

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, NOVEMBER 2, 1833.

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Agricultural.

From the N. England Farmer.
FARMER'S CALENDAR.
Gathering and securing Potatoes.—A
variety of conflicting opinions have been
and we believe still are entertained relative
to the topic of digging and preserving
potatoes. Formerly it was the custom
among farmers to dig them early,
while the tops were entirely green and
the potatoes not ripe, nor indeed fully
grown. They took care to dry them in the
sun till the buds were almost as green as
the balls or apples, and to be as strong
as so many quids of tobacco.—Potatoes
treated in this way become poison
for all other animals, including the great
rational biped whose sagacity is as apt to
go astray in this as in other matters of
importance to his welfare. It was prob-
ably this and other injudicious modes of
cultivating, managing, and using this
crop, that caused those violent prejudices
against the plant, which prevailed for a
long time among the bulk of mankind;
after the potatoe was first introduced and
recommended as an article worthy of the
attention of the rural economist. Even
in this enlightened age and nation,
we have known farmers nearly spoil their
crop of potatoes by mismanagement in
digging and securing them. Some of
those wise cultivators who know too
much to be taught, either by the lessons
of experience or the dictates of reason,
let them lay after they are dug, for several
days, perhaps weeks, in the field, as if
on purpose to spoil them.

But, of late years, more correct sys-
tems relative to this and other branches
of husbandry are introduced and becoming
prevalent. Men who unite science,
good sense, and experience afford such
lights that none but those whose mental
optics are, as it were, hermetically sealed
by obstinacy and prejudice, persevere in
the use of bad means to attain good ends.
Among others who have deserved well of
their country and of mankind, by illumi-
nating the path of the husbandman, the
Hon. Mr. Fiske, of Worcester, has directed
his attention to the subject under con-
sideration. The remarks to which we
allude are contained in his Address to the
Worcester Agricultural Society, deliv-
ered October 3, 1833.

While on the subject of the potatoe,
says Mr. Fiske, "it may be worthy of re-
mark, that it possesses one peculiarity
distinct from any other germinating vege-
table. It is not susceptible of vegeta-
tion until the season succeeding its
growth. From this it seems obvious,
that nature has not accomplished its ma-
turation at this period when the vines de-
cay, and the farmer believes it to be ripe.
It seems probable that the earth, by some
unknown process, affects its qualities
after it has attained its growth. That
potatoes which have remained the whole
season in the earth are more farinaceous
and pleasant, has been ascertained. A
farmer in this town, who was in the prac-
tice of planting a large quantity, took
his family supply from a large field early
in autumn. As the residue were intended
for his stock, he deferred harvesting them
until a late and more convenient
period. During their consumption, his
table was furnished with some which
had been destined for the barn. The
quality was so obviously superior as to
lead to an investigation of the cause.—
From that time the two parcels received
an exchange of destination. Another fact
illustrative of this position, was stated to
me by an eminent farmer in the vicinity
of Boston. A distinguished agriculturalist,
from Scotland, who had dined at the
best tables in this city and its neighbor-
hood, remarked at the hospitable board
of my informant, that he had not seen in
this country what, in Scotland, would be
considered a good potatoe. He imputed
their difference to the different mode of
cultivation. There they plant early and
dig late. Surely the science of Agricul-
ture must be in its infancy, when the cul-
tivation of our most common and staple
vegetables is in dispute."

The following paper from the trans-
actions of the Society of Arts in London
may be of use to those who wish to pre-
serve potatoes in the best possible condi-
tion, either for sea stores, foreign con-
sumption, or domestic use.
The usual mode at present practised

for endeavouring to preserve potatoes, is
to leave them, after digging, exposed to
the sun and air until they are dry. This
exposure generally causes them to have
a bitter taste; and it may be remarked,
that potatoes are never so sweet to the
palate, as when cooked immediately after
digging. I find that when potatoes are
left in large heaps or pits in the ground,
that a fermentation takes place which
destroys the sweet flavor of the potatoes.
In order to prevent that fermentation,
and to preserve them from losing the ori-
ginal fine and pleasant flavor, my plan
is, (and which experience proves to me
to have the desired effect) to have them
packed in casks as they are digging from
the ground; and to have the casks, when
the potatoes are piled in them, filled up
with sand or earth, taking care that it is
done as speedily as possible, and that all
vacant places in the cask are filled up by
the earth or sand; the cask thus packed,
holds as many potatoes as it would were
no earth or sand used in the packing;
and as the vacant spaces in the cask of
potatoes are filled; the air is totally ex-
cluded and cannot act on the potatoes,
and consequently no fermentation can
take place.

"I sailed from New York to St. Bar-
tholomew, and brought with me two hun-
dred barrels of potatoes, packed in the
above manner.
"On my arrival at this island I found,
as I expected, that the potatoes had pre-
served all their original sweetness of fla-
vor; in fact, as good as when first dug,
having undergone no fermentation, nor
in the slightest degree affected by the
bilge or close air of the ship. Some bar-
rels of the potatoe I sold there; and at
the neighbouring islands, for four dollars
per bushel, and at the same time potatoes
carried out in bulk, without packing, and
others that were brought there packed in
casks which had not been filled up with
earth, sold only for a dollar per bushel,
they being injured in the passage by the
bilged air and fermentation, being bitter
and bad, whilst mine were as perfectly
sweet and dry as when first dug. What
remained I shipped from St. Bartholomew
to Jamaica, where they arrived in equal-
ly good condition, and sold at a higher
price than they had brought at the

potatoes were put in a cool cellar by the
purchaser at Jamaica, and on examining
them when I was leaving the island, two
months after, I found that they had in a
very small degree sprouted, but that all
their original flavor was preserved."

CHARLES WHITLAW.
In order to preserve potatoes in sand
or soil, it is not necessary to pack them
in casks or other vessels. They may be
mixed with a due quantity of the earth of
the field in which they have grown, and
put into bins in cellars, or buried in holes
dug in the ground. The earth should be
in such quantity as to keep them from
the air and from the general contact with
each other. Placed in this manner, they
will not suffer from the heat nor frost, if
deposited in a cellar which freezes. If
surrounded by earth they will receive lit-
tle or no injury from frost. It is wrong
to suppose that the earth or sand in which
they are embedded, should be perfectly
dry. Some degree of moisture is neces-
sary, in order to preserve the life of the
root. If the vital or vegetative principle
is destroyed, they will soon decay, by a
sort of dry rot. They may, however, it
is said, be cut into slices, and dried in an
oven or kiln, and will then remain sweet
and sound for years. We suppose that
either the native juice of the potatoe
should be expelled by heat, or the vege-
tative principle preserved by moisture,
and a seclusion from the air.

