shall be decided by the Judges of the day, from whose decision there shall be no appeal, and no evidence shall be received of foul riding except from the judges and patrolers.

12. All sweepstakes advertised to be run over the course on any day of the regular meetings of the Club, shall be under the cognizance of this Club, and no change of entries once made shall be allowed, after closing, unless by the consent of all the parties.

13. The distance shall be sixty yards from the Judges stand for mile heats, and sixty additional yards for every mile in a heat, unless it be the best three in five, when ninety yards to a mile shall be the distance.

14. The time between heats shall be twenty minutes for mile heats, thirty for two mile heats, forty for three mile heats, and forty-five for four mile heats. Some signal shall be sounded from the Judges stand five minutes before the period of starting, after the lapse of which time the Judges shall give the word, as, "are you ready?" but should any horse be restless in saddling, the Judges may delay the word a short interval, at their own discretion.

15. No horse, mare or gelding, will be permitted to start for any purse offered by this association, unless foaled and raised in the States of Maryland, Delaware or the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

16. No person shall start a horse for any purse under the control of this Club, other than a member he being at least one third bona fide interested, and producing satisfactory proof of his horse's age; nor shall any member start a horse, if his entrance and subscription be not paid before starting.

17. Any person desirous of becoming a member only for the purpose of starting a horse, may do so, he being approved by the Club, and paying double entrance.

18. All entries of horses to run shall be made in open Club, and in the hand writing of the owner, on the evening preceding each day's race, by five o'clock, or during the sitting of the Club; and the owner, or person then present, shall give the name, color, age and sex, and name of sire and dam of the horse, with the dress of the rider, and no entry made after that time shall be allowed. Provided, if there be no meeting of the club, then with the Secretary, or Treasurer by six o'clock.

19. No two riders from the same stable shall be allowed to ride in the same race; nor shall two horses trained in the same stable be allowed to start in the same race.

20. Riders shall not be permitted to ride unless well dressed in Jockey style, to wit: Jockey cap, silk jacket, pantaloons and half boots.

21. Riders after a heat is ended, must repair to the judges stand; and not dismount till ordered by the Judges, and then with their saddles repair to the scales to be weighed.

22. The horse who has won a heat will be entitled to the track, and the foremost entitled to any part of the track, he leaving sufficient space for a horse to pass him on the outside; but he shall not, when locked by a horse, leave the track he may be running in to press him to the outside, doing which will be deemed foul riding. A rider may take the track on the inside, but he must do it at his own peril, as should he be peoled in making the attempt, it will not be considered foul. Should any rider cross, jostle, or strike an adversary, or his horse, or run on his heels intentionally, or do any thing else that may impede the progress of his adversary, he will be deemed distanced though he may come out ahead, & the purse be given to the next best nag, and any rider offending against this rule, shall never be permitted to ride over, or attend any horse on this course again.

23. If any nag shall run on the inside of any poll, they will be deemed distanced, although they may come out ahead, and the purse be awarded to the next best nag, unless he turns round and again enters the course at the point from which he swerved.

24. A nag that does not win a heat out of three, shall not be entitled to start for a fourth, although he may have saved his distance.

25. No compromise or agreement between any two persons starting horses, or their agents or groom, not to oppose each other, upon a promised purse, and the individual on whom it is said the learned Faculty at Cambridge conferred the title of "A. S. S. which Jack says being interpreted means "Assasin Smart Skoller!" Perhaps your readers might be interested in a brief description of the person of this singular genius, as represented by the portrait. It is said to be a phrenological head, of which the critics in Boston and elsewhere speak very highly. It is the production of Mr. Harris, a young artist in Portland, Me. Jack is about forty five years old, thick set and stoutly built—his features bold and strong—complexion florid and healthy—nose a little aquiline—yellow hair, with a cow lick on the top of the head, (a capital hit)—But his expression is inimitable. The whole face, in the words of the Boston Globe, beams with the characteristic expression and lively humour of a shrewd, thriving, and full blooded Yankee. It is a sort of humanized Silenus, with a breadth and vividness of sensual regnancy in the expression of the mouth which Rubens would have turned to good account in one of his Bacchanalian groups."

Jack Downing's features first appeared in the Portland Daily Courier, about three years since, when he introduced himself as an honest farmer from Downingville, on a visit to Portland for the purpose of selling a load of bean poles; but happening in at the Legislature then in session, he became interested in their proceedings, commencing commenting on "Uncle Joshua," "Cousin Ephraim," "Aunt Nabby," and others, and since that time has continued his letters, which have been as extensively copied, perhaps, as any correspondence ever known.—The London papers are now republishing them.

The portrait in the gallery represents him in the attitude of inditing one of his epistles, with a copy of the Daily Courier lying beside him, and a full length engraving of "the President," before him. Since the appearance of the portrait in the gallery, there have been a number of other portraits and engravings got up purporting to be Major Downing, but these, I believe, are all a hoax.—The original portrait has not been engraved. It is proposed by Mr. Smith, the editor of the Portland Courier, to collect the letters of Major Jack and republish them together with his life, in one volume, to which will be added, doubtless, the original picture, of which Mr. Smith has the copyright. It would form a very interesting and amusing volume for a long winter evening.

26. All members and their families shall pass the gate free; and all who are not members shall pay the following tolls viz: For every four wheel carriage seventy five cents, for every gig, cart or two wheel carriage, fifty cents; for every horseman, twenty five cents and for every footman twelve and a half cents.

27. The age of horses shall be reckoned by the year in which they are foaled: viz:—a horse foaled in the year 1830 shall be considered a yearling during the year 1831—and shall be considered a two year old, during the year 1832 and so on.

28. The following weights shall be carried: viz: two years old, a leather; three years old, 86 lbs. four years old 100 lbs. five years old 110 lbs; six years old, 118 lbs; seven years old and upwards 124 lbs. An allowance of three pounds to mares and geldings. The judges shall see that each rider has his proper weight before he starts, and that they have within two pounds after each heat.

29. New members can be admitted only upon nomination; there being not less than seven members present, always including the President or, one of the Vice Presidents of the Club, and three black balls will exclude the person nominated.

30. For the transaction of the ordinary business of the club, seven members shall be deemed a quorum. But no alteration shall be made in any of the established rules and orders of the Club,

except in an open session of a number of members, not less than fifteen.

31. In betting, when both parties are present, either party has a right to demand that the money be staked before the horses start, and if one refuse, the other may declare the bet void at his option.

32. If either party be absent on the day of the race, the party present may declare the bet void, in the presence of the Judges, before the race commences; but if any person present offers to stake for the absentee, it is a confirmed bet.

33. A bet made on a heat to come, is no bet, unless all the horses starting in a previous heat start again.

34. A bet made during a heat is not determined until the race is finally decided, unless the heat be particularly mentioned.

35. If an entered horse die, or a subscriber entering him die, no forfeit shall be required.

36. A premium given to another to make a bet, shall not be refunded although the bet is not run for.

37. All bets made between horses that are distanced the same heat, are considered drawn; and when between two horses, throughout a race, and neither of them wins it, the horse that is best at the termination of the race wins the bet.

38. When a dead heat be run, they may all start again, except the dead heat be between two horses, that if either had been winners, the race would have been over; in which case, they two only shall start again, to decide, which shall be entitled to the purse. Such horses as are prevented by this rule from starting again shall be drawn and not distanced.

39. When two horses are bet against each other for the purse, if each win a heat, and neither distanced, they are equal. But, if one wins a heat, and the other do not, the winner of the heat is best, unless he afterwards be distanced, in which case, the other, if he shall save his distance, shall be considered best; and when both are distanced, they shall be considered equal.

40. Judges may postpone a race, but only in case of rain, or bad weather. No fresh entry of horses will be permitted.

41. No gambling shall be permitted on the grounds under the control of the Club; and a committee shall be designated by the President for the time being, with authority to employ police officers to aid them, to arrest and bring to punishment, all persons attempting to violate this rule.

42. A meeting of the Club may at any time be called by the President, or one of the Vice Presidents, at the instance of any three members, the notice of said meeting to be given by the Secretary.

From the Journal of Commerce.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.—While in Boston I visited the Athenaeum Gallery of Paintings, and there I saw the portrait of the immortal Jack Downing, that wonderful traveller and commentator on the sayings and doings of our great men, the President's right-hand man, and the individual on whom it is said the learned Faculty at Cambridge conferred the title of "A. S. S. which Jack says being interpreted means "Assasin Smart Skoller!" Perhaps your readers might be interested in a brief description of the person of this singular genius, as represented by the portrait. It is said to be a phrenological head, of which the critics in Boston and elsewhere speak very highly. It is the production of Mr. Harris, a young artist in Portland, Me. Jack is about forty five years old, thick set and stoutly built—his features bold and strong—complexion florid and healthy—nose a little aquiline—yellow hair, with a cow lick on the top of the head, (a capital hit)—But his expression is inimitable. The whole face, in the words of the Boston Globe, beams with the characteristic expression and lively humour of a shrewd, thriving, and full blooded Yankee. It is a sort of humanized Silenus, with a breadth and vividness of sensual regnancy in the expression of the mouth which Rubens would have turned to good account in one of his Bacchanalian groups."

Jack Downing's features first appeared in the Portland Daily Courier, about three years since, when he introduced himself as an honest farmer from Downingville, on a visit to Portland for the purpose of selling a load of bean poles; but happening in at the Legislature then in session, he became interested in their proceedings, commencing commenting on "Uncle Joshua," "Cousin Ephraim," "Aunt Nabby," and others, and since that time has continued his letters, which have been as extensively copied, perhaps, as any correspondence ever known.—The London papers are now republishing them.

The portrait in the gallery represents him in the attitude of inditing one of his epistles, with a copy of the Daily Courier lying beside him, and a full length engraving of "the President," before him. Since the appearance of the portrait in the gallery, there have been a number of other portraits and engravings got up purporting to be Major Downing, but these, I believe, are all a hoax.—The original portrait has not been engraved. It is proposed by Mr. Smith, the editor of the Portland Courier, to collect the letters of Major Jack and republish them together with his life, in one volume, to which will be added, doubtless, the original picture, of which Mr. Smith has the copyright. It would form a very interesting and amusing volume for a long winter evening.

FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.

The following interesting narrative of a fight with the Waccos and Tawackanies, Indians in Texas, amounting to 164, and a party of the Americans—nine men and two boys, eleven in number—is related by R. P. Bowie, Esq. one of that party now in this city.—*Sat. Eve. Post.*

On the second of November 1831, we left the town of St. Antonio de Bazar for the silver mines on the St. Saba river, the party consisting of the following named persons:—Razin P. Bowie, James Bowie, David Buchanan, Robert Armstrong, James Wallace, Matthew Doyle, Cephas Hamm, James Corriell, Thos. McCaslin, Gonzales and Charles, servant boys. Nothing particular occurred until the 10th, on which day, about ten, A. M. we were overhauled by two Chamancha Indians and a Mexican captive, who had struck our trail and followed it. They stated that they belonged to Isaoonie's party, a chief of the Camancha tribe, six men in number, and were on their route to St. Antonio, with a drove of horses, which they had taken from the Waccos and Tawackanies, and were about returning them to their owners, citizens of St. Antonio. After smoking and talking with them about an hour, and making them a few presents of tobacco, powder, shot, &c., they returned to their party who were waiting at the Illano river.

We continued our journey until night closed upon us, when we encamped.—The next morning, between day light and sun rise, the above named Mexican captive returned to our camp, his horse very much fatigued; and who, after eating and smoking, stated to us that he had been sent by his chief, Isaoonie, to inform us that we were followed by 124 Tawackania and Wacco Indians, and forty Cadcos had joined them, who were determined to have our scalps at all risks.—Isaoonie had held a talk with them all the previous afternoon, and endeavoured to dissuade them from their purpose, but they still persisted, and left him enraged, and pursued our trail. As a voucher for the truth of the above, the Mexican produced a silver medal, which is common among the natives in such cases. He further stated, that his chief requested him to say, that he had but sixteen men, badly armed and without ammunition; but if we would return and join him such succour as he could give us he would. But knowing that the enemy lay between us and him, we deemed it most prudent to pursue our journey, and endeavour to reach the old fort on the St. Saba river, before night, distance thirty miles. The Mexican then returned to his party, and we proceeded on.

Through the day we encountered bad roads, being covered with rocks, and the horses' feet being worn out, we were disappointed in not reaching the fort. In the evening we had some difficulty in picking out an advantageous spot where to encamp for the night. We however made choice of the best that offered, which was a cluster of live oak trees, some thirty or forty in number, about the size of a man's body. To the north of them a thicket of live oak bushes, about ten feet high, forty yards in length and twenty in breadth. To the west at the distance of thirty five or forty yards, ran a stream of water.

The surrounding country was an open prairie, interspersed with a few trees, rocks and broken land. The trail which we came on lay to the east of our encampment. After taking the precaution to prepare our spot for defence, by cutting a road inside the thicket of bushes, ten feet from the outer edge of all around and clearing the prickly pears from among the bushes, we hobbled our horses, and placed sentinels for the night. We were now distant six miles from the old fort above mentioned, which was built by the Spaniards in 1752, for the purpose of protecting them while working the silver mines, which are a mile distant. A few years after it was attacked by the Camancha Indians, and every soul put to death. Since that time it has never been occupied. Within the fort is a church which had we reached before night, it was our intention to have occupied to defend ourselves against the Indians. The fort surrounds about one acre of land, under a twelve feet stone wall.

Nothing occurred throughout the night, and we lost no time in the morning, in making preparations for continuing our journey to the fort; and when in the act of starting, we discovered the Indians on our trail to the east, about two hundred yards distant, and a footman about fifty yards ahead of the main body, with his face to the ground, tracking. The cry of Indians was given, and all hands to arms. We dismounted, and both saddle and pack horse were immediately made fast to the trees. As soon as they found we had discovered them they gave the war whoop; halted and commenced stripping, preparatory to action. A few mounted Indians were reconnoitering the

ground; amongst them we discovered a few Caddo Indians by the cut of their hair, who had always previously been friendly to the Americans.

Their numbers being so far greater than ours [164 to 11] it was agreed that Razin P. Bowie should be sent out to talk with them, and endeavour to compromise rather than attempt to fight. He accordingly started with David Buchanan in company, and walked up to within about forty yards of where they had halted, and requested them in their own tongue, to send forward their chief, as he wanted to talk with them. Their answer was—"how de do? how de do?"—in English, and a discharge of twelve shot at us, one of which broke Buchanan's leg. Bowie returned their salutation with the contents of a doubled barrellled gun and a pistol. He then took Buchanan on his shoulders, and started back to the encampment. They then opened a heavy fire upon us, which wounded Buchanan in two more places slightly, and piercing Bowie's hunting shirt in several places without doing him any injury. When they found their shot failed to bring Bowie down, eight Indians on foot took after him with their tomahawks, and when close upon him, were discovered by his party, who rushed out with their rifles and brought down four of them—the other four retreating back to the main body. We then returned to our position, and all was still for about five minutes.

We then discovered a hill to the north east, at the distance of sixty yards, red with Indians, who opened a heavy fire upon us with loud yells. Their chief, on horseback, urging them in a loud and audible voice to the charge, walking his horse perfectly composed. When we first discovered him our guns were all empty, with the exception of Mr. Hamm's. James Bowie cried out "who is loaded?" Mr. Hamm observed, "I am." He was then told to shoot that Indian on horse back. He did so, and broke his leg and killed his horse. We now discovered him hopping round his horse on one leg, with his shield on his arm to keep off the balls. By this time, four of our party being reloaded, fired at the same instant, and all the balls took effect through the shield. He fell; and was immediately surrounded by six or eight of his tribe, who picked him up and bore him off. Several of these were shot down by our party. The whole body then retreated back of the hill, out of our sight, with the exception of a few Indians, who were running about from tree to tree out of gun shot.

They now covered the hill for the second time, bringing up their bowmen, who had not been in action before, and commenced a heavy fire with balls and arrows; which we returned by a well directed aim with our rifles. At this instant another chief appeared on horseback, near the spot where the last one fell. The same question of who was loaded was asked; the answer was nobody; when little Charles, the mulatto servant, came running up with Buchanan's rifle, which had not been discharged since he was wounded and handed it to James Bowie, who instantly fired and brought him down from his horse. He was surrounded by six or eight of his tribe, as was the last, and bore off under our fire. During the time we were engaged in defending ourselves from the Indians on the hill, some fifteen or twenty of the Caddo tribe had succeeded in getting under the bank of the Creek in getting near, at about forty yards distance, and opened a fire upon us, which wounded Matthew Doyle, the ban entering in the left breast and out the back. As soon as he cried out he was wounded, Thomas McCaslin hastened to the spot where he fell, and observed "where is the Indian that shot Doyle?" He was told by a more experienced hand not to venture, as, from the report of their guns, they must be riflemen. At that instant he discovered an Indian, while in the act of raising his piece, was shot through the centre of the body, and expired. Robert Armstrong exclaimed, "damn the Indian that shot McCaslin—where is he?" He was also told not to venture there, as they must be riflemen; but on discovering an Indian, and while bringing his gun up, he was fired at and part of the stock of his gun cut off, and the ball lodged against the barrel. During this time our enemies had formed a complete circle around us, occupying the points of rocks, scattering trees and bushes.—The firing then became general from all quarters.

Finding our situation too much exposed among the trees, we were obliged to leave it, and take to the thickets. The first thing necessary was to dislodge the riflemen from under the bank of the creek, who were within point blank shot. This we soon succeeded in, by shooting the most of them through the head, as we had the advantage of seeing them when they could not see us.

The road we had cut round the thicket the night previous, gave us now an ad-

vantageous situation over that of our enemy, as we had a fair view of them in the prairie, while we were completely hid.—We baffled their shots by moving six or eight feet the moment we had fired, as their only mark was the smoke of our guns. They would put twenty balls within the size of a pocket handkerchief, where they had seen the smoke. In this manner we fought them two hours, and had one man wounded, James Corriell, who was shot through the arm, and the ball lodged in the side, first cutting away a bush, which prevented it from penetrating deeper than the size of it.

They now discovered that we were not to be dislodged from the thicket, and the uncertainty of killing us at random shot; they suffering very much from the fire of our rifles, which brought half a dozen at every round. They now determined to resort to stratagem, by putting fire to the dry grass in the prairie, for the double purpose of driving us from our position, and under cover of the smoke, to carry away their dead and wounded, which lay near us. The wind was now blowing from the west, and they placed the fire in that quarter, where it burnt down all the grass to the creek, and then bore off to the right and left, leaving around our position a space of about five acres that was untouched by the fire. Under cover of this smoke, they succeeded in carrying off a portion of their dead and wounded. In the mean time our party were engaged in scraping away the dry grass and leaves from around our wounded men and baggage, to prevent the fire from passing over it; and likewise, in pulling up rocks and bushes to answer the purpose of a breast work.

They now discovered they had failed in routing us by the fire, as they had anticipated. They then re-occupied the points of the rocks and trees in the prairie, and commenced another attack.—The firing continued for some time, when the wind suddenly shifted to the north, and blew very hard. We now discovered our dangerous situation, should the Indians succeed in putting fire to the small spot which we occupied, and kept a strict watch all around. The two servant boys were employed in scraping away dry grass and leaves from around the baggage, and pulling rocks and placing them around the men. The remainder of the party were warmly engaged with the enemy. The point from which the wind now blew being favorable to fire our position, one of the Indians succeeded in crawling down the creek and putting fire to the grass that had not yet been burnt, but before he could retreat back to his party, was killed by Robert Armstrong.

At this time we saw no hopes of escape, as the fire was coming down rapidly before the wind, flaming ten feet high and directly for the spot we occupied.—What was to be done—we must either be burnt up a live or driven into the prairie amongst the savages. This encouraged the Indians; and to make it more awful, their shouts and yells rent the air; they at the same time firing upon us about twenty shots a minute.—As soon as the smoke hid us from their view, we collected together, and held a consultation as to what was best to be done. Our first impression was, that they might charge on us under cover of the smoke; as we could make but one actual fire—the sparks were flying about so thickly that no man could open his powder horn without running the risk of being blown up. However, we finally came to a determination, had they charged us, to give them one fire, place our backs together, and draw our knives, and fight them as long as any one of us was left alive. The next question was, should they not charge us, and we retain our position, we must be burnt up. It was then decided that each man should take care of himself as well as he could, until the fire arrived at the ring around our baggage and wounded men, and there it should be smothered with buffalo robes, bear skins, deer skins, and blankets, which, after a great deal of exertion, we succeeded in doing.

Our thicket now being so much burnt and scorched, that it afforded us little or no shelter, we all got into the ring that was made round our wounded men and baggage; and commenced building our breastwork higher, with the loose rocks from the inside, and dirt dug up with our knives and sticks.

During the last fire, the Indians had succeeded in removing all their killed and wounded which lay near us. It was now sundown; and we had been warmly engaged with the Indians since sunrise, a period of thirteen hours; and they seeing us still alive and ready for fight, drew off at a distance of three hundred yards and encamped for the night with their dead and wounded. Our party now commenced to work in raising our fortification higher, and succeeded in getting it breast high by ten, P. M. We now filled all our vessels and skins with wa-

Mr. Graham, if any of our party, who was formerly a federalist, was to refuse to vote for Mr. Hopper because he was an old Democrat, I should not know what name to call them. We have got a clever name, let us keep it—no description in our ranks—united we stand, divided we fall—our enemies are trying to break our ranks—they cannot do it—we do not wish to raise the angry passions of our opponents—we are willing however to compare our candidates, with our opponents, man to man—the people will judge between them. Our county candidates are known to the people—Daniel C. Hopper, Esq., is known to us to be well educated and of high standing.

Mr. Graham, I am not ashamed to acknowledge that I am a ploughman—my father learned me how to turn up the furrow. Caused to writing on political matters, if I was capable I should like to come into the field, but I am not I should not be afraid of the federalists of our party opposing me. I was surprised to be told that the Jackson Democrats of Talbot and Caroline voted resolutions to exclude all federalists from office: thinks I to myself, this is very ungenerous. I hope the Jackson Democrats, or by what other name they please to call themselves, will excuse me for saying to myself, instead of our friends leaving us to join them, I wish those honorable federalists would come and join us—we would pass no resolutions to exclude them from coming forward for office with the rest of our friends.

A FARMER.
Bay Side, September 7th, 1833.

For the *Eastern Gazette*.
Mr. Graham:—In the *Wing of the 31st*, I observe a pompous letter, from one of the nullifying Candidates, signifying his acceptance of the appointment conferred on him by the county committee as a candidate for the Legislature, and takes care to remind his readers, that he condescends to accept the appointment although he had previously declined to be run for Congress, &c.—then follows a formal announcement signed by himself and colleagues, offering their services, to the public, himself at the head of the list—then a challenge to meet the opposing candidates, at certain places, and at certain times, in the different election districts—speaks of money running low with them, and then being pious, &c. Now with last complaint I think, Mr. Graham, comes with an ill grace from a man who is receiving 7 or 800 dollars every 3 months from the nullifiers of Uncle Sam, (conferred on him by the old Federalists that Gen. Jackson has confided in and appointed to office.) When I first read the above letter, I concluded that the honorable gentleman had been appointed by the nullifiers of Talbot county as Minister Plenipotentiary to the free, sovereign and independent State of South Carolina, to represent the interests of said county, near the Court of Charleston, &c.; but on finding it related to mere county concerns, I could not help reflecting how wretchedly to ape the language, manners and courtly style of the great folks at Washington. But when your paper of the 7th inst. came to hand and I read the piece signed Marcus, I think I to myself—here's business cut out for the Slow and Easy establishment, that requires quick motion—the charges are serious and brought forward in grave and formal manner—I expected to see them noticed and refuted promptly; but in place of refutation the only notice taken of the piece is, that it will probably be noticed when the editor is more at leisure. This is something like two men engaged in a fight, one knocks the other down, and disdaining to strike him when down, calls out to him to rise and pursue the combat; but the prostrate combatant tells him he will rise and fight at his leisure—after that I am mistaken if Marcus does not pelt him as he lays.

Beside the Slow and Easy, prostrate on his back, Marcus has laid the Plain Man. For the latter has received serious injury from the fall, or he would have risen and made battle, it is the first time I ever knew him fall at his own weapon, the pen, but "Asses kick" was the "unkindness" of all. What Gen. Jackson and his cabinet will think of the movements of the Slow and Easy establishment, is hard to say; but I think it does not amount to much. The Treasury department will be closed against him in less than twelve months, and he will have to live as his neighbors do, by the sweat of his brow.

A Plain Farmer.

EASTON GAZETTE
EASTON, (MD.)
Saturday Morning, Sept. 14.

As the racing season is approaching, we have inserted on the first page of today's paper, the Constitution of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club, for the information of all those favourable to the sports of the Turf.

We understand the Convention of Jacksonmen or Democrats of '98, met in Centerville on Thursday last, and nominated, as their candidate for Congress for this Congressional district, Richard B. Carmichael, Esq., of Queen Ann's county.

THE STATE RIGHTS PARTY IN TALBOT.—This party has evinced a laudable zeal for State Rights, and the principles of the Jefferson School. It is well to compare the conduct of this party with its professions. It was a maxim with the old Democratic party, that several offices should not be accumulated upon one individual, and a cardinal point, with every friend of state rights, that the members of the state Legislature should be kept free from the influence of the General Government. This republican spirit pervades every part of the constitution of Maryland. Yet the exclusive friends of state rights, who also pretend to be the exclusive democrats of the Jefferson school, have nominated Richard Spencer, as one of their candidates for the Legislature, knowing at the same time, that he was an extensive mail contractor under the General Government. According to our state Constitution, "No person holding an office of trust or profit under the U. S. shall be capable of having a seat in the General Assembly." Some men may quibble about the word office, but no one can examine the constitution, without being convinced,

that under that term, every employment, or agency, of trust or profit, was intended to be embraced. In the case of John McNeil, jr. of Allegany, in 1829, the principle was settled by the Legislature, that any agency with a salary, or profit, or commissions, rendered a member incapable of holding his seat. McNeil had been appointed some years before, an agent of the Treasury, for collecting direct taxes, due in the western part of Maryland. The House of Delegates, after full argument, vacated his seat, his own political friends generally supporting the decision. It is not necessary to argue the question, but merely to suggest, that the dignity and rights of the states can never be secure, while their Legislatures are filled with United States Agents and Mail Contractors.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Congress.
DANIEL C. HOPPER.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.
Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.
GEORGE DUNLEY, | SOLO. MULLIKIN,
JOSEPH BRUFF, | SAM. HAMELETON, JR.

Commissioners for Talbot County.
JOHN EDMONDSON, | WILLIAM BENNY,
For Sheriff—Wm. H. THOMMAN.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.
Delegates to the General Assembly.
JACOB CHARLES, | THOMAS BERNHART,
THOS. S. CARTER, | ABRAHAM JUMP, JR.

For Sheriff—WILLIAM ORRELL.

FOR QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.
Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.
John Brown, | Thos. H. Ford,
Saml Burgess, | John C. Ruth.

Commissioners for Queen Ann's County.
Jas. M. Currie, | Edward G. Bourke,
Fran A. Rochester, | James Hopkins,
John Davis;

For Sheriff—John R. Driver.

MARRIED
On Thursday evening, 5th inst. in Baltimore, by the Rev. Dr. Henshaw, William Henshaw, M. D. of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Judge McMechen, of Baltimore.

PRICES CURRENT.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.
WHEAT, (red) 1 14 a 1 16
do (white) 1 17 c 1 23
CORN, 64 a 65

The Mount Hope Institution.
WILL be open for the admission of pupils on the 1st of January in September. None will be received, but such as are between the ages of six and sixteen, and none for a shorter period than one year. Satisfactory testimonials of his moral character will be expected of each individual before his admission.

The annual charge for board, tuition, room, fuel & extras, will be \$250, payable half yearly in advance. This charge does not include washing, stationery or tuition in instrumental music, or furniture for the students' chamber. Parents are themselves, requested to furnish their sons with books and stationery, but in cases in which this is not convenient, from \$125 to \$30 will be required in advance, to meet these expenses. A pocket money must be deposited with the Principal, and will according to his discretion, be given to the pupil.

The uniform dress of the students consists of a Cap, a coat, of superfine blue cloth, with standing collar and gait buttons, blue vest and pantaloons. Every article of apparel must be marked with the owner's name.

THE MOUNT HOPE COLLEGE.
Will be opened on the same day. There are two courses of collegiate study prescribed—the one called the *classical course*, of which the ancient languages form a part; and the other, denominated the *Parallel course*, embracing the modern languages, the mathematics, and other branches of instruction in English, and is intended for young gentlemen who do not wish to pursue the Latin and Greek—Individuals who come well recommended, and, on examination, are found qualified to enter advantageously on either of the above courses will be admitted whatever their age may be; and the annual charge to those who present themselves, at or near the commencement of the Term, will be \$200, payable semi annually in advance.

Sep. 11 4w

GRAND LUCK AGAIN AT THE EASTON LOTTERY OFFICE.
Sold to a gentleman in town combination 90, 36, 42; a prize of \$100; also a prize of \$30 in the Delaware Lottery Class No. 29, who also sold a short time since a prize of \$1,000 one of \$100 and one of \$40.

To be Drawn September 19th 1833.
THE DELAWARE AND NORTH CAROLINA LOTTERY.
EXTRA CLASS No. 12.
SPENDID SCHEME.

\$10,000 for \$2.
1 Prize of \$10,000 15 prizes of 200
1 3,000 20 150
1 1,563 20 125
2 1,000 100 100
5 500 125 20

Tickets \$2. Shares in proportion at the lucky office of
P. SACKET, Easton Md.

Sep. 14

FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber will sell at Public Sale at his residence, near Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 24th of October next, a number of

HORSES, CATTLE, AND SHEEP,
on a credit of nine months the purchaser or purchasers giving note with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Attendance given by
THOS. DEWLIN.
(W)

Sep. 14

TO RENT, FOR THE NEXT YEAR.
THE house on Harrison street at present in the occupancy of Mr. Edward Mullikin. Also, a small comfortable house occupied by Mr. Henry Chairs—forms to apply to
M. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Sept. 14 3w

MARYLAND
Caroline county Orphans' Court,
10th day of September A. D. 1833.

On application of Mitchell Connelly adm'r. with the Will annexed of Thomas Connelly 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 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 certified 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 affixed this 10th day of September or Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three
Test W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscribers of Caroline county have obtained from the Orphans court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Thomas Connelly 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 twenty-eighth day of March next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 10th day of September Anno Domini eighteen hundred & thirty three
MITCHELL CONNELLY, adm'r. with the will annexed of Thos. Connelly, dec'd.
Sept. 10

NOTICE
I 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 Seals, &c. used in vending articles from the 2d to the 14th of September inclusive, at his shop in Easton; on the 16th at Wye Mills; 18th at Lookerman's Mill; 19th at the Trapper; and the 20th at St. Michaels.
Aug. 31 A. J. LOVEDAY.

A TEACHER WANTED.
MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL are desirous of employing a Gentleman in their Seminary at Easton, who can speak well recommended as a Teacher; they wish him to teach the higher branches of Euclidean education, in which they wish to embrace the Latin and French languages, but more particularly the latter. To such a gentleman a liberal salary will be given if immediate application be made (post paid) to James Parrott, Esq. Secretary of the Board of Trustees. The Institution will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday the 2nd inst.

The Baltimore American and National Gazette Philadelphia, will please insert the above every other day for four times, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.
Sept. 7 (W)

LANDS 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, on SATURDAY, the fifth day of October next, between the hours of eleven o'clock, in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises,

One hundred and fifty-seven acres of VALUABLE TIMBER LAND,
lying and being in Talbot county, near Chop-chop River and Parson's landing, divided into five lots, the largest of which contains about thirty eight acres of land, and the smallest about twenty three acres of land.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine, eighteen and twenty four months, that is to say: one third of the purchase money, must be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole purchase money from the day of sale; one other third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale with interest on the balance of the purchase money; and the residue of the purchase money must be paid at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money; bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and after the payment of the purchase money and not before, deed or deeds will be given.

Possession of the above lands will be delivered forthwith, after the sale and execution of the bonds. Also, a valuable Farm, adjoining the said wood land, containing about the quantity of four hundred and one acres of land, two hundred and fifty five acres of which are arable land and the residue, that is, one hundred and forty six acres valuable wood land.

So another valuable Farm, contiguous to, or adjoining the before mentioned farm, containing about two hundred and thirty-nine acres of land, one hundred and sixty seven and a half acres whereof are arable land, and the residue that is, seventy and a half acres wood land.