From the Kinderhook Sentinel.
SHEEP HUSBANDRY.
In my last number, I endeavored to
establish the position that the farmers
generally, who grow sheep for the mutton
and wool, have not yet obtained the
most profitable kind of animal for that
purpose. The next subject of enquiry
is, whether taking the quality of the na-
tive sheep as they now are, the growth
of them affords as much or more profit to
the farmer—who keeps a small flock on-
ly to fill out the number of his stock—
than it would be to raise the Saxon or
Merino on account of the fineness of
their wool. I know of no better way to
come to a correct conclusion than simply
to compare the first cost of each animal
with the expenses of keeping and the
profits.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| A native ewe will cost say | \$1 50 |
| Interest for one year | 10¢—1 60 |
| The profits will be \$1 2 lbs | |
| Wool at 45 cents per lb | 1 57 |
| Lamb | 1 25 |
| Ewe when fattened | 2 00—4 82 |
| Profits | 3 22 |
| A full blooded fine Saxon and Meri- | |
| no ewe, will cost say | 3 50 |
| The profits will be \$3 lbs | |
| of wool, which will sell | |
| at say 60¢ per lb. | 1 80 |

The chance for a lamb is one half of
its value; i. e. only one
half of the ewes have a
lamb, and if the lamb
is worth \$1 75, we al-
low 87—\$ 43 75
Deducting the interest on \$3.50 for
one year, leaves \$3.43 as the gross ad-
vantage of profit. The annual profit on
the native sheep is \$3.22 and on the fine
wooled it is \$3.43. Thus a balance is
left in favor of the coarse wooled or na-
tive sheep of 79 cents.

In the above comparison I have allow-
ed 15 cents as the difference in the price
of wool between the coarse and fine
wooled animal, but if we go back for the
last five years we will see that the actual
sales of fine wool have approximated
much nearer than that sum, and I do not
think 10 cents would vary much from
the real amount. This may be consider-
ed an additional argument in favor of the
native sheep. For the native sheep,
however I have given credit for a lamb
positive. This to be sure is not always
the case, but it is much more sure than it
is in the Saxon or Merino for in a flock
of the last named near one half of them
will commonly go farrow. I account for
the last circumstance from the fact that
the buck is not put to the latter until late
in the fall when the ewes have got over
their heat; for it is all important that fine
sheep, which are considered of tender
constitutions, not to have lambs too early
in the spring. With a native ewe how-
ever the buck is generally put a month
earlier and of course the chance for a lamb
(other causes being the same) is much
greater. We see there is a great differ-
ence in the first expense between a com-
mon and a fine ewe, the latter costing
more than double the price of the former,
and as we have taken only the interest of
this into calculation the chance therefore
of losing the one may be put against the
chance of having a lamb from each na-
tive ewe. Again, the fine sheep do not
often have lambs until the third year, so
that until then the only profit from them
is the wool, whereas with native sheep
the ewes often have lambs when they are
but one year of age.

It is manifest therefore that the differ-
ence is entirely in favor of the com-
mon sheep, and upon every body who is
growing them by farmers, who do not
entirely stock their farms with sheep, than
to have the more expensive Saxon and
Merino. Sheep for mutton and wool
likewise, give the most sure and speedy
returns. Their wool is much sooner
bought up as there are ten purchasers
for coarse where there is one for fine
wool, and a lot of lambs or fat sheep are
always in demand, the difficulty not being
to sell them, but to keep them long en-
ough to put them in proper condition for
market.

The expenses of keeping the two kinds
of sheep I have assumed to be the same
but the truth is the Merino are the most
expensive if they are kept as they ought
to be, and were the latter wintered as
most of our farmers in this vicinity winter
their native sheep, one half of them
would not live until a succeeding spring.
Were farmers however to stock an entire
farm with the native sheep, to the exclu-
sion of cattle and tilage, and expect to
realize the profit above mentioned from
them, they would be disappointed, for in
that case by crowding so many on a farm
the lambs would not be so valuable, and
the sheep would not fatten with facility,
which would lessen if not cut off two
great sources of revenue.

The result of my inquiries therefore is
that those farmers who plough, sow, and
keep horses and cattle, and only fill up
the remainder of their farms with as many
sheep as they can keep well, it is to
their interest to have the common kind in
preference to the fine sheep, because they
can make a profit on both mutton and
wool. But on a farm intended only for
grazing, and where we do not mean to
fatten either young or old, or keep sheep
simply for the sale of the wool, and when
it is an object to have as many on a
farm as it can sustain, the Saxon and
Merino on account of the superiority of
their wool are of course the most valu-
able. I wish to have it borne in mind
however, and hope to see it generally
carried into effect that the native sheep
both in their mutton and wool are suscep-
tible of great improvement. Much more
might yet be said upon sheep and sheep
husbandry that is interesting to the far-
mer and wool-grower, but whether I
shall undertake it, time and circumstan-
ces must hereafter determine.

Shoeing Horses.—From a report of agricul-
ture in Flanders, we learn that, in that country
the method of shoeing horses, is far superior
to the English method. The shoe is so formed
that the whole of the foot has a bearing. This
it strikes us to be necessary. Whereas the En-
glish farrier's shoe causes a bearing only on
the edge of the hoof. To this is attributed
many of the incurable lamenesses to which the
horses of this country are subjected, such as
clucks, thrushes, contracted heels, &c.

The Post Mortem
Mr. Smith
I died on the 1st of April, 1823; and
if the reader will go to the parish church
of Smithton, and the sexton for the key,
and having opened admission, if he will
walk up the left hand side aisle, he
will perceive a family pew beneath
which is my family vault, where my
mortal remains are now reposing; and
against the wall, over the very spot where
I used to sit every Sunday, he will see a
very handsome white marble monument
a female figure is represented in an atti-
tude of despair, weeping over an urn, and
on that urn is the following inscription:

"Sacred
to the Memory
of
ANNE SMITH, Esq.
of Smithton Hall,
who departed this life
on the 1st of April, 1823.
The integrity of his conduct & the amia-
bility of his temper endeared him
to a wide circle of friends;
he has left an inconsolable Widow,
and by her
this Monument is erected

The gentle spirit may now pretty well
understand my position when alive; popu-
larity had always been my aim, and my
wealth and station in society enabled me
to attain what I so ardently desired.
At county meetings—at the head of my
own table—and among the poor of the parish
I was decidedly popular, and the name of
Smith was always breathed with a bless-
ing or a commendation. My wife ad-
mired me no longer, therefore, that at my
demise she erected a monument to my
memory, and designated herself, in the
last lasting durability of marble, my "in-
consolable widow." I had a presentimen-
t that I should not be long lived; but
this rather increased my thirst for popu-
larity; and feeling the improbability of
my living very long in the sight of Mrs.
Smith and my many dear friends, I was
the more anxious to live in their hearts.
Nothing could exceed my amiability,
my life was unblemished, my sayings were
condemned by no beings benevolent, my
questions ended in my answers, afflu-
ence was my portion, and I was every way
unlike most wills should be satisfactory
to every body. I silently studied the
wants and wishes of those around me,
and endeavored to arrange my belongings
so that each legatee should hereafter
breathe my name with a blessing, and
talk of that dear good fellow Smith's
always at the same time having recourse
to a pocket handkerchief. I perpetually
sat for my picture, and I gave my resen-
blances to all the dear friends who were
hereafter to receive "the benefit of my
dying."

So far I have confined my narrative to
the humdrum probabilities of every day
life, what I have now to relate may strike
some of my readers as more probable, but
nevertheless, it is not one jot the less true.
I was anxious not only to attain a degree
of popularity which should survive my
brief existence; I pointed to witness that
popularity; unseen to see the tears that
would be shed,—unheard to mingle with
the mute moanings who would lament
my death. Where is the advantage of
being lamented if one cannot hear the
lamentations?—But how was this
privilege to be attained? Alas! attained
it was; but the means shall never be dis-
tinguished to my readers. Never shall an-
other Mr. Smith's self-satisfied and exulting
in his popularity, be taught by me
to see what I have seen, to feel what I
have felt.