The sales of these farms, will be made on the aforesaid credit, with some difference as to interest, that is to say: one third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole purchase money from the first day of January next; another third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money; and the residue of the purchase money must be paid at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money.

Bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and after the payment of the purchase money and not before, deed or deeds will be given.

The farms are now in the occupancy of tenants, and are leased for the next year, so that the purchaser or purchasers cannot obtain actual possession before the end of the next year, but will be entitled to the rents of the next year.

The President Directors and Company aforesaid reserve to themselves the right of the farms for the present year.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash.
Easton, Aug. 21, 1833.

NICHOLAS L. GOLDSBOROUGH
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Caroline county. Office in the west wing of the Court House. Denton, Sept. 7. 3w

NOTICE.
THE co-partner, ship heretofore existing under the firm of W. & T. H. Jenkins, is this day dissolved by the decease of William Jenkins, late partner.

THOMAS H. JENKINS.
Respectfully informs the public that he will continue the business as heretofore conducted by the late firm, and hopes for a continuation of the patronage as extended to the same.

Those persons indebted to the late firm of W. & T. H. Jenkins, are informed that their accounts are placed in the hands of John Stevens, adm'r. of William Jenkins for collection. Easton, Sept. 7, 1833. 3w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE Partnership, heretofore existing under the firm of Goldsmith and Hazel being by mutual consent, now dissolved, all persons therefore, indebted to said firm, are fully authorized to make payment to J. T. Goldsmith.

MANLOVE HAZEL, having purchased the entire stock of the above firm, intends to continue the business, at the old stand, and to keep constantly on hand,
a general assortment of
DRY GOODS
AND GROCERIES,
as heretofore, and by prompt attention to business, and a constant effort to accommodate, he hopes, to retain his former customers, and to elicit the patronage of the public generally.
Aug. 31

NOTICE.
All persons indebted in any way to the estates of the late Nicholas Hammond, Esq. and Doctor Ns. Hammond, deceased, or either of them, are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence will not be given.

All persons having claims against the said deceased's estates or either of them, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estates. Given under our hands this 29th day of August 1833.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH and ANNA C. HAMMOND, adm'r's.
D. B. N. with will annexed of Ns. Hammond, dec'd. and Ex'ors of Dr. Ns. Hammond, dec'd.
Aug. 31

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND,
Captain TAYLOR,
WILL commence her regular routes on Tuesday next the 9th inst. She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the Company's Wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the Company's Wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore leave Baltimore every Monday morning at half past 6 o'clock, for Centerville (via the Company's Wharf on Corsica Creek) and Chestertown, and return to Baltimore the same day. All baggage and Packages at the risk of the owners thereof.
April 6

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a handsome assortment of
SADDLERY.
Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.
Easton, May 18

MARYLAND:
TO WIT:—By Order of Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, August 31, 1833.
On application of Giles Hicks, adm'r. of Henry Cooper, late of Queen Ann's 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 or more papers printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Q. Ann's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 31st day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.
THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Q. Ann's county.

Pursuant to this Order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Q. Ann's county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Henry Cooper late of Q. Ann's 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 28th of March next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of August A. D. 1833.

GILES HICKS, adm'r. of Henry Cooper dec'd.
Sept. 7



EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB
RACES will commence at Easton on Wednesday the 9th of October and continue three days.

First day—A colts purse of 200 Dollars 2 miles and repeat.

Second day—A purse of 300 Dollars, four miles and repeat, free for any horse mare or gelding, raised and owned in Maryland or the District of Columbia.

Third day—A handy cap purse of \$100 best three in five, one mile heats.

The Eastern Course is in beautiful order well turfed with grass and is perhaps the best course in Maryland for quick time, a great number of very promising untried colts are in training for the above races. Several are expected from the Western Shore, so that all persons visiting our course may calculate on fine sport.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

Easton, Sept. 7
The Cambridge Chronicle, Centerville Times, Kent Inquirer and Cecil Reporter, will insert the above.

BALTIMORE RACES OVER THE CENTRAL COURSE, Fall meeting, 1833.
Will commence on the third Tuesday in October, 15th and continue four days at least.

First day, a most interesting sweepstake, to which there are eleven subscribers, \$500 each h. f. In this race there are the most promising collection of colts that were ever seen in America, viz: William R. Johnson, enters full sister to Heri Cline.

Henry A. Taylor, f. Emily Tanson, by Monsieur Tanson; dam Lucy Gwynn, by Sir Charles;

Edward Parker, full brother to Pilot. C. S. W. Dorsey, ch. f. by Maryland Eclipse, out of a Tuckahoe mare.

J. M. Botts, Gohanna colt, out of Sir Walter's dam.

James M. Selden, ch. c. by Monsieur Tanson, out of Adelaide; by Wonder.

William Wynn, full brother to Anvil.

F. R. Stockton, a Monsieur Tanson colt, out of Iris.

R. L. Stevens, a Henry, out of Cinderella.

A. P. Hamlin, g. c. by American Eclipse, out of Empress.

R. Gilroy, Jr. g. c. Calet, by Medley out of Sally Walker.

Second day, two mile heats for a splendid pair of silver pitchers and waiters, cost \$500.—The winner will be entitled to take the plate or the \$500 at his option.

Third day, Proprietors purse, three mile heats, \$500, entrance \$20.

Fourth day, Jockey Club purse, \$1000 four mile heats, entrance \$30.

In addition to the above there is a prospect of having a post stake, four mile heats, \$500 entrance, p. p. to which the proprietor will add \$500 provided five subscribers can be procured. Also a sweepstake for colts and fillies, three years old mile heats, entrance \$300, \$100 forfeit, four or more to make a race. In this there are three subscribers, viz: Mr. Wynn, W. R. Johnson, and James S. Garrison.—These two stakes will be open to subscribers until the first of October.

J. M. SELDEN, Proprietor.
Aug. 31—lawr

The National Intelligencer, Washington, Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald, N. Y. Spirit of the Times, Philadelphia Chronicle, Lancaster Journal, and Easton (Md.) Gazette will publish the above once a week till race, and charge J. M. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to no directed against Levin Mills, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond; will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all part of or plantation or land the said Levin Mills, situate in the Chappel District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. now resides: consisting of the following tracts or parts of tract of land, viz:—part of a tract of land called Fork, and part of a tract of land called Helsey, containing 120 acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called Forrest and Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and cost duo and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
W. TOWNSEND, late Sheriff.
aug. 31

A STRAY.
Came to the Sals-rivers farm, at the Hole-in-the-Wall, some time in April last, a cow of light colour with small red spots and red ears,—she is marked on the right ear with a crop and under bit. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
JOHN BULLEN.
Hole-in-the-Wall, Sept. 7 1833. 3t

WANTED.
An overseer for the remainder of the present year, a man who has been accustomed to agriculture, and can come recommended. A man without a family would be preferred. Apply to the
EDITOR.

WANTS TO PURCHASE.
A gentleman, native and resident of Maryland, wishes to purchase, for his own use, a few slaves, male and female—for whom a liberal cash price will be given. Assurance may be felt that they will be treated with kindness and humanity. Enquire at this office.
Sept. 7—4t

NOTICE.
The citizens of Easton, who have not paid their Town Tax for the present year, will please call and settle the same, otherwise I shall be obliged to proceed to collect them according to law, as the time allowed me by the commissioners is now expired.
WM. C. RIDGWAY, Collector.
Sept. 7

PUBLIC NOTICE.



THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that Mr. John W. Bell having withdrawn from the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of James P. Anderson, Esq. Co. the business will for the future, be conducted at the old stand near the market house, under the firm of ANDERSON & HOPKINS, where all orders for

COACHES, BAROUCHES, GIGS OR CARRIAGES,
of every description, will meet with the most prompt attention. As it is indispensable that the business of the old firm be closed as speedily as possible, they earnestly request all persons indebted, to come forward and settle their respective accounts without delay; either by cash or note. All persons having claims against the said firm will bring them forward. It is hoped those who are interested in this notice will be prepared by the first of November, as after that date all accounts unsettled will be placed in officers hands without respect to persons.

They return their sincere thanks to all those who have heretofore favored them with their custom, and hope by paying strict attention to business, and making neat and durable work, to merit and secure the continuance of a liberal share of public patronage.

JAMES P. ANDERSON, SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.

N. B. Anderson & Hopkins are alone authorized to settle up the business of the late firm.

JAMES P. ANDERSON, JOHN W. BELL, SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.
Easton, Aug. 31st; 1833. 6w

AN APPRENTICE WANTED
BY a gentleman in Baltimore, to the Boot and Shoe Making business. A lad between the age of 12 and 14 years, of good character, will hear of an excellent situation, if immediate application be made to the editor of this paper.
Aug. 24

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.
Gentlemen,
I offer myself as a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY. Should you see fit to elect me, I pledge myself to execute the duties of said office to the best of my abilities.
JOSEPH GRAHAM.
Easton, July 13th 1833.

LYMAN REED & CO.,
Commission Wool Warehouse
No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET
BALTIMORE.

N. B. Letters post paid requesting information respecting the state of the Market will receive immediate attention.
March 30.

WANTED.
BY the undersigned from 40 to 50 negroes, as they are intended exclusively for their own use they would be preferred in families, and as many as possible from the same place. Persons desirous of disposing of their servants, can have the most satisfactory evidence that they are not purchased for the purpose of being resold, upon application at the Bar of the Easton Hotel.

FELIX HUSTON, WALTER BYRNES.
Aug. 17 4t

Hats, Hats, Top of the Fashion.
THOMPSON & HARPER having associated themselves under the above firm, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that they have taken the stand on Washington street, adjoining the Bakery of Mr. Niude and the firm of Goldsmith and Hazel, where they have on hand a few specimens of splendid

BEAVER HATS,
and are now finishing and will constantly keep a supply of CASTOR RORAM and every variety of the above article, to suit the various tastes and purses of the Talbot population.

They have just returned from Baltimore with a set of Fashionable Blocks, and Materials of every description, and having a thorough knowledge of the business together with an unlearned attention to the same, & a determination to sell cheaper than ever heretofore offered, they indulge a hope to receive, as they will endeavour to merit a share of public encouragement.

The Public's ob't. Serv'ts.
GEORGE W. THOMPSON, THOMAS HARPER.
Easton, Aug. 10

TO RENT
FOR the year 1834, the following property in the town of Easton, viz:—
The framed DWELLING house and premises on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Ennals Martin, and at present occupied by Miss Mary Goldsborough.

The small Brick Dwelling House and premises immediately back of the above on Harrison street.

The store room on Washington street at present occupied by John Meconkin.

The shop or store room on the same street at present occupied by James L. Smith and the small frame shop or office on Federal alley and fronting the public square at present used as a Lottery office—all the above property is in complete repair—for terms apply to
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, Aug. 10. 4w4t

POETRY.

PARTING.

As slow our ship her foamy track
Against the wind was cleaving,
Her trembling pennant still look'd back
To that dear Isle 'twas leaving.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.—The
Emily Jane has been recently built of the
very best materials that our country will afford

Easton Female Seminary

MISS NICOLS & MRS. SCULL
RESPECTFULLY announce to their
respective patrons and the public generally,

The following branches of Education, will be
taught in this Institution, and at the following
prices, to wit:

Orthography, Reading and
plain Sewing, \$3 per quarter.
Writing, Arithmetic, English
Grammar, & Muslim Work

FRESH TEAS, PORT WINE, &c.
WM. H. & P. GROOMER.
Have lately received a fresh supply of Teas,
of very late importation, which they can re-

AMERICAN
NANKEEN.
WARRANTED NOT TO FADE.
Manufactured in Patterson, New Jersey, from
Nankeen-coloured Cotton, the growth of Georgia.

FOR SALE.
WILL be sold at private sale, on very ac-
commodating terms, that small and convenient
brick dwelling, situate on Harrison street,

150 NEGROES WANTED.
The subscriber wishes
to purchase one hundred
and fifty servants of all
descriptions.—Mechanics
of all kinds, from 12
to 25, years of age. He

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

23d day August A. D. 1833.
On application of Bennett Tomlinson, adm'r.
with the will annexed of Mrs. Sarah Vickers,

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 23rd day of August
in the year of our Lord eighteen
hundred and thirty three.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath
obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot
county, in Maryland, letters of administration
with the will annexed on the personal estate of
Mrs. Sarah Vickers, late of Talbot county
decd'. All persons having claims a-

BENNETT TOMLINSON, adm'r.
of Mrs. Sarah Vickers, dec'd.

August 24

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

August Term, A. D. 1832.
On application of William Slaughter, Ex-
ecutor of Richard Harrington, late of Talbot
county deceased.—It is ordered that he give
the notice required by law for creditors to ex-

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied
from the minutes of proceedings
of Talbot county Orphans'
court, I have hereunto set my hand & the
seal of my office affixed, this 10th
day of September in the year of our Lord eight-

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath
obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot
county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary
on the personal estate of Richard Harrington,
late of Talbot county dec'd'. All persons hav-

WM. SLAUGHTER, Ex'r.
of Richard Harrington, dec'd.

August 17.

TALBOT COUNTY TO WIT:

On application to me the subscriber, one of
the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the
county aforesaid, by petition in writing of
John Kirby praying for the benefit of the act
of Assembly, passed at November session,

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
August 31 31q

NOTICE.

By the Board of Agriculture for the E. Shore.
The Board being convinced that the use of
Marl is becoming more prevalent, and having
experienced its value and ascertained that dif-

STRAYED
FROM the Farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq.
near Easton, on Wednesday the 7th inst. a
large bay horse, shod all round, about 15 hands
high backed galled and the hair rubbed off his

JAMES HOPKINS,
for A. C. Bullitt.
Aug 17 34

SAMUEL OZMON

Cabinet Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
and the public generally, that he has
commenced the above business in the house
formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin,

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a
first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED
MATERIELS in his line, which he is pre-
pared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into
FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, in
the most reasonable terms.

NOTICE.
A generous price will be given for a likely
mulatto Girl about 12 or 14 years of age, of
good character, she is wanted for a waiting
maid for a lady in Baltimore, and will not be
sent out of the State of Maryland, enquire of
the PRINTER.

COLLECTOR'S SECOND NOTICE.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his
collection for the year 1833 earnestly requests
all those who have not settled their Tax, that
they will no longer defer the payment thereof.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I will sell at a very reduced price, and on a
long credit, that very valuable tract of land,
called Sharp's Island, if application be made
soon. Persons wishing to make a profitable in-

BOOTS AND SHOES



The subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs
leave to announce to his friends and the public
generally, that he has just returned from Bal-
timore, and is now opening a splendid supply of
the above articles, which, having been selected
by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal
to that of any former stock, renders his assort-

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near
Kent Point.
Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accom-
modating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on
which the subscriber resides, & contains about
Two hundred and fifty Acres, on which there
is a good FRAMED DWEL-
LING HOUSE with
two rooms below and two above.—This farm
has an abundance of WOOD; but should the
purchaser require it, more wood and cleared
land will be sold with it.—Greens Creek farm
as it is now enclosed, lies on the Eastern Bay,
but it can be laid off as to lay on the Ches-

SHERRIFF'S LAST NOTICE.
THE undersigned gives notice to all per-
sons interested that but a short time re-
mains for him to complete his collection of
officer's fees for the present year, and begs
leave to apprise them that all who shall be
found delinquent after the first day of Septem-

BALTIMORE
SATURDAY VISITER,
A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
Containing the FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
NEWS of the week—a PRICE CUR-
RENT of the Markets, (carefully correct-
ed)—PRICES of STOCKS—and
BANK NOTE LIST—(together with
a variety of MISCELLANEOUS
MATTER)—for the instruc-
tion and amusement of its
readers.

PRINTING
Neatly & expeditiously executed at this Office
when sent out of the city.

HOUSES AND LANDS FOR SALE.

OTHER on private application to the
subscriber, or, if not before disposed of at
private sale, will be offered for public sale on a
credit of one and two years, (purchasers giving
bond and security for the payment of the pur-
chase money.) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th
day of September next, at three o'clock in the
afternoon, on the several premises, the following
houses and lots in the town of Easton:

1. The Dwelling House and Lot
on Washington street, next adjoining the
residence of Doct. William H.
Thomas, and now occupied by Mr.
Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office,
Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired
for an inconsiderable sum of money, and ren-
dered a most convenient and agreeable residence,
as the ground is spacious and runs entirely
through to Harrison Street, on which there is a
small tenement.

2. The small brick Dwelling
House, situate on Washington street
opposite to Post st. which leads to
Easton Point. This lot runs also
through to Harrison street, embracing also a
small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from
the south of the block of brick
buildings commonly called Earle's
Row, on Washington street extend-

4th. That commodious and agreeable
Dwelling house and garden, formerly
the residence of the subscriber,
situate on Aurora street, in Easton.
The situation and advantages of this
establishment for a private family render it a
most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient
building lot near the same.

5th. Also, at Denton, in Caroline county
at Griffith's Tavern, on TUESDAY, the 17th
day of September next, at 12 o'clock, the farm
and lands, late the property of Henry Dickin-
son, Esq. dec'd, situate near Fowling Creek,
in Caroline county, abounding with valuable
timber. For this farm, one third of the
purchase money will be required to be paid on
the day of Sale and the residue in twelve
months. Any person desirous of purchasing
these lands will of course view them,
and will be directed to them by Gen.
William Potter. An agent will attend
in my behalf at the respective places of sale
and take bonds of the purchasers.

MARIA ROGERS.
Perry Hall, Aug. 17th 1833.

\$400 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in the
Bayside, Talbot county, Md. on Sunday last,
the 26th ult. (May) two negro men,
BILL and AMBROSE.

Bill is a bright mulatto about 20
years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 in-
ches high, large head, and the hair or wool
on it, thick and bushy—he has a small mark
across his left eye-brow—his clothing consisted
of a wool hat much worn, a tow-linen shirt,
jacket and trousers of country kersey, dyed
yellow; about half worn, and coarse shoes; gen-
erally looks down when spoken to. Ambrose is
black, about the same age and height of
Bill, but more slender made—his cloth-
ing consisted of a water-proof hat, much
worn, a shirt of Burlops, quite new
jacket and trousers the same as Bill's, a pale
blue vest and coarse shoes, one of them with a
patch on the side—Ambrose has short knotty
hair and has several scars near his ankles; he
has a pleasant countenance. I will give 100
dollars reward for the apprehension of the above
negroes, if taken in Talbot county,
and secured in the Easton Jail—200 dollars
if taken out of the county and in the State and
secured in the Easton Jail, and the above re-
ward of 400 dollars if taken out of the State
and secured in the Jail at Easton.

EDWARD P. GOLLORTHUN.
Bay Side, Talbot Co. Md. July 13 1833.
The Chronicle Baltimore, and the Delaware
State Journal, Wilmington, National Gazette,
Philadelphia, Messenger, Salem, N. J. will
please copy the above, law 4w and forward
their accounts to this office for collection.

THE Dramatic Circulating Library will be
published twice a month, and will be printed
on good paper, with small but clear type.
Each number will contain sixteen large pages,
—making annually a volume of four hundred
and sixteen pages, equal to more than 1200 of
the common size octavo pages. A Title Page
and Index will be furnished for each volume.
The price will be Two Dollars per annum,
half yearly in advance. Persons procuring
five subscribers, will be entitled to the work
gratis.

PROSPECTUS OF
A Novel and interesting weekly Publication,
To be commenced on Saturday, the 6th of Ju-
ly ensuing, to be entitled
The Spy in Philadelphia,
And Spirit of the Age

It is very philosophically observed by Addi-
son, that our greatest pride arises from doing
good to each other, or in other words, from being
individually serviceable to society. This can
be best effected by a proper application of our in-
tellects, meeting them out according to the
necessities of the community, and less lament-
ing the decline of public virtue than checking
the progress of vice for vice retarded is
virtue advanced. As the direction and discus-
sion of measures of national and state policy
are the business of the daily press, the full ap-
plication of Addison's remark is necessarily
neglected, and the consequence is, that vice,
sheluded by wealth and worldly influence, are
abroad among the people, not only unsuspected
but courted and required; and that a publication
is necessary which will not only detect, but
exhibit these vices in sheep's clothing to
public scorn—a mark by which others will be
warned from their imitation and a service be
rendered to society. In effecting this object we
shall pursue a yet untried path; one where
the necessary thorn shall be mingled (not con-
cealed) with contrasting flowers. The man-
ner of the "Spy in Philadelphia" shall be
perfectly delicate, and unobscured by can-
nor vulgarity; its course shall be judicious, its
satire chaste. Literature, and the arts shall
find in it an untiring and zealous friend; that
mastic and literary criticisms shall meet with
most attentive and impartial study, and sketch-
es of the Bar and Pulpit of Philadelphia shall
occasionally appear from the pen of competent
judges, uninfluenced by personal acquaintance
or professional attachment. To these recom-
mendations, our Poetical column will add an-
other, which, coming from an already popu-
lar source, will be equal to that of more
pretending publications. It is unnecessary to
be more explicit, as we presume the want of
the proposed journal is not only admitted, but
generally felt. We therefore place ourselves
before the PEOPLE, and relying upon their
love of justice and of public virtue, await their
decision respectfully but confidently.

CONDITIONS.
The first number of "THE SPY IN PHILA-
DELPHIA" will be issued on the first Saturday
in July. It will be printed on fine white pa-
per, in eight large quarto pages and with good
type. As it is intended to render the contents
worthy of preservation, for amusing or instruc-
tive reference, the advantage of the proposed
work is portable size will be evident. The
terms are \$2 per annum, payable in advance,
or \$2 50 if not paid before the expiration of
six months. Agents will be allowed a dis-
count of 10 per cent. on all subscribers they
shall obtain, on remitting one year's payment
in advance, or become responsible for the same
and a gratuitous copy of the paper.

"THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will contain
humorous engravings after the manner of the
celebrated Cruikshank. They will be execu-
ted by skillful artists and be accompanied with
comic illustrations in prose or verse from the
pens of original and competent writers.
All orders must be addressed, post paid, to
WILLIAM HILL & CO.
No. 1 Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia.
Care will be taken to have the work carefull-
ly when sent out of the city.

PRINTING
Neatly & expeditiously executed at this Office
when sent out of the city.

PROSPECTUS.

FOR PUBLISHING A NEW PERIODICAL WORK

To be entitled
DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The time is fast approaching when the
greater portion of the Polite Literature of this
country must necessarily be circulated through
the medium of periodical publications. The
cheap rate at which works can be afforded by
this means, the expedition with which they
may be presented to the public, and the facility
of transmitting to subscribers in all parts of
the Union, cannot fail to lead to this result.—
That the advantages are not merely speculative
the flattering success that has attended "Wal-
die's Circulating Library," and "Alexander's
Novelist's Magazine," has fully established.
These popular publications embrace distinct
departments of polite literature, and it is now
contemplated to add a third to the number,
upon a similar plan, but which can by no possi-
bility interfere with the course of either.

The Dramatic Literature of Great Britain
is rife with the noblest productions of human
genius; and yet it is remarkable with what
neglect the brightest gems in this department
have been treated even by men of taste and let-
ters.

The knowledge of few among us extends be-
yond the acting Drama, while we may find
among those pieces that have long been exclu-
ded from the Stage, many of the most finish-
ed performances. There is a difficulty even
in England in gaining access to many of the
older Dramatists, whose works, though pro-
nounced unfit for theatrical exhibition, will
richly repay the attention of the scholar, by
the glowing pictures they afford of the morals
and the manners of the age in which their re-
spective authors wrote. No other department
of literature can possibly throw so much light
upon this interesting subject, and the Drama-
tist may be considered the best auxiliary that
the historian can call to his aid to make his ob-
scure pictures start from the canvass in natural
and vivid colors.

THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LI-
BRARY is designed to embrace the best pro-
ductions of the rarest of the old Dramatists,
the Standard Dramatic Literature of England,
the Acting Dramas of merit, and such other
Pieces as may appear during the progress of the
work. A brief biographical notice will be given
of every author whose productions may ap-
pear in the Library.

The services of a gentleman intimately con-
nected with the Dramatic Literature of this
country, have been secured to superintend the
Editorial department of the work.

CONDITIONS.
The Dramatic Circulating Library will be
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on good paper, with small but clear type.
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gratis.

The first number of the Library will be is-
sued on the first of July. Subscriptions thank-
fully received by
GARDEN & THOMPSON, Printers,
Carter's Alley near Third St. Philad'a.

PROSPECTUS OF
A Novel and interesting weekly Publication,
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And Spirit of the Age

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be best effected by a proper application of our in-
tellects, meeting them out according to the
necessities of the community, and less lament-
ing the decline of public virtue than checking
the progress of vice for vice retarded is
virtue advanced. As the direction and discus-
sion of measures of national and state policy
are the business of the daily press, the full ap-
plication of Addison's remark is necessarily
neglected, and the consequence is, that vice,
sheluded by wealth and worldly influence, are
abroad among the people, not only unsuspected
but courted and required; and that a publication
is necessary which will not only detect, but
exhibit these vices in sheep's clothing to
public scorn—a mark by which others will be
warned from their imitation and a service be
rendered to society. In effecting this object we
shall pursue a yet untried path; one where
the necessary thorn shall be mingled (not con-
cealed) with contrasting flowers. The man-
ner of the "Spy in Philadelphia" shall be
perfectly delicate, and unobscured by can-
nor vulgarity; its course shall be judicious, its
satire chaste. Literature, and the arts shall
find in it an untiring and zealous friend; that
mastic and literary criticisms shall meet with
most attentive and impartial study, and sketch-
es of the Bar and Pulpit of Philadelphia shall
occasionally appear from the pen of competent
judges, uninfluenced by personal acquaintance
or professional attachment. To these recom-
mendations, our Poetical column will add an-
other, which, coming from an already popu-
lar source, will be equal to that of more
pretending publications. It is unnecessary to
be more explicit, as we presume the want of
the proposed journal is not only admitted, but
generally felt. We therefore place ourselves
before the PEOPLE, and relying upon their
love of justice and of public virtue, await their
decision respectfully but confidently.

CONDITIONS.
The first number of "THE SPY IN PHILA-
DELPHIA" will be issued on the first Saturday
in July. It will be printed on fine white pa-
per, in eight large quarto pages and with good
type. As it is intended to render the contents
worthy of preservation, for amusing or instruc-
tive reference, the advantage of the proposed
work is portable size will be evident. The
terms are \$2 per annum, payable in advance,
or \$2 50 if not paid before the expiration of
six months. Agents will be allowed a dis-
count of 10 per cent. on all subscribers they
shall obtain, on remitting one year's payment
in advance, or become responsible for the same
and a gratuitous copy of the paper.

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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. XVI.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1833.

NO. 38.

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SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

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From the United States Gazette.
MARL IN NEW JERSEY.

Mr. Editor:—I recently furnished you with some brief notes of a ride in West New Jersey, and lest the account of forests, swamps and wild beasts, with which they abounded may create erroneous impressions in the minds of those who are unacquainted with that part of our sister state; will you allow me space to say how much I have been delighted with a large portion of it. The land to a considerable extent is of a very superior quality, & in the counties of Cumberland and Salem, especially are farms which I have never seen excelled. They are under the most perfect state of cultivation and yielding rich crops to reward their industrious and intelligent possessors.

The marl formations which abound in some parts of the state are a subject of interest and furnish to the farmers a source of improvement almost incalculable. I have seen lands of a light unpromising soil, improved to an astonishing degree by the use of this unctuous substance; and in one instance visited an extensive field of corn, the stalks of which were strong and full, and shot up the height of twelve and thirteen feet! The best beds are rare and in much request, the marl being conveyed to a distance of fifteen and twenty miles, and in fact some years since a number of the farmers in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, associated themselves together for the purpose of supplying their lands with marl. They purchased marl beds in the upper part of Salem county, convenient to the Delaware; but after opening their pits and working them for a short period, the project was abandoned. Near Woodstown, in the above county, the pits are found very valuable and are worked to a great extent the excavations in one instance extending over three or four acres. The marl thrown out here is of two colors; that of a dark reddish hue, resembling iron ore, is filled with innumerable shells, bones of large fish and other marine remains, which soon crumble, on being exposed to the air. The other description which is the most valuable is of a very dark color, frequently of a jet black, and is entirely free from shells. It is a soft oily substance, which when brought out from a considerable depth is exceedingly salt & in some instances so strong as completely to destroy the land on which it is spread, rendering it entirely unproductive for four or five years. After that period however, the soil is strong and productive to an astonishing degree.

The marl is sold at the rate of ten dollars the square rod and excavated by the purchaser.

I have never seen this subject treated of, and yet it appears to possess a great degree of interest in connection with the numerous and striking evidences, which exist of the probability of this entire part of the state having once formed the bed of the sea. I have noticed the existence of those beds strongly impregnated with salt and abounding with sea shells and other marine substances the bones of large fish, teeth of the shark, &c. through Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester and parts of Burlington counties reaching a few feet below the surface of the earth, through a country remarkable for its sandy and uniformly level character, up to a distance of sixty or more miles from the sea shore.

THE WEATHER.

The following article is from the pen of the celebrated Dr. Adam Clarke. It is not unworthy of attention:—

From my earliest childhood I was bred up on a little farm, which I was taught to care for and cultivate ever since I was able to spring the rattle, use the whip, manage the sickle, or handle the spade; and as I found that much of our success depended on a proper knowledge and management of the weather, I was led to study it ever since I was eight years of age. I believe meteorology is a natural science, and one of the first that is studied; and that every child in the country makes some progress in it: at least so it was with me. I had actually learned, by silent observation, to form good conjectures concerning the coming weather, & on this head, to teach wisdom among those who were perfect, especially among such as had not been obliged, like me, to watch earnestly, that what was so necessary to the family support should not be spoiled by the weather before it was housed. Many a time, even in tender youth, have I watched the heavens with anxiety, examined the different appearances of the morning and evening sun, the phases of the moon, the scintillation of the stars, the course and color of the clouds, the flight of the crow and the swallow, the gambols of the colt, the fluttering of the ducks, and the loud screams of the seagull—not forgetting the hue and croaking of the frog. From the little knowledge I had derived from close observation, I often ventured to direct our agricultural operations in reference to the coming days, and was seldom much mistaken in my reckoning.

About twenty years ago, a table, purporting to be the work of the late Dr. Herschel, was variously published, professing to form prognostics of the weather, by the times of change, full and quarters of the moon. I have carefully consulted this table for several years, and was amazed at its general accuracy;—for though long, as you have seen, engaged in the study of the weather, I never thought that any rules could be devised liable to so few exceptions. I have made a little alteration in the arrangement, illustrated it with further observations, and have sent it that you may insert it, as it has hitherto been confined generally to a few almanacs.

A TABLE
For foretelling the weather through all the Lunations of each year forever.

This table and the accompanying remarks are the result of many years actual observation; the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions respecting the earth, and will, by simple inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

Moons	TIME OF CHANGE	IN SUMMER	IN WINTER
If the New Moon—the First Quarter—the Full Moon—or the Last Quarter happens	Between midnight and two in the morning	Fair, with frequent showers	Hard Frost unless the wind be south or west
2 and 4, do.	4 and 6, do.	Wind, with frequent showers	Snow and storm.
6 and 8, do.	8 and 10, do.	Wind and Rain.	Stormy.
10 and 12, do.	12 o'clock at noon and 2 P. M.	Changeable.	Cold Rain if wind be at west, Show if east.
Between 2 and 4, do.	4 and 6, do.	Frequent Showers.	Snow or Rain.
6 and 8, do.	8 and 10, do.	Very Rainy.	Fair and Mild.
10 and midnight.	12 o'clock at noon and 2 P. M.	Changeable.	Fair and Frosty if wind N. or N. E.
		Fair if wind north west.	Rain or Frosty if wind S. or S. W.
		Rainy if South or S. W.	Ditto
		Fair.	Fair and Frosty.

Observations. 1. The nearer the time of the Moon's Change, First Quarter, Full and Last Quarter are to midnight, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

3. The nearer to Mid-day or Noon, the phases of the Moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they affect Spring and Autumn nearly in the same ratio.

5. The Moon's change.—First Quarter, Full and Last Quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, i. e. from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather, but this is mostly dependent on the wind, as is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain

in the latter part of Autumn, the whole of Winter, and the beginning of Spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the wind is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good one, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed. With this precaution he will scarcely ever be deceived in depending on the table.

Dutch Butter.—The superior quality of the Dutch butter may probably proceed, in part at least, from the soil and climate, and partly from the breed of cows; but most of all, from the careful and cleanly manner in which all the operations of the dairy, regarding butter in particular, are conducted in that country.

The soil, in all parts of Holland, is favorable to the growth of meadow grasses. And though much of the soil is too damp, yet it is also rich, and being impregnated with salt, with which the herbage is also tinged, the cows eat a large quantity of the salted herbage with impunity, and which, no doubt, enriches the quality of the milk. The climate, too, is favorable to the growth and health of cows.

It has been found, from experience, that when cows are fed upon good natural herbage, the butter is richer, and has a finer flavour, than when the same cows are fed on clover, turnips, and artificial grasses. The cows in Holland give a greater quantity of butter in proportion to the quantity of milk.

The cows of the improved dairy breed in this country, that are fed on artificial herbage, give more milk and less butter, than the same do when cows are fed on natural pastures. All cows that are in good condition always give richer milk than the same cows when they are lean.

The superior quality of the butter proceeds more from the cleanly and careful manner in which it is manufactured than any other cause. The milk, when drawn from the cows; if butter is to be made, is poured into earthenware, or wooden dishes, to cool, in a well-aired milk house for twelve, eighteen or twenty four hours. The cream is either floated over the sides of the coolers, or taken off with a skimming dish and stored in a jar till as much is collected as may be convenient to be churned at one time. And to prevent decomposition of the cream it is stirred about once or twice every day with a wooden spatule. The cream is churned in an upright churn, the staff of which is moved by a gin, turned by a horse. Two hours are generally allowed for the churning process. When the cream is too cold; it is warmed by throwing some hot water into the churn, to bring it to about 70 or 75 degrees of temperature of Fahrenheit's scale. The butter, when taken out of the churn, is placed in cold water, and the milk is carefully washed out of it by kneading it with the hand or skimming dish, in renewed changes of water. The butter is then salted with the finest salt, which requires to be minutely mixed with the butter.—London Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.

The Duchess of Abrantes, in her Memoirs, speaking of the attachment of Napoleon to the young and promising son of his brother Louis, introduces upon one occasion the Emperor as telling the young Prince his nephew the following story. It is a new version of an affecting catastrophe, familiar to all our readers through the beautiful lines of Mrs. Hemans, on the death of young Casabianca, & is translated for our columns by literally one of our "most youthful readers."—N. Y. American.

CASABIANCA.
One day they were at St. Cloud, and the Emperor was telling a very interesting story, which he related with that power of voice and looks, which I have never seen, excepting in him. The young prince was at first seated on the knees of the Empress, but at length he slipped gently off, and came and placed himself before the Emperor, looking full in his face with his large blue eyes, animated with an expression truly admirable—they were sparkling sapphires. His little bosom heaved, and it was evident he suffered with emotion. The Emperor was relating a tale fitted to touch the heart of a child happily endowed. I have before noticed, I think, the talent he had for story telling, and the taste he displayed in it. He often for example altered a little the truth, to increase the interest and effect. But on that evening, it was noticed that nothing was added; it was so judged by his own emotion. He related a naval battle, and like Homer, he raised his voice above the waves; he made the cannon roar, and the dying groan. He placed you upon the deck of a vessel, the planks of which stained with blood, and covered with bodies, began to complain under the action of the fire, of which a thousand

langues of all colors, pierced through the hatches, and ascended encircling along the masts and yards. That vessel which a few hours before, lorded it royally in the harbor of Aboukir, and presented more than five hundred human beings, full of life and strength, on its deck, was deserted, and all those who had not been wounded by the bullets of the enemy, hastened to escape from certain death, by throwing themselves in the sea, and gained the shore by swimming. A single man yet stood there, his arms crossed on his broad chest. His features soiled with blood, black with powder and smoke, he looked with saddened eyes on another man still breathing, lying at his feet, having both his legs carried away, and losing both his blood and his life, without uttering a complaint.—He thanked God on the contrary, for having taken him from this world.—His dying eyes were raised to look on the flag of republican France. A few steps distant from the dying man, was a young boy of about fourteen, dressed in blue, and without any mark of distinction. A small sword was by his side, and in his sailor belt were two pistols.—He looked at the dying man with an expression of profound despair but at the same time with a resignation which indicated that he too had done with life.

That vessel was L'Orient—the dying man was Casabianca, commanding the admiral vessel on the expedition to Egypt, and the young boy was the son of the veteran chief.

"Save that child!" said the Captain to Quarter Master—"save yourselves both of you. There is yet time. Leave the old sailor to die by himself. He is now no more than a damaged old carriage."

"Advance not!" said the Midshipman, waving his hand towards him; save yourself. For me, my place is here I will not leave my father."

"My son," said the dying father, casting a look on that noble child—a look, filled with all the joy that can animate the heart of a father—"my son, I command you to go!"

At that moment a fearful crash was heard among the planks of the vessel. The flames spread the mastery—a horrible explosion announced the fate of the victim of that dreadful day, that of the L'Orient. Already the planks were burning under their feet. The Quarter Master for one moment felt an emotion of fear. His eyes glanced towards the shore, scarcely two hundred fathoms off, for said the Emperor, Admiral Bruys, the wretched man, fought where he was embayed, that emotion, so natural to every man anxious to preserve his life, was but transient. He resumed his indifferent attitude, only his eye twinkled as he looked at the young boy; and upon a sign from the dying father, he again attempted to force him away; but the youth presenting one of his pistols, threatened to lay him dead at his feet if he persisted.

"I should, and will remain," he exclaimed. "Save yourself, and may Heaven preserve you—you have no time to lose."

Another crash, which burst from the bottom of the hold like a profound groan, made the sailors shudder. His eye turned to the magazine, the flames were on the point of reaching it. A few minutes more, and it would be too late. The youth felt all that that look implied, and throwing himself down by the side of his father, he encircled him in his arms—"Go," he cried to the Quarter Master. "Father, bless me."

These were the last words the sailor heard. He sprang into the sea, and stretched for the shore; but he had not made many strokes before the L'Orient blew up with a fearful explosion. He was still so near that he was covered by the nails and fragments torn from the ship in her last agony. He was taken up by the people on shore, was conveyed to head quarters, and added the Emperor, it was he that told us of the sublime devotedness of the young Casabianca.—"What should I do in the world," said he, "when his father again pressed him to go. 'You are dying—the navy is dishonored.' He was a noble boy, pursued the Emperor. His death is the more to be regretted, as possibly he might have surpassed the Duguay Thouins, and the Duquesnes. I always remember with pride that he was of my family."

But it was a curious spectacle to remark the countenance of the young Napoleon—his large blue eyes fixed on the Emperor with an avidity which it is impossible to describe. And when his uncle had finished he approached him, and getting on his knee, he said to him—"Is it true, what you have been saying? Why do you wish to know? Because I will pray to God for that young boy and his father, answered the young Prince. The Emperor was touched. He raised his nephew and embraced him. And you too, said he, you will be a brave and a good boy.

IS IT YOU? BY THE AUTHOR OF 'LES DEUX DRAGONS,' IN TWO CHAPTERS.

Chapter First.
A few years ago, I was at one of those parties where a man may be said to be perfectly at his ease, because there he does not feel the constraint of a woman's society. We were all young men, differing in tempers and pursuits, but our political opinions were the same. After having discussed the affairs and aspect of the times—we began to talk of more trivial matters.

I was calmly smoking a pipe—embrowned by age, and unable to comprehend the exact nature of the conversation for it seemed to me that my companions were all vying with each other in speaking loud. At length one alone commanded our undivided attention. Discussing the influence of external objects, he dwelt at some length upon certain physical antipathies whose effects, even upon the most robust constitutions, it was as difficult to resist, as it was impossible to account for their causes. He related with a serious face such singular instances of this, that I began to think that he was under the influence, for the time being, of the generous wines which sparkled on the board. All his hearers were convulsed with laughter.

At length, one of the party, who had been extending his weary limbs on the bed of our host, slowly raising himself upon his elbow, interrupted the speaker.

"And what would you think, gentlemen, said he if I were to tell you of antipathy peculiar to your humble servant, and which, in my opinion, is far more astonishing than any of the very amusing anecdotes with which the doctor has had the kindness to entertain us?"

It must be observed that the person who last spoke, Marsin, was, among us all, the one who advanced the most intrepid claims to being a man of sense. But we had always been accustomed to see him despise the most generally received opinions, and rush headlong through some of the established forms of society. We began to look at each other with uneasiness, and he could easily perceive, from the expression of our countenances, that we were expecting, ever and anon, something that might not unaptly be compared to the kick of a runaway horse.

Seriously, resumed he, "there are three words which I cannot hear spoken, especially when they are addressed to me without experiencing sensations very much allied to fear, I am astonished that you never noticed the circumstance. Seeing that we still mistrusted what he was about, he continued, at the same time relapsing to his former supine position, on the bed:

"These three words, these three monosyllables, which I myself cannot repeat without an intuitive shudder, are comprised in this short phrase—Is it you?"

"Thinking that he was only trying to quiz us, we started up and rushed towards him. In a trice the bed was upset upon him, whilst fast and furious fell the blows we dealt him with pillow and bolster. 'Explain! explain!' shouted we, 'or you will die the death of a Desdemona!'

When Marsin had sufficiently enjoyed the joke, he yielded to our gentle entreaties, and related his mishaps. But it is not every one that is endowed like him, with the happy facility of delivering a tale.

"I had been for some time," said he, "at the school of St. Germain, when, about the latter part of the year 1813, I received my commission before my term of service had expired, because there was a demand for officers in the army. I was enrolled in the fifth Cuirassiers, which, at that time was attached to Grenier's corps de armee in Italy. I was then scarce seventeen years old.

"I joined my regiment at the distance of a few leagues from Verona. Shortly after my arrival, our division fell in with the Austrians, and attacked them, altho' they were far superior to us in point of numbers. The fifth, with three field pieces, was stationed so as to defend the passage of a ravine, through which the enemy might have fallen upon our left wing. We were about four hundred horse flanked by two companies of sharpshooters.

It seemed that the Austrians would not condescend to notice us, and on this my first appearance in a field of battle, I took no other part in the conflict in which the main body of our army was engaged, than that of intense interest which gave me the statue-like immobility of a veteran. A few random bullets skipped along the plain, but they did not reach our ranks one or two only struck the earth before us and rebounded over our heads.

Austrian fusileers began to reach us far as our field pieces, and even drew blood from three or four cannoners.

"Where can they be?" Such was the question which went through the ranks. We saw no one; and unless some troops were stationed in the wood on our left, but which certainly was not within the range of musket-shot, the balls could have come only from the clouds.

"They soon began now to reach even us, and they rang on our breast-plates, like the beak of a bird of prey tapping on the armour of a fallen soldier; presently, here a horse fell heavily to the ground, and there a horseman dropped from his saddle, muttering an imprecation.

"All that we could as yet distinguish were a few flashes, through the curtain of the wood, and a little smoke struggling through the branches of the trees.

"None but the Wolf hunters," said a cuirassier, behind me, "can take such sure aim at so great a distance.

"At that moment, I was about raising my hand to my helmet for the purpose of drawing down my visor over my forehead, when a ball whizzed between my face and wrist, and struck off the golden acorn which surmounted the bill of my sword.

"Are we not to dislodge those rascals?" said I.

"It seemed that we were, for our sharpshooters rushed into the plain, and ran nimbly towards the wood, at the same time scattering themselves far and wide—but they had to combat under manifest disadvantages, inasmuch as the enemy gradually extended their line under shelter of the wood, and made sad havoc among our men.

"Palaut!" cried our colonel to the lieutenant of artillery, "couldst thou give us a glimpse of those gentlemen in the wood."

"I'll try, sir, to show them the other side of the leaf," replied the other, and the riflemen having received orders to clear the way for the artillery, a tremendous volley of grape shot was discharged from the field pieces.

"As for myself, who was a mere novice in affairs of this nature, and to whom such sights were perfectly new, I could form a very inadequate idea of the results produced by this same grape-shot, when instead of taking effect upon a wood, it strikes a solid column of infantry, and scatters around human limbs, instead of the branches and trunks of trees with which the ground was now strewn.

"Indeed, the volley had told well—the rifles in the wood were silenced for a while, and our men began to laugh; but the order which was very soon restored in our ranks, was now no longer the result solely of the rigid discipline and military gravity of the fifth—for when our foot soldiers returned to the onset, the enemy all at once appeared in the plain, and a storm of balls rattled against our cuirasses in such a way as to make our horses prick up their ears.

"Our infantry were now engaged helter-skelter, with the Tyroleans, and it was, therefore, impossible to have further recourse to the artillery. The affair was to be settled by the rifle.

"What, sir?" said our gigantic colonel with a sneer, to a captain of light-infantry, who had at that moment respectfully approached him; "what support sharpshooters! such duty is scarce befitting the husars, much less the fifth cuirassiers. However," resumed he, changing his tone and casting his eye along his squadrons, "who is the officer that requested permission of me this morning to charge before his turn?"

"This is the custom with the lieutenants by brevet, who had come fresh from the military schools. I had resolved not to follow this fashion, for I considered it very ridiculous, especially in matters of such serious and vital importance—but a companion of mine who had been promoted from the school at the same time as myself, had that morning acted up to the general rule, by making the request. I cannot say whether it was Colonel Bouvard's intention or not to give me a lesson. His was the most crabbed countenance ever shaded by a helmet, and as just as he had finished the question, his eye fell upon me, and singling me out with the point of his sword, he said, 'to it you?'

"I hadn't the courage to say 'no!' all eyes in my platoon were turned upon upon me, and I answered: 'yes!'—and in the d—l's name."

"'Hal hal it was you, was it!' said he. 'Take twenty five men, go into the plain and support the infantry, if you can. Steadily, sir, and coolly show us what you are!'

"I was mounted on a very spirited mare, and we were no sooner detached from the squadron, than she began to skip about like a kid. My men followed steadily—the bullets whizzed, but nevertheless we advanced in becoming order. We had now cleared a considerable por-

tion of the intervening space between us and the enemy, when a company of Hungarian infantry sallied forth from the wood, and advanced to the rescue of the Tyroleans.

"There's my quarry, cried I, and I pounced upon it at once. I would willingly have bot ten to one on the result, but my platoon was far from being as well mounted as myself.

My mare ran away with me, and I let her have her own way, clinging all the while with my armed heels to her sides, and I found myself amongst the ugliest looking fellows, that it was ever the lot of a sword to chastise. I escaped unhurt from a volley of musketry, which only seemed to animate my Norman mare. The headstrong animal threw herself upon the centre of the Hungarian line, which like a bow bent, drew together its opposite extremities. In a word, I was surrounded.

"Gentlemen, I assure you, that I was far from being at ease. Do you remember, Dickwain your greyhound upset a beehive, how the thick swarm gathered round the poor beast, and stung it almost to death?"

"Then came thrusts with their bayonets and blows with the butts of their muskets—but a cuirassier has a tough bark.—My mare defended herself valiantly, and I managed her as easily, in the midst of the enemy, as I did my sword, which I swung to some purpose. Oh! I felt more than once, its edge coming in contact with some head, or its point repelling the rash fools who did not like me, wear an iron spencer.

"But, amongst all the Hungarians who were attacking me, I noticed particularly one, who aimed all his blows at my mare. I watched him narrowly wishing to punish him for his cowardly assaults, when my attention being drawn aside by an attack from another quarter I lost sight of him for a moment and suddenly felt the infliction of some sharp pain rear up and pant with fatigue and loss of blood.

"All this took place in a very short space of time and my comrades horse had not as yet brought them to my assistance when a shot ousted me from my saddle. They dragged me into the wood where the only thing I was conscious of, was a sense of keen suffering—I fainted.

"When I came to my senses I found myself in a chariot with some of my wounded companions, I was a prisoner of war and they were conducting me to Venice.

"Venice! there is not a city in Europe that smells so bad; Paris with its mire gutters is nothing to Venice with its odor like that of a stagnant marsh; but for a sick man, a Venetian gondola is far better than the softest couch in it, you can be rocked asleep in the cool air surrounded by edifices which still retain traces of their former beauty and beneath skies which have lost none of their own.

"I soon regained my health and was passing my time agreeably enough when one night as I was endeavouring to find out my way through several dark streets I felt some reluctance at passing by a half-open door. Presently a woman's face peered forth and accosting me in Italian she said in an impatient and anxious tone:

"I have been praised! Signor, is it you? This time I made no answer. But disengaging my arm from under the mantle which served to conceal my features as well as my person I seized the hand that was extended towards me. I followed my guide who led me burning with impatience to know the result of this new adventure up a dark staircase leading to a door after opening which my guide left the face to face with a beautiful woman who would most assuredly have thrown her arms round my neck had she not upon drawing nearer distinguished my features & perceived the mistake. Covering her face with her hands she started back in affright.

"Holy Virgin! exclaimed she, 'it is not he!'

"I confess, madam, that unfortunately for me, it is not he. I followed a guide who, it appears is not blessed with such penetrating eyes as yours, and it only remains for me to implore your forgiveness; I have so much to say, madam, in palliation of my fault, that really—

"There came no answer from those lips, and I was at a loss how to proceed—and just as a sentiment, very natural in my situation, had suggested itself, my eyes, wandering like those of a man who is trying to find something to say, perceived distinctly, behind the partially raised tapestry of silk and other eyes, dark, glittering and motionless. They reminded me of a skull, in whose hollow some mischievous boy had inserted a light to frighten children.

"Pretending not to have noticed them, I continued to inspect this Venetian bu-
"This must be a den of cut-throats," thought I, "and I see nothing else to defend myself with than this crucifix. This will teach you my young dandy what it is to suffer yourself to be mistaken for another."

"In the mean time, the lady had somewhat recovered her presence of mind, but her voice was still tremulous as she said: I beseech you Sir, to leave me.

"Oh! replied I drily, 'it shall never be said that a French officer knew not how to profit by the success of his stratagem.' I determined to see the end of all this business, the rather that I am convinced that my life is in less danger in an interview with you than it would be were I again to follow through a dark passage the guide who so safely conducted me here."

"She looked at me with an air of utter astonishment.

"The dagger she is imminent and there is but one man on earth who could have an interest in tempting it. You sir are not he—and sir I conjure you—

"At this moment the door by which I had entered was thrown open and a young man made his appearance casting on me a look of blended irony and passion.

"What is your want, sir?" said he to me in a stifled tone, and advancing so close to me that his breath touched mine.

"Come, that's a good one!" said I to myself—"so" this is he—but those eyes there, whoes are they? Then repulsing him with one hand, & pointing to the tapestry with the other—"And what does he want?" said I, aloud.

"The lady and young gentleman turned towards the spot I indicated; she screamed—he started back.

"We are lost!" exclaimed she—"save yourself—my husband!"

"Come, come," muttered I with a frown "what farce is this?"

The tapestry was now gradually drawn aside, and displayed to us, a face, every feature of which was convulsed with rage—then, two arms crossed upon a large breast, and at length, a man of colossal stature.

"Signor Frenchman," said he to me, pointing to the door, "there are four men there, at my command; one of them shall conduct you to your home, with your eyes bandaged. And, had I not here sufficient food for my revenge, I swear to you— But make haste; and, another time, be more prudent."

"I don't like to meddle in what does not concern me; but his looks displeased me; and as I glanced towards the two lovers, who were now clinging to each other in so strict embrace, that a single blow with a poniard would have despatched them both, I conceived that they were about to enact in real life a scene somewhat similar to that of Fraucoise de Rimini.

"Sir," said I, "if I were at this moment in the street and were I to here—you understand me—any of those cries of agony which I know would sound like music in your ears, were you twenty in number, I would make good my entrance. And, continued I, advancing toward him, if one of your men dares to enter—you shall see I am not to be trifled with—I may fall but he shall not save you. The only way in which you can with dignity terminate the affair is to appoint some time and place of meeting with the man who has insulted you. I promise to keep the secret faithfully; in fact if you wish, I will be your second; but at all events, allow the lady to return to her relations. If this does not suit you and as chance has made me your guest I shall prevent your staining your hearth with the blood of two or even one murdered victim. I will be the honor of a Frenchman.

"He allowed me to proceed without interrupting me; my cheeks burned, and my compressed lips felt cold. But the poor boy—for indeed he was no other, scarce seventeen I think—whose cheeks had perhaps then for the first time lost their rosy hue of health who had but a moment before proved to me that he knew how to confront a rival seemed fascinated by the presence of the husband. He was afraid but his fears were any thing but selfish. At last the husband spoke—

"Truly," said he with a cold smile "none but a Frenchman would have made such a proposal. What! place a weapon in the hands of my foe now that he is securely in my grasp? Allow that woman to escape when I have so long stifled my rage only that my revenge might be sweeter?—I thank you sir; the dead would come to life before such another opportunity would present itself and since you wish to be my second stand aside! I told him to the ground. The noise of his falling body brought in his hirelings and I soon found myself amongst worse company than the Hungarians. The struggle was terrific, and all that I can remember, was the husband encouraging the bandits. She suffered most for the young man had shielded her with his body to the last.

"The upshot of all this is that the parol-picked me up half dead from between two corps, which the braves had dropped at their approach. Had it not been for those watchmen, I should most certainly have met with the fate of the victims of the inquisition and of the rings which the Doges threw, of yore, into the Adriatic.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

From Susquehanna's utmost springs, Where savage tribes pursue their game, His blanket tied with yellow strings, A shepherd of the forest came.

PRENEAU.

On Sunday evening last, we were fortuitously witnesses of an incident equally interesting and painful. Many people have denounced Shakespeare's Othello, as too unnatural for probability. It can hardly be credited that such a fair, beautiful and accomplished woman, as Desdemona is represented to have been, could have deliberately wedded such a black-moor as Othello. But if we ever entertained any incredulity upon the subject it has all been dissipated by the occurrence of which we are to speak.

About two years ago, an Indian of the Chippewa nation—formerly said to have been a man of some rank in his tribe, but now a Missionary of the Methodist Church among his brethren—was sent to England to obtain pecuniary aid for the Indian Mission cause in Upper Canada. What was his native cognomen,—whether it was the "Red Lightning," or the "Storm King," or "Walk in the Water"—we know not; but in plain English he is known as Peter Jones. An Indian is a rare spectacle in England: Poets and romancers have alike invested the primitive sons of the American forest, with noble and exalted characteristics, which are seldom discernible to the duller perceptions of plain matter of fact people; and which English eyes would discover in the hero of the present story. But no matter: Mr. Peter Jones was not only a Missionary from the wilderness,—and, as we doubt not, a pious and useful man among his own people,—but he was a bona fide Indian;—and he was of course made a hero in London. He was feasted by the rich and the great. Carriages, and servants in livery awaited his pleasure, and bright eyes sparkled when he was named. He was looked upon as a great chief—a prince—an Indian king; and many romantic young ladies who had never passed beyond the sound of Bow bell, dreamed of the charms of solitude amid the great wilds—"the antres vast and desarts idle"—of the greater west; of the roaring of the mighty cataraacts and the bounding of buffaloes over the illimitable prairies;—of noble chieftains, leading armies of plumed and lofty warriors—dusky as the proud forms of giants in twilight—of fays and stag hunts—and bows and arrows—and the wild notes of the piercing w-whoop, in those halcyon days, when, unsophisticated by contact with the pale faces—

"Wild in woods the noble savages ran," &c. all that sort of thing, as Matthews would most unpoetically have wound off such a flourishing sentence: But it was so—

"In crowds the ladies to his levees ran— All wished to gaze upon the happy pair— Happy were those who saw his stately stride— Thrice happy those who tripp'd it at his side."

Among others who perchance may have thought of "Kings barbaric, pearls ad gold," was the charming daughter of a gentleman of Lambeth of wealth and respectability. But she thought not of wedding an Indian, even though he were a great chief—or half a king nor she! But Peter Jones was not thought the young lady had a susceptible heart. A valiant himself, therefore, of a ride with the fair creature, he said something to her which she chose not to understand—but told it to her mother. Peter Jones sought other opportunities of saying similar things, which the damsel could not comprehend—before him—but she continued to repeat them to her mother. He sought an interview with her. It was refused. He repeated the request. It was still refused, but in a less positive manner. Finally an interview was granted him with the mother—and the result was that before Peter Jones embarked on his return to his native woods it was agreed that they might breathe their thoughts to each other on paper across the great waters. Thus was another point gained. And in the end to make a long story short, a meeting was agreed upon to take place the present season in this city, with a view of marriage. The idea is very unpleasant with us, of such ill sorted mixtures of color, and prejudices against red and dusky skins are not so strong in Europe, as they are here.—They do not believe in England, that

These brown tribes who snuff the desert air, Are cousins german to the white and fair. The proud Britons, moreover, were red men when conquered by Julius Cæsar. What harm in their becoming so again! But we must hasten our story.

On Tuesday morning of last week, a beautiful young lady, with fairy form—grace in her step, and heaven in her eye—stept on shore from the elegant packet ship United States. She was attended by two clerical friends of high respectability—who, by the way, were no friends of her romantic enterprise. She waited with impatience for her princely lover to the end of the week—but he came not. Still she doubted not his faith, and as the result proved she had no need to doubt. For, on Sunday morning, Peter Jones arrived, and presented himself at the side of his mistress. The meeting was affectionate, though becoming. The day was spent by them together, in the interchange of conversation, thoughts and emotions, which we will leave it to those better skilled in the Romance of Love, than ourselves to imagine.

Though a Chippewa, Peter Jones is nevertheless a man of business, and has a just notion of the value and importance of time. He may also have heard of the adage "there's many a slip," &c.—or, perchance of the other—"a bird in the hand," &c. But no matter. He took part, with much propriety, in the religious exercises of the John street church, where we happened to be present—which services were ended at 9 o'clock, by an impressive recitation of the Lord's Prayer in Chippewa dialect. Stepping into the house of a friend near by, we remarked an usual gathering of clergy-men, and divers ladies and gentlemen. We asked a reverend friend if there was to be another wedding? "No," he replied; "but a wedding!" "A wedding!" we exclaimed with surprise. "Pray who are the happy couple?" "Peter Jones, the Indian Missionary, he replied; and a sweet girl from England!" It was evident to our previously unsuspecting eyes that an unwonted degree of anxious and curious interest pervaded the countenances of the assembling group. In a short time chairs were placed in a suspicious position at the head of the drawing room, their backs to the pier table. A movement was next perceptible at the door, which instantly drew all eyes to the spot, and who should enter but the same tall Indian who we had so recently seen in the pulpit, bearing upon his arm the light, fragile and delicate form of the young lady before mentioned—her eyes drooping modestly upon the carpet, and her face fair as the lily. Thereupon up rose a distinguished clergyman, and the parties were addressed upon the subject of the divine institution of marriage—its propriety, convenience and necessity, to the welfare of society and human happiness. This brief and pertinent address being ended, the reverend gentleman stated the purpose for which the couple had presented themselves, and demanded if any person or persons present could show cause why the proposed union should not take place? If so, they were requested to make their objection then or forever after hold their peace. A solemn pause ensued.

Nothing could be heard but a few doleful sighs—There they stood, objects of deep & universal interest—we may add—of commiseration. Our emotions were tumultuous and painful. A stronger contrast was never seen—She all in white, and adorned with the sweet simplicity. Her face as white as the gloves and dress she wore—rendering her countenance, placed a *Madonna* on her fair forehead, still darker—He in rather common attire

—a tall, dark, high boned, muscular Indian—She, a little delicate European lady—she a hardy iron framed son of the forest. She, accustomed, to every luxury and indulgence—well educated, accomplished and well beloved at home—possessing a handsome income—leaving her comforts, the charms of civilized and cultivated society, and sacrificing them all to the cause she had espoused—here she stood, about to make a self-immolation, and, for away from country and kindred, and all the endearments of a fond father's house, resign herself into the arms of a man of the woods, who could not appreciate the sacrifice! A sweeter bride we never saw. We almost grew wild. We thought of Othello—of Hyperion & the satyr—of the bright eyed Hindoo and the funeral pile—She looked like a drooping flower by the side of a rugged hemlock! We longed to interpose and rescue her. But it was none of our business—She was in that situation by choice—and she was among her friends. The ceremonies went on—she promised to "love, honor and obey" the Chippewa—and, all tremulous as she stood, we heard the Indian and herself pronounced man and wife! It was the first time we ever heard the words "man and wife" sound hatefully. All however knelt down and united with the clergyman in prayers for a blessing; and when the minister lifted his voice in supplication for blessings on her,—that she might be sustained in her undertaking—and have health and strength to endure her destined hardships and privations—the room resounded with the deep-toned, and heart-felt, and tearful response—Amén!—The audience then rose, and after attempting with moistened eyes, to extend their congratulations to the "happy pair" slowly and pensively retired. The sweet creature is now on her way to the wilds of Upper Canada—the Indian's Bride!

Such is the history of a case of manifest and palpable delusion. Peter Jones cannot say with Othello that "she loved him for the dangers he had passed." The young lady was not blinded by the trappings of military costume, or the glare of martial glory; but she is a very pious girl—whose whole heart and soul has been devoted to the cause of heathen missions; and she has thus thrown herself into the cause, and resolved to love the Indian for the work in which he is engaged. For our own part, we must say, that we wish he had never crossed the Niagara. But he did, and the late comely and accomplished Miss F***, of London, is now the wife of Mr. Peter Jones, of the Chippewa. But that she is deluded, and knows nothing of the life she is to encounter, there can be no doubt. As evidence of this, she has brought out the furniture for an elegant household establishment—rich carpets, a rug for an Indian lodge, and Turkey carpets, to spread upon the morasses of the Canadian forests!—Instead of a mansion she will find a wigwam, and the manufacture of brooms and baskets instead of embroidery.

In justice to the spectators of the scene, however, it is proper to state that a few of her real friends in this city—those into whose immediate society she was cast—laboured diligently to open her eyes to the real state of the case, and life of hardships and trial which she is inevitably destined to lead. Poor girl!—We wish she was by her father's side in Lambeth and Peter Jones preaching to the Chippewas with the prettiest squaw among them for his wife!

JOURNEMAN PRINTERS.—What a careless dare devil of a set they are one hour at the top of the wheel of fortune, the next beneath it, contentedly waiting the next evolution.—They love life, and they hate its follies; but the most addicted to folly of any class are beings that ever lived. They despise meanness, & among all their faults, which, by the bye, are many, you will seldom if ever find a mean journeyman printer. He loves his neighbor as himself but in an editorial way he will scold him like the mischief; having a thot that like himself, his neighbour is no despicable of good joke on account of its relationship. He always "gives the devil his due," which means, "more kicks than coppers" for the latter are generally, such scarce commodities with him, that kicks come the cheaper? whereas, had he "wherever it had," it would shortly followed as an anodyne. He is always your most-talkative, always your most noisy, and seldom the least sensible man in conversation. He will entertain you with a dish of politics well cooked, and having meaning; or a dish of anecdotes having none, unless the operation of the laughable faculties, have meaning; and I defy you to listen to his trash, without laughing, not at him but at his pity; his folly without feeling better; and to his plain, unvarnished tale of poverty, without putting your hands in your pockets for a shilling though your own be advertised, "to let." He will tell you a story from the Latin, a moral maxim from the Greek; a Spanish proverb, or an English truism—and make you like him the better in spite of his appearance. He is a Longbow in his travels, and perhaps, sees as much of the world as any other man—travelling the sea as a sailor before the mast, or the land as a pedestrian or manager of a theatrical company. He is a stolid in firmness, and forever liberal in his promises, which he always intends to fulfil, but has seldom the means. He is a philosopher in all things, and all things a philosopher. He will solve the most abstruse questions, as it were intuitively—for his knowledge is not from study but practice and his solutions are based on no other data than m's and n's. Suck him as a friend, and you will find him such, for, in the division of his crumbs, his friend will always get the better half. A nabob in feeling, with or without a shilling; a preacher, with no more than a stereotype company; a tactician and geographer by practice, a statesman by habit; and the greatest little man the world produces.

Liverpool (Pa.) paper.

TEN MILES OF PAPER.—Paper used to be sold by the sheet, the quire, or the ream, but in "the march of improvement" stationary will not remain stationary and so it is now sold by measure. The following order was received from a pottery firm the other day. The writer, it will be observed, gives his orders with as much indifference as though they were not at all extraordinary:—"Gentlemen—Please to send us ten miles of your best printing tissue paper, in length; 6 miles to be 30 inches broad, 4 miles 22 inches broad—to be wrapped on wooden rollers, according to the plan given to Mr. George Foadrinier." The object of having the paper of such great length is, that it may be printed from engraved cylinders, in the same way as calicoes, &c.—London paper.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Liverpool at Boston from Liverpool whence she sailed on the 12th of August, London papers to the 11th have been received. The Liverpool papers are of no later date than the 10th.