I had perused St. Leon; I therefore
knew that perpetually-renovated youth
had been sought and had been bought.
I had read Frankenstein, and I had seen
that wondrous, equally astonishing and
supernatural, had been attained by mor-
tals. I wanted to watch my own weep-
ers, not at my own plumes, count my
own morning coaches, and read with my
own eyes the laudatory paragraph that
announced my own demise in the coun-
try newspaper. I gained my point.—I
did all this, and more than this; but I
would not advise any universally admir-
ed gentleman and fondly idolized hus-
band to follow my example. What devil-
ish arts I used, what spells, what conjura-
tions, never will I reveal, suffice it to
say that I attained the object of my de-
sires. Two peeps was I to have at that
I left behind me,—one exactly a month
after my demise, the second on that day
ten years!

And now for the result of peep the
first.
In some degree my thirst for posthu-
mous popularity was certainly gratified;
and I will begin with the pleasantest part
of my own "post mortem examination."
My own house (or rather the house
that had been mine) looked dreadful en-
ough; no mirth, no guests, no music, the
servants in deep mourning, and a hatch-
ment over the door. My own wife (or

rather my relict) was a perfect picture
of misery and mourning, in the extreme
of the fashion. She heaved the deepest
sighs, she wore the deepest hemstitch ever
were seen. The depth of her desponden-
cy was truly gratifying. Her cap was
most conscientiously hideous, and be-
neath its folds every hair upon her head
lay hid. She was a moving mass of crape
& bombazine. In her right hand was a
pocket-handkerchief, in her left a smel-
ling bottle, and in her eye a tear. She
was cloaked with a gentleman, but it
was no rival—nothing to arouse one
jealous pang in the bosom of a departed
husband. It was, in fact a marble ma-
sonic meeting. She was giving directions
about my monument, and putting herself
into the attitude of lamentation in which
she wished to be represented [and is rep-
resented] bending over my urn: she burst
into a torrent of tears, and in scarce ar-
ticulated accents called for her "sainted
Anthony." When she came a little to
herself, she grumbled somewhat at the
extravagance of the estimate, knocking
off here and there some little ornamental
monumental decoration, bargaining about
my inscription, and cheapening my urn!
She was interrupted by the entrance
of a milliner, who was ordered to pre-
pare a black velvet cloak lined with ar-
mine; and no expense was to be spared.
Alas! thought I, the widow's "inky cloak"
may well be warm; my black marble
covering will be cold comfort to her.
"Just to amuse you, ma'am," said the
marchande des modes, "do look at some
things that are going home for Miss
Jones' wedding."

The widow said nothing; and I thought
it was with a vacant eye that she gazed
apathetically at satin, blonde, and feath-
ers white, as the driven snow. At
length she cried abruptly, "I cannot—
cannot wear them!" and covering her
face with her handkerchief, she wept
more loudly than before. Happy late
husband that I was—surely for me she
wept! A housemaid was blubbering on
the stairs, a footman sighing in the hall:
this is as it should be, thought I; and
when I heard that a temporary reduction
in the establishment was determined on,
and that the weeping and sighing individ-

uals of my great dear, but of course
Mr. Mitts, the son of a baronet who re-
sided in my neighborhood; his father
too, was there, with his antiquated lady,
and the whole circle was formed by per-
sons whom, living, I had known and loved.
My friend at the bottom of the
table did the honours well, (though he ad-
mitted to do what I think he ought to
have done—drink to my memory,) and
the only thing that occurred to startle
me before the removal of dinner was my
widow's calling him "my dear." But
there was something gratifying even in
that, for it must have been of her she
was thinking; it was a slip of the tongue
that plainly showed the fond yearning of
the widowed heart.

When the dessert had been arranged
on the table, she called to one of the ser-
vants, saying,—"John, tell Muggins to
bring the children." What could she
mean? who was Muggins? and what chil-
dren did she wish to be brought? I never
had any children! Presently the door
flew open, and in ran eight noisy, heat-
thy, beautiful brats. The younger ones
congregated round the hostess; but the
two eldest, both fine boys, ran to Mr.
Mitts; at the bottom of the table, and
each took possession of a knee. They
both strongly resembled Mitts; and what
was my astonishment when he exclaimed
addressing my widow, "Mary, my love
may I give them some oranges?"

What could he mean by "Mary my
love?" a singular mode of addressing a
deceased friend's relict! But the mystery
was soon explained. Sir Marmaduke
Mitts filled his glass, and after insisting
that all the company should follow his
example, he said to his son, "This is
your birth day, Jack; here is your health,
my boy, and may you and Mary
long live happy together! Come,
my friends, the health of Mr. and Mrs.
Mitts!"

So then after all, I had come out on an
exceedingly cold day to see my widow
doing the honours as Mrs. Mitts.
"When is your birthday?" said Sir Mar-
maduke to I, daughter-in-law.

"In June," she replied; "but I have not
been in the habit of keeping birthdays till
lately; poor Mr. Smith could not bear
them to be kept."

"What's that about poor Smith?" said
the successor to my house, my wife, and
my other acquaintances. "Do you say
Smith could not bear birthdays? Very
silly of him, then; but poor Smith had his
oddities."
"Oh!" said my widow and Mr. Mitts's
wife. "We cannot always command per-
fection; poor dear Mr. Smith meant well,
but every man cannot be a Mitts." She
smiled, and nodded down the table; Mr.
Mitts looked, as well he might, particu-

really are—what will ten years bring
them?
The ten years of my sepulchral slumber
passed away, and the day arrived for my
second and last peep at my disconsolate
widow and wide circle of affectional
friends.

The monument already mentioned, ope-
ning "its ponderous and marble jaws"
for the last time, and insensibly I glided
to the gates of my old domain. The
old Doric lodge had been pulled down,
and a Gothic one, all thatch and rough
poles, little windows and creeps, (a
sort of cottage gone mad,) had been erec-
ted in its stead. I entered, and could
not find my way to my own house; the
road had been turned, old trees had been
felled, and new plantations made; ponds
had been filled up, and lakes had been
dug; my own little "Temple to Friend-
ship" was not to be found, but a temple
dedicated to the blind god had been erec-
ted in a conspicuous situation. "Ah!"
thought I, "her love is a buried love, but
not the less dear. To me—to her dear
departed—to her 'sainted Anthony,'—
this temple has been dedicated!"

So entirely was the part changed, that
I did not arrive at the mansion until the
hour of dinner.—There was a bustle at
the hall door, servants were assembled in
gay liveries, carriages were driving up
and setting down, and lights gleamed
from the interior. A dinner party—
no harm in that, on the contrary I deem-
ed it fortunate. Doubtless my widow
still in the sober grey of ameterated
mourning, had summoned round her the
best and the dearest of my friends; and
though their griefs were naturally
somewhat mellowed by time, they remem-
bered me in their calm yet cheerful cir-
cle, and fondly breathed my name. Un-
seen I passed into the dining room—all
that I beheld was new to me; the house
had been new built on a grander scale,
and the furniture was magnificent; I cast
my eyes round the table, where the guests
were now assembled. Oh! what bliss
was mine! At the head sat my widowed
wife, all smiles, all loveliness, all pink silk
and flowers—not so young as when I
last beheld her, but very handsome, and
considerably fat. At the right hand

one of my oldest dearest, but of course
Mr. Mitts, the son of a baronet who re-
sided in my neighborhood; his father
too, was there, with his antiquated lady,
and the whole circle was formed by per-
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"Oh!" said my widow and Mr. Mitts's
wife. "We cannot always command per-
fection; poor dear Mr. Smith meant well,
but every man cannot be a Mitts." She
smiled, and nodded down the table; Mr.
Mitts looked, as well he might, particu-

Appointment by the Governor & Council of Maryland—JOHN ALEXANDER, Esq. to be Surveyor of the States of Virginia and Delaware in surveying the Sea Coast and inlets of the Peninsula with a view to the improvement of the navigation, &c. under a joint resolution of the several legislatures to that effect.