The papers are destitute of interesting intelligence. The only news of any importance which they contain is that of the annunciation of the request of the French and English Governments, that Don Pedro should relinquish his pretensions to the Regency of Portugal.—This request had been communicated to his diplomatic agents in London and Paris; the reason assigned for it is that some of the sovereigns whose consent would be necessary in order to make a final arrangement of the affairs of Portugal would not be induced to admit the claims of the Emperor to the regency.—Some suspicion of the designs of this personage is expressed in the English papers owing to the despotic nature of his government at Oporto and Laceria, and the omission of the words "constitutional charter" in the recognition of Donna Maria at Lisbon. For this last act however he could hardly be considered responsible. It is said further that by an article of the Portuguese Constitutional Charter, Don Pedro is excluded from the office of the Regent. The following article from the Allgemeine Zeitung of July 21, is worthy of notice.

The accounts from Portugal give reason to apprehend that great confusion will ensue in the Peninsula. Almost all our politicians are convinced that active interference may be necessary. But how greatly would the hopes and expectations of those be disappointed who believed that the time for a general disarming was at hand? In general here as elsewhere people have a great dislike to Don Miguel; and if he personally were alone concerned would feel little sympathy for him; but they see in his cause a principle which it is the duty of all to maintain; and so it happens that a Prince who otherwise would have no friends, finds partisans even in the highest circles. But very lately the Cabinet of St. Petersburg was very unfavorably disposed towards Don Miguel.—Now it is said to be otherwise. This change of sentiments must not be wondered at. The unhappy Polish revolution has baffled many calculations, and changed friends into enemies, and vice versa. Besides, it is natural that the Emperor Nicholas should interfere in the affairs of Portugal, as France and England have done in those of the East. He has the same right to declare in favor of one or the other of the two brothers, as those Powers had taken part at their pleasure, either with the Sultan or Mehemet Ali. If this should happen as is possible, misunderstandings would arise between the great Powers, and the scenes of Constantinople would be repeated, which do not always end in Diplomatic quarrels. For if a certain confidential union exists between the English and French Governments as seems to result from the strict uniformity of their modes of proceeding, the other Powers must, by a similar process, neutralize such a preponderating force and endeavor to draw still closer the bonds of friendship which already subsist between them. Scarcely is one difficult question supposed to be settled, when new subjects for the most complicated negotiations arise, and peace is threatened. Portugal now succeeds to Belgium. Heaven grant that the seeds of great and general trouble may not slumber in its bosom.

The place of Don Miguel's retreat is not yet ascertained. It is said that, on receiving the intelligence of the overthrow of his forces, he set out to join Don Carlos, with the view of accompanying him into Italy. Donna Maria was about to depart from Paris on her way to Portugal.

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 1st of September. For a great many years past there has not been so abundant a harvest as at present.

In the House of Commons on the 7th of August, Mr. Lyall presented a petition from merchants and brokers of London for the continuance of the usual facilities to transmit letters to the United States of America, otherwise than by Post Office Packets, when opportunities offered. Sir James Graham replied that there was every disposition to comply with these wishes of the merchants, if a practicable mode could be suggested that would secure the revenue against fraud and injury.

The State of the Cotton Market at Liverpool on the 10th was the same as last evening.—The only change was a fall of 1-8d per lb. on the lower descriptions of Alabamas.

DISTURBANCES IN SWITZERLAND.—Schwytz July 31.—A civil war has just made its appearance in this part of the country. An inhabitant of Kussnacht (Schwytz exterior) having petitioned for a re-union with the Schwyz Interior, was arrested yesterday by the authorities, but afterwards rescued by his friends. Serious disturbances ensued, the windows of several houses were broken, muskets were fired, & several persons were wounded. The party who were for re-union suffered much. Troops were immediately sent to the frontier to prevent a civil war. Col. Aleyberg, an officer of the Federal Government, but now attached to the small diet, entered Kussnacht at the head of 600 men, and took possession of it, in the name of the Canton of Schwyz. He deposed the authorities, appointed new magistrates, made the principle patriots prisoners, and brought them under arms ready to support him; and the smaller Cantons are all brave and zealous, and are also ready to lend their aid. On the arrival of the troops on the frontier this morning several musket shots were heard in the distance, & soon afterwards a messenger brought intelligence that hostilities had commenced, and a public functionary transmitted to the commandant; a letter demanding a supply of forces.

"Kussnacht is on the borders of the Lake of the four Cantons, three leagues from Lucerne, and with its district contains 4000 souls. It was at this place that Wm. Tell slew the tyrant Gessler. This small state was subject to Schwyz before the revolution of 1793."

An amusing occurrence took place in our presence on Monday last. We went into a Barber's shop not far from Hanover-square, where we found William, a journeyman, combing a gentleman's hair, who was asleep. During the operation, we were shaved, got up, washed, and were going out; but observing William still combing the head of his customer, concluded that he had been hired by the hour, to operate. Every body can imagine our surprise, when informed by the Boss, that both William and the customer had been sleeping for more than half an hour; the one at ease in his seat,

and the other enjoying a perpendicular nap.—N. Y. Gazette.

EASTON GAZETTE EASTON, (Md.) Saturday Morning, Sept. 21.

In order to afford the citizens of the Eastern Shore an opportunity of witnessing the session of the BALLOON, in Baltimore, on Thursday next, 26th inst, the Steamboat Maryland will take passengers from all her usual stopping places on Wednesday next, and return them on Friday following, for the price of one passage only. It is expected that the President and Heads of Departments will be present at the exhibition.

To the sincere and genuine National Republicans of Talbot County, we ask the liberty of saying a word in regard to the ensuing election. These remarks are not induced by any fear of the complete and perfect success of our principles in the election of all the candidates of our party, but because our opponents assuming different forms indulge the hope that by stratagem they may be able to delude some of our friends. First then in regard to Daniel C. Hopper, a Gentleman selected by our party in the mode prescribed by itself, as a Candidate for Congress, we assuredly look upon this gentleman's success as beyond all doubt, the perfect unanimity of the party cannot fail to secure it.—With respect to the Delegate ticket, we have also equal confidence in its complete triumph. Man for man, we are willing to compare them with our adversaries, and from such comparison cannot fail to be satisfied.—The gentleman who has been nominated as the Candidate for the Sheriffalty, we do not hesitate to offer to the active and undivided support of the National Republicans of Talbot. Of his superior qualifications for the discharge of the duties of that office, we apprehend no impartial man can doubt. We are aware however that there are some, who are happy in believing not many, of the National Republican party, who think that the election of that officer is not very important in a political point of view, and may therefore feel themselves at liberty, to indulge the preference, which old acquaintance and neighbourly intercourse may inspire for another. To such particularly we beg leave to address ourselves,—you cannot deny that you are the decided and unshaken advocates of the principles of your party, your zeal and activity already displayed in sustaining those principles afford the strongest evidence of your devotion. If then your party be worth preserving, and its principles be worth cherishing, every fair means which may contribute to these purposes ought certainly to be adopted.—And a preference ought assuredly to be given to a man of our own party, of whom it is but light praise to say he is equal to his opponent, who has been selected by the party as the Candidate for the Sheriffalty, and who has co-operated with you in the advancement of your own principles. National Republican Voters of Talbot, repair then to the polls on the first Monday of October, and assert your own cause, by the support of those men, who are willing to serve you with fidelity and ability.

For the Easton Gazette.

There was an excellent discourse, (it might almost be called a sermon, it was in part so very orthodox,) delivered at St. Michaels on Saturday last from the text "Party spirit, that demon, which has robbed society of more than half its charms."

All present who thought on the subject, knew, that most of those exciting topics, which so long agitated and convulsed us, as a nation, "had passed away with the times, that produced them;" but, it must be confessed, we were not prepared to hear "the folly" of keeping up the old distinction of federalist and democrat rebuked so sternly by the very man, who had been chosen to be "the spokesman unto the people" of a totally opposite doctrine. We fully appreciated the good motives, and were ready "to honour with the honour due unto him," the man who had independence of character enough, to raise merit wherever it might be found; to aid "by his influence" worthy men of the Eastern Shore as well as the Western Shore; "in the Penitentiary and out of it." We were ready to award with him even more than the "mere pittance" of an half hour's praise to one, who had lived among us all his life, and yet lives to forward by his individual exertion, whatever tends to the public good; who is an ardent advocate for the cause of education among the people, as every man must be, who is alive to the fact, that our glorious institutions must rise or fall, with the virtue and intelligence of the people; we could even go so far in our esteem and admiration for that "worthy, excellent, and intelligent man," as to give him our support for Commissioner at the next October election, and here it was, we found with some regret, that it was necessary for the gentleman, to whom we had given all attention, and ourselves, to take separate roads. He could not find it in his conscience to aid a course "owed his elevation originally to him;" not however because there had been any falling of in his respect for the excellent qualities of the candidate's head and heart; but because certain measures, bearing upon the former foreign, (whose domestic policy of our government, whose tendency for good or for evil by his own acknowledgment "had passed away with the times" advocated by the candidate. Such a sentence is indeed much akin to affirm with all his heart and soul, "God! He is God, and Mahomet is his Prophet;" but could not find it in his conscience to exchange his snuff-coloured coat and hat for the shawl and the turban.

To do all justice, devotion to the cause of general education, a sufficient foundation for an opposition "to this worthy, excellent and intelligent man" may be found in his support of the County Academy, located by the wisdom of former legislators in Easton, "from a

conviction that education of youth would have been not only not old enough political antiquity 1799. An academy, to bear no Hence it comes, against the academy of one of our district of such argument. in every district the truth is made. They know better men can teach the

The elementary schools are, we studies of the ad these schools was

Let us then in any measure which public schools. is no necessity for away the funds which are thought as they were in more than any t the spirit of edu supposed that it to debar their ch not within the school? They a suicidal act wether it proceeds academy, or the names; they seek tion; and be to the exclusion education.

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conviction that education of youth would have been not only not old enough political antiquity 1799. An academy, to bear no Hence it comes, against the academy of one of our district of such argument. in every district the truth is made. They know better men can teach the

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conviction that the establishment and promotion of literary institutions for the liberal education of youth in different parts of this State, would be beneficial effects. The academy is not old enough, it seems, to suit the taste of political antiquaries. It was established in 1799. An academy too is made, "like the Turk, to bear no brother near the throne." Hence it comes, the most conclusive argument against the academy in Easton, is the establishment of one under private patronage in another district of our county. We recognize no such argument. We ought to have academies in every district, and we will have them, for the truth is making its way among the people. They know better than any public declaimer can teach them, that "knowledge is power."

The elementary part of education in common schools are, we all know, the substrata of the studies of the academy and the colleges; and these schools we ought to have.

Let us then instruct our delegates to vote for any measure which would give us a system of public schools. Not one would refuse. There is no necessity for these public institutions, which are thought in 1833 to be "as beneficial" as they were in 1799; institutions which serve more than any thing else could, to keep alive the spirit of education among us. Can it be supposed that the people of our county wish to debar their children all education, that is not within the limited scope of a primary school? They never would be accessory to so suicidal an act. They demand education, whether it proceed from the primary school, the academy, or the college. They care not for names; they seek something substantial, education; and he, who favours primary schools to the exclusion of all others, is no friend to education.

The importance of education is now so generally acknowledged that no man can claim exclusive merit for advocating it. We are all heart and hand for that, which insures stability to our existing institutions. Knowledge and virtue, the results of an extended system of education, are the pillars on which every political fabric must be built, to endure any length of time. The only safe guard, we have then, is the intelligence of the people. The subject of education is not to be mingled with "the ins and outs" of every year, as it passes. Any attempt to make it a mere party question should be indignantly frowned upon. It is too holy a cause to be tampered with. It is to be approached only in a serious spirit of sober investigation. Our Legislators are aware of its importance, and seize every opportunity to advance it. It was only last winter that Mr. Buff, another "excellent, worthy and intelligent man" brought forward a bill for the promotion of education in Talbot county. Certain funds, it appears, were found available to the end of education among us. There was no hesitancy on the part of our Delegates. It was immediately appropriated to that important of all objects—public instruction. Little did those, who laboured thus to forward this noble cause, look to being publicly denounced, as its enemies. It was no fault of theirs that a more extensive system did not go into operation. They felt in common with most of their fellow citizens the importance of the subject. Had they been commissioned by the people of Talbot to move the adoption of such a system, and neglected it, they would have been open to censure. "I am ready to pay any thing towards advancing the cause of education in our County" was the sentiment, we heard expressed the other day by one of the people.

Government is a weak engine compared with individual effort. When the sentiment becomes more general, we shall have common schools, academies, and well endowed colleges. Our men of wealth too as has happened elsewhere will be impressed with the importance of education. They will begin to give evidence of its influence over their actions. They will not leave all, they have, to be squandered away by senseless extravagance. They will find a safe depository for a portion of their honest earnings in some public trust for promoting education, where it will remain, long after they have departed, and unconsumed itself will feed the hunger of the mind, "the only thing on earth, that never dies." It is to be regretted that more did not find it convenient to be at St. Michaels, on Saturday last. They would have heard a plain man in all the integrity of his heart give a full defence of himself and his principles. To be sure, they would have heard him boast on his part of his father's having wielded the "broad axe," nor would it have been necessary. He had wielded it himself in common with several of his colleagues. And here we cannot forbear protesting against any attempt to introduce among us invidious distinctions. Honours and emoluments are open to all in our country. Rich and poor, all alike, can work their way to distinction. The road is before every man. The force of his own merit must make his way. He has only to follow his spirit; to depend on himself—here

"We live to build; not boast a generous race" here the son of nobody, as he is called, may become President of the United States.

We would merely ask, where is the boasted equality, our constitution gives, when such an appeal, founded on the merit of even of a father's brother's son, can be successfully made? It was here, in spite of the disclaimer, we recognized the spirit of Jacksonism. It is this spirit, that would array one portion of our citizens against the other, that has discovered, there is "a best part of our population" and that best part, the wealthy land holder. It is to be regretted on another account for a more manly exposition of the principles of the National Republican party we have seldom heard. Our young candidate proved himself in political experience a veteran.

Moses, who lived in the early twilight of the world, commanded his scribes to "remember the years of many generations;" and David, with whom the fame of his nation, began, employed himself in considering "the days of ancient times." It is well to do so. There is instruction in it. But, we still believe, the world has been and is progressing. Let every man draw a compass between the elder days of our country and the present, and he does not hesitate to affirm, he will find, that while we should honour what was well done then, we should be grateful for our present national advancement.

C.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

I live in a remote corner of Talbot county—one or more of the Jackson candidates are playing a deceptive game among us country folks—they deny themselves to be "Jackson men." You will please, therefore, to caution the Anti-Jackson voters, particularly those in the remote parts of the county, to be on their guard—their object is to deceive the honest and unsuspecting voters, and obtain their votes.

Now, sir, in the name of common sense, what are they? The Democratic Federal, "Republican" of Baltimore, edited by an old Delaware Federalist, and now the organ of the Jackson party in this state, calls them "Jackson men"—& so will the People, their blustering nonsense to the contrary notwithstanding. They are certainly candidates opposed to the Anti-Jackson party, and will answer all the purposes of the Jackson party, if elected. Beware of Traitors and turn-coats—they have no principle—they only want the "loaves & fishes." Every high minded Jackson man will despise them after the election is over—they will "love the treason, but damn the traitor." One of them in sober seriousness, told me, he was a Democrat, but, for the soul of him, could not tell me what a Democrat was—he tried three times. I pitied the man—he begged him to apply to Lawyer Spencer, but fearful that he knew no more about it, than he does the "Primary School Law," advised him to go to Lawyer— at once, the inventor of the present Democracy of Talbot and Caroline, who for a small fee, will instruct, inform, and give certificates. More common—good bye. DAVY CROCKETT.

JOHN H. ANTHONY—DENTIST.
At Mr. Brown's Boarding House, respectfully offers his services in the various branches of DENTAL SURGERY.—He will continue in Easton but a few days.
N. B. Ladies waited on at their dwellings if requested. Sept. 21.

NOTICE.
A meeting of the members of the Eastern Shore of Maryland Jockey Club is requested at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 1st of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of appointing Officers, and making final arrangements for the race, which will be run on Mr. Ross's field adjoining Easton. The course is in beautiful order for a trial of speed, & we should be glad to see Uncle Sam and Bachelor, again as competitors for our largest purse. The old friends of Uncle Sam are still disposed to back him against the Western Shore. The contest between these noble animals of well earned reputation would be one of exhilarating interest.
A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

NOTICE.
The Centreville Times, Cambridge Chronicle and Cecil Republican, will copy the above.

CABINET MAKING.
JOHN MCGONEKIN
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he
CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE
CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,
at his old stand in Easton, where he has a large and good assortment of
MATERIALS;
and would be pleased to receive
orders in his line.
Employment will be given to TWO
GOOD WORKMEN.
N. B. Two boys of good morals would be taken as apprentices.
Easton, Sept. 21.

LUCK AGAIN AT THE EASTON LOTTERY OFFICE, 9, 34, 35, a Prize of \$400, sold to a gentleman at the Oak in New York, Lottery Extra Class No. 26.
To be drawn on Saturday September 29.
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, EXTRA CLASS No. 19.
GRAND SCHEME
1 Prize of \$25,000 10 prizes of 1,000
1 6,000 10 500
1 3,000 20 250
1 2,000 25 200
1 1,260 50 150
No two number Tickets draws less than \$25 prize.
Tickets \$6. Shares in proportion at the lucky office of
P. SACKET, Easton Md.
Sept. 21

VENDUE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale in the town of St. Michaels, on SATURDAY the 28 inst., if fair, if not, the following Monday day all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, among which, are some valuable articles—also, the STORE GOODS, of the late Thomas Hanna, together with many other articles not necessary to mention. The terms of sale will be, a credit of six months on all sums above five dollars; on all five and under the cash will be required. Note with good security will be required on all sums over five dollars, before the property is removed. Sale will commence half past 9 o'clock, A. M.
Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, adm'r.
of Thos. Hanna, deceased.
Sept. 21

Real Estate at Public Sale.
THE Subscriber being about to leave the State of Maryland, will sell to the highest bidder at Mr. A. Griffith's Tavern in the Town of Denton, on the 17th day of October next, on a liberal credit for two thirds of the purchase money, the other third will be required in cash, all his real estate in the said town of Denton and its vicinity, to wit:
No. 1. The lot adjoining the property of E. B. Harcastle Esq., on the main street whereon is erected a new Brick Dwelling, 25 feet front, 27 back, and a Frame Kitchen, and on the corner a Store House nearly new, and hatter's back and front Shop and Bow Room, also a Tailor's shop; this property is in a central part of the town, and would at all times command good tenants.
No. 2. The House and Lot on Commerce street, now in tenure of Thomas Dyott;—this is a handsome small property in a healthy part of the town, with a Well of good water, Smoke house and Kitchen, which has not lain idle for want of a tenant since it was erected, it being so desirable a place for a small family.
No. 3. A 3 1-2 acre Lot adjoining, and partly in the limits of said town; it would make a fine Clover Lot; it brought me a fine crop of early wheat this season.
No. 4. A 10 1-2 acre Lot within 1-3 of a mile from town, in a state to bring good rye and corn.
The title to all the above property is good and indisputable, and clear of all incumbrances, except about \$250 dollars, which will be cleared on the day of sale.
On the same day or the day after, I will also sell all my personal property, which can be seen on the day of sale. There are too many items to enumerate in an advertisement.
Attendance given by
GEO. T. MILLINGTON.
Denton, 21st Sept. 1833.
N. B. The Centreville Times will publish the above until the day of sale, and send his account to the Postmaster, Denton.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
The subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.
PHILIP MACKAY,
Sept. 21. Collector of Talbot county.

Collectors Notice.
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 your 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. I return my sincere thanks for your punctuality last year, and hope a like punctuality the present.
CALEB P. DAVIS, Collector of Caroline County.
Sept. 21, 1833.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed, at the suit of William Hayward, Jr. use of John Crandall, use of Wm. Bromwell, (of Baltimore) and two writs of vendi. expo. issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Wm. K. Lambdin, and the other at the suit of Solomon Lowe, against Bennet Braeco, and one writ of venditioni exponas, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against Samuel Roberts, Henry Catrup and Bennet Braeco surviving obligors of Edward Roberts and Wm. A. Leonard, also, a fi. fa. against said Braeco at the suit of Edw'd. Martin, and a fieri facias against said Braeco and Lambert W. Spencer issued by Thos. C. Nicola, Esq. at the suit of Lamb't. Clayland, use of Wm. Dickinson, also, for officers' fees, due for 1831, 1832 and 1833—Will be sold at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, for cash on TUESDAY the 15th day of October next, the following negroes, viz. 1 negro man called Sam 1 do. Gabriel, 1 do. Jack, and 1 negro woman called Maria. Also, on WEDNESDAY the 16th October, on the premises of said Braeco, in Miles River Neck, the following property, viz. 6 head of horses, 30 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep, 2 carts, 1 gig and harness, 3 ploughs and 2 barrows, and all the residue of his farming utensils and all his household and kitchen furniture, All taken as the goods and chattels of Bennet Braeco, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid execution and officers fees and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Sale to commence on each day between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, and attendance given by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
Sept. 21.

NICHOLAS L. GOLDSBOROUGH ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Caroline county. Office in the west wing of the Court House. Denton, Sept. 7. Sw

TO RENT, FOR THE NEXT YEAR.
THE house on Harrison street at present in the occupancy of Mr. Edward Mullikin. Also, a small comfortable house occupied by Mr. Henry Chaires—for terms apply to
M. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Sept. 14 Sw

The Mount Hope Institution.
WILL be open for the admission of pupils on the first Monday in September. None will be received, but such as are between the ages of six and sixteen, and none for a shorter period than one year. Satisfactory testimonials of his moral character will be expected of each individual before his admission.
The annual charge for board, tuition, room, fuel & lights, will be \$250, payable half yearly in advance. This charge does not include washing, stationery or tuition in instrumental music or furniture for the students' chamber.—Parents are themselves, requested to furnish their sons with books and stationery, but in cases in which this is not convenient, from \$15 to \$30 will be required in advance, to meet these expenses. All pocket money must be deposited with the Principal, and will according to his discretion, be given to the pupil.
The uniform dress of the students consists of a Cap, a coat, of superfine blue cloth, with standing collar and gullt buttons, blue vest and pantaloons. Every article of apparel must be marked with the owner's name.
THE MOUNT HOPE COLLEGE.
Will be opened on the same day. There are two courses of collegiate study prescribed—the one called the classical course, of which the ancient languages form a part; and the other, denominated the Parallel course, embracing the modern languages, the mathematics, and other branches of instruction in English, and is intended for young gentlemen who do not wish to pursue the Latin and Greek.—Individuals who come well recommended, and who, on examination, are found qualified to enter advantageously on either of the above courses will be admitted whatever their age may be; and the annual charge to those who present themselves, at or near the commencement of the Term, will be \$200, payable semi-annually in advance.
Sept. 14 4w

FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber will sell at Public Sale at his residence, near Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 2d of October next, a number of HORSES, CATTLE, AND SHEEP, on a credit of nine months the purchaser or purchasers giving note with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Attendance given by
THOS. DEWLIN.
Sept. 14 (W)

MARYLAND
Caroline county Orphans' Court,
17th day of September A. D. 1833.
On application of Joseph Alford, adm'r. of Edward Alford 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 of the County aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 17th day of September Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.
Test. WM 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 in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Edward Alford, late of Caroline county dec'd, 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 twenty-eighth day of March next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 17th day of September Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.
JOS. ALFORD, adm'r. of Edward Alford, dec'd.
Sept. 21

MARYLAND
Caroline county Orphans' Court,
17th day of September A. D. 1833.
On application of Joseph Alford, Adm'r. De Bonis Non of Matthias Alford, 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 Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 17th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.
Test. W. A. FORD, Register 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 in Maryland letters of Administration Debonis Non on the personal estate of Matthias Alford, 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 28th day of March next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 17th day of September 1833.
JOSEPH ALFORD, adm'r. D. B. N. of Matthias Alford, dec'd.
Sept. 21

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that Mr. John W. Bell having withdrawn from the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of James P. Anderson & Co. the business will for the future, be conducted at the old stand near the market house, under the firm of ANDERSON & HOPKINS, where all orders for
COACHEES, BAROUCHES, GIGS OR CARRIAGES,
of every description, will meet with the most prompt attention. As it is indispensable that the business of the old firm be closed as speedily as possible, they earnestly request all persons indebted, to come forward and settle their respective accounts without delay; either by cash or note. All persons having claims against the said firm will bring them forward. It is hoped those who are interested in this notice will be prepared by the first of November, as after that date all accounts unsettled will be placed in officers hands without respect to persons.
They return their sincere thanks to all those who have heretofore favored them with their custom, and hope by paying strict attention to business, and making neat and durable work, to merit and secure the continuance of a liberal share of public patronage.
JAMES P. ANDERSON, SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.
N. B. Anderson & Hopkins are alone authorized to settle up the business of the late firm.
JAMES P. ANDERSON, JOHN W. BELL, SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.
Easton, Aug. 31st; 1833 6w

NOTICE.
All persons indebted in any way to the estates of the late Nicholas Hammond Esq. and Doctor Ns. Hammond, deceased, or either of them, are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence will not be given.
All persons having claims against the said deceased's estates or either of them, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estates. Given under my hands this 29th day of August 1833.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH and ANNA C. HAMMOND, adm'r's. D. B. N. with will and Exors. of Ns. Hammond, dec'd, and Adm'r. of Dr. Ns. Hammond, dec'd.
Aug. 31

NOTICE.
The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of W. & T. H. Jenkins, is this day dissolved by the decease of William Jenkins, late partner.
Respectfully informs the public that he will continue the business as heretofore conducted by the late firm, and hopes for a continuation of the patronage as extended to them.
Those persons indebted to the late firm of W. & T. H. Jenkins, are informed that their accounts are placed in the hands of John Stevens, adm'r. of William Jenkins for collection.
Easton, Sept. 7, 1833. Sw



EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB
RACES will commence at Easton on Wednesday the 9th of October and continue three days.
First day—A colts purse of 200 Dollars 2 miles and repeat.
Second day—A purse of 300 Dollars, four miles and repeat, free for any horse mare or gelding, raised and owned in Maryland or the District of Columbia.
Third day—A hand cap purse of \$100 best three in five, one mile heats.
The Eastern Course is in beautiful order well turf'd with grass and is perhaps the best course in Maryland for quick time, a great number of very promising untired colts are in training for the above races. Several are expected from the Western Shore, so that all persons visiting our course may calculate on fine sport.
A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

BALTIMORE RACES OVER THE CENTRAL COURSE, Fall meeting, 1833.
Will commence on the third Tuesday in October, 15th and continue four days at least.
First day, a most interesting sweepstake, to which there are eleven subscribers, \$500 each to which there are the most promising collection of colts that were ever seen in America, viz. William R. Johnson, enters full sizer to Herr Chase.
Henry A. Taylor, f. Emily Tonson, by Monsieur Tonson; dan Lucy Gwynn, by Sir Charles.
Edward Parker, full brother to Pilot.
C. S. W. Dorsey, ch. f. by Maryland Eclipse, out of a Tuckahoe mare.
J. M. Bots, Gohanna colt, out of Sir Walter's dam.
James M. Selden, ch. c. by Monsieur Tonson, out of Adelaide; by Wouder.
William Wynn, full brother to Anvil.
F. R. Stockton, a Monsieur Tonson colt, out of Iris.
R. L. Stevens, a Henry, out of Cinderella.
A. P. Hamlin, gr. c. by American Eclipse, out of Empress.
R. Gilmer, Jr. gr. c. Cadet, by Medley out of Sally Walker.
Second day, two mile heats for a splendid pair of silver pitchers and waiters, cost \$500.—The winner will be entitled to take the plate or the \$500 at his option.
Third day, Proprietors purse, three mile heats, \$500, entrance \$20.
Fourth day, Jockey Club purse, \$1000 four mile heats, entrance \$30.
In addition to the above there is a prospect of having a post stake, four mile heats, \$500 entrance, p. to which the proprietor will add \$500 provided five subscribers can be procured. Also a sweepstake for colts and fillies, three years old mile heats, entrance \$300, \$100 forfeit, four or more to make a race. In this there are three subscribers, viz. Mr. Wynn, W. R. Johnson, and James S. Garrison.—These two stakes will be open to subscribers until the first of October.
J. M. SELDEN, Proprietor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, against Levin Mills, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond; will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills, situate in the Chappel District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. now resides: consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz.—part of a tract of land called Fork, and part of a tract of land called Holsley, containing 180 acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called Forest and Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.
Attendance given by
W. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
aug. 31

WANTS TO PURCHASE.
A gentleman, native and resident of Maryland, wishes to purchase, for his own use, a few slaves, male and female—for whom a liberal cash price will be given. Assurance may be felt that they will be treated with kindness and humanity. Enquire at this office.
Sept. 7—4t

NOTICE.
The citizens of Easton, who have not paid their Town Tax for the present year, will please call and settle the same, otherwise I shall forthwith proceed to collect them according to law, as the time allowed me by the commissioners is now expired.
WM. C. RIDGAWAY, Collector.
Sept. 7

NOTICE.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of W. & T. H. Jenkins, is this day dissolved by the decease of William Jenkins, late partner.
Respectfully informs the public that he will continue the business as heretofore conducted by the late firm, and hopes for a continuation of the patronage as extended to them.
Those persons indebted to the late firm of W. & T. H. Jenkins, are informed that their accounts are placed in the hands of John Stevens, adm'r. of William Jenkins for collection.
Easton, Sept. 7, 1833. Sw

NOTICE.
The subscribers of Caroline county have obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration with the will annexed of Thomas Connelly, 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 10th day of September Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.
Test. W. A. FORD, Regr. of Wills for Caroline county

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscribers of Caroline county have obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration with the will annexed of Thomas Connelly, 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 twenty-eighth day of March next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 10th day of September Anno Domini eighteen hundred & thirty three
MITCHELL CONNELLY, adm'r. with the will annexed of Thos. Connelly, dec'd.
Sept. 10

LANDS 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, on SATURDAY, the fifth day of October next, between the hours of eleven o'clock, in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises—
One hundred and fifty-seven acres of

VALUABLE TIMBER LAND
lying and being in Talbot county, near Chesapeake river and Parson's landing, divided into five lots, the largest of which contains about thirty eight acres of land, and the smallest about twenty three acres of land.
The sale will be made on a credit of nine months and twenty four months, that is to say: one third of the purchase money, must be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole purchase money from the day of sale, one other third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale with interest on the balance of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money must be paid at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money; bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and after the payment of the purchase money and not before, deed or deeds will be given. Possession of the above lands will be delivered forthwith, after the sale and execution of the bonds.
Also, a valuable Farm, adjoining the said wood land, containing about the quantity of four hundred and one acres of land, two hundred and fifty five acres of which are arable land and the residue, that is, one hundred and forty six acres valuable wood land.
Also another valuable Farm, contiguous to, or adjoining the before mentioned farm, containing about two hundred and thirty-nine acres of land, one hundred and sixty seven and an half acres whereof are arable land, and the residue that is, seventy and an half acres wood land.
The sales of these farms, will be made on the aforesaid credit, with some difference as to interest, that is to say: one third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole purchase money from the first day of January next; another third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money must be paid at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money.
Bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and after the payment of the purchase money and not before, deed or deeds will be given.
The farms are now in the occupancy of tenants, and are leased for the next year, so that the purchaser or purchasers cannot obtain actual possession before the end of the next year, but will be entitled to the rents of the next year.
The President Directors and Company aforesaid reserve to themselves the right of the farms for the present year.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash.
Easton, Aug. 31, 1833.

MARYLAND
Caroline county Orphans' Court,
10th day of September A. D. 1833.
On application of Mitchell Connelly adm'r. of the will annexed of Thomas Connelly, 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 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 hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 10th day of September Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.
Test. W. A. FORD, Regr. of Wills for Caroline county

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscribers of Caroline county have obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration with the will annexed of the personal estate of Thomas Connelly 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 twenty-eighth day of March next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 10th day of September Anno Domini eighteen hundred & thirty three
MITCHELL CONNELLY, adm'r. with the will annexed of Thos. Connelly, dec'd.
Sept. 10

MARYLAND:
TO WIT:—By Order of Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, August 31, 1833.
On application of Giles Hicks, adm'r. of Henry Cooper, late of Queen Ann's 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 or more papers printed, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 31st day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.
WM. C. EARLE, Regr. of Wills for Q. Ann's county.

Pursuant to this Order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Q. Ann's county, in Maryland, letters Testametary on the personal estate of Henry Cooper late of Q. Ann's 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 28th of March next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 31st day of August A. D. 1833.
GILES HICKS, adm'r. of Henry Cooper dec'd.

NOTICE.
The subscribers of Caroline county have obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration with the will annexed of Thomas Connelly, 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 10th day of September Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.
Test. W. A. FORD, Regr. of Wills for Caroline county

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

Most respectfully informs their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Philadelphia & Baltimore and are now opening at the store house, lately occupied by William Clark, dec'd and immediately opposite the Court House

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, all selected with great care from the latest importations; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.

SAMUEL MACKAY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a general supply of

HARVEST GOODS,

which he will dispose of very low for cash or to punctual customers—he will take country produce in exchange at the market prices.

SAMUEL MACKAY

AS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening at this store, opposite the Court-House,

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

China, Glass and Queensware. Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES; Consisting in part as follows:

TEAS.

Java and Green COFFEE. Prime and Common SUGAR. Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Tenerife and Malaga WINES. Cognac, BRANDY 4th proof, Jamaica and Antigua SPIRITS, Holland and Country GIN. Prime and Common WHISKEY, N. E. RUM and MOLASSES, Mould and Dript CANDLES, &c. &c.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED

BY a gentleman in Baltimore, to the Boot and Shoe Making business. A lad between the age of 13 and 14 years, of good character, will hear of an excellent situation, if immediate application be made to the editor of this paper.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen, I offer myself as a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY. Should you see fit to elect me, I pledge myself to execute the duties of said office to the best of my abilities.

LYMAN REED & CO., Commission Wool Warehouse

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET BALTIMORE. N. B. Letters post paid requesting information respecting the state of the Market will receive immediate attention.

WANTED.

BY the undersigned from 40 to 50 negroes, as they are intended exclusively for their own use they would be preferred in families, and as many as possible from the same place.

FELIX HUSTON, WALTER BYRNES.

SAMUEL HAMBLETON, JR. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFERS his professional services to the public generally—he will practice in the courts of Queen Anne's, Caroline, & Talbot.—He has taken the Office on Washington Street, formerly occupied by T. B. Lookerman, Esq.

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of Talbot county, that an election will be held in the several election districts of the county on the first MONDAY of October next, being the seventh day of the month, for one member of Congress, four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, a Sheriff, and two county Commissioners for district No. 1.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.—The Emily Jane has been recently built of the very best materials that our country will afford copperfastened and coppered, and handsomely fitted and prepared for passengers with a good cabin. The Emily Jane will resume the occupation of the fine schooner Edgar, and commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on Sunday morning 21st July, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Baltimore on Wednesday at the above named hour throughout the season regularly as the Edgar has done.

Easton Female Seminary

Mrs. NICOLS & Mrs. SCULL RESPECTFULLY announce to their respective patrons and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing a Female Seminary in this town, on an enlarged basis.

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

Orthography, Reading and plain Sewing. Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, & Music Work including the above branches.

TEAS.

Java and Green COFFEE. Prime and Common SUGAR. Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Tenerife and Malaga WINES. Cognac, BRANDY 4th proof, Jamaica and Antigua SPIRITS, Holland and Country GIN. Prime and Common WHISKEY, N. E. RUM and MOLASSES, Mould and Dript CANDLES, &c. &c.

FRESH TEAS, PORT WINE, &c.

Have lately received a fresh supply of Teas, of very late importation, which they can recommend to be of superior quality.

AMERICAN NANKEEN.

WARRANTED NOT TO FADE.—Manufactured in Patterson, New Jersey, from Nankeen-coloured Cotton, the growth of Georgia. This new, handsome and purely American article, can be had by the single piece or larger quantity, by applying to

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, on very accommodating terms, that small and convenient brick dwelling, situated on Harrison street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary E. C. Nicholson.—For terms apply to

150 NEGROES WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions.—Mechanics of all kinds, from 12 to 25, years of age. He also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they will be settled in Alabama, and will not be separated. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will do well to give him a call as he is permanently settled in this market and is prepared at all times to give the highest cash prices.

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of Talbot county, that an election will be held in the several election districts of the county on the first MONDAY of October next, being the seventh day of the month, for one member of Congress, four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, a Sheriff, and two county Commissioners for district No. 1.

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

On application of Bennett Tomlinson, adm'r. with the will annexed of Mrs. Sarah Vickars, 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.

NOTICE.

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 23rd day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. 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 with the will annexed on the personal estate of Mrs. Sarah Vickars, late of Talbot county dec'd. 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 of March next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

On application of William Slaughter, Executor of Richard Harrington, 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.

NOTICE.

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 10th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. 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 Testamentary on the personal estate of Richard Harrington, late of Talbot county dec'd. 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.

TALBOT COUNTY TO WIT:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of John Kirby praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said John Kirby having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said John Kirby shall be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said John Kirby to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said John Kirby should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

NOTICE.

By the Board of Agriculture for the E. Shore. The Board being convinced that the use of Marl is becoming more prevalent, and having experienced its value and ascertained that different bodies of Marl vary in richness.—Finding that the quantity dispersed on the acre depends on its quality—and being anxious to afford every information upon this subject—

NOTICE.

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 Scales used in vending articles from the 2d to the 14th of September inclusive, at his shop in Easton; on the 16th at Wye Mills; 18th at Lookerman's Mill; 19th at the Trappe; and the 20th at St. Michaels.

NOTICE.

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 Scales used in vending articles from the 2d to the 14th of September inclusive, at his shop in Easton; on the 16th at Wye Mills; 18th at Lookerman's Mill; 19th at the Trappe; and the 20th at St. Michaels.

SAMUEL OZMON Cabinet Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully received, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Oldson or myself, who can at all times be found at the shop.

NOTICE.

A generous price will be given for a likely mulatto Girl about 12 or 14 years of age, of good character, she is wanted for a waiting maid for a lady in Baltimore, and will not be sent out of the State of Maryland, enquire of the PRINTER.

COLLECTOR'S SECOND NOTICE.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collection for the year 1832 earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The collector is bound to make his payments to those who have claims on the county in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired, and is much pressed for the same, therefore those in arrears must be prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be his guide.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I will sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable tract of land, called Sharp's Island, if application be made soon. Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well to embrace this offer.

BOOTS AND SHOE.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid supply of the above articles, which, having been selected by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal, if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment extensive and complete.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point. Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about Two hundred and fifty Acres, on which there is a good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE with two rooms below and two above.—This farm has an abundance of WOOD; but should the purchaser require it, more wood and cleared land will be sold with it.—Greens Creek Farm as it is now enclosed, lies on the Eastern Bay, but it can be laid off so as to lay on the Chesapeake Bay also—as the distance across does not much exceed a mile; and from the Dwelling there is a good view of both Bays, they being about equally distant; the arable land is now rich—and Sea grass and other good manure are in great abundance, and very convenient to the fields. No situation on the Island excels this for good health and the conveniences of Fishing, Gunning, &c.—for terms apply to

NOTICE.

Should the above Farm not be sold before the first day of August next, it will then be for rent to a good tenant.

A CARD.

A gentleman of experience and success in teaching, wants employment in that capacity. Immediate application to the Editor.

\$400 REWARD.

Runaway, from the subscriber, living in the Bayside, Talbot county, Md. on Sunday last, the 26th ult. (May) two negro men,

BILL and AMBROSE.

Bill is a bright mulatto about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, large head, and the hair or wool on it, thick and bushy—he has a small mark across his left eye-brow—his clothing consisted of a wool hat much worn, a tow-linen shirt, jacket and trousers of country kersey, dyed yellow; about half worn, and coarse shoes; generally looks down when spoken to. Ambrose is black, about the same age and height of Bill, but more slender made—his clothing consisted of a water-proof hat, much worn, a shirt of Burlaps, quite new jacket and trousers the same as Bill's, a pale blue vest and coarse shoes, one of them with a patch on the side—Ambrose has short knotty hair and has several scars near his ankles; he has a pleasant countenance. I will give 100 dollars reward for the apprehension of the above negroes, if taken in Talbot county, and secured in the Easton Jail—200 dollars if taken out of the county and in the State and secured in the Easton Jail, and the above reward of 400 dollars if taken out of the State and secured in the Jail at Easton.

Sheriff's Last Notice.

THE undersigned gives notice to all persons interested that but a short time remains for him to complete his collection of officer's fees for the present year, and begs leave to apprise them that all who shall be found delinquent after the first day of September next, must expect to be proceeded against according to law, without respect to persons.

BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Containing the FOREIGN & DOMESTIC NEWS of the week—a PRICE CURRENT of the Markets, (carefully corrected).—PRICES of STOCKS—and BANK NOTE LIST—together with a variety of MISCELLANEOUS MATTER—for the instruction and amusement of its readers.

BEAVER HATS.

and are now finishing and will constantly keep a supply of CASTOR RORAM and every variety of the above article, to suit the various tastes and purses of the Talbot population.

A TEACHER WANTED.

MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL are desirous of employing a Gentleman in their Seminary at Easton, who can come well recommended as a Teacher; they wish him to teach the higher branches of Female education, in which they wish to embrace the Latin and French languages, but more particularly the latter. To such a gentleman a liberal salary will be given if immediate application be made (post paid) to James Parrott, Esq. Secretary of the Board of Trustees. The Institution will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday the 23rd inst.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN and National Gazette.

The Baltimore American and National Gazette Philadelphia, will please insert the above every other day for four times, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

PROSPECTUS.

FOR PUBLISHING A NEW PERIODICAL WORK To be entitled the

DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Polite Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications. The cheap rate at which works can be afforded by this means, the expedition with which they may be presented to the public, and the facility of transmitting to subscribers in all parts of the Union, cannot fail to lead to this result.—That the advantages are not merely speculative the flattering success that has attended "Waldie's Circulating Library," and "Alexander's Novelist's Magazine," has fully established. These popular publications embrace distinct departments of polite literature, and it is now contemplated to add a third to the number, upon a similar plan, but which can by no possibility interfere with the course of either.

The Dramatic Literature of Great Britain is rich with the noblest productions of human genius; and yet it is remarkable with what neglect the brightest gems in this department have been treated even by men of taste and letters.

The knowledge of few among us extends beyond the acting Drama, while we may find among those pieces that have long been excluded from the Stage, many of the most finished performances. There is a difficulty even in England in gaining access to many of the older Dramatists, whose works, though pronounced unfit for theatrical exhibition, will richly repay the attention of the scholar, by the glowing pictures they afford of the morals and the manners of the age in which their respective authors wrote. No other department of literature can possibly throw so much light upon this interesting subject, and the Dramatist may be considered the best auxiliary that the historian can call to his aid to make his obscure pictures start from the canvass in natural and vivid colors.

THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY is designed to embrace the best productions of the rarest of the old Dramatists, the Standard Dramatic Literature of England, the Acting Dramas of merit, and such other Pieces as may appear during the progress of the work. A brief biographical notice will be given of every author whose productions may appear in the Library.

The services of a gentleman intimately connected with the Dramatic Literature of this country, have been secured to superintend the Editorial department of the work.

CONDITIONS. The Dramatic Circulating Library will be published twice a month, and will be printed on good paper, with small but clear type. Each number will contain sixteen large pages, making annually a volume of four hundred and sixteen pages, equal to more than 1200 of the common size octavo pages. A Title Page and Index will be furnished for each volume.

The price will be Two Dollars per annum, half yearly in advance. Persons procuring Five subscribers, will be entitled to the work gratis.

The first number of the Library will be issued on the first of July. Subscriptions thankfully received by

PROSPECTUS OF

A Novel and interesting weekly Publication, To be commenced on Saturday, the 6th of July ensuing, to be entitled

The Spy in Philadelphia, And Spirit of the Age

It is very philosophically observed by Addison, that our greatest pride arises from doing good to each other, or in other words, from being individually servicable to society. This can be best effected by a proper application of our intelligences, meeting them out according to the necessities of the community, and less lamenting the decline of public virtue than checking the progress of public vice; for vice retarded is virtue advanced. As the direction and discussion of measures of national and state policy are the business of the daily press, the full application of Addison's remark is necessarily neglected, and the consequence is, that vice, shielded by wealth and worldly influence, are abroad among the people, not only unsuspected but courted and requited; and that a publication is necessary which will not only detect, but exhibit these wolves in sheep's clothing to public scorn—a mark by which others will be warned from their intent and a service be rendered to society. In effecting this object we shall pursue a yet untrodden path; one where the necessary truth shall be mingled (not concealed) with contrasting flowers. The manner of the "Spy in Philadelphia" shall be perfectly delicate, and unobscured by cant or vulgarity; its censures shall be judicious, its satire chaste. Literature, and the arts shall find in it an untired and zealous friend; Dramatic and Literary criticisms shall meet with most attentive and impartial study, and sketches of the Bar and Pulpit of Philadelphia shall occasionally appear from the pen of competent judges, uninfluenced by personal acquaintance or professional attachment. To these recommendations, our Poetical column will add another, which, coming from an already popular source, will we trust, be equal to that of more pretending publications. It is unnecessary to be more explicit, as we presume the want of the proposed journal is not only admitted, but generally felt. We therefore place ourselves before the PEOPLE, and relying upon their love of justice and of public virtue, await their decision respectfully but confidently.

CONDITIONS.

The first number of "THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will be issued on the first Saturday in July. It will be printed on fine white paper, in eight large quarto pages and with good type. As it is intended to render the contents worthy of preservation, for amusing or instructive reference, the advantage of the proposed work is more than evident. The terms are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months. Agents will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. on all subscribers they shall obtain, on remitting one year's payment in advance, or become responsible for the same and a gratuitous copy of the paper.

"THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will contain humorous engravings after the manner of the celebrated Cruikshank. They will be executed by skilful artists and be accompanied with comic illustrations in prose or verse from the pens of original and competent writers.

All orders must be addressed, post paid, to

WILLIAM HILL & CO.

No. 1 Athol Building, Philadelphia Care will be taken to have the work carefully when sent out of the city.

VO

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ALEXANDER LEITCH, No. 101 N. 3rd St. BALTIMORE, MD.

TWO DOL

Per annum, payable in advance.

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Not exceeding for ONE DO

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On my return

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. XVI.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1833.

NO. 53.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

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IS IT YOU?

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'LES DEUX DRAGONS.'
IN TWO CHAPTERS.

Chapter Second.

On my return to France, continued he, I was appointed lieutenant in the carabiniers. Then came 1815, and the battle of Waterloo. When the troops were disbanded, I retired to Paris on half-pay. The enemy at that time held possession of the city in a friendly way.

One evening, I was seated with four of my comrades in a billiard-room where some Prussian officers were playing.—One of us, a lieutenant in the horse-grenadiers, near whom one of the players was leaning on the table in the act of striking the ball, took a piece of chalk and wrote on the sleeve of the player a word which, I confess, was rather coarse. Then, winking to me, he said:

"I'll make him spell it, presently. The player and his companions were so intent upon the game, that they did not notice the inscription until the former had impelled the ball.—The Prussian read it aloud, and we laughed, insolently enough.

Confusion! cried he, turning round to me, 'who wrote that is it rot?' I have always been averse to challenges and duels; there is nothing in the world I so sovereignly despise. But this was really too bad. Before the grenadier had time to answer for himself, the Prussian had received the contents of my bowl of punch in his face.

'Is it I; insolent yes, it is I; my name, Marsin; yours is written on your sleeve; gentlemen it is equally applicable to you all. Stand back, Raimbaud,' said I to the lieutenant, who wished to take the affair into his own hands. 'Choose another, if you will; as for this one, I claim him for myself.'

'Then I'll take them all' cried Raimbaud; 'let me see,' and he counted them with his finger; 'and let it be done quick.'

'Where?' inquired the Prussian, who was not at all afraid.

'Here, by the light of these lamps,' said I; 'hand me a sword, we will begin the game.'

'By heavens! not so,' cried Raimbaud; 'there is room enough here for eight, ten, twenty; we're five, you ten; give us five of your swords.'

He double locked the door and kicked the chairs out of the way. The Prussians were evidently surprised, but, nevertheless, they put on a bold countenance.

'My young adversary was under middle size, of fair complexion, light locks, and altogether a handsome fellow.

'You are tall,' said he to me, coldly, 'and with a single bound you can throw yourself ten feet from the point of my blade. As for myself, sir, I never retreat.'

'Of if that is all your care,' replied I, 'I'll show you a way to make you persist in your resolution of not flinching back.' And springing upon the billiard table, 'there, place one foot against the cushion opposite me. Come on, sir.'

The Prussian, after having eyed me a moment, followed my example. Raimbaud himself, seeing us on the table, forgot to choose his man. All the company crowded round, to witness the result of this novel game.

The combat lasted much longer than the circumspiced space on which we fought at first led us to expect. My adversary and myself were equally skilled in the use of the broad-sword. The flashing of our weapons, as they parried the rapid blows, was incessant. In spite of all our efforts, we were unable to advance an inch; as for receding, that was out of the question.

At length a blow was given, sending forth a sound which the bystanders must easily have distinguished from that caused by the collision of our sabres.—The Prussian had cut me on the head, at the same instant of time when the point of my blade penetrated deeply into his side, throwing him lifeless from the table.

'Another!' cried I, stung to madness by the pain of the wound. Through the blood that streamed down my face, I saw the friends of my slain adversary take to their weapons, and they seemed, like birds let loose, to attack me with

forked tongues and cloven feet, and to hedge me in a circle from which all attempt to escape was vain. They charged, without mercy, my defenceless companions, whilst I spun round on the table like a schoolboy's top, about to cease its motion and drop on its side.—I warded off, at random, the blows aimed at me; imagine to yourself a drunken soldier fighting with the patrol, and who at length falls, as I did then.—My comrades defended themselves as well as they could with the stools and cues, whilst Raimbaud alone had been able to procure a sword, and it was his single arm that saved us.

But Raimbaud had a terrible arm.—When the horse grenadiers were on a march his cap was easily distinguished from the rest; & if his horse had the misfortune to make a false step, he was able to break its ribs with his knees. And the confusion, the cries, the clashing of swords, I heard my friend Raimbaud enjoying himself to his heart's content, charging the Prussians, the waiters of the coffee-house, the watch who then came in, and the mob following them, attracted by the noise, bearing me off on one arm, and with the other heaving a passage through the crowd, which could neither avoid nor resist his impetuosity.

However, it was all in vain; we were immured in an abbey, where, I assure you, we did not live like monks. By way of pastime, Raimbaud wrote what he called his memoirs on our campaign.

'Oh!' sighed he, 'some of my best adventures here, lost all their point; I must conceal certain passages of my life, because, d'ye see, I want my children to learn from my book, to read in a military style; for depend upon it, as soon as we are free, we'll feel terribly inclined to get married.'

He was right; shortly after our retreat Raimbaud fell into the snares of a young widow. It would have made a mummy grin to hear him recount to me—as he did every evening, smoking his pipe—his tribulations and disappointments as a widower, said I to him one day, 'why don't you marry her at once, and have done with it?'

'Do you think so?' replied he; well, since you advise me, I will.'

He did so. He was blest with a charming little daughter, that amused us both. But before the sweet creature could learn reading her father's memoirs, she lost him; for Raimbaud was still the same and one night, we were both thrown into a dungeon, for having hoped for the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty.

The wretch who informed against us, was unable to designate which of us had uttered the fatal words, which were far from being unimportant;—but without further preface, I can now say that it was Raimbaud.

'I was minutely questioned, but I persevered an inflexible silence, well knowing that, with the gentleman I had to deal with, choosing which of the two to answer, yes or no, is exactly the same as turning against one's self a double barrel gun, and pulling one or the other trigger, and therefore the best plan is to be silent.

'Well,' said a man in black to me, 'if it is not you, is it your friend, and so much the better, I think I shall have less trouble with him. Once more then, will you answer? Is it he? is it you?'

I passed my hand over my forehead. I have no pretensions to magnanimity, but I thought of the poor little Lucette, and of her father, who must be preserved for her, and I nodded my answer in the affirmative, as the other continued.

'Come, speak frankly, I am sure it is you.' A nod was all the worthy man asked, to have me beleaguered.

'You confess your guilt?' resumed he; 'very well; but to be quite sincere, you must also tell me what you know of your friend: Young man it is noble to sacrifice our affections to truth and our country's cause?'

I very believe I would have complied with this request, if I could have strangled him after having satisfied his curiosity, but I was convinced that I had said enough, and the only difficult point remaining, was to prevent Raimbaud from spoiling all. When he was informed of what had transpired.

'Marsin, for shame!' said he, 'do you take me for a coward? There are certain favours which we confer upon men, as there are others which we grant to women, only when they have lost all claim to our esteem.'

In the dead of night, he roused me from my sleep.

'Marsin,' said he; 'we are in a bad way; listen; do you wish to escape?'

'Ah!' replied I; 'I have you now, save myself?—and you?'

'Both of us!' continued he, 'that would be difficult.'

'If it be merely difficult, let's try it; if it is impossible, let me sleep and begone.'

'Let us attempt it together then,' said he; 'and indeed that is the only means. One of us, perhaps, may ****. But mark me. We must first set fire to the prison. There is a store-room filled with straw mattresses for the use of the prisoners.—To-morrow, when we are called in, at dusk, I'll throw in a match which I have made of lint, steeped in oil. I shall pretend to be lighting my pipe. We must leave the rest to chance.'

'But then we shall be burnt to death.'

'Our doors will be opened, and it's a hard case if in the midst of the confusion, we can't reach the great staircase.'

'And what of that?' said I; 'we can do as much in the daytime. Where's the use of your match, to say nothing of these walls that would laugh to scorn the flames of Moscow?'

'But, my dear boy,' said Raimbaud, clasping my head with both his hands, 'all we want is a little fire and great smoke. As for putting our plan in execution during the day-time, that is impossible, since our object is to descend into the street; and it will require something serious for them to let us out at night.'

'Are you dreaming, Raimbaud? Descend! and how?'

'Did you notice, in the upper story, a small door, secured merely by a single bolt?'

'A door opening on a wall fifty feet high at least? I did.'

'Attached to that wall is a rope, accidentally left there, I presume, by some workmen,' said Raimbaud, 'a new rope as long as the Elysian Fields; oh! how my palms itched to grapple with it.'

'Why, then, Raimbaud, said I, smiting my breast, 'if the cord remains there the attempt will not be very desperate.'

'But, then, Marsin,' said he, embracing me—'He was silent for a minute or two, and then quitted my side abruptly, bidding me keep a stout heart, and wishing me a good night.'

Twenty-four hours after the above conversation, Prisons are naturally fire-proof, it is only private dwellings that are combustible. The prisoners shrieked and beat the doors with their feet and hands. The ruddy glare illumined our gloomy dungeon, which was fast filling with the dense smoke. At length the doors were thrown open, & the prisoners rushed into the corridors. Thanks to the prevailing panic, we ascended the great staircase and reached the door unobserved, I had already hold of the bolt, when Raimbaud seized my arm.

'Stand back!' said he, in a whisper, 'and let me pass on.'

'No,' replied I, in the same tone; 'you certainly shall descend first, Raimbaud; but my eyes are better than yours, and I must see if there is no one on the look-out. Why, what's the matter?'

'Thirty feet from this door, said he, 'I think I hear him now! There is a platform on which a sentinel, with his loaded musket, is stationed every night. It is for that reason that we must be two, in order that one may escape. You shall descend after the fire; then run to my family. Be their protector. Adieu.'

'No, Raimbaud; the sentinel shall see me first.' Then repulsing him, I softly drew the bolt and opened the door. I perceived the cord, but also saw the sentinel's bayonet gleam in the moon's ray. He was walking to and fro—he passed. Had it not been for the noise in the prison, he must have heard my heart beat.

'He will miss me!' thought I, as I grasped the rope and let myself drop. Raimbaud advanced. 'Stand!' I heard the sentinel cock his piece, and the report of the musket was followed by the heavy fall of my comrade's body, which, striking me on the shoulder, brought me to the ground almost as soon as myself. I groped about in the dark, and placed my hands, lacerated by the rope, upon his manly heart. It beat no more.

Such was the fate he met, the first time he ever sought safety in flight. He, who had gone through twenty fearful battles, to be killed while assisting a man of honour, whom he loved better than himself, to evade the unmerited harshness of the law! I was taken up along with the body, and was lucky enough to undergo no severer sentence than that of a five years' confinement in the state's prison; five of the most precious years of my life irrevocably lost!

When I was released, I sought oblivion of my past sufferings in the pleasures of the world; and I have to relate to you one of those adventures, after escaping from which, a man would be tempted to believe that the most prudent course to pursue, would be to hang himself. At all events, I believe you will confess that the antipathy I speak of has a cause.

I was advised to travel. The Spanish revolution being over, I started for Catalonia.

One day, as I was taking a walk in Barcelona with a lieutenant of the national guard, to tell you the truth, said I, I think that the beauty of the Spanish women is highly exaggerated, and I can assure you that in France—

I was cut short by the sight of two bright eyes which met mine. I suffered my companion to walk on, and followed the Spanish girl, thinking that I had never seen any one half so beautiful as herself! But the old woman who accompanied her, would have deterred a less adventurous man from the pursuit. To be brief, by dint of perseverance, I prevailed upon the young girl to appoint a rendezvous and I had every reason to believe that my suit would be prosperous. Nevertheless, though my progress was sure, it was provokingly slow; and though the yellow fever broke out in Barcelona, I resolved to remain there for the sake of Manuella.

She was the niece of a celebrated physician & superintended his household affairs. (Some time after, when his native city was besieged, he fled to Gibraltar; but during the prevalence of the epidemic, he never for a moment deserted his post. Honour to whom honour, &c.) Moreover, he was both whimsical and witty, and bearing a certain gravity which—as I afterwards learned to my cost, was merely a cloak to cover a fund of humour, he had nothing of the Spaniard about him. Jealous he was, to be sure, but precisely as a man of sense should be, who knows that the very wisest of us may be made a dupe.

When I said that Manuella was his niece, I was wrong; the poor girl had confessed to me, with tears in her eyes, 'phaw!'

'I was impatient, she was not cruel; and the old dentist, whom she had succeeded in gaining over to her cause, came to me one evening and proposed to me the following admirable plan.

'The doctor,' said she, 'is very busy now, and occupies the four corners of the hospital, he unhesitatingly obeys the summons. Now, sir, come to-night and knock at our door, imitating Pedrillo's rap, which I shall take care to teach you; be sure then, to withdraw on the instant, before the doctor has time to open his window, or conceal yourself and make no answer, for he whom you are to represent, is a taciturn Catalonian, who invariably retires without answering the usual question which Don Marcos addresses him. 'Pedrillo, is it you?' Indeed, it is by his silence that the doctor recognises him.'

'What?' cried I, 'do you think I would have the folly to answer that question? No, no; believe me, I shall follow your advice. Indeed there is nothing that I would not do, in order to obtain an interview with Manuella, and my good woman, I am ready to pass not only for Pedrillo, but should it be necessary, for yourself. But, piano, admitting that I succeed in entering the house, what then?'

'What then?' echoed the beldame, modestly casting down her eyes.

'Why, certainly, what then?' As soon as Don Marcos reaches the hospital, he will discover that he has been practised upon, and unless the yellow fever carries him off on the way, I shall scarce have entered before I have to decamp.'

'Never fear,' said the duenna; 'the doctor will find sufficient employment at the hospital to detain him some time.'

The next night, the plan succeeded wonderfully well, and I flew to meet my Manuella. But I had not been long in the apartment, before the old woman came running in. 'Save yourself,' cried she, 'Don Marcos is coming.'

Manuella writhed her arms with vexation, while the duenna, without more ado seized my hand, and before I knew what she was about, led me in the dark to a door, which she opened, and, pushing me in, turned the key in the lock.

When I recovered from my alarm, for such it really was, I was at a loss to account for the strange smell of the place; an odour resembling that which emanated from the chariot in which I was transported to Venice, together with several of my wounded cuirassiers, some of whom had died on the road. I stepped forward, found a marble table, and upon it a hand colder than the stone itself; a hand which neither returned nor withdrew itself from my grasp. The truth flashed upon me at once.

To say nothing of all that was revolting to my soul in such a situation, I knew that I was in the doctor's dissecting room.

The doctor was celebrated for his close study of the yellow fever, and for the skill he displayed in combating this dreadful disease. The corpse must be that of one of the numberless victims of the plague. Had it risen up to tell me so, I would not have been more convinced of it. My first impulse led me to batter the door with my fists, not more to make

my escape than to strangle the old hag. But she was doubtless well aware of the nature of my lurking place, and I began to think that I had become the victim of a hideous plot. I essayed to reach the skylight above; in vain! I walked round the pestilential corpse, close to the walls, like a wolf beset in his den. I could almost have cried out to it, 'begone, and quit my sight!' Add to this, that the night air began to feel chill, I had felt, on one of the walls, a mantle and other clothes; but I recoiled from the touch with horror, as I thought they must belong to him.

At length, resolving to make the best of it, I tried to sleep, and thought of Jaffa, where Buonaparte touched with impunity our soldiers, who were dying with the plague. But day-break found me with my eyes still wide open, and as the light streamed down the body, I saw the well known effects of the scourge which had killed the man. He was, as yet, untouched by the scalpel.

Presently the door slowly opened, and the doctor made his appearance.

'Well; young man,' said he, in a serious tone, 'how did you like your companion? He was not troublesome, I hope?'

'What could I answer?'

'No,' said I, at last finding words, but having enjoyed his company during one night, I think that I would rather decline the honor of all further intercourse.'

'I presume so,' said the doctor in the same grave tone, 'and I am willing to allow you to withdraw; but how can I, seeing that you have neither hat nor cloak? Suspicious would arise unfavorable to my Manuella, or you would be taken for a madman, and conveyed to the lunatic asylum.'

'Return me my property,' cried I, 'and then your fears will be at rest.'

'Your property!' said he; 'is it possible that you, an officer, should not know, that when a prisoner of war is released, it is but just to retain the spoils of victory? I think I am acting very generously by walking in the streets, he was covered with his mantle, and a splendid one it is too! and there, his hat. I make you a present of them; put them on and you are free to go.'

I did not hesitate; spurred on by a spirit of desperate emulation, caused by the taunts of a man whom I had hoped to dupe, and who now fancied me in his power, I snatched the mantle, folded it round my person, and pulled the hat over my eyes.—[New York Mirror.]

From the New York Farmer.

SALTPETRE IN MEAT.

BY PROFESSOR C. S. RAFINESQUE.
It is a matter of regret that while so much salt meat is made and used, we have not yet acquired the proper knowledge of the best mode to prepare and preserve it; nor is it generally known how noxious salt meat may become by an improper use of saltpetre in the pickle or brine usually employed.

There are various modes of preserving meat and fish, by drying, salting, pickling, oiling, &c.; but I merely mean at present to notice some of the defects and noxious properties of our actual salt meat, either beef or pork.

One of the main defects appears to consist in the useless addition of saltpetre into the pickle, whereby the meat often becomes sour or spoiled, and always acid and pernicious. I never could understand why this substance was added to common salt in curing meat; except that it is said to make it look better. But it ought to be known that the part of saltpetre absorbed by the meat is nitric acid or aquafortis, a deadly poison! whereby our salt meat becomes unpalatable & pernicious. A slight excess of this acid makes the meat sour, or spoils it as we say. It has been suggested to correct this by potash, which re-absorbs this excess; but merely hides the defect without neutralizing the whole poison.

Is it not surprising that we should feed and deal as a staple of our country, with an article containing a portion of such active poison as nitric acid? In fact, our actual salt meats are no longer meat!—They are a new pernicious substance, produced by a chemical action of salt upon the flesh; which when fresh and clean consists chiefly of gelatine and fibrine.—Gelatine or jelly is the substance soluble in warm water, forming a broth by boiling, or becoming a jelly by concentrating; while fibrine is the fibrous tough part of the meat, which cannot be dissolved, and is therefore unfit for food, while gelatine is the real nutritious part of the meat.

But it is well known that salt meat and even corned beef can no longer afford a broth, and therefore gelatine must have been changed into another substance no longer soluble, nor so nutritious, by the longer action of salt and saltpetre. To the chemical action of salt and saltpetre, I do not give a name; but it is as difficult

from meat as leather is from the hide before it is tanned by the tan-bark or tannin.

To this chemical change in meat is to be ascribed all the noxious qualities of salt meat, and he diseased to which those who feed chiefly on it become liable,—sea scurvy, land scurvy, sore gums, rotting teeth, boils, ulcers, &c.—which we entail on ourselves by using a kind of poisoned bad meat, which we call salt.

This important and doleful fact ought to be well known generally to all those who raise cattle, cure meat, or eat it, in order that they may correct this sad defect.

The first thing to be done is to abandon altogether the use of saltpetre in curing meat. This is indispensable; and no one who is told that aquafortis is the produce of it, ought any longer to use this poison in pickles or brines.

The best substitute for it is sugar; a small quantity added makes the meat healthier, sweeter, nicer, and really desirable. Let this be known to all our farmers and sailors.