We learn that the Hon. JOHN McLEAN of Ohio was nominated for the presidency of Monday last, in Baltimore, at the Mechanics and Working-men's meeting in Monument Square. There was no nomination for Vice-President.

We copy the following paragraph from the Virginia Political Arena of the 29th ult. "The rumors in relation to the Post Office Department begin to assume a definite form. The District papers are silent on the subject, but from various sources we learn that the 'insolvency' of the establishment is the prevailing topic of conversation in the city. The deficiency is variously estimated."

[From the Maryland Republican.]
Prince Georges County Election.—We extracted an article last Tuesday from the Baltimore Republican commencing, "The question settled," which seems to have had more influence in starting a new question than settling an old one—at least if the old one be settled its ghost is very unquiet. The most direct information which has since reached us in relation to the Prince Georges Election is to this effect:—That eleven tickets were rejected by the judges of election, for want of correctly designating the persons or object—but that a majority of those tickets were in favor of Mr. Pratt; consequently if the House decides that they ought to have been counted they will increase his majority.

Peter D. Vroom, Esq. was on the 25th ult. elected Governor of New Jersey, by a joint meeting of the Council and Assembly, held at Trenton.

REMARKABLE PASSAGE.—The packet ship Virginian, Captain Harris, from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 11th of September in 17 days. She made the run from land to land in fourteen days. So pleasant was the weather that her royals were not taken in during the passage.

NEW ORLEANS.—A New Orleans paper estimates the deaths in that city from Cholera and Yellow fever at 10,000, within the last 12 months—more than one fifth of the whole population.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.—The Brig Halcyon arrived at Boston on Sunday last from Lisbon, whence she sailed on the 15th of September. The Captain states that there had been no general engagement between the forces of the two brothers since the assault on the city on the 5th September, but frequent skirmishes had taken place. On the evening of the 12th, a party of Miguelites obtained possession of the Convent on the east side of the city, but in the morning a frigate anchored in the river and opened a fire upon it, killing about 150 men, and dispersing the remainder. Don Miguel has possession of the suburbs of Lisbon, and Don Pedro of the city and forts, with an open water communication. Don Pedro has force sufficient to withstand any attack, and keep the Miguelites out of the city, but the Miguelites are too strong for him to act on the offensive, and therefore he cannot drive them out of the country.

INDIAN TREATY.—We understand that a treaty was negotiated with the Indians west of Lake Michigan, for the cession of all their lands between that Lake and the Mississippi, and of their reservations in the peninsula of Michigan.—The Commissioner, Gov. Porter, Col. Owen and Col. Weatherford, have procured the relinquishment of the Indian title to this valuable region upon favorable terms, and deserve much credit for the successful result of the negotiation. This cession extinguishes the whole Indian title to land north of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the Miami reservation on the Wabash, and the district north of Grand River, in Michigan.—Globe.

From the Washington Globe.
It will be seen by the advertisements inserted in this day's paper, that the Secretary of the Treasury is prepared to pay off the whole of the four and a half per cent stock of the United States, amounting at this time to the sum of \$3,041,611 71.
This is the last instalment of that stock and by the terms of the contract was redeemable at any time after the 31st of December next, at the pleasure of the United States. But the law by which that stock was created requires, that at least six months' notice of the intended reimbursement should be given, and consequently, the United States cannot insist on paying it and refuse to continue liable for the interest until the expiration of the six months after notice of the intention to redeem. But as the Secretary is prepared to pay off the whole amount, the second advertisement offers to the holders the option of immediate payment if they will consent to accept it.
The day named in the advertisement is now the earliest that the law permits for its preemptory redemption without the consent of the holders.
This instalment originally amounted to the sum of \$3,227,369 98 cents; some few purchasers have reduced the amount due to the sum first above mentioned.

By virtue of this treaty, the Government of the United States have assumed the right of removing by an armed force, not only all persons who have settled upon the public lands but those also, who, in the opinion of its agents, have committed trespasses upon the improvements of the Indians, which are their private property; thereby undertaking, without any lawful authority, and in violation of our common constitution, to regulate matters which belong exclusively to the laws and tribunals of this State.

The order for the removal of the settlers must necessarily be attended with the expulsion of our civil officers, the suppression of our courts, and in fact, the destruction of the State Government throughout these counties.

The right of jurisdiction being admitted the right to the use of the means that are indispensable to its exercise, attaches as a necessary consequence; and yet a military force is displayed upon our borders, to render inoperative all the measures which have been adopted by the State Government for the extension and enforcement of its laws.

The course which the General Government has adopted, and is now pursuing, is a palpable and indefensible invasion of the acknowledged rights of this State, and in its tendency, utterly subversive of our free and happy form of Government.

There are now thirty thousand of our people alarmed at the horrors of starvation on one side, and of military execution on the other. In this hour of their afflictions, I recommend and exhort them to look with abiding and undoubting confidence to the majesty of the law. It will cover them over with a shield impervious to the sword and bayonet.

In order, therefore, that "the laws may be faithfully executed," and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, I hereby require all civil officers of the counties aforesaid, to be attentive to the people, upon whom any crimes may be committed, and upon whom and whose property there may exist well founded apprehensions, that crimes are intended to be committed, by issuing all such warrants and other process as may be necessary to bring offenders to justice, particularly such as are guilty of murder, false imprisonment, house burning, robbery, forcible entries, and all such like heinous offences.

And all good citizens are required, when duly and legally called upon, to aid and assist in the execution of all such process as may be issued by the competent authorities, and according to the laws of the land. And furthermore it is enjoined upon the citizens in counties aforesaid, to yield a ready obedience to any precept or process that may issue from the Courts of the United States or this State; and especially to abstain from all acts of violence or obstruction.

Given under my hand & the seal of the State, at Tuscaloosa, this 7th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1833, and in the 58th year of the Independence of the United States of America.
JOHN GAYLE.

By the Governor:
JAMES I. THORNTON, Sec. of State.
In the notice which we took of this subject in our last paper, we were led into error in a matter of fact, which it is proper for us promptly to correct. We stated on very respectable, but it appears misinformed authority, that the Government Agent, who lately proceeded to Alabama, took with him "a large sum of money." So it was reported and believed; and the impression was that the funds were to be employed in some way to procure the peaceful adjustment of the controversy; but we have since learned that this was incorrect. He carried but a thousand dollars or so, for the expenses and contingencies of his journey.