How to make a brine for meat perfectly innocuous is yet a desideratum. Get aine ought to be preserved in salt meat perfectly pure and soluble, as it is in broth cakes, before any salt meat can be perfectly healthy and equal to fresh meat. But at any rate, by withholding the saltpetre, we divest it of a deadly poisonous substance.

C. S. RAFINESQUE,
Prof. Hist. and Nat. Sciences,
Elm Place Lansingburgh,
N. Y. Aug. 5, 1833.

Sept. 14.

ANTI-MASONIC CONVENTION.—We understand that the nomination of Hon. J. Q. Adams by this Convention as a candidate for the office of Governor, was yesterday accepted by that gentleman. The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for that of Lieut. Governor, and the Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong received a majority of the votes.

The following is Mr. Adams' letter accepting the nomination.

Quincy, Sept. 14.
Fellow Citizens,—I have received with grateful and deep sensibility the Resolutions which you have been pleased this day to adopt and which have been communicated to me by your very respectable Committee.

The principles upon which the Convention have seen fit to place the nomination, which they have done me the honor to tender to me, are such as I do not feel it consistent with my duties as a citizen to resist. Believing in the right of the people to command the services of one of themselves in any station, which they think proper to assign to him, I cannot suffer any personal consideration to withstand the call of so large, so respectable and so virtuous a portion of the people of the Commonwealth as those whom you represent, to submit my name to the decision of their suffrage, for the office of their Chief Magistrate during the ensuing year.

I accept then your nomination, with a profound sense of the obligation which your confidence imposes upon me; among which that of an administration urging all party spirit and feeling in the great interest of the whole Commonwealth will be not least impressive; and with a fervent prayer to the Ruler of the Universe, that if the voice of the people of the state should concur with yours, the final result may be to heal the divisions of party, to promote the harmony of the Union, and to maintain the industry of freedom, and the purity of the Constitution.

I am with great respect, fellow citizens, Your friend and obedient servant,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

EXTENSION OF NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.—It is truly gratifying to witness the extension of National Republican principles throughout the country. We have always believed that sooner or later Truth must and will prevail. The ground work of the National Republican doctrine is UNION OF THE STATES AND ENCOURAGEMENT TO DOMESTIC INDUSTRY—an equitable distribution among the State of the proceeds from the sale of the Public Lands—a judicious expenditure of the public monies in great public undertakings—and the re-chartering of the United States Bank.

In Kentucky, the result of the late election of members of Congress has been decidedly unfavorable to the present administration—six out of thirteen of the Representatives being chosen by the people for their opposition to the measures of the administration. The election of one of the nine, Mr. Letcher however has been for the present frustrated in consequence of the extraordinary proceedings of the Sheriff of the County. But there is little doubt that when the matter is brought before Congress, Mr. Letcher will be declared entitled to a seat in the House. In Tennessee the strong hold of Jacksonianism these Representatives to Congress have been elected who are known to be strongly opposed to the administration. In Pennsylvania the party in favor of Jackson and Van Buren is merely nominal there being in all probability four-fifths of the inhabitants of that State in favor of NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES. And the intelligent citizens of New England are becoming every day more and more convinced that these principles are not only necessary to the happiness & prosperity of the country, but to the duration of the Republic.—Lancet Journal.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
WILSON & TAYLOR

Most respectfully informs their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Philadelphia & Baltimore and are now opening at the store house lately occupied by William Clark, dec'd and immediately opposite the Court House

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, all selected with great care from the latest importations; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.

SAMUEL MACKAY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a general supply of

HARVEST GOODS,

which he will dispose of very low for cash or to punctual customers—he will take country produce in exchange at the market prices. He has also received a large supply of LUMBER, consisting of WHITE and YELLOW PINE PLANK of all descriptions, SCANTLING and SHINGLES, WHITE OAK POSTS, &c. &c.

SAMUEL MACKAY

AS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening at his store, opposite the Court-House.

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

China, Glass and Queensware. Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES; Consisting in part as follows:

TEAS.

Java and Green COFFEE. Prime and Common SUGAR. Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Tenerife and Malaga WINES. Cognac BRANDY 4th proof. Jamaica and Antigua SPIRITS, Holland and Country GIN. Prime and Common WHISKEY, N. E. RUM and MOLASSES, Mould and Dip CANDLES, &c. &c.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED

By a gentleman in Baltimore, to the Boot and Shoe Making business. A lad between the age of 12 and 14 years, of good character, will hear of an excellent situation, if immediate application be made to the editor of this paper.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen, I offer myself as a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY. Should you see fit to elect me, I pledge myself to execute the duties of said office to the best of my abilities.

LYMAN REED & CO.,

Commission Wool Warehouse No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET BALTIMORE.

WANTED,

BY the undersigned from 40 to 50 negroes, as they are intended exclusively for their own use they would be preferred in families, and as many as possible from the same place.

SAMUEL HAMBLETON, JR.

OFFERS his professional services to the public generally—he will practice in the courts of Queen Anne's, Caroline, & Talbot.—He has taken the Office on Washington Street, formerly occupied by T. R. Lookerman, Esq.

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of Talbot county, that an election will be held in the several election districts of the county on the first MONDAY of October next, being the seventh day of the month, for one member of Congress, four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, a Sheriff, and two county Commissioners for district No. 1.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET



THE SCHOONER EMILY JANE,

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.—The Emily Jane has been recently built of the very best materials that our country will afford copperfastened and coppered, and handsomely fitted and prepared for passengers with a good cabin. The Emily Jane will resume the occupation of the fine schooner Edgar, and commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on Sunday morning 21st July, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Baltimore on Wednesday at the above named hour throughout the season regularly as the Edgar has done.

Easton Female Seminary

RESPECTFULLY announce to their respective patrons and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing a Female Seminary in this town, on an enlarged basis. They have selected gentlemen as Trustees to whom they have submitted the general superintendance and direction of this Institution. And they propose as soon as practicable to obtain the services of a gentleman, whose testimonials shall inspire confidence in his moral and intellectual qualifications, to assist them in giving instruction in the higher branches of an accomplished female education.

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OFFERS his professional services to the public generally—he will practice in the courts of Queen Anne's, Caroline, & Talbot.—He has taken the Office on Washington Street, formerly occupied by T. R. Lookerman, Esq.

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of Talbot county, that an election will be held in the several election districts of the county on the first MONDAY of October next, being the seventh day of the month, for one member of Congress, four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, a Sheriff, and two county Commissioners for district No. 1.

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court,

23d day August A. D. 1833.

On application of Bennett Tomlinson, adm'r. with the will annexed of Mrs Sarah Vickers, late of Talbot county deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, 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 23rd day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. 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 with the will annexed on the personal estate of Mrs. Sarah Vickers, late of Talbot county dec'd. 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 1st of March next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

BENNETT TOMLINSON, adm'r. of Mrs. Sarah Vickers, dec'd.

Aug. 24

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court,

August Term, A. D. 1832.

On application of William Slaughter, Executor of Richard Harrington, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my hand & the seal of my office affixed, this 10th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. 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 Testamentary on the personal estate of Richard Harrington, late of Talbot county dec'd. 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 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 10th day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

WM. SLAUGHTER, Ex'r. of Richard Harrington, dec'd.

TALBOT COUNTY TO WIT:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of John Kirby praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said John Kirby having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said John Kirby shall be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said John Kirby to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said John Kirby should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 27th day of August 1833.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

NOTICE.

By the Board of Agriculture for the E. Shore. The Board being convinced that the use of Marl is becoming more prevalent, and having experienced its value and ascertained that different bodies of Marl vary in richness—Finding too that the quantity dispersed on the acre depends on its quality—and being anxious to afford every information upon this subject—

Therefore, Resolved, That this Board solicit the Farmers on the Eastern Shore to convey small samples of their different specimens of Marl to be deposited at the drug store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, in the town of Easton, addressed to this Board, for the purpose of enabling the Board to have them analysed to ascertain their respective qualities—and if these samples are accompanied with any remarks or information in relation to the effects produced by the use of Marl, it will be more acceptable.

Signed, R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, chm.

Attest,—M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

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 Scales, used in vending articles from the 2d to the 14th of September inclusive, at his shop in Easton; on the 16th at Wye Mills; 18th at Lookerman's Mill; 19th at the Trapper; and the 20th at St. Michaels.

Aug. 31 A. J. LOVEDAY.

SAMUEL OZMON Cabinet maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nindes Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully received, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Oldson or myself, who can at all times be found at the shop.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.

Easton, April 6. if

NOTICE.

A generous price will be given for a likely mulatto Girl about 12 or 14 years of age, of good character, she is wanted for a waiting maid for a lady in Baltimore, and will not be sent out of the State of Maryland, acquire of the

June 22

COLLECTOR'S SECOND NOTICE.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collection for the year 1832 earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The collector is bound to make his payments to those who have claims on the county in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired, and is much pressed for the same, therefore those in arrears must be prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be his guide.

PHILIP MACKAY, Collector.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I will sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable tract of land, called Starps Island, if application be made soon. Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well to embrace this offer.

THEODORE DENNY, Agent Easton, March 16 for Jos: W. Reynolds

BOOTS AND SHOE



The subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid supply of the above articles, which, having been selected by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal, if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment extensive and complete.

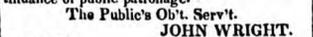
Comprising Gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions, Ladies Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin and Calf Skin Slippers and stroped Shoes; servants coarse and fine shoes, and a variety of children's morocco and leather boots; also a beautiful assortment of hair and red morocco trunks, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. He invites the public to call and view his supply, hear his prices, decide for themselves and if he thinks it economy is at all consulted, he will receive as he has endeavoured to merit a continuance of public patronage.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

JOHN WRIGHT.

april 27

New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.

PETER TARR.

april 13

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point.

Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about

Two hundred and fifty Acres on which there is a good FRAMED DWELLING HOUSE with

two rooms below and two above.—This farm has an abundance of WOOD; but should the purchaser require it, more wood and cleared land will be sold with it.—Greens Creek farm as it is now enclosed, lies on the Eastern Bay, but it can be laid off so as to lay on the Chesapeake Bay also—as the distance across does not much exceed a mile; and from the Dwelling there is a good view of both Bays, they being about equally distant; the arable land is now rich—and Sea grass and other good manure are in great abundance, and very convenient to the fields. No situation on the Island excels this for good health and the conveniences of Fishing, Gunning, &c.—for terms apply to

SAMUELA. CHEW, Kent Island.

Should the above Farm not be sold before the first day of August next, it will then be for rent to a good tenant.

July 6 S. A. C.

A CARD.

A gentleman of experience and success in teaching, wants employment in that capacity. Immediate application to the Editor.

Aug 10

\$400 REWARD.

Ranaway, from the subscriber, living in the Bayside, Talbot county, Md. on Sunday last, the 26th ult. (May) two negro men,

BILL and AMBROSE.

Bill is a bright mulatto about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, large head, and the hair or wool on it, thick and bushy—he has a small mark across his left eye-brow—his clothing consisted of a wool hat much worn, a tow-line shirt, jacket and trowsers of country kersey, dyed yellow; about half worn, and coarse shoes; generally looks down when spoken to. Ambrose is black, about the same age and height of Bill, but more slender made—his clothing consisted of a water-proof hat, much worn, a shirt of Burlaps, quite new jacket and trowsers the same as Bill's, a pale blue vest and coarse shoes, one of them with a patch on the side—Ambrose has short knotty hair and has several scars near his ankles; he has a pleasant countenance. I will give 100 dollars reward for the apprehension of the above negroes, if taken in Talbot county, and secured in the Easton Jail—200 dollars if taken out of the county and in the State and secured in the Easton Jail, and the above reward of 400 dollars if taken out of the State and secured in the Jail at Easton.

EDWARD P. GOLLORTHUN.

Bay Side, Talbot Co. Md. July 13 1833.

The Chronicle Baltimore, and the Delaware State Journal, Wilmington, National Gazette, Philadelphia, Messenger, Salem, N. J. will please copy the above, law 4w and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

Sheriff's Last Notice.

THE undersigned gives notice to all persons interested that but a short time remains for him to complete his collection of officers' fees for the present year, and begs leave to apprise them that all who shall be found delinquent after the first day of September next, must expect to be proceeded against according to law, without respect to persons.

Those individuals who have not yet complied with the promises given at May Term by which they obtained time on executions, will bear in mind that they are in "jeopardy every hour" and that there is but one way to relieve themselves and their property. These are plain hints, and it is hoped will be understood.

Suits have already been threatened on the Sheriff's bond, on account of these delinquencies, and therefore indulgence cannot be reasonably looked for.

JO. GRAHAM, Dep'ty. Shff.

BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER,

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER:

Containing the FOREIGN & DOMESTIC NEWS of the week—a PRICE CURRENT of the Markets, (carefully corrected)—PRICES of STOCKS—and BANK NOTE LIST—together with a variety of MISCELLANEOUS MATTER—for the instruction and amusement of its readers.

The Publishers, on commencing a new volume, have considerably improved the paper, and made such arrangements as will enable them to obtain Selections from the most popular Periodicals of the day.—They therefore may confidently promise the patrons of the "VISITER," to present them with Reading Matter of the choicest description—and at an early period as any of their contemporaries. Great care will be observed in the variety served up, to blend the useful with the entertaining.

The BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER, is published weekly, on the largest size sheet by CLOUD & FOUDEUR, No. 1, S. Gay Street, Baltimore.

The terms are only \$2 per annum, paid in advance.

Baltimore, June, 1833.

Hats, Hats, Top of the Fashion.

THOMPSON & HARPER having associated themselves under the above firm, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that they have taken the stand on Washington street, adjoining the Bakery of Mr. Nindes and the firm of Goldsmith and Hazle, where they have on hand a few specimens of splendid

and are now finishing and will constantly keep a supply of CASTOR HORAM and every variety of the above article, to suit the various tastes and purses of the Talbot population.

They have just returned from Baltimore with a set of Fashionable Blocks, and Materials of every description, and having a thorough knowledge of the business together with an unremitting attention to the same, & a determination to sell cheaper than ever heretofore offered, they indulge a hope to receive, as they will endeavour to merit a share of public encouragement.

The Public's ob't. Serv'ts.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON.

THOMAS HARPER.

Easton, Aug. 10

A TEACHER WANTED.

MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL are desirous of employing a Gentleman in their Seminary at Easton, who can come well recommended as a Teacher; they wish him to teach the higher branches of Female education, in which they wish to embrace the Latin and French languages, but more particularly the latter. To such a gentleman a liberal salary will be given if immediate application be made (post paid) to James Parrott, Esq. Secretary of the Board of Trustees. The Institution will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday the 23rd inst.

The Baltimore American and National Gazette Philadelphia, will please insert the above every other day for four times, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

Sept 7

PROSPECTUS.

FOR PUBLISHING A NEW PERIODICAL WORK To be entitled the

DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY

The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Public Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications. The cheap rate at which works can be afforded by this means, the expedition with which they may be presented to the public, and the facility of transmitting to subscribers in all parts of the Union, cannot fail to lead to this result.—That the advantages are not merely speculative the flattering success that has attended "Waldie's Circulating Library," and "Alexander's Novelist's Magazine," has fully established. These popular publications embrace distinct departments of polite literature, and it is now contemplated to add a third to the number, upon a similar plan, but which can by no possibility interfere with the course of either.

The Dramatic Literature of Great Britain is rich with the noblest productions of human genius; and yet it is remarkable with what neglect the brightest gems in this department have been treated even by men of taste and letters.

The knowledge of few among us extends beyond the acting Drama, while we may find among those pieces that have long been excluded from the Stage, many of the most finished performances. There is a difficulty even in England in gaining access to many of the older Dramatis, whose works, though pronounced unfit for theatrical exhibition, will richly repay the attention of the scholar, by the glowing pictures they afford of the morals and the manners of the age in which their respective authors wrote. No other department of literature can possibly throw so much light upon this interesting subject, and the Dramatist may be considered the best auxiliary that the historian can call to his aid to make his obscure pictures start from the canvass in natural and vivid colors.

THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY is designed to embrace the best productions of the rarest of the old Dramatis, the Standard Dramatic Literature of England, the Acting Dramas of merit, and such other Pieces as may appear during the progress of the work. A brief biographical notice will be given of every author whose productions may appear in the Library.

The services of a gentleman intimately connected with the Dramatic Literature of this country, have been secured to superintend the Editorial department of the work.

CONDITIONS. The Dramatic Circulating Library will be published twice a month, and will be printed on good paper, with small but clear type. Each number will contain sixteen large pages, making annually a volume of four hundred and sixteen pages, equal to more than 1200 of the common size octavo pages. A Title Page and Index will be furnished for each volume.

The price will be Two Dollars per annum, half yearly in advance. Persons procuring Five subscribers, will be entitled to the work gratis.

The first number of the Library will be issued on the first of July. Subscriptions thankfully received by GARDEN & THOMPSON, Printers, Carter's Alley near Third St. Philad'a.

PROSPECTUS OF

A Novel and interesting weekly Publication, To be commenced on Saturday, the 6th of July ensuing, to be entitled

The Spy in Philadelphia,

And Spirit of the Age

It is very philosophically observed by Addison, that our greatest pride arises from doing good to each other, or in other words, from being individually serviceable to society. This can be best effected by a proper application of our intelligences, meeting them out according to the necessities of the community, and less lamenting the decline of public virtue than checking the progress of public vice; for vice retarded is virtue advanced. As the direction and discussion of measures of national and state policy are the business of the daily press, the full application of Addison's remark is necessarily neglected, and the consequence is, that vice, shielded by wealth and worldly influence, are abroad among the people, not only unsuspected but courted and reguited; and that a publication is necessary which will not only detect, but exhibit these wolves in sheep's clothing to public scorn—a mark by which others will be warned from their intent and a service to be rendered to society. In effecting this object we shall pursue a yet untrodden path; one whose necessary thorn shall be mingled (not concealed) with contrasting flowers. The manner of the "Spy in Philadelphia" shall be perfectly delicate, and unobscured by vulgar vulgarity; its censures shall be judicious, its satire chaste. Literature, and the arts shall find in it an untired and zealous friend; Dramatic and Literary criticisms shall meet with most attentive and impartial study, and sketches of the Bar and Pulpit of Philadelphia shall occasionally appear from the pen of competent judges, uninfluenced by personal acquaintance or professional attachment. To these recommendations, our Poetical column will add another, which, coming from an already popular source, will we trust, be equal to that of more pretending publications. It is unnecessary to be more explicit, as we presume the want of the proposed journal is not only admitted, but generally felt. We therefore place ourselves before the PEOPLE, and relying upon their love of justice and of public virtue, await their decision respectfully but confidently.

CONDITIONS.

The first number of "THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will be issued on the first Saturday in July. It will be printed on fine white paper, in eight large quarto pages and with good type. As it is intended to render the contents worthy of preservation, for amusing or instructive reference, the advantage of the proposed work is more portable size will be evident. The terms are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months. Agents will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. on all subscribers they shall obtain, on remitting one year's payment in advance, or become responsible for the same and a gratuitous copy of the paper.

"THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will contain humorous engravings after the manner of the celebrated Cruikshank. They will be executed by skillful artists and be accompanied with comic illustrations in prose or verse from the pens of original and competent writers.

All orders must be addressed, post paid, to

WILLIAM HILL & CO.

No. 1 Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia.

Care will be taken to have the work carefully when sent out of the city.

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 Manner—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVI.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1833.

NO. 59.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
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.

IS IT YOU?

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'LES DEUX DRAGONS,'
IN TWO CHAPTERS.

Chapter Second.

On my return to France, continued he, I was appointed lieutenant in the carabiniers. Then came 1815, and the battle of Waterloo. When the troops were disbanded, I retired to Paris on half-pay. The enemy at that time held possession of the city in a friendly way.

One evening, I was seated with four of my comrades in a billiard-room where some Prussian officers were playing. One of us, a lieutenant in the horse-grenadiers, near whom one of the players was leaning on the table in the act of striking the ball, took a piece of chalk and wrote on the sleeve of the player a word which, I confess, was rather coarse. Then, winking to me, he said:

"I'll make him spell it, presently. The player and his companions were to intent upon the game, that they did not notice the inscription until the former had impelled the ball.—The Prussian read it aloud, and we laughed, insolently enough.

"Confusion!" cried he, turning round to me, "who wrote that is it you?" I have always been averse to challenges and duels; there is nothing in the world I so sovereignly despise. But this was really too bad. Before the Prussian had time to answer for himself, the Prussian had received the contents of my bowl of punch in his face.

"Is it I; insolent! yes, it is I; my name, Marsin; yours is written on your sleeve; gentlemen it is equally applicable to you all. Stand back, Raimbaud," said I to the lieutenant, who wished to take the affair into his own hands. "Choose another, if you will; as for this one, I claim him for myself!"

"Then I'll take them all!" cried Raimbaud; "let me see," and he counted them with his finger; "and let it be done quickly."

"Where?" inquired the Prussian, who was not at all afraid. "Here, by the light of these lamps," said I; "hand me a sword, we will begin the game."

"By heavens! not so," cried Raimbaud; "there is room enough here for eight, ten, twenty; we're five; you ten; give us five of your swords."

He double locked the door and kicked the chairs out of the way. The Prussians were evidently surprised, but, nevertheless, they put on a bold countenance.

"My young adversary was under middle size, of fair complexion, light locks, and altogether a handsome fellow. "You are tall," said he to me, coldly, "and with a single bound you can throw yourself ten feet from the point of my blade. As for myself, sir, I never retreat."

"Of if that is all your care," replied I, "I'll show you a way to make you persist in your resolution of not flinching back." And springing upon the billiard table, there, place one foot against the cushion opposite me. Come on, sir."

The Prussian, after having eyed me a moment, followed my example. Raimbaud himself, seeing us on the table, forgot to choose his man. All the company crowded round, to witness the result of this novel game.

The combat lasted much longer than the circumscribed space on which we fought at first led us to expect. My adversary and myself were equally skilled in the use of the broad-sword. The flashing of our weapons, as they parried the rapid blows, was incessant. In spite of all our efforts, we were unable to advance an inch; as for recoiling, that was out of the question.

At length a blow was given, sending forth a sound which the bystanders must easily have distinguished from that caused by the collision of our sabres.—The Prussian had cut me on the head, at the same instant of time when the point of my blade penetrated deeply into his side, throwing him lifeless from the table.

forked tongues and cloven feet, and to hedge me in a circle from which all attempt to escape was vain. They charged, without mercy, my defenceless companions, whilst I spun round on the table like a schoolboy's top, about to cease its motion and drop on its side.—I warded off, at random, the blows aimed at me; imagine to yourself a drunken soldier fighting with the patrol, and who at length falls, as I did then.—My comrades defended themselves as well as they could with the stools and cues, whilst Raimbaud alone had been able to procure a sword, and it was his single arm that saved us.

But Raimbaud had a terrible arm.—When the horse grenadiers were on a march his cap was easily distinguished from the rest; & if his horse had the misfortune to make a false step, he was able to break its ribs with his knees. And the confusion, the cries, the clashing of swords, I heard my friend Raimbaud enjoying himself to his heart's content, charging the Prussians, the waiters of the coffee house, the watch who then came in, and the mob following them, attracted by the noise, bearing me off on one arm, and with the other heaving a passage through the crowd, which could neither avoid nor resist his impetuosity.

However, it was all in vain; we were immured in an abbey, where, I assure you, we did not live like monks. By way of pastime, Raimbaud wrote what he called his memoirs on our campaign.

"Oh!" sighed he, "some of my best adventures here, lost all their point; I must conceal certain passages of my life, because, d'ye see, I want my children to learn from my book, to read in a military style; for depend upon it, as soon as we are free, we'll feel terribly inclined to get married."

He was right; shortly after our retreat Raimbaud fell into the snares of a young widow. It would have made a mummy grin to hear him recount to me—as he did every evening, smoking his pipe—his tribulations and disappointments as a lover.

"Well," said I to him one day, "why don't you marry her at once, and have done with it?"

"Do you think so?" replied he; well, since you advise me, I will."

He did so. He was blest with a charming little daughter, that amused us both. But before the sweet creature could learn reading her father's memoirs, she lost him; for Raimbaud was still the same and one night, we were both thrown into a dungeon, for having hoped for the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty.

The wretch who informed against us, was unable to designate which of us had uttered the fatal words, which were far from being unimportant:—but without further preface, I can now say that it was Raimbaud.

"I was minutely questioned, but I persevered an inflexible silence, well knowing that, with the gentleman I had to deal with, choosing which of the two to answer, yes or no, is exactly the same as turning against one's self a double barrel gun, and pulling one or the other trigger, and therefore the best plan is to be silent."

"Well," said a man in black to me, "if it is not you, is it your friend, and so much the better, I think I shall have less trouble with him. Once more then, will you answer? Is it he? is it you?"

I passed my hand over my forehead. I have no pretensions to magnanimity, but I thought of the poor little Lucette, and of her father, who must be preserved for her, and I nodded my answer in the affirmative, as the other continued, "Come, speak frankly, I am sure it is you." A nod was all the worthy man asked, to have me beheaded.

"You confess your guilt?" resumed he: "very well; but to be quite sincere, you must also tell me what you know of your friend. Young man it is noble to sacrifice our affections to truth and our country's cause!"

"I very believe I would have complied with this request, if I could have strangled him after having satisfied his curiosity, but I was convinced that I had said enough, and the only difficult point remaining, was to prevent Raimbaud from spoiling all. When he was informed of what had transpired.

"Marsin, for shame!" said he, "do you take me for a coward? There are certain favours which we confer upon men, as there are others which we grant to women, only when they have lost all claim to our esteem."

In the dead of night, he roused me from my sleep.

"Marsin," said he; "we are in a bad way; listen; do you wish to escape?"

"Ah!" replied I; "I have you now, save myself?—and you?"

"Let us attempt it together then," said he; "and indeed that is the only means. One of us, perhaps, may ***. But mark me. We must first set fire to the prison. There is a store-room filled with straw mattresses for the use of the prisoners.—To-morrow, when we are called in, at dusk, I'll throw in a match which I have made of lint, steeped in oil. I shall pretend to be lighting my pipe. We must leave the rest to chance."

"But then we shall be burnt to death." "Our doors will be opened, and it's a hard case if in the midst of the confusion, we can't reach the great staircase."

"And what of that?" said I; "we can do as much in the daytime. Where's the use of your match, to say nothing of these walls that would laugh to scorn the flames of Moscow?"

"But, my dear boy," said Raimbaud, clasping my head with both his hands, "all we want is a little fire and great smoke. As for putting our plan in execution during the day-time, that is impossible, since our object is to descend into the street; and it will require something serious for them to let us out at night."

"Are you dreaming, Raimbaud? Descend! and how?"

"Did you notice, in the upper story, a small door, secured merely by a single bolt?"

"A door opening on a wall fifty feet high at least?" I did.

"Attached to that wall is a rope, accidentally left there, I presume, by some workmen," said Raimbaud, "a new rope as long as the Elysian Fields; oh! how my palms itched to grapple with it!"

"Why, then, Raimbaud, said I, smiting my breast, 'if the cord remains there the attempt will not be very desperate.'"

"But, then, Marsin," said he, embracing me— "He was silent for a minute or two, and then quitted my side abruptly, bidding me keep a stout heart, and wishing me a good night."

Twenty-four hours after the above conversation, the watch gave the alarm.—The fire started more dangerous than I really was. Prisons are naturally fire-proof, it is only private dwellings that are combustible. The prisoners shrieked and beat the doors with their feet and hands. The ruddy glare illumined our gloomy dungeon, which was fast filling with the dense smoke. At length the doors were thrown open, & the prisoners rushed into the corridors. Thanks to the prevailing panic, we ascended the great staircase and reached the door unobserved, I had already hold of the bolt, when Raimbaud seized my arm.

"Stand back!" said he, in a whisper, "and let me pass on."

"No," replied I, in the same tone; "you certainly shall descend first, Raimbaud; but my eyes are better than yours, and I must see if there is no one on the look-out. Why, what's the matter?"

"Thirty feet from this door, said he, "I think I hear him now! there is a platform on which a sentry, with his loaded musket, is stationed every night. It is for that reason that we must be two, in order that one may escape. You shall descend after the fire; then run to my family. Be their protector. Adieu."

"No, Raimbaud; the sentinel shall see me first." Then repushing him, I softly drew the bolt and opened the door. I perceived the cord, but also saw the sentinel's bayonet gleam in the moon's ray. He was walking to and fro—he passed. Had it not been for the noise in the prison, he must have heard my heart beat.

"He will miss me!" thought I, as I grasped the rope and let myself drop. Raimbaud advanced. "Stand!" I heard the sentinel cock his piece, and the report of the musket was followed by the heavy fall of my comrade's body, which striking me on the shoulder, brought me to the ground almost as soon as myself. I grouped about in the dark, and placed my hands, lacerated by the rope, upon his manly heart. It beat no more.

Such was the fate he met, the first time he ever sought safety in flight. He, who had gone through twenty fearful battles, to be killed while assisting a man of honour, whom he loved better than himself, to evade the unmerited harshness of the law!

I was taken up along with the body, and was lucky enough to undergo no severe sentence than that of a five years' confinement in the state's prison; five of the most precious years of my life irrevocably lost!

When I was released, I sought oblivion of my past sufferings in the pleasures of the world; and I have to relate to you one of those adventures, after escaping from which, a man would be tempted to believe that the most prudent course to pursue, would be to hang himself. At all events, I believe you will confess that the antipathy I speak of has a cause.

I was advised to travel. The Spanish revolution being over, I started for Catalonia.

One day, as I was taking a walk in Barcelona with a lieutenant of the national guard, to tell you the truth," said I, "I think that the beauty of the Spanish women is highly exaggerated, and I can assure you that in France—"

I was cut short by the sight of two bright eyes which met mine. I suffered my companion to walk on, and followed the Spanish girl, thinking that I had never seen any one half so beautiful as herself! But the old woman who accompanied her, would have deterred a less adventurous man from the pursuit. To be brief, by dint of perseverance, I prevailed upon the young girl to appoint a rendezvous and I had every reason to believe that my suit would be prosperous. Nevertheless, though my progress was sure, it was provokingly slow; and though the yellow fever broke out in Barcelona, I resolved to remain there for the sake of Manuella.

She was the niece of a celebrated physician & superintended his household affairs. Some time after, when his native city was besieged, he fled to Gibraltar; but during the prevalence of the epidemic, he never for a moment deserted his post. Honour to whom honour, &c.

Moreover, he was both whimsical and witty; and hating a certain gravity which—as I afterwards learned to my cost, was merely a cloak to cover a fund of humour, he had nothing of the Spaniard about him. Jealous he was, to be sure, but precisely as a man of sense should be, who knows that the very wisest of us may be made a dupe.

When I said that Manuella was his niece, I was wrong; the poor girl had confessed to me, with tears in her eyes, "phaw!"

"I was impatient, she was not cruel; and the old duenna, whom she had succeeded in gaining over to her cause, came to me one evening and proposed to me the following admirable plan.

"The doctor," said she, "is very busy now, and ever since the fever rages in Barcelona, at whatever hour of the night he is called upon especially if he is for the hospital, he unhesitatingly obeys the summons. Now, sir, come to-night and knock at our door, imitating Pedrolio's rap, which I shall take care to teach you; be sure then, to withdraw on the instant, before the doctor has time to open his window, or conceal yourself and make no answer, for he whom you are to represent, is a taciturn Catalanian, who invariably retires without answering the usual question which don Marcos addresses him, 'Pedrolio, is it you?' Indeed, it is by his silence that the doctor recognises him."

"What!" cried I, "do you think I would have the folly to answer that question!—No, no; believe me, I shall follow your advice. Indeed there is nothing that I would not do, in order to obtain an interview with Manuella, and my good woman, I am ready to pass not only for Pedrolio, but, should it be necessary, for yourself. But, piano, admitting that I succeed in entering the house, what then?"

"What then?" echoed the beldame, modestly casting down her eyes.

"Why, certainly, what then?" As soon as Don Marcos reaches the hospital, he will discover that he has been practised upon, and unless the yellow fever carries him off on the way, I shall scarce have entered before I have to decamp."

"Never fear," said the duenna; "the doctor will find sufficient employment at the hospital to detain him some time."

The next night, the plan succeeded wonderfully well, and I flew to meet my Manuella. But, I had not been long in the apartment, before the old woman came running in. "Save yourself," cried she, "Don Marcos is coming."

Manuella writhed her arms with vexation, while the duenna, without more ado seized my hand, and before I knew what she was about, led me in the dark to a door, which she opened, and, pushing me in, turned the key in the lock.

When I recovered from my alarm, for such it really was, I was at a loss to account for the strange smell of the place; an odour resembling that which emanated from the chariot in which I was transported to Venice, together with several of my wounded cuirassiers, some of whom had died on the road. I stepped forward, found a marble table, and upon it a hand colder than the stone itself; a hand which neither returned nor withdrew itself from my grasp. The truth flashed upon me at once.

To say nothing of all that was revolting to my soul in such a situation, I knew that I was in the doctor's dissecting room.

The doctor was celebrated for his close study of the yellow fever, and for the skill he displayed in combating this dreadful disease. The corpse must be that of one of the numberless victims of the plague. Had it risen up to tell me so, I would not have been more convinced of it. My first impulse led me to batter the door with my fists, not more to make

my escape than to strangle the old hag. But she was doubtless well aware of the nature of my lurking place, and I began to think that I had become the victim of a hideous plot. I essayed to reach the skylight above; in vain! I walked round the pestilential corpse, close to the walls, like a wolf beset in his den. I could almost have cried out to it, 'begone, and quit my sight!' Add to this, that the night air began to feel chill, I had felt, on one of the walls, a mantle and other clothes; but I recoiled from the touch with horror, as I thought they must belong to him.

At length, resolving to make the best of it, I tried to sleep, and thought of Jaffa, where Buonaparte touched with impunity our soldiers, who were dying with the plague. But day-break found me with my eyes still wide open, and as the light streamed down the body, I saw the well known effects of the scourge which had killed the man. He was, as yet, untouched by the scalpel.

Presently the door slowly opened, and the doctor made his appearance.

"Well, young man," said he, in a serious tone, "how did you like your companion? He was not troublesome, I hope."

"What could I answer?"

"No," said I, at last finding words, but having enjoyed his company during one night, I think that I would rather decline the honor of all further intercourse."

"I presume so," said the doctor in the same grave tone, "and I am willing to allow you to withdraw; but how can I, seeing that you have neither hat nor cloak? Suspicions would arise unfavorable to my Manuella, or you would be taken for a madman, and conveyed to the lunatic asylum."

"Return me my property," cried I, "and then your fears will be at rest."

"Your property!" said he; "is it possible that you, an officer, should not know, that when a prisoner of war is released, it is but just to retain the spoils of victory? I think I am acting very generously by you, in allowing you to retire at any rate."

The man before you was taken ill while walking in the streets, he was conveyed hither, and here he died. There is his mantle, and a splendid one it is too! and there, his hat. I make you a present of them; put them on and you are free to go."

I did not hesitate, spurred on by a spirit of desperate emulation, caused by the taunts of a man whom I had hoped to dupe, and who now fancied me in his power, I snatched the mantle, folded it round my person, and pulled the hat over my eyes.—New York Mirror.

From the New York Farmer.

SALTPETRE IN MEAT.
BY PROFESSOR C. S. RAFFINOSQUE.

It is a matter of regret that while so much salt meat is made and used, we have not yet acquired the proper knowledge of the best mode to prepare and preserve it; nor is it generally known how noxious salt meat may become by an improper use of saltpetre in the pickle or brine usually employed.

There are various modes of preserving meat and fish, by drying, salting, pickling, oiling, &c.; but I merely mean at present to notice some of the defects and noxious properties of our actual salt meat, either beef or pork.

One of the main defects appears to consist in the useless addition of saltpetre into the pickle, whereby the meat often becomes sour or spoiled, and always acid and pernicious. I never could understand why this substance was added to common salt in curing meat, except that it is said to make it look better. But it ought to be known that the part of saltpetre absorbed by the meat is nitric acid or aquafortis, a deadly poison! whereby our salt meat becomes unpalatable & pernicious. A slight excess of this acid makes the meat sour, or spoils it as we say. It has been suggested to correct this by potash, which re-absorbs this excess; but merely hides the defect without neutralizing the whole poison.

Is it not surprising that we should feed and deal as a staple of our country, with an article containing a portion of such active poison as nitric acid? In fact, our actual salt meats are no longer meat!—They are a new pernicious substance, produced by a chemical action of salt upon the flesh; which when fresh and clean consists chiefly of gelatine and fibrine.—Gelatine or jelly is the substance soluble in warm water, forming a broth by boiling, or becoming a jelly by concentrating; while fibrine is the fibrous tough part of the meat, which cannot be dissolved, and is therefore unfit for food, while gelatine is the real nutritious part of the meat.

But it is well known that salt meat and even corned beef can no longer afford a broth, and therefore gelatine must have been changed into another substance no longer soluble, nor so nutritious, by the chemical action of salt and saltpetre. To this new substance chemists have as yet not given a name; but it is as different

from meat as leather is from the hide before it is tanned by the tan-bark or tannin.

To this chemical change in meat is to be ascribed all the noxious qualities of salt meat, and the diseases to which those who feed chiefly on it become liable.—sea scurvy, land scurvy, sore gums, rotten teeth, boils, ulcers, &c.—which we entail on ourselves by using a kind of poisoned bad meat, which we call salt.

This important and doleful fact ought to be well known generally to all those who raise cattle, cure meat, or eat it, in order that they may correct this sad defect.

The first thing to be done is to abandon altogether the use of saltpetre in curing meat. This is indispensable; and no one who is told that aquafortis is the produce of it, ought any longer to use this poison in pickles or brines.

The best substitute for it is sugar: a small quantity added makes the meat healthier, sweeter, nicer, and equally durable. Let this be known to all our farmers and sailors.

How to make a brine for meat perfectly innocuous is yet a desideratum. Gelatine ought to be preserved in salt meat perfectly pure and soluble, as it is in broth cakes, before any salt meat can be perfectly healthy and equal to fresh meat. But at any rate by withholding the saltpetre, we divest it of a deadly poisonous substance:

C. S. RAFFINOSQUE,
Prof. Hist. and Nat. Sciences,
Elm Place Lansingburgh,
N. Y. Aug. 5, 1833.

EDITOR: Sept. 14.

ANTI-MASONIC CONVENTION.—We understand that the nomination of Hon. J. Q. Adams by this Convention as a candidate for the office of Governor, was yesterday accepted by that gentleman. The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for that of Lieut. Governor, and the Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong received a majority of the votes. A committee was appointed to wait on Mr. A.; but he declined giving satisfactory assurances of his anti-masonry, the Convention reconsidered their votes, and Hon. Wm. Reed of Marblehead, was unanimously nominated. The Convention then adjourned.

The following is Mr. Adams' letter accepting the nomination.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

Fellow Citizens,—I have received with grateful and deep sensibility the Resolutions which you have been pleased this day to adopt and which have been communicated to me by your very respectable Committee.

The principles upon which the Convention have seen fit to place the nomination, which they have done me the honor to tender to me, are such as I do not feel consistent with my duties as a citizen to resist. Believing in the right of the people to command the services of one of themselves in any station, which they think proper to assign to him, I cannot suffer any personal consideration to withstand the call of so large, so respectable and so virtuous a portion of the people of the Commonwealth as those whom you represent, to submit my name to the decision of their suffrage, for the office of their Chief Magistrate during the ensuing year.

I accept then your nomination, with a profound sense of the obligation which your confidence imposes upon me; among which that of an administration urging all party spirit and acting in the great interest of the whole Commonwealth will be not least impressive; and with a fervent prayer to the Ruler of the Universe, that if the voice of the people of the state should concur with yours, the final result may be to heal the divisions of party, to promote the harmony of the Union, and to maintain the industry of freedom, and the purity of the Constitution.

I am with great respect, fellow citizens, Your friend and obedient servant,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

EXTENSION OF NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.—It is truly gratifying to witness the extension of National Republican principles throughout the country. We have always believed that sooner or later, Texas must and will prosper. The ground work of the National Republican doctrine is Union or the STATES AND ENCOURAGEMENT TO DOMESTIC INDUSTRY—an equitable distribution among the States of the proceeds from the sale of the Public Lands—a judicious expenditure of the public monies in great public undertakings—and the re-chartering of the United States Bank.

In Kentucky, the result of the late election of members of Congress has been decidedly unfavorable to the present administration.—seven out of thirteen of the Representatives being chosen by the people for their opposition to the measures of the administration. The election of one of the nine, Mr. Letcher however has been for the present frustrated in consequence of the extraordinary proceedings of the Sheriff of the County. But there is little doubt that when the matter is brought before Congress, Mr. Letcher will be declared entitled to a seat in the House. In Tennessee the strong hold of Jacksonian three Representatives to Congress have been elected who are known to be vigorously opposed to the administration. In Pennsylvania the party in favor of Jackson and Van Buren is merely nominal there being in all probability four-fifths of the inhabitants of that State in favor of NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES. And the intelligent citizens of New England are becoming every day more and more convinced that these principles are not only necessary to the happiness & prosperity of the country, but to the duration of the Republic.—Lancet Journal.

SPEECH OF MR. SENATOR RIVES, at the Public Dinner given to him at Lewis- burg, Virginia, on the 21st of August.

...The enlightened and faithful Repre-
sentative of Virginia, he has correctly inter-
preted the Federal Constitution and the Vir-
ginia Resolutions of '98-99.

This toast was drunk with enthusiasm by
the whole company: after the burst of feeling
which it gave rise to had subsided, Mr. Rives
rose and addressed the company as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—I should be wanting, indeed,
in the sensibilities both of a public and private
man, if I did not feel most deeply the generous,
cordial and warm-hearted reception you have
given me on this important occasion. Under any
circumstances, such a manifestation of friendly
regard; could not fail to be most gratifying to
the feelings of the heart; but, amid the extraordi-
nary excitement of the times, bearing on
questions in which I have been called to take a
responsible part, so signal an expression of the
approbation of my fellow-citizens, is peculiarly
cheering and consolatory. To a public man
there can be no higher reward for past exertions
than this—no incentive more persuasive to
future efforts for the good of his country.

But there is a yet higher satisfaction I feel
on the present occasion, resulting from other
considerations than those which are personal to
myself. I rejoice for my country at this super-
added evidence that Virginia, our own, our
cherished mother, repudiates, as she ought,
these dangerous and spurious doctrines which
have been attempted to be imposed upon her
for the offspring of her own enlightened and pa-
triotic mind. I say I rejoice for my country;
for I verily believe that doctrines more utterly
destructive of the hopes of American freedom
and happiness, were never broached, and that
it depends upon Virginia alone, whether they
may not attain an ascendancy fatal to the Uni-
on, on which those hopes are vitally suspen-
ded. Let Virginia unite with South Carolina
in raising the standard of this new crusade, at
war with the faith and the institutions of our
ancestors, and what security would there then
be, considering the geographical position of
these two States, and their influence arising
from other causes, that their whole South would
not be hurried away by the fatal tendency to
an insurrection and discord, inherent in these modern
theories, into that scheme of a Southern con-
federacy, which, with whatever complacency
it may be contemplated by some, would be the
certain grave of American liberty, prosperity
and greatness.

In the toast just drunk, gentlemen, you have
been kind enough to allude to, and to express
your approbation of my efforts, during the late
session of Congress to renege the Virginia Re-
solutions of '98 and '99 from the pervasions
and misconstructions to which they have been
subjected. If there be an individual, within
the limits of this ancient Commonwealth, more
heartily devoted than I am to the genuine prin-
ciples asserted by our republican fathers of '98
and '99, I know him not. The sincerity of
this devotion I have proved by acts, not by
words; and I am prepared to give similar proofs
of it, as often as it occasions shall occur.

What were the doctrines contended for by the
parties of '98 and '99? Did they not consist
in the following cardinal principles: a limited
construction of the powers granted by the con-
stitution, according to its plain intent and mean-
ing—a sacred regard to the residuary mass of
ungranted power remaining with the States—
and the right of the States, as parties to the
compact, and in their confederate capacity, to
watch over and control the aberrations or en-
croachments of the federal authority, jointly
instituted by them all. There is not a single
one of these great principles, to which I do not
give an implicit and thorough adhesion. But,
because I could not bring my mind to acquiesce
in these violent and dangerous pervasions of
them, tending to anarchy and confusion in our
whole system—because I have refused to bow
down before those false idols which have been
set up in the place of the faith of our fathers, I,
in common with many of yourselves, gentle-
men, have been denounced, and anathematized
as a heretic and an apostate.

Let us for a moment, consider the tenets of
this new school, which thus unceremoniously
deals out the thunders of excommunication
against all who dare to differ from it. I do not
speak so much of those who boldly avow the
doctrine of nullification, as of those who, while
disclaiming that doctrine, or rather its unpopu-
lar name, maintain, under the self-assumed
and more plausible title of State Rights Repu-
blicans, principles which directly lead to the
same result. Instead of the concurrent and
equal right of the States in their confederate
capacity, as plainly intimated in the Virginia
Resolutions of '98 and '99, to judge in the last
resort of infractions of the Constitution, these
modern commentators contend for the separate
and exclusive right of each individual State to
judge definitively for itself, maintaining that
each State is still a perfect sovereign, notwith-
standing the many attributes of sovereignty
delegated to the Union, (whose constitutional
authority is, at the same time, declared to be
supreme,) and that each State, thus being so-
vereign, has a complete control over the conduct
of its own citizens, who owe to it a sole and
exclusive allegiance. These are the doctrines
which are now set up as the standard of Re-
publican orthodoxy. I said that although many
of those who maintain these doctrines disavow
nullification, the doctrines themselves
practically and intrinsically amount to nullifi-
cation. And do they not? If each individual
State has the right to judge definitively for it-
self, with regard to alleged violations of the
Constitution, and can legitimately determine
the obedience or disobedience of its citizens to
an act of the General Government, does it not
necessarily follow that any one State may, by
its own separate action, arrest or nullify a law
of the United States within its limits? Away
then, with all distinction, but in name, be-
tween the doctrines of avowed nullifiers and
those of the modern self-styled State Rights
Republicans.

The doctrines of this new school not only
lead to nullification—they are not only sub-
versive of our happy Federal Union—but they
are utterly irreconcilable with the existence
of organized society, under any form whatever;
for what association, I would not ask, whether of
individuals or of States, could be maintained
on the principle that the acts of the common
authority, instituted by them all, to direct the
proceedings and concerns of the association,
may, at any time, be overruled and annulled by
any single member, and yet that members
continue to participate in all the benefits
of the association? The principle applied to
our political system, is itself a virtual
dissolution of the Union; for it extinguishes
its vital principle. It blots out, at once that
fundamental article which declares that the

Constitution and laws of the United States,
made in pursuance thereof, shall be the
supreme law of the land, any thing in the Con-
stitution or laws of a particular State to the
contrary notwithstanding; and writes in lieu
of it, the bold and reckless declaration, that
"the ordinances and enactments of each particu-
lar State shall be the supreme law of the land
any thing in the Constitution or laws of the
United States to the contrary notwithstanding."

And yet for a doctrine, thus disorganizing in
its consequences; the sanction of our wise and
patriotic statesmen of '98 and '99 is gravely al-
leged—of those statesmen, who proclaimed
"their firm and inviolable attachment to the
Union of the States," and declared, at the same
time, their determination "to defend it against
all enemies, foreign or domestic." Let the
language of their resolutions be appealed to—
Do you find in them any warrant for the claim
now set up, of a right in each individual State,
by its own separate action, to decide definitively
and authoritatively on the validity of a law
of the United States, and consequently to ar-
rest, if it chooses to do so, the execution of such
law within its limits? On the contrary, the
right asserted by those memorable State papers
as well as by Mr. Jefferson's Kentucky resolu-
tions, so often invoked, is the equal and com-
mon rights of the States as confederate parties
to the compact, to judge, in the last resort,
of all infractions, and to take necessary and
proper measures, in concurrence with each other,
for arresting the progress of the evil. Let the
3d and 7th resolutions of the Virginia Assem-
bly of '98 be taken together, as they must be
according to every sound rule of interpretation,
and it is impossible for human ingenuity to as-
cribe to them any other meaning.

But let the proceedings themselves of the
enlightened Legislature of that proud era be
appealed to, as the best commentary and illu-
stration of their principles. Did they attempt
by any act of separate legislation, to arrest
within the limits of Virginia, the execution of
the laws they had pronounced unconstitutional?
No! They made a solemn and impressive de-
claration to the world, that the acts complained
of were infractions of the Constitution, and
called upon the other States to concur with
them in the declaration, that their joint repre-
sentations might effect a repeal of the obnoxious
laws. If, as a further clue to the principles
and intention of the Legislature, the debates
in that body, on the subject of the resolutions,
be appealed to, you will find an express dis-
claimer by all the advocates of the resolutions,
of any pretension to an authoritative inter-
ference with the execution of the laws; and a
uniform and repeated declaration, that their
reliance was on public opinion alone. But,
lastly, let us appeal to the enlightened author
himself of the resolutions, and of the report of
the subsequent year, in which they were re-
affirmed, and so ably vindicated and main-
tained. Does he sanction these modern glosses
of his patriotic and profound labours? No, gen-
tlemen, we all know that he repudiates them
as alike inconsistent with any sound construc-
tion of the language he employed, with the
meaning and intention of the Legislature, and
with the fundamental principles of the Consti-
tution itself.

On what ground, then, can it be contended,
against all this array of reason, evidence, and
authority, that the doctrines professed by this
modern school of politicians are those of the
Virginia republicans of '98 and '99? On none,
gentlemen, we may confidently assert which
will bear the test of a serious and candid ex-
amination. But though they have no warrant in
the republican creed of Virginia of '98 and '99
they are not without precedent and authority
in another political school, well known to our
party annals. The instructive records of our
political history clearly and indisputably show
their origin. They originated in the heats of
party strife and civil commotion with the Es-
sex Junto and Hartford Convention of New
England. It was at the period of the violent
opposition to the Federal Government, occa-
sioned in that quarter of the Union by the em-
bargo, commercial restrictions, and the war
with England; and when, in the exacerbation
of party animosity or sectional jealousy, projects
were proposed to have been conceived menac-
ing the farther continuance of the Union, that
these doctrines were for the first time profes-
sed and avowed. It was then that the leading
Federalists of New England, having pronounced
the embargo, and subsequently certain laws
for organizing a military force for the prosecu-
tion of the war, to be unconstitutional, contended
that it was the right of the several States, in
virtue of their sovereignty, and by their own
separate and authoritative action, to prevent the
execution of those unconstitutional laws within
their respective limits. These doctrines may
be traced in all the proceedings of that party
from the period of the embargo to the termina-
tion of the war. But in the report of the Har-
ford Convention in Jan. 1815, they will be
found distinctly summed up, and prefacing a
proposition of nullification, in a resolution
recommending to the Legislature of all the
States represented in that Convention, the
adoption of "measures effectually to protect
their respective citizens against the operation
and effects of the acts of Congress," pronoun-
ced by them unconstitutional.

Here, gentlemen, and not in the Virginia
resolutions of '98 and '99, is the true source
of the doctrine professed by those who now assume
to themselves the exclusive title of "State
Rights Republicans." The memorable docu-
ment, I have referred to, contains, not only the
doctrines, but the common places, the phraseol-
ogy, and the formulae of the new creed. His-
torical justice requires that the fact should be
known. If the doctrines broached by the New
England politicians, at the period alluded to,
were justly obnoxious to the denunciation and
censure then so unreservedly bestowed upon
them in the South, they are liable to the same
reprobation now. If, on the other hand, they
be the true doctrines of the constitution, the
merit of their promulgation should be given to
those to whom it is due. If they bear, as
they unquestionably do, "the image and super-
scription" of the Hartford Convention, let us
give unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's.

Permit me, gentlemen, before leaving this
subject, to call your attention to a very remark-
able and pregnant admission made by the Har-
ford Convention themselves, (whose doctrines
I have shown to be identical with those of the
New-England school,) that the Virginia Resolu-
tion of '98 and '99 do not justify the modern
interpretations which have been attempted to
be put upon them. In a passage of their re-
port, without claiming the authority of the
Virginia Resolutions and Report of '98 and '99
or avowedly citing them, they, neverthe-
less, borrow their language as far as it goes; but,
finding it not to cover ground enough for their
purposes, they superadd to the Virginia text
other words of the most important significance,

changing its whole aspect and bearing. Thus,
for example, where the Virginia Resolutions of
'98 declare that in "cases of palpable delib-
erate, and dangerous usurpations, &c. it is the
right of the States, &c. to interpose for arrest-
ing the progress of the evil," the Hartford
Convention, after using the same language in
part, says, "it is the right of a State in such
cases to interpose its authority," and again, where
the Report of '99 lays down the principle, that
"in all cases of compact where there is no com-
mon superior, it is the right of the parties them-
selves, (the States,) to judge of the last resort,"
the Hartford Convention, using the same lan-
guage substantially, adds, after affirming the
right of a State to judge the operative words,
"and execute its own decisions." These altera-
tions of the Virginia text will be perceived,
in substituting "a State" for "States," in ex-
changing for the term "interpose," generally,
the expression "interpose its authority," and
adding, after the right of a state to judge, the
supplemental phrase, "and execute its own de-
cisions," are of the most decisive import, and
make, in fact, the whole difference between
the genuine Virginia State rights doctrines of
'98 and '99 on the one hand, and those of the
Hartford Convention and the modern self-called
State Rights school on the other. Having,
as the Hartford Convention obviously had, the
Virginia Resolutions and Report before them,
their failure to claim their authority, and espe-
cially the radical changes they made in the
Virginia text to adapt it to their purposes form
a striking admission, that that text, in its pur-
ity, authorizes none of the disorganizing con-
sequences which have recently been drawn from
it. If modern commentators had shown equal
fairness and candor, I might have spared you,
gentlemen, the trouble of these details.

Now, I may be permitted to ask you are the
true friends of State Rights? Are they those
who maintain the Virginia doctrines of '98 and
'99, on the principles asserted by their found-
ers; principles which, instead of subverting our
beautiful and harmonious system, serve to puri-
fy, strengthen, and invigorate it by the preser-
vation of the aberrations to which all hu-
man institutions are occasionally subject—or,
are they those who, while professing the Vir-
ginia doctrines of '98 & '99, are in fact the
disciples of the Hartford Convention school, re-
jecting principles and theories subversive of the
Constitution, and destructive of the Union?—
Be assured, gentlemen, there cannot be practi-
cally greater enemies to State Rights than
those who push them to these violent and revo-
lutionary extremes, and thus render them, in
the minds of a thinking and patriotic commu-
nity, synonymous with anarchy, discord, and
dissolution.

It cannot be denied, that the necessary
tendency the new doctrines is, by introducing
conflicting and discordant elements into the
daily operations of our system, to pave the way
to its rapid dissolution. There is too much
reason to apprehend, from the systematic
agitations of the public mind which are kept
up, that such an event might be viewed by
some as no great calamity. But Virginia can-
not so regard it, if she would. No State has a
deeper interest in the preservation of the Uni-
on than she has, for none would suffer more in
the event of its dissolution. In all probability,
if that catastrophe should ever occur, she would
be a border State—the Belgium of belligerent
America—the battle ground on which the feuds
and quarrels of the rival confederacies would be
decided. Her fields, instead of teeming with
luxuriant harvests, would be trodden by hos-
tile armies—her rivers instead of being the
channels of a rich and fruitful commerce, would
be abandoned to the solitude of Nature, or serve
only as the cheerless and melancholy lines of
military operations.

On the other hand, as a member of our new
happy Union, connected with her sister States
by the peaceful relations of vicinage and com-
merce, what State has before her destinies of a
more alluring and enviable character. With a
geographical position in the centre of the Uni-
on, with a climate more favored than that of
any other portion of our continent, with a soil
teeming fertility, with every variety of abun-
dant mineral resources, with noble rivers affording
not only the means of easy communication be-
tween distant parts of her own territory, but
avenues of profitable commerce with the neigh-
boring States both to the South and to the West,
she possesses every element of prosperity and
greatness under the auspices of her existing
connection. Her policy and duty, then, are in
peace, to pursue the arts and employments of
peace, and while developing her varied internal
resources, by multiplying the facilities of
communication, to cultivate and extend all her
useful and neighborly relations with her sister
States.

Nature, in fixing the geographical position
of Virginia, has assigned to her mainly the de-
licate office of holding the balance between the
rival interests of our confederacy, as well as be-
tween the antagonistic principles of our political
system. This high office she cannot better per-
form than by following religiously in the foot-
steps of our republican fathers of '98 & '99. Let
her still maintain, as they did, the rights of
the States, as the best means of fortifying the
Union by the confidence and affections of its
people. Let her still cherish, as they did, the
Union as that which gives security, perma-
nence, and value to the rights of the States
themselves, as well as to the liberties of the
people. Enable her to discharge this
important and arduous charge with the more complete
success, let her sons cultivate a spirit of modera-
tion, of wisdom, of firmness, of enlarged pa-
triotism, and above all, a spirit of union and
brotherly affection among themselves, that
when her influence shall be called for, it may
be exerted with all the effect of an united and
harmonious household. In the spirit of these
sentiments, gentlemen, I beg leave to offer you
the following toast.

Virginia, one and indivisible, in territory, in
sentiment, and in principle—She holds the
Rights and the Union of the States, indissolu-
bly connected, as are her own interests and af-
fections.

From Hamilton's Men and Manners.
MR. CALHOUN.—Mr. Calhoun is a
about the middle height, spare, and some-
what slouching in person.—His counte-
nance, though not handsome is expres-
sive and enlivened by a certain vivacity
of eyes which might redeem plainer fea-
tures. His head is large, and somewhat
disfigured by a quantity of stiff bristly
hair, which rises very high above his
forehead. In conversation, he is plea-
sant, and remarkably free from that dog-
matism which constitutes not the least
of the social sins of the Americans. Mr.
Calhoun evidently disregards all graces

of expression, and whatever be the sub-
ject of discussion, comes directly to the
point. His manner and mode of speak-
ing indicate rapidity of thought, and it
struck me that, with full confidence, in
his own high talents, Mr. Calhoun would
probably find it more agreeable to carry
truth by a coup-de-main, than to await
the slower process of patient induction.
It is evident indeed, that the Vice Presi-
dent is no ordinary person. His mind
is bold and acute; his talents for busi-
ness confessedly of the first order;
and, enjoying the esteem of his country-
men, there can be little doubt that he is
yet destined to play a conspicuous part
in the politics of the Union.

Mr. Livingston. Bred to the New York
bar, he early took his station in the very
first line of his profession. As a philo-
sophical lawyer, he stands not only un-
equalled, but unapproached. His expe-
rience in public life has been very
great; and his high talents, extensive
knowledge, and amiable character, have
deservedly acquired for him the admira-
tion and esteem of a people not prompt
in the payment of such tribute.

Mr. Livingston's fame, however, is
not American, but European. The crim-
inal code which he has framed for Louisi-
ana, is confessedly a magnificent speci-
men of philosophical legislation, and
places the reputation of its author
on a secure and permanent founda-
tion. From this code the punishment
of death is excluded, and Mr. Livingston
is a warm advocate for its removal from
the statute books of other States. The
labors of Mr. Livingston in the compila-
tion of his code, were for many years,
unwearied and assiduous. Men of more
limited knowledge, and inferior powers,
would have been unfit for such a task.—
Men of less enthusiasm would have shrunk
from it in dismay. Mr. Livingston,
fortunately for himself and his country,
braved all difficulties, devoted to it the
whole energies of his mind, & brought it
to a happy completion.

Animated by the zeal of a philanthro-
pist, he made himself acquainted with
the laws of all nations, and the contents
of every treatise on crime and punish-
ment which could be discovered in Eu-
rope. He maintained an extensive cor-
respondence with the most eminent po-
litical philosophers of the age, and among
others, with Bentham, by whose enlight-
ened advice he professes to have largely
profited.

One incident in the life of Mr. Liv-
ingston is worthy of record, as affording a
fine illustration of the character of the
man. His labors connected with the
code were already far advanced, when
his whole papers were destroyed by fire.
This happened at ten o'clock at night,
and he was on the following morning
with unbroken spirit, he began his task
afresh! Few men are endowed with
such buoyancy of spirit, and indomitable
perseverance.

In person, Mr. Livingston is rather a-
bove the middle height. His counte-
nance, though without elegance of fea-
ture, is peculiarly pleasing, from the
benevolence of its expression, unusual
at his years, which lights up his eye
when he discourses on any interesting sub-
ject. His manners are those of a finish-
ed gentleman, yet rather, I should im-
agine, the spontaneous result of an innate
and natural delicacy of thought and
feeling, than of intercourse with polished
society.

From the National Gazette.
The Washington Globe, threatens terrible
disasters. There are documents, it intimates
which show that the administration of the Bank
of the United States have actually expended
certain sums in causing to be printed and cir-
culated replies to the various accusations brought
against the Bank—a body of information use-
ful and important for the People. The pub-
lisher of the National Gazette, who is a prin-
ter by profession, and had executed work for
the Bank from its establishment, has been em-
ployed by it, with others, as editor and ergo
(according to the Globe), the editor has been
corrupted! Those who are conscious of neces-
sary devotion will, of course, suppose venality
to be general. Whatever disbursement the
Bank has thus made in self-defence, has been,
and will continue to be sanctioned by the Stock-
holders and Congress. It was not only the
right, but the duty of the Board. The Bank
assailed as it has been on every side, through
the press, will not cease, we trust, to use the
same channel for that kind of vindication which
disables and enlightens the public on one of
the highest of national interests. Congress is
not likely to confirm the assumption that the
President is "the government." That body
will not concede to the President an exclu-
sive property in the funds of the government.

From the New York American.
MR. BARRY, who receives the emoluments
and exercises the patronage of the great STE-
PHEN office of Postmaster General of the Uni-
ted States, has been amusing himself, as our
readers know, with much travel this summer,
and eating, here and there, public dinners given
in his honor.

The latest of these feasts was given to him
on the 4th inst. at Louisville, (Ky.) His re-
ply to the invitation there, as elsewhere, puts
his claim to such honors upon "his fidelity to
the President." In Louisville, too, he was
waisted, without its being recorded that he blushed
at all, "for the energetic discharge of the
arduous duties of his Department."—It is not
a *mal propos* comment upon this toast, that we
have to day two days' mails from Louisville
and we dare say, to-morrow shall have none!

From the Albany Journal.
The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, Mr.
Van Buren's last Mohogan in Virginia, takes
leave of our "favorite son" as a candidate for
President, in the following polite and courteous
terms:—
"The great Republican Party will abstain
from all premature commitments. They will
watch the progress of public events, and the

course of public men—and when the proper
time arrives, they will select him who is the
most able, and honest and faithful to the Con-
stitution, and the best qualified to promote the
public interest."

From the Maryland Republican.
ONE ITEM OF REFORM.—The present ad-
ministration promised the people great RE-
TRENCHMENT and ECONOMY in our
foreign diplomatic corps. It occurred to us just
to notice a single instance of the faith they have
observed in this particular. For eleven years
preceding the present economical administra-
tion, we had but two principal agents at the
Court of St. James. Mr. Rush was there
from 1817 to 1835 and was then succeeded by
Rufus King, requiring only in that time two
outfits, and as many return salaries. Since that
we have had in rapid succession Mr. John A.
King, as Charge, Mr. Gallatin as Minister,
Mr. Lawrence as Charge, Mr. McLane as
Minister, Washington Irving as Charge, Mr.
Van Buren as Minister, and now Mr. Vail as
Charge, a minister, of course will soon be sent
—thus more than on an average of one outfit
and one home for each year of the economi-
cal dynasty. Mr. Buchanan our Minister to
Russia, is about to return home after about
a year's absence and for outfit, outfit and salary
he will receive \$22,500.—Here we drop the
pen!

From the Commercial Advertiser.
The Vice President, accompanied by Mr.
Washington Irving, left Albany on Wednesday
morning on a tour through the Dutch counties
of the state—with the intention as we learn
from that attentive chronicler of the movements
of "Great men"—the Albany Argus—of extend-
ing their travels through Long Island. There
is a cave in the vicinity of Hallett's Cove,
which was the head quarters of the celebra-
ted Snuggler, "Ready Money Proviser," dan-
gerous, and for some years after the revolution-
ary war. We recommend the exploration of
this cave to the Vice President; since it is like-
ly he might there find "the lost rights of the
states," of which he promised to go in search a
few years since.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.
The Richmond Enquirer it appears, will-
ing to have the constitution amended so that
in case a President should not be elected by
the people on the first trial, the two highest
candidates should be sent back to them for re-
election. Be it so. The Washington Tele-
graph lately made a similar proposition, and it
is understood, as we have mentioned before,
that such an amendment to the Constitution
will be proposed to the next Congress.