Nat. Intel.
The National Intelligencer has furnished some extracts from a debate in the first Congress under the present Constitution, on the mode of removal from office of the heads of Departments. The question was, should the President exercise the power alone, or by and with the advice of the Senate, or should those officers hold their stations during good behavior? Those who contended for the exclusive power of the President, as most expedient, relied upon impeachment as one of the checks against its abuse. Many pure and wise men, however, contended strongly against the power being solely entrusted to the hands of the President; with prophetic eye, they discovered that we were not always to have a Washington at the head of affairs. Among the extracts on this side of the question, we were struck with the following passage from the speech of Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, whose language, on the occasion, most accurately describes what has been done by his namesake now in the White House. It is history rather than prophecy.

Mr. Jackson said—"The proposed regulation, I apprehend, is not intended to stop with the Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Let it be remembered, that the Constitution gives the President the command of the military. If you give him complete power over the man with the strong box, he will have the liberties of America under his thumb. It is easy to see the result. If he wants to establish an arbitrary authority, and finds the Secretary of Finance not inclined to second his endeavors, he has nothing more to do than to remove him, and appoint in his stead a man more congenial with his own. Then, says he, I have got the army; let me have but the money, and I will establish my throne upon the ruins of your visionary Republic. Let no gentleman say I am contemplating imaginary dangers, the mere chimeras of a heated brain. Behold the baleful influence of the royal prerogative when officers hold their commissions during the pleasure of the crown!"

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.
To the Citizens of the counties in the Creek Nation.
The Secretary of War, by the direction of the President of the United States has instructed the Marshal of the Southern District of Alabama, to remove all white persons from the territory ceded by the Creek Indians, by the treaty of March, 1833, which territory is composed of the counties of Benton, Talladega, Randolph, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Chambers, Russell, Macon and Barbour.

These counties have been established and organized by the General Assembly, in conformity with the views and policy of the Federal Government, and in pursuance of the Constitution of this State.

The order, if executed, will result in a destruction of the property belonging to the inhabitants of these counties, to an almost incalculable amount and inflict upon them other great and irreparable injuries, not less calamitous than those which would mark the invasion of a public enemy.

It has been said, that the General had been to bed about two hours, and had just thrown himself overboard, and got into a kinder doze, when he was startled by the unusual racket you ever hear tell on. The General jumped right on end, and ran and got his hickory, and I after him, with the only thing I could get hold on hastily—never mind your Regiments and Corderoys, Major, says he, and down stairs we went, side by side, and I a little ahead of him;—for I always like to lead on scrapes, & out of scrapes. There is a long room, where the most of our folks get together, to talk over matters every night, and eat supper; and some times they get into a zinder zundel, but keep quiet. But this time some how they was in a terrible takin and smashing things. They was all at it, Editors, and Auditors, and Secretaries Clerks, and under Post Masters, and Contractors, jawin & poundin one another, and Amos among the thickest on em. The General look'd on for about a minit, and says he, Major, shall I go in, or will you? I dont like to do it says he, for they have all done us much service, but we cant let this riot go on. Well, says I, General, do you give me your hickory, and says I, I'll go at em' and make short work. Take care Major, says he, how you hit, and who you hit. Never mind, says I, General, I'll take responsibility. Will you, says he, well here's my hickory;—for, says he, Major, tho' I dare do any most any thing, I must confess I dare not take that responsibility. And with that he went to bed; and I went at em, and such a time never had. The first clip I made was at Amos, but he dodged it, and I hit one of the Editors of the Globe, and knocked him about into the middle of next week.

One fellow got a fryin pan and made fight, but it was no use, for in a less than a minit I clear'd em all; as soon as they come to know who it was, they kinder tried to curry favour; and one said one thing, and one another and every one tried to shuffle off upon the others, it was a considerable spell before I could get the cause on't; and then it turn'd out that the dispute began about the public deposits, and the next President, and a new Bank, and Mr. Duane, and Squire Biddle, and Mr. Van Buren, and all mixed up so I couldnt make head nor tail on't. Now, says I, my boys, make an end on't; and with that I slap'd the old hickory down on the table and I made their teeth chatter. My dander is up, says I, and one word more and I'm down upon you. What, says I, a riot here at midnight—aint it 'glory enuf for you, says I, to sarve under the General?—If it aint, says I, then I'm mistaken, and Mr. Van Buren too,—for he thinks it is,—and I think so too. And now, says I, no more jawin—and I left them; and when I got back to the General, I found him in a terrible takin, and it was nigh upon day light here we could get to sleep. He was all the while talking about Amos Kindele and the rest on em; and I do raly believe the General would never have gone to sleep, unless I tell'd him I would stick by him; and whenever the folks about us got into a snarl; if he would only lend me his hickory, 'd I take the responsibility.

Yours to Sarve,
J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

The Alabama Case.—Since our last paper was issued, the annexed proclamation of the Governor of Alabama has come to hand. It does not tend to allay our anxiety about the consequences of this unhappy controversy. The Governor, it will be seen, has issued his orders to bring all offenders against the State laws to justice; that is, to arrest all who shall attempt to execute the orders of the president & bring them before the State tribunals. So that if the Government persists in the execution of its duty, we can see no other result than actual collision and bloodshed. As both parties seem determined, we cannot perceive how the affair is to terminate peacefully, although we sincerely hope that some mode may present itself to avert any other termination of it. The Government paper of Saturday is almost entirely filled with official documents on the subject, comprising chiefly the correspondence which has taken place between the Secretary of War and the Governor of Alabama. We will not now publish these papers in extenso, as they will probably soon form a part of the Executive communication to Congress, and be accompanied by all the information which the Government possesses on the subject. We shall however give such an abstract of the correspondence, as will present its leading features to our readers. The Secretary argues the question elaborately, and vindicates with great ability the right and the duty of the Government to protect the Indians from the intrusion of the whites. The Governor too, displays much talent in replying to the Secretary's arguments, and maintaining his own side of the question. The proclamation of the Governor, being decisive as to the course which the State means to pursue, we give it at large and without delay.

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Conformably to the proceedings of the Catholic Church, the acts of the Synod will not be published until after they shall have been submitted to the examination of the supreme head of the church; that their conformity with the doctrine and the general discipline of the whole body of the other churches of the Catholic communion throughout the world might be thus ascertained; and thereby the essential unity of the entire collection of members be preserved and secured, whilst sufficient liberty is given to each special portion, to legislate according to its own peculiar circumstances.

Some of the prelates and their companions and attendants have already departed for their homes.

We had begun to be somewhat uneasy, from the long silence of our friends Major Downing that either some disaster had befallen him, or that he had been sent on some distant service, which might deprive our readers of the pleasure, at least for a time, of reading his correspondence. We are glad to find that our fears were without foundation. We have received a letter dated at Washington, which shows that he is still at the seat of government; and by his own account, as far as occupied as ever in the public affairs. At the same time, there is some evidence in the letter, that his manners have become more turbulent than they have heretofore been,—the effect, probably, of bad company, and bad examples. We still have confidence in his principles; and shall not lose it except upon the strongest proof that they have become corrupted.—We shall be better able to judge how this may be by the course of future events. At present, we are confident there is at least one honest man in "The Government."—N. Y. Dist. Adv.

WASHINGTON, 9th October, 1833.
To my old friend, Mr. Downing,
New York Daily Advertiser.
We have just got the London news from Philadelphia, and I and the General aint over and above tickled by it; aint, aint, that our folks promised us to get the hull on't, and Giard's money too. But shall him we'll get that next year; and as we have now got the deposits out of the bank, the glory enuff for one spell.

I got a letter from Zekel a few days ago, who I see is pretty busy in Wall street, and will soon take the ship for the most of the Brokers there. He says he and the rest of the brokers got nook'd at back by squire Biddle a grein to take the notes from the deposit banks, instead of lettin them banks send them away west and south themselves, and which would cost them the Government about 3 per cent, unless they let the brokers do it for a trifle less. This move of Squire Biddle seems to puzzle the Brokers considerable; and Zekel says that the first time the Squire has trod on the toes of the Brokers, and as Zekel is now turned broker himself; he dont seem to like the Squire as well as he used to; but he thinks the Squire cant stand it long; and that he only does it now because we have a little money left in his bank, and as soon as we take that away, and which we are doin now as fast as we can, that then the Squire will say he has nothing more to do with the Government, and 't'ry to bank take out of his own bills.

And then it's Zekel's notion the Brokers will have their day. He says it is, he is makin a pretty good livin in shavin drafts from 1-4 1-1-3 per cent, which the U. S. Bank used to take and collect for nothing. He is however plagy wrahy with the deposit banks in New York makin money so plenty there, for Mr. Taney, our new Secretary of the Treasury, has tell'd em to use up in New York, pretty much all the Government money they collect there (and they collect pretty much the hull on't); and so Zekel thinks there will be trouble away west, where they haint got as many banks and as much money as they have in Wall street, and so he thinks of taking a t'ra down there soon, for he says there is no chance for brokers where money is as plenty as blackberries.

The keenest folks we've got to look out for us about the country is the District Attorneys. They haint got much to do now in the way of their office, and we make em attend to other matters. We've got a rate sharp little fellow to keep an eye out on Squire Biddle, and got him in the bank too. So that the squire cant get round him no way. That report he made to the General fother day, was nigh upon as good as my bank report. In some things it is much better, for my "report" only tell'd folks what I saw, and what I knew,—but his goes a trifle further—it tells the General pretty much all about what he dont see and what he dont know, and that's more than most folks can do; and gives things a plagy curious lawyer's twist, that helps us along considerable. I suppose now the squire will answer this, and tell all about it; and we was plagy fraid he'd do it before the election in Philadelphia. But it wont do him no good now; we have had the first lick at him, and that, the General says, is the best part of the battle. I and the General was lookin over the accounts that I had taken when I was examinatin the bank, and comparing them with this oute little fellow's report, and once and a while the General would snort out I tell you. And says he, Major, if by any chance we lose Amos Kindele, we must git that little District attorney here with us—he's a puzzler, aint he? That he is, says I General; but I'm afraid, says I, that the Squire will puzzle him, and us too, when he comes out with his reply.

But there is one thing, Major, says the General, that I dont see how Biddle can git round that; and that is, how he dares to take upon himself to do what only could be done by the Directors. Look at the Charter, there it is as plain as A. B. C. He has no right to do a single thing, unless the Directors are all present, and agree to it. Well, says I, General, that is a puzzler; and yet, all the Bank folks say he does right; and its more their business than ours. And, says I, General, come to think on't and the notion aever struck me before, but I begin now to believe that Squire Biddle is a rale, a cackon man. Why, says he, Major, you are as crazy as a mad rooster—how can you make that out? Why, says I, I do raly believe when the Squire did any thing without the Directors, he said "I take the responsibility"—the General got up, stamp'd round a spell; and, says he, Major, you beat all round. But this tickled the General considerable.—Well, says he, Major, if I only knew he said so, I'd put all the deposits back again in the Bank to-morrow; for I do like a man who aint afraid of responsibility.

We come nigh havin a pretty considerable

eventful period of the war of Independence.—It was a favorite garb with many of the officers of the line, particularly the gallant Colonel Josiah Parker.

When Morgan's Riflemen, made prisoners at the assault on Quebec, in 1775, were returning to the South, to be exchanged, the British garrisons on the route beheld with wonder these sons of the mountain and the forest. Their hardy looks, their tall athletic forms, their marching always in Indian file, with the light and noiseless step peculiar to those pursuit of woodland game; but, above all, 40 European eyes, their singular and picturesque costume, the Hunting Shirt, with its fringes, the wampum belts, leggins, and moccasins, richly worked with the Indian beads and porcupine quills of brilliant and varied dye, the tomahawk and knife; these, with the well known death-dealing aim of these matchless marksmen, created in the European military a degree of awe and respect for the Hunting Shirt, which lasted with the war of the Revolution.

CATHOLIC PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.
This Assembly is now in session in this city—it was opened formally yesterday in the Cathedral. The Most Rev. Doctor Whitfield of course presided as Archbishop of Baltimore and celebrated the Mass of the Holy Ghost on the occasion.

The other Bishops present were the Right Rev. Doctor David from Bardston—the Right Rev. Doctor England of Charleston—Right Rev. Doctor Rosati of St. Louis—Right Rev. Doctor Fenwick of Boston—Right Rev. Doctor Dubois of New York—Right Rev. Doctor Kenrick from Philadelphia—Right Rev. Doctor Reese of Detroit and the Right Rev. Doctor Purcell of Cincinnati. The only Bishops entitled to seats who were not present are the Right Rev. Doctor Portier of Mobile (who arrived this day), and the venerable Doctor Flaget of Bardstown the Senior Suffragan whose delicate state of health did not permit his traveling hither. A large body of priests, selected by the prelates as advising Theologians filled the Chancel. The appearance of the Sanctuary was exceedingly striking; the bishops wore capes and mitres and were seated on each side of the altar; the priests in their sacred vestments occupied the front before the platform. After Mass, the Bishop of Charleston delivered a discourse on the nature of church government the objects and utility of councils and the peculiar benefits likely to arise from their celebration in this country.

The Prelates hold their legislative sessions daily every morning at nine o'clock the consultations of the Prelates and Theologians take place in the afternoon at four o'clock.

We shall give more ample details of this Assembly which is the highest local ecclesiastical tribunal of so large a body of our fellow citizens.—Balt. Gazette.

From the Baltimore Gaz. of Monday.
CATHOLIC PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.—This Assembly terminated its session yesterday, the prelates having, after a High Mass, celebrated by the Right Rev. Doctor Fenwick, Bishop of Boston, & a sermon by the Rt. Rev. Dr. England, Bishop of Charleston, solemnly affixed their signatures to the acts. The appearance of the Sanctuary was the same as on the preceding Sunday;—but a peculiar solemnity was added by two circumstances on this day. The clergy and prelates came in procession from the Archbishop's residence, and entered at the front of the church, proceeding thro' the centre side of the principal altar, where they took their seats. This produced a very imposing effect;—it was the first time that ten mitres were worn by one assembly in the United States. The following officers of the council, and Theologians, were also splendidly attired viz:—

The Rev. Father Wm. McSherry, Provincial of the Society of Jesus.
The Rev. Father Nicholas Young, Provincial of the Dominicans.
The Rev. Doctor Lewis Dlouol, Superior of the Sulpicians.
Very Rev. John Tessier, Theologian
Rev. Samuel Eccleston, } to the Archbishop of Baltimore.
Very Rev. Lewis Debarth, Theologian to the coadjutor of Bardston.
Rev. Andrew Byrne, Theologian to the Bishop of Charleston.
Rev. John Odin, " to the Bishop of St. Louis.
Rev. John J. Chance, " to the Bishop of N. York.
Rev. Peter Mauvernay " to the Bishop of Mobile.
Rev. John Hughes, " to the Administrator of Philadelphia.
Very Rev. Wm. Matthews, Theologian to the Bishop of Detroit.
Rev. Simon Brute, Theologian to the Bishop of Cincinnati.
Rev. Augustus Jeanjean, Theologian from the Diocese of New Orleans.