The announcement in the Globe of Friday,
that the removal of the deposits from the Bank
of the United States, had been determined on
by the President, seems to have created con-
siderable excitement in New York, particu-
larly in Wall street. The following is from
the Commercial Advertiser of Saturday afternoon:
The Deposits—High Life below Stairs.
After the Commercial Advertiser of yester-
day, had gone to press, we had an intimation
from a source likely to be well-informed, which
led us to anticipate the intelligence contained
in the article from the Globe, received this
morning. By this article it will be seen that
the Kitchen Cabinet is once more victorious,
and that the President is again about to exer-
cise an act of high handed usurpation, which
ought to lead to his immediate impeachment.

On the meeting of Congress—supposing, of
course, that the meditated act is done in fact
by him, instead of the Secretary of the Treasury.
There must have been great joy in the Presi-
dent's Kitchen, and the welkin will ring with
the shouts of the inmates and their echoes,
from Castine to the Texas. . . .

The stock has fallen one and a half
per cent. to-day. The government owns seven
million of the stock. Of course the public
loss on the value of its stock, is one hundred
and five thousand dollars! The depreciation in
the value of the whole stock of the Bank,
this day, is five hundred and twenty five thou-
sand dollars! Such is the madness of party.

In the whole course of our experience,
we never saw the people of Wall street look
so blue as they did this morning. It was not,
in fact, believed by any body, that the Presi-
dent could be brought to the perpetration of
such a positive outrage upon the credit of the
country, and the Brokers stood appalled, gaz-
ing upon one another in amazement, when they
at last heard of the fact.

It has not, however, thus far been what
is called "a hard day" in Wall street. The
Branch has made no movement towards calling
in its balances, and has discounted to its cus-
tomers as usual.

We make the following extract from the
Baltimore Gazette, from a letter which we
have just received from a respected friend of
this city, on a visit to the seat of Government.
"Mr. Duane will retire from the Treasury
so soon as the necessary arrangements can be
made. He does not hesitate frankly to avow
his reasons for this step. He will not consent
to issue an official order for the removal of the
Deposits—a measure which he disapproves—
and for which he could not assign reasons to
Congress which he deems sufficient to justify
it.

His loss will be deeply felt and deplored.
He unites in a remarkable degree, mildness of
manner with firmness of purpose; and is uni-
versally respected and esteemed. Having
been for many years the confidential friend and
counsellor of that eminent merchant, Stephen
Girard, he has acquired a mass of valuable com-
mercial information which would be of great
use both in the Executive and legislative Bran-
ches of the Government.

It is currently reported that Mr. Taney is
the intended successor of Mr. Duane.
"The removal of the Deposits will probably
operate less prejudicially to the Bank at this
moment than at any subsequent period—as the
Treasury is at a low ebb in consequence of the
diminution of its resources by the payment of
the 8 per cent, and the large appropriation at
the last session for Fortifications, Military (or
rather Military) Pensions, the Black Hawk in-
surrection, &c. &c. which amount to nine millions
for the War Department alone—whereas the
ordinary expenses of government, in all its
branches, is estimated at 12 millions.

It is understood that the Union Bank of
Maryland will become the depository of the
Government funds in our city."

The Washington Globe of the 14th has
the following announcement.
Appointment by the President.
R. B. Taney, Esq. was yesterday ap-
pointed Secretary of the Treasury of the
U. S. On accepting this appointment,
Mr. Taney resigned the office of Ator-
ney General.

Littleton D. Sel county has
the list of Calhoun that district,
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From the
JOHN N. S.
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EASTON GAZETTE
EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Sept. 28.

In our columns to-day, we offer to our readers the address of Mr. Rives, (a Jackson man) Senator from Virginia in the Congress of the United States. It was delivered at a public dinner given to this gentleman by his fellow citizens of Lewisburg on the 21st August last. This distinguished gentleman, it is well known, was a protegee of Mr. Jefferson and from his frequent intercourse with that patriarch of the Revolution, received his impressions on all the great questions which agitated the country; and it is probable that no question excited greater interest than those arising from the Virginia resolutions of '98 and '99 and the Kentucky Resolutions, re-asserting the same principles; we have therefore a right to look upon the exposition of this gentleman, contained in this speech, as authoritative on the subject of Nullification, and we urge our readers to give it their serious consideration, as one section of our country is threatened with a deluge of the miserable sophisms of South Carolina politicians, we tender this speech as a wholesome corrective.

We regret to state that Mr. William H. Tighman's indisposition and that of his family, has been such as to prevent him from visiting his fellow citizens in the different districts of the County, as he had wished and intended, during the present canvass. We hope however he will be well enough to be out on Saturday next at the Chappel. We take this occasion to urge the National Republicans not to slumber at their posts, any success on the part of our foes will be a sad defect to us.—Should we loose either the Sheriff, or even one Candidate for the Legislature, we shall receive a blow which will be felt in all our future elections. It will paralyze our efforts, and render us less able with ease to overthrow our adversaries. Come out then, every man of you, on the day of election, and do as you can very easily do, elect all the National Republican Candidates.

Littleton D. Tenackle, Esq. of Somerset county has withdrawn his name, from the list of Candidates for Congress for that district, (the first) and announced himself as a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

From the Cambridge Chronicle. JOHN N. STEELE Esq.—This gentleman, lately one of the two National Republican candidates for Congress in this district, is no longer so. The reason of his withdrawing from the contest is explained in the following note which we received from him on Thursday, and which we now take the liberty to lay before our readers.

INDIAN TOWN, Sept. 19th.
MR. CALLAHAN:—You will oblige me by discontinuing the publication of my name in the Chronicle, as I am now no longer a candidate for Congress in this district. This step is the result of a friendly and fair reference of the matter to mutual friends, for the purpose of preserving harmony in the "National Republican Party" in the district.

Yours, JNO. N. STEELE.

[FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.]

To Richard Spencer, Esq.
Sir:—I have attentively listened to you twice before the People; and, for the life of me, cannot ascertain your political creed—it is evident you are influenced by "Calhoun men"—indeed they publicly avow it. You denounce the Federal party, now it is dead—when it was alive, you courted it. I belonged to the old Democratic party, and stood firm, when you, and others I could name, proved recreant, and deserted us in a strongly contested Congressional election a few years ago. I now call myself a "Jackson Republican," and will, therefore, thank you to answer, categorically, the following questions, & without evasion, in the Whig on Tuesday next—as myself, & others, wish to be informed before we give our votes—this is no time to quibble and quirk.

1st. Is the Proclamation of President Jackson, orthodox with you, or not?
2d. Are you in favor of the resolution, passed at Easton a few weeks ago, by some twenty persons, proscribing "Jackson Federalists," or not?

3d. Will you vote for Mr. Carmichael for Congress, or not? In short Sir, are you a Jackson man or not?

Come out Mr. Contractor of the "Slow and Easy"—no finching—you are suspected—you must be like Caesar's wife with the old General. As I know, you was selected to be the Spokesman of your colleagues, I shall expect you to answer for them likewise.

You arrogantly challenged your opponents to the "Stamp," and so far have only mortified your friends; by permitting

a "Ploughman" to expose your ignorance of Local Laws, and, a Youth, fresh from the Law Shop, your shuffling in Politics. A JACKSON MAN.
P. S. Suppose you order your Printer to copy from the Globe the toasts at the dinner lately given to Mr. Barry at Louisville, Ky., where it is proclaimed that "the Proclamation is the 'Text Book' of the Jackson party."
A. J. M.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Editor:—In some parts of the Congressional district composed of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anns, Caroline and Talbot counties an effort is being made to impress on the minds of the people, that Mr. Carmichael, the Jackson candidate, is in favour of the renewal of old parties, and that he is a democrat of '98. It is not believed however, by those who know Mr. C., that he countenances these efforts. It is well known that the father of Mr. C. was a very decided and uncompromising federalist, that both father and son were the warm and decided advocates for the nomination of Mr. Grason, also an old and decided federalist; and that they both denounced, in strong terms, the authors and abettors of the renewal of old parties; that the father made a motion to exclude our MODERN DEMOCRATS from the Jackson Convention. It might subvert the interests of Mr. C., that he should come out a democrat "dyed in the wool" in Talbot and Caroline; but his old federal friends in Queen Anns, Kent and Cecil, where he has many such, would not be likely to relish his democracy. Mr. Carmichael is a true Jackson man and fully up to the hilt, and I suppose will attempt to justify all the measures of his administration, but I am much deceived if he ever gave directly or indirectly his sanction to the renewal of old parties; or ever proclaims himself a democrat of 1798. He is too honorable, I think, to practice deception. His competitor, Mr. Hopper, is an old democrat, but does not come out on old principles. He has been nominated by the National Republicans of the district, where old party lines have not yet been drawn. It will however be laughable to find the pure democratic ticket headed by the name of Carmichael; whilst that which is called the federal shall be headed by that of Hopper. Strange changes indeed, and the very men who compose both parties shew the folly of old distinctions at the present time. The people have before them an aged farmer of sound sense and much experience—a man of incorruptible integrity, and who has always deservedly been popular wherever known; and more especially among the poor of his neighborhood, to whom he has ever been kind and attentive. They have also a young lawyer of promise in his profession & of very respectable standing as a young man; but who almost necessarily must be unsettled and inexperienced. They will make up their judgment between them and fearlessly vote their sentiments. I am for

AGE AND EXPERIENCE.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS.—We have information on the subject of the rumored intention of Government to withdraw the public deposits from the U. S. State Bank, which enables us to state, that the President has resolved to transfer the collection of the revenue to the State Banks, and to require the future deposits to be made in those banks. The public monies now in the U. S. Bank will not be withdrawn, excepting as it may be required for use.

Thus the Kitchen Cabinet and the stock-jobbers have prevailed, notwithstanding the opposition of the Secretary of the Treasury.—Mr. Deane will resign, and the President will take the responsibility of the measure upon himself.

This information may be relied on, and we shall not be surprised to find it confirmed in the Washington papers of to day.

We thought Mr. Deane too honest and conscientious for his situation, and as Amos Kendall and the Kitchen Cabinet only have the heart of the President, we supposed it likely that Mr. D.'s stern integrity and strict regard to the public interests, would cost him his office.

PRICES CURRENT. BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.

Wheat, red,	1 14	1 16
do white,	1 20	1 30
Corn,	65	67
Rye,	65	66

DIED

At Easton Point, on Saturday last, after a long illness, ANN MARIA, infant daughter of Capt. Robinson Leonard.

On Sunday last, in Baltimore, HELEN, daughter of the Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers, aged 5 years and 2 months. With all the innocence and endearing attractions of her age, this angelic child united a degree of intelligence far beyond her years. She had lived long enough to become the pride as well as the delight of her most devoted parents; and her premature departure has inflicted a pang which can be alleviated only by the assurance of her elevation to a world more worthy of her pure and gentle spirit.

THOMAS H. JENKINS,
Respectfully informs the public that he has received and is now opening, at his Store, a fresh supply of

New Fall Goods,

They comprise an assortment chosen out of the latest importations, at Philadelphia and Baltimore, with all possible care and attention; selected as well for their style and fashion, as quality.

The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine a most beautiful collection of Calicoes, Fancy Shawls, and Ribbons.

Easton, Sept. 28 (W)

LUCK AGAIN AT THE EASTON LOTTERY OFFICE, 9, 34, 35, a Prize of \$400, sold to a gentleman at the Oak in New York, Lottery Extra Class No. 26.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 20 Draws Oct. 5th 1833. SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$50,000	10 prizes of 1,000
1 " 20,000	10 " 500
1 " 10,000	10 " 400
1 " 5,000	10 " 300
1 " 1,320	20 " 250

No two number Tickets draws less than \$40 prize.
Tickets \$10. Shares in proportion at the lucky office of P. SACKET, Easton Md. Sept. 28

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE. THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at Cedar Point, the seat of H. L. Edmondson, Esq. on Thursday the 30th of October, at 11 o'clock, at which a punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order M. MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Secretary. Sept. 28

A TEACHER WANTED. MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL are desirous of employing a Gentleman in their Seminary at Easton, who can come well recommended as a Teacher; they wish him to teach in the higher branches of Female education, in which they wish to embrace the Latin and French languages, but more particularly the latter. To such a gentleman a liberal salary will be given if immediate application be made (post paid) to James Parrott, Esq. Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

By order of the Board of Trustees. Sept. 28

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed, at the suit of William Hayward, Jr. use of John Crandall, use of Wm. Brownell, (of Baltimore) and two writs of vend. expo. issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Wm. K. Lambdin, and the other at the suit of Solomon Lowe, against Bennet Bracco, and one writ of venditioni exponas, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against Samuel Roberts, Henry Catrup and Bennet Bracco surviving obligors of Edward Roberts and Wm. A. Leonard, also a fi. fa. against said Bracco at the suit of Edw'd. Martin, and a fieri facias against said Bracco and Lambert W. Spencer issued by Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. at the suit of Lamb't. Clayland, use of Wm. Dickinson, also, for officers' fees, due for 1831, 1832 and 1833.—Will be sold at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, for cash on TUESDAY the 15th day of October next, the following negroes, viz. 1 negro man called Sam 1 do. Gabriel, 1 do. Jack, and 1 negro woman called Maria. Also, on WEDNESDAY the 16th of October, on the premises of said Bracco, in Miles River Neck, the following property, viz. 6 head of horses, 20 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep, 2 carts, 1 gig and harness, 3 ploughs and 3 barrows, and all the residue of his farming utensils and all his household and kitchen furniture. All taken as the goods and chattels of Bennet Bracco, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid execution and officers fees and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Sale to commence on each day between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, and attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. Sept. 21.

FOR SALE. THE Subscriber will sell at Public Sale at his residence, near Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 29th of October next, a number of HORSES, CATTLE, AND SHEEP, on a credit of nine months the purchaser or purchasers giving note with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Attendance given by

THOS. DEWILN. (W) Sept. 14

WANTS TO PURCHASE. A gentleman, native and resident of Maryland, wishes to purchase, for his own use, a few slaves, male and female—for whom a liberal cash price will be given. Assurance may be felt that they will be treated with kindness and humanity. Enquire at this office. Sept. 7—t

Real Estate at Public Sale. THE Subscriber being about to leave the State of Maryland, will sell to the highest bidder at Mr. A. Griffith's Tavern in the Town of Denton, on the 17th day of October next, on a liberal credit for two thirds of the purchase money, the other third will be required in cash, all his real estate in the said town of Denton and its vicinity, to wit:

No. 1. The lot adjoining the property of E. B. Hardestie, Esq., on the main street whereon is erected a new Brick Dwelling, 25 foot front, 27 back, and a Frame Kitchen, and on the corner a Store House newly new, and hatter's back and front Shop and Bow Room.—also a Tailor's shop; this property is in a central part of the town, and would at all times command good tenants.

No. 2. The House and Lot on Commerce street, now in tenure of Thomas Dyott;—this is a handsome small property in a healthy part of the town, with a Well of good water, Smoke house and Kitchen, which has not lain idle for want of a tenant since it was erected, it being so desirable a place for a small family.

No. 3. A 3 1/2 acre Lot adjoining, and partly in the limits of said town; it would make a fine Clover Lot; it brought me a fine crop of early wheat this season.

No. 4. A 10 1/2 acre Lot within 1-3 of a mile from town, in a state to bring good rye and corn.

The title to all the above property is good and indisputable, and clear of all incumbrances, except about \$250 dollars, which will be cleared on the day of sale.

On the same day or the day after, I will also sell all my personal property, which can be seen on the day of sale. There are too many items to enumerate in an advertisement.

Attendance given by GEO. T. MILLINGTON. Denton, 21st Sept. 1833.

N. B. The Centreville Times will publish the above until the day of sale, and send his account to the Postmaster, Denton.

TO RENT FOR THE NEXT YEAR. THE house on Harrison street at present in the occupancy of Mr. Edward Mullikin. Also, a small comfortable house occupied by Mr. Henry Chaires—for terms apply to

M. GOLDSBOROUGH. Sept. 14 3w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE. The subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons. PHILIP MACKEY, Collector of Talbot county. Sept. 21.

Collectors Notice. 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 your first paying 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. I return my sincere thanks for your punctuality last year, and hope a like punctuality the present year.

CALEB P. DAVIS, Collector of Caroline County. Sept. 21, 1833

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed, at the suit of William Hayward, Jr. use of John Crandall, use of Wm. Brownell, (of Baltimore) and two writs of vend. expo. issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Wm. K. Lambdin, and the other at the suit of Solomon Lowe, against Bennet Bracco, and one writ of venditioni exponas, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against Samuel Roberts, Henry Catrup and Bennet Bracco surviving obligors of Edward Roberts and Wm. A. Leonard, also a fi. fa. against said Bracco at the suit of Edw'd. Martin, and a fieri facias against said Bracco and Lambert W. Spencer issued by Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. at the suit of Lamb't. Clayland, use of Wm. Dickinson, also, for officers' fees, due for 1831, 1832 and 1833.—Will be sold at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, for cash on TUESDAY the 15th day of October next, the following negroes, viz. 1 negro man called Sam 1 do. Gabriel, 1 do. Jack, and 1 negro woman called Maria. Also, on WEDNESDAY the 16th of October, on the premises of said Bracco, in Miles River Neck, the following property, viz. 6 head of horses, 20 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep, 2 carts, 1 gig and harness, 3 ploughs and 3 barrows, and all the residue of his farming utensils and all his household and kitchen furniture. All taken as the goods and chattels of Bennet Bracco, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid execution and officers fees and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Sale to commence on each day between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, and attendance given by

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No. 3. A 3 1/2 acre Lot adjoining, and partly in the limits of said town; it would make a fine Clover Lot; it brought me a fine crop of early wheat this season.

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M. GOLDSBOROUGH. Sept. 14 3w

MARYLAND Caroline county Orphans' Court, 17th day of September A. D. 1833. On application of Joseph Alford, adm'r. of Edward Alford 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 of the County aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 17th day of September Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

WM A FORD, Reg'r. 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 in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Edward Alford, 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 twenty-eighth day of March next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 17th day of September Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

JOS. ALFORD, adm'r. of Edward Alford, dec'd. Sept. 21

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court, 17th day of September A. D. 1833. On application of Joseph Alford, Adm'r. De Bonis Non of Matthias Alford, 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 Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 17th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

W. A. FORD, Register 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 in Maryland letters of Administration De Bonis Non on the personal estate of Matthias Alford, 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 28th day of March next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 17th day of September 1833.

JOSEPH ALFORD, adm'r. D. B. N. of Matthias Alford, dec'd. Sept. 21

PUBLIC NOTICE. THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that Mr. John W. Bell having withdrawn from the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of James P. Anderson, & Co. the business will for the future, be conducted at the old stand near the market house, under the firm of ANDERSON & HOPKINS, where all orders for

COACHES, BAROUCHES, GIGS OR CARRIAGES, of every description, will meet with the most prompt attention. As it is indispensable that the business of the old firm be closed as speedily as possible, they earnestly request all persons indebted, to come forward and settle their respective accounts without delay; either by cash or note. All persons having claims against the said firm will bring them forward. It is hoped those who are interested in this notice will be prepared by the first of November, as will be after that date all accounts unsettled will be placed in officers hands without respect to persons.

They return their sincere thanks to all those who have heretofore favored them with their custom, and hope by paying strict attention to business, and making neat and durable work, to merit and secure the continuance of a liberal share of public patronage.

JAMES P. ANDERSON, SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.

N. B. Anderson & Hopkins are alone authorized to settle up the business of the late firm.

JAMES P. ANDERSON, JOHN W. BELL, SAMUEL B. HOPKINS. Easton, Aug. 31st 1833 6w

NOTICE. All persons indebted in any way to the estates of the late Nicholas Hammond Esq. and Doctor Ns. Hammond, deceased, or either of them, are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence will not be given.

All persons having claims against the said deceased's estates or either of them, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estates.—Given under our hands this 29th day of August 1833.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH and ANNA C. HAMMOND, adm'r's. D. B. N. with will annexed of Ns. Hammond, dec'd. and Ex'ors. of Dr. Ns. Hammond, dec'd. Aug. 31

LANDS 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, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October next, between the hours of eleven o'clock, in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises

One hundred and fifty-seven acres of VALUABLE TIMBER LAND, lying and being in Talbot county, near Choptank river and Parson's landing, divided into five lots, the largest of which contain about thirty eight acres of land, and the smallest about twenty three acres of land.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine, eighteen and twenty four months, that is to say: one third of the purchase money, must be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole purchase money from the first day of January next; another third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale with interest on the balance of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money must be paid at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money; bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and after the payment of the purchase money and not before, deed or deeds will be given.

Possession of the above lands will be delivered forthwith, after the sale and execution of the bonds. Also, a valuable Farm, adjoining the said wood land, containing about the quantity of four hundred and one acres of land, two hundred and fifty five acres of which are arable land and the residue, that is, one hundred and forty six acres valuable wood land.

Also another valuable Farm, contiguous to, or adjoining the before mentioned farm, containing about two hundred and thirty nine acres of land, one hundred and sixty seven and an half acres whereof are arable land, and the residue that is, seventy and an half acres wood land.

The sales of these farms, will be made on the aforesaid credit, with some difference as to interest, that is to say: one third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole purchase money from the first day of January next; another third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money must be paid at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money.

Bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and after the payment of the purchase money and not before, deed or deeds will be given.

The farms are now in the occupancy of tenants, and are leased for the next year, so that the purchaser or purchasers cannot obtain actual possession before the end of the next year, but will be entitled to the rents of the next year.

The President Directors and Company reserve to themselves the right of the farms for the present year.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash. Easton, Aug. 31, 1833

MARYLAND Caroline County Orphans' Court, 10th day of September A. D. 1833. On application of Mitchell Connelly adm'r. with the Will annexed of Thomas Connelly, 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 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 hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 10th day of September Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscribers of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Thomas Connelly 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 twenty-eighth day of March next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 10th day of September Anno Domini eighteen hundred & thirty three.

MITCHELL CONNELLY, adm'r. with the will annexed of Thos. Connelly, dec'd. Sept. 10

MARYLAND: TO WIT:—By Order of Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, August 31, 1833. On application of Miles Hicks, adm'r. of Henry Cooper, late of Queen Ann's 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 or more papers printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Q. Ann's County Orphans' Court, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 31st day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Q. Ann's county

Pursuant to this Order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Q. Ann's county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Henry Cooper late of Q. Ann's 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 28th of March next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 31st day of August A. D. 1833.

GILES HICKS, adm'r. of Henry Cooper, dec'd.

POETRY.

THE ACTRESS'S LAST SCENE.

From Beranger's Songs. It snows, it snows, but on the pavement still She kneels and prays, nor lifts her head

How oft when from the crowded spectacle Herward her rapid course flows, Adoring crowds would on her footsteps dwell

When all the arts to her their homage paid, How splendid was her gay abode; What mirrors, marbles, bronzes were displayed

But sad reverse—sudden disease appears: Her eyes are quenched, her voice is gone, And here, forlorn and poor, for twenty years,

Alas for her! for faster falls the snow, And every day grows sif with cold; That every once she wakes her smile, which now Her frozen fingers hardly hold.

Alas for her! for faster falls the snow, And every day grows sif with cold; That every once she wakes her smile, which now Her frozen fingers hardly hold.

BOOTS AND SHOE. The subscriber, grateful for past favors, here leaves to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATTRESSES

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TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen, I offer myself as a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY. Should you see fit to elect me, I pledge myself to execute the duties of said office to the best of my abilities.

BY the undersigned from 40 to 50 negroes, as they are intended exclusively for their own use they would be preferred in families, and as many as possible from the same place.

NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of Talbot county, that an election will be held in the several election districts of the county on the first MONDAY of October next

THE STEAM BOAT. WILL commence her regular routes on Tuesday next the 9th instant. She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE Partnership, heretofore existing under the firm of Goldsmith and Ince, being dissolved by mutual consent, now dissolved, all persons

MANLOVE HAZEL having purchased the entire stock of the above firm, intends to continue the business, at the old stand, and to keep constantly on hand,

The Mount Hope Institution. WILL be open for the admission of pupils on the first Monday in September. None will be received, but such as are between the ages

THE MOUNT HOPE COLLEGE. Will be opened on the same day. There are two courses of collegiate study prescribed—the one called the classical course, of which

TO RENT FOR THE NEXT YEAR. THE house on Harrison street at present in the occupancy of Mr. Edward Mullikin. Also, a small comfortable house occupied by Mr. Henry Chairs

NOTICE. THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of W. & T. H. Jenkins, is this day dissolved by the decease of William Jenkins, late partner.

NOTICE. Respectfully informs the public that he will continue the business as heretofore conducted by the late firm, and hopes for a continuation of the patronage as extended to them.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED. BY a gentleman in Baltimore, to the Boot and Shoe Making business. A lad between the age of 12 and 14 years, of good character, will hear of an excellent situation, if immediate application be made to the editor of this paper.

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SAMUEL MACKAY

AS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening at his store, opposite to Court-House,

China, Glass and Queensware. Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES; Consisting in part as follows:

Java and Green COFFEE, Prime and Common SUGAR, Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Teneiffa and Malaga WINES.

He invites his friends and customers to call and view his assortment, learn prices, and judge for themselves.

SAMUEL MACKAY RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a general supply of

WILSON & TAYLOR. Most respectfully informs their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Philadelphia & Baltimore and are now opening at the store house lately occupied by William Clark, dec'd and immediately opposite the Court House

LYMAN REED & CO., Commission Wool Warehouse No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET BALTIMORE.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about

150 NEGROES WANTED. The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions,—Mechanics of all kinds, from 12 to 25 years of age. He also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they will be settled in Alabama, and will not be separated.

NOTICE. THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of W. & T. H. Jenkins, is this day dissolved by the decease of William Jenkins, late partner.

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NOTICE.

A meeting of the members of the Eastern Shore of Maryland Jockey Club is requested at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 1st of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of appointing Officers, and making final arrangements for the race,

EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB. RACES will commence at Easton on Wednesday the 21st of October and continue three days.

BALTIMORE RACES OVER THE CENTRAL COURSE, Fall meeting, 1833. Will commence on the third Tuesday in October, 15th and continue four days at least.

HATS, HATS, TOP OF THE FASHION. THOMPSON & HARPER having associated themselves under the above firm, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that they have taken the stand on Washington street, adjoining the Bakery of Mr. Ninde and the firm of Goldsmith and Hazle, where they have on hand a few specimens of splendid

BEAVER HATS, and are now finishing and will constantly keep a supply of CASTOR HORAM and every variety of the above articles, to suit the various tastes and purses of the Talbot population.

A TEACHER WANTED. MISS NICOLS and Mrs. SCULL are desirous of employing a Gentleman in their Seminary at Easton, who can come well recommended as a Teacher; they wish him to teach the higher branches of Female education, in which they wish to embrace the Latin and French languages, but more particularly the latter.

BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER, A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Containing the FOREIGN & DOMESTIC NEWS of the Markets, (correctly corrected),—PRICES of STOCKS—and BANK NOTE LIST—together with a variety of MISCELLANEOUS MATTER—for the instruction and amusement of its readers.

SAMUEL HAMBLETON, JR. ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFERS his professional services to the public generally—he will practice in the courts of Queen Anne's, Caroline, and Talbot.—He has taken the Office on Washington Street, formerly occupied by T. R. Lockerman, Esq.

NICHOLAS L GOLDSBOROUGH ATTORNEY AT LAW, RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Caroline county. Office in the west wing of the Court House. Denton, Sept. 7. Sw

New and Splendid Assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES. THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.

NOTICE. The citizens of Easton, who have not paid their Town Tax for the present year, will please call and settle the same, otherwise I shall forthwith proceed to collect them according to law, as the time allowed me by the commissioners is now expired.

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EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SCHOONER EMILY JANE, ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.—T

Emily Jane has been recently built of the very best materials that our country will afford copperfastened and coppered, and handsomely fitted and prepared for passengers with a good cabin. The Emily Jane will resume the occupation of the fine schooner Edgar, and commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on Sunday morning 21st July, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Baltimore on Wednesday at the above named hour throughout the season regularly as the Edgar has done.

Sheriff's Last Notice. THE undersigned gives notice to all persons interested that but a short time remains for him to complete his collection of officer's fees for the present year, and begs leave to apprise them that all who shall be found delinquent after the first day of September next, must expect to be proceeded against according to law; without respect to persons.

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PROSPECTUS.

To be entitled the DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Polite Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications.

The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Polite Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications. The cheap rate at which works can be afforded by this means, the expedition with which they may be presented to the public, and the facility of transmitting to subscribers in all parts of the Union, cannot fail to lead to this result.—That the advantages are not merely speculative the flattering success that has attended "Waldie's Circulating Library," and "Alexander's Novelist's Magazine," has fully established.

The Dramatic Literature of Great Britain is rich with the noblest productions of human genius; and yet it is remarkable with what neglect the brightest gems in this department have been treated even by men of taste and letters.

The knowledge of few among us extends beyond the acting Drama, while we may find among those pieces that have long been excluded from the Stage, many of the most finished performances. There is a difficulty even in England in gaining access to many of the older Dramatists, whose works, though pronounced unfit for theatrical exhibition, will richly repay the attention of the scholar, by the glowing pictures they afford of the morals and the manners of the age in which their respective authors wrote. No other department of literature can possibly throw so much light upon this interesting subject, and the Dramatist may be considered the best auxiliary that the historian can call to his aid to make his obscure pictures start from the canvass in natural and vivid colors.

THE Dramatic Circulating Library is designed to embrace the best productions of the rarest of the old Dramatists, the Standard Dramatic Literature of England, the Acting Dramas of merit, and such other Pieces as may appear during the progress of the work. A brief biographical notice will be given of every author whose productions may appear in the Library.

The services of a gentleman intimately connected with the Dramatic Literature of this country, have been secured to superintend the Editorial department of the work.

The Dramatic Circulating Library will be published twice a month, and will be printed on good paper, with small but clear type. Each number will contain sixteen large pages, making annually a volume of four hundred and sixteen pages, equal to more than 1200 of the common size octavo pages. A Title Page and Index will be furnished for each volume. The price will be Two Dollars per annum half yearly in advance. Persons procuring Five subscribers, will be entitled to the gratuity.

The first number of the Library will be issued on the first of July. Subscriptions thankfully received by GARDEN & THOMPSON, Printers, Carter's Alley near Third St. Philada.

PROSPECTUS OF A Novel and interesting weekly Publication, To be commenced on Saturday, the 6th of July ensuing, to be entitled

The Spy in Philadelphia, And Spirit of the Age. It is very philosophically observed by Addison, that our greatest pride arises from doing good to each other, or in other words, from being individually serviceable to society. This can be best effected by a proper application of our talents, meeting them out according to the necessities of the community, and less lamenting the decline of public virtue than checking the progress of public vice; for vice retarded in virtue advanced. As the direction and discussion of measures of national and state policy are the business of the daily press, the full application of Addison's remark is necessarily neglected, and the consequence is, that vice, shielded by wealth and worldly influence, are abroad among the people, not only unsuspected but courted and required; and that a publication is necessary which will not only detect, but exhibit these vices in sheep's clothing to public scorn—a mark by which others will be warned from their intent and a service be rendered to society. In effecting this object we shall pursue a yet untrodden path; one where the necessary thorn shall be mingled (not concealed) with contrasting flowers. The manner of the "Spy in Philadelphia" shall be perfectly delicate, and unaccompanied by coarse vulgarity; its course shall be judicious, its satire chaste. Literature and the arts shall find in it an untired and zealous friend: Dramatic and Literary criticisms shall meet with most attentive and impartial study, and sketches of the Bar and Pulpit of Philadelphia shall occasionally appear from the pen of competent judges, uninfluenced by personal acquaintance or professional attachment. To these recommendations, our Poetical column will add another, which, coming from an already popular source, will be equal to that of more pretending publications. It is unnecessary to be more explicit, as we presume the want of a proposed journal is not only admitted, but generally felt. We therefore place ourselves before the PEOPLE, and relying upon their love of justice and of public virtue, await their decision respectfully but confidently.

CONDITIONS. The first number of "THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will be issued on the first Saturday in July. It will be printed on fine white paper, in eight large quarto pages and with good type. As it is intended to render the volume worthy of preservation, for amusement or instructive reference, the advantage of the proposed and more portable size will be evident. The terms are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months. Agents will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. on all subscribers they shall obtain, on remitting one year's payment in advance, or become responsible for the same and a gratuitous copy of the paper.

"THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will contain humorous engravings after the manner of the celebrated Cruikshank. They will be executed by skillful artists and be accompanied with comic illustrations in prose or verse from the pens of original and competent writers. All orders must be addressed, post paid, to WILLIAM HILL & CO. No. 1 Atholton Buildings, Philadelphia. Care will be taken to have the work carefully when sent out of the city.

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