The Promoters of the Council were the Right Rev. the Bishop of Boston and the Rev. Dr. Deuol.
The Secretaries. Rev. Doctor Edwd. Damphous, and his assistant, Rev. John Hoskyns.
Master of Ceremonies, Rev. John J. Chance—his assistant, Mr. Henry H. Burges.
Chanters, Rev. John Randonne and Rev. Peter Fredet.

The second circumstance with which we were struck was the mode of subscribing the acts. Each prelate in the proper order of his place, went alone to the altar and subscribed the record which had been laid upon it by the Secretary, after he had read the titles of the acts, and the fathers had given their verbal assent by the expression, placet, upon the question having been put by the Archbishop.

The Council adjourned to the 13th Sunday after Easter in the year 1837.

NOTE BY MR. CURTIS.
The Hunting Shirt, the emblem of the Revolution, is banished from the national military, but still lingers among the hunters and pioneers of the far West.—This national costume, properly so called, was adopted in the outset of the Revolution, and was recommended by Washington to his army, in the most

fairly pleased and then the ladies left the room.

"Talking of Smith," said Sir Marmaduke, "what a wretched taste he had poor man! This place was quite thrown away upon him; he had no idea of its capabilities."

"No," replied a gentleman to whom I had bequeathed a legacy—"with the best intentions in the world Smith was really a very odd man."

"His house," added another, who used to dine with me three times a week, "was never thoroughly agreeable—it was not his fault, poor fellow!"

"No, no," said a very old friend of mine at the same time taking snuff from a gold box which had been my gift, "he did every thing for the best; but between ourselves Smith was a bore."

"It is well," said Mr. Mitts, "that talking of him has not the effect which is attributed to talking of another invisible personage! Let him rest in peace; for, if it were possible that he could be reanimated, his reappearance here to claim his goods and chattels, and above all his wife would be attended with rather awkward consequences."

So much for my posthumous curiosity. Vain mortal that I was to suppose that after a dreamless sleep of ten long years, I could return to the living and find the place and the hearts that I once filled, still unoccupied! In the very handsome frame of my own picture was now placed a portrait of John Mitts, Esq. mine was thrown aside in an old lumber-room where the sportive children of my widow had recently discovered it, and with their mimic swords had innocently poked out the eyes of what they were pleased to designate "the dirty picture of the ugly man."—My presumption had been properly rewarded; let no one who is called by his last account wish like me to be permitted to revisit the earth. If such a visit were granted and like me he returned invisibly all that he would see and hear would wound his spirit but were he permitted to re-appear visibly in propria persona mortifying indeed would be his welcome!

It is not my intention to bequeath to my reader a lecture, or a sermon, or I return to my family vault; yet "the Post-mortem Cogitations of the late popular Mr. Smith are not without a moral."
T. H. B.
From our old correspondent, of "Arlington."

THE HUNTING SHIRT.
SMALLWOOD'S REGIMENT.
The following interesting reminiscence of the Days of Trial, with a graphic description of a Corps that was composed of the chivalry of Maryland and formed the very elite of the army of Independence, in the memorable campaign of 1776, will be read with gratification by all the Americans.

These details are selected from among a series of papers furnished by our venerable neighbour and Revolutionary veteran Major Aldum to Mr. Curtis for "The Private memoirs of Washington."

"Smallwood's Regiment arrived in Philadelphia about the middle July 1776, the day after the militia of York Town got there. I happened to be in Market street when the Regiment was marching down it. They turned up Front till they reached the Quaker meeting house called the Bank meeting, where they halted for some time, which I presumed was owing to delicacy on the part of the officers, seeing they were about to be quartered in a place of worship. After a time, they moved forward to the door, where the officers halted, and their platoons came up, and with their hats off, while the soldiers with recovered arms, marched into the meeting house. The officers then retired and sought quarters elsewhere.

"The Regiment was then said to be eleven hundred strong; and never did a finer, more dignified, and braver body of men face an enemy. They were composed of the flower of Maryland, being young gentlemen, the sons of opulent Planters, Farmers and Mechanics, from the Colonel to the private, all were attired in Hunting Shirts. I afterwards saw the fine corps on their march to join Gen. Washington.

"In the battle on Long Island, Smallwood's Regiment, when engaged with an enemy of overwhelmingly superior force, displayed a courage and discipline that sheds upon its memory an undying lustre, while it was so cut to pieces that in the October following, when I again saw the regiment, its remains did not exceed one hundred men.

"Capt. Edward de Courcy, Captain Herbert, a Captain and a Doctor Stuart, of Smallwood's regiment, were among the prisoners taken at Long Island, with whom I became acquainted, while I was prisoner in New York.

"The wreck of the once superb regiment of Smallwood fought in the battles of the White Plains and the subsequent actions of the Jerseys, in the memorable campaign of 1776; terminating with the battle of Princeton, January '77, where the remains of the Regiment, reduced to little more than a company, was commanded by Captain, afterwards Governor Stone of Maryland."

NOTE BY MR. CURTIS.
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Mr. GREEN.
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THE A.
The Globe st. The faith, and demand conformity to in the treaty, but to carry its Knowledge that ters is not com much as it has. And it further s know that the p a man who will lance of a publi mustering of a due observation duty.

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For the Eastern Gazette.

Mr. Graham. I have nineteen Apples Trees that must be planted in nine rows with five trees in each row...

A FARMER.

THE ALABAMA DISPUTE. The Globe states that, while the Indians insist upon the execution of the treaty, in good faith, and demand the removal of all intruders...

Affairs in Alabama appear to be advancing with rapidity to an issue involving the most serious consequences. A letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer gives a painful view of the state of affairs...

ALABAMA, Oct. 16th, 1833.

We have arrived at a solemn crisis in our State at the present moment. You are aware that the whole of the Creek nation was some time since laid off into counties, and the judges of our Circuit Courts ordered to hold courts in them accordingly...

The Court issued an attachment for the Major and men: the Sheriff was ordered by the Major not to touch him; he returned to the Court next day, and made oath that he could not take him, the Major, for fear of death...

Official List of Members of the Maryland Legislature, December Session, 1833.

Designate members of the former, but not of the last Legislature. Designates new members. Those not designated were members of the last Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Cecil County.—Lewis Thomas, Levi H. Evans, John S. Masfit, William Knight. Worcester County.—Robert M. R. Smith, William D. Fausst, Eli Dale, Chesed Purnell.

Somerset County.—Arnold E. Jones, Edward Long, Wm. W. Handy, Lamb' W. Hyland.

Dorchester County.—Robert Griffith, Henry L. McNamara, Martin L. Wright, Joseph Nicols.

Caroline County.—Jacob Charles, Thomas S. Carter, Marcey Fountain, Thomas Burchzell.

Talbot County.—Joseph Bruff, Philip Horney, George Dudley, Richard Spencer.

Queen Anne County.—Lemuel Roberts, Robert Larrimore, Thomas Wright, Sd Sam-Burgess.

Kent County.—Michael Miller, James P. Gale, Henry Hurt, Wm. Hayne.

Montgomery County.—Otho Wilson, John A. Carter, Stephen N. C. White, Henry C. Gaither.

Prince George's County.—Benjamin Day, Horatio C. Scott, Thomas G. Pratt, Benjamin L. Gann.

Caldwell County.—Franklin Smith, John P. Wallis, Uriah Lavale, Mordcai F. Smith.

Charles County.—William D. Merrick, Josias Hawkins, Wm. A. Dulany, Walter Miller.

St. Mary's County.—Benedict I. Heard, John H. Sothoron, Benjamin G. Harris, Wm. J. Blakstone.

Baltimore city.—Joshua Jones, Charles Peregy.

Baltimore county.—Thomas J. Price, Solomon Hillen, Jr., Hugh Ely, John H. Carroll.

Annapolis City.—Nicholas Brewer, Richard J. Crabbe.

Harford county.—Henry H. Johns, Samuel Sutton, James Moore, James Nelson.

Washington county.—John H. Mann, John O. Wharton, John D. Grove, F. Humrick-house.

Alleghany county.—Norman Rnee, William Ridgely, Jeremiah Berry, Jr., Jaceli Lantz.

Bare Arm'd County.—John S. Sellman, Wesley Lithioun, Chas. D. Warfield, Thos. Snowden, Jr.

Frederick County.—David Schley, Joseph M. Palmer, Abdiel Unkerfer, John Sifford.

Of the 80 members of which the House is composed, only 30 were members of the last Legislature; 13 have been members before, but not last year; and 37 are Colts.—i. e. members for the first time.

TIMONIUM RACES—Third Day.

Proprietor's purse, \$500, three mile heats. J. M. Selden, b. h. Duke of Orleans 1 1 J. S. Harrison's ch. h. Festival 3 2 J. S. Harrison's m. Arabis Felix 3 3 Dr. Davall's b. h. Reform 4 4

Time 5m. 58s.—5m. 59s. The sweepstakes two miles out, \$200 entrance, was won by Mr. Garrison's b. f. by Monsieur Tonson, beating four others—Time 3m. 56s.

TIMONIUM RACES—Fourth Day.

Two mile heats—Purse \$800. Won by J. S. Garrison's ch. f. Eliza Drake, beating Dr. Davall's gr. f. Agilley; Henry Hammond's b. c. by Marshall Ney; Philip Poulton's ch. f. Hagar; Jno. Rogers's m. Fire in the Mountains; Col. Walden's ch. f. Emily, Mr. Lacoste's.

ch. f. Little Wonder, Major Andrew's ch. f. Miss Emily; Ambrose Stevens' gr. h. Memnon.—Time—3m. 54s. 3m. 47 1/2s. Colonel Walden's Emily sustained an injury in the hip just after starting, in the first heat, and ran the heat on three legs. Mr. Hammond's b. c. was drawn after the first heat, and Little Wonder, Fire in the Mountains, and Hagar were distanced in the second. The Sweepstakes for three old, entrance \$200, h. f. was won by J. S. Garrison's b. c. Hanslop beating Mr. Adam's Arab colt, in two heats.—Time, 4m.—4m. 4s.

The Trotting Match for \$200, 3 mile heats, was won in two heats by Columbus, beating Dread and Andrew Jackson.

Sale of thorough bred Horses at Tattersalls, New York on Thursday afternoon: Cadmus, s. c. 2 years old, \$475 Dame Quickly, s f 2 years old, 130 Apollo, b. g. 10 years old, 240 Thespis, b. f. 2 years old, 255 Corinna, b. f. yearling, 110 Lalla Rookie, 12 years old, 200 Vienna, 3 years old, 180

PRICES CURRENT. BALTIMORE, Oct. 29. Wheat; red, 1 08 a 1 12 do white, 1 23 a 1 25 Corn, (old) 65 a 68 Corn, (new) 50 a 58

MARRIED. On Saturday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. Adino McKneit, to Miss Margaret P. Gayland, all of Talbot County.

DIED. In this county on Monday night the 28th ult., Mr. George Stevens. At Boston, on Friday morning the 25th ult., universally beloved and lamented, Mr. George Harrison Otis, son of the Hon. Harrison G Otis, aged 23 years.

The Rector of St. Michael's Parish expecting to be absent on Sunday November 10th, there will not be Divine Service at Mr. Willis's on that day.

NOTICE. By Order of the President a meeting of the board of Managers of the Female Bible Society of Talbot County, will be held in the Church at Easton at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday the 13th November.

Should the day not be calm and clear enough to permit the attendance of the distant Managers, the meeting will be deferred to the first favorable day, after the 13th.

FOR SALE. At Easton, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the first Tuesday of Court week, will be offered for sale, for cash, a well broke, quiet Gif Horse, somewhere about fifteen hands high. SOLOMON BARROTT, Auctioneer. Nov. 2

DISSOLUTION. THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in Easton under the firm of KENNARD & LOVEDAY, was dissolved on 1st instant by mutual consent; all persons indebted to the said firm are earnestly requested to make payment as speedily as possible to either of the subscribers, who are authorized to receive the same, as it is very desirable with them to settle up the business of the old firm immediately. R. W. KENNARD, WM. LOVEDAY. Nov. 2

NOTICE. THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of Kennard & Loveday, and having added to it a new and handsome assortment of FALL GOODS selected by him with care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, intends carrying on the Mercantile Business in his own name, in the store room formerly occupied by Kennard & Loveday. He particularly invites a continuation of the customers of the old firm; and all others who feel disposed to favor him with a call, assuring them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render all dealings agreeable and satisfactory. WILLIAM LOVEDAY. Nov. 2

NEW GOODS. MAN LOVE HAZEL, HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a fresh supply of GOODS suitable for the present, and approaching seasons; which he will sell on accommodating terms. His friends, and the public are requested to call & examine, & judge for themselves. Nov. 2

FALL SUPPLY. SAMUEL MACKEY. Informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and elegant ASSORTMENT OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS suitable for the present and approaching seasons consisting in part of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, China, Glass and Queens-ware, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for Cash or country produce. He invites the citizens generally to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves. N. B. He has always on hand, and will dispose of low, a general assortment of LUMBER. Nov. 2

Grand Lot of the Eastern Lottery again in the Delaware and North Carolina Lot. Extra Class No. 14. 6, 31, 56 a prize of \$100, sold to a gentleman in the county. Also in the same Lottery Extra Class No. 15, to a Gentleman in town 2, 5, 18 a prize of \$100. Also in the Extra Class No. 16, 42, 49, 70 a prize of \$100, to a gentleman at the Trappe. In the New York Lottery Extra Class, No. 31, a prize of \$250, sold on Wednesday last, the fortunate holder will please call and receive the cash. Holders of prize tickets and others are invited to invest in the following GRAND SCHEME. To be drawn in Baltimore the 9th of November. The Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 22, for 1833.

1 prize of 20,000 5 prizes of \$1,000 1 5,000 10 500 1 2,000 10 300 1 1,500 10 200 1 1,272 24 150 No prize less than \$6. Tickets \$5. Shares in proportion, at the truly Lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKETT, Easton, Md. Nov. 2

SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c. FOR SALE AT THE American Farmer Establishment. No. 16, SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

THE Subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and dealers in seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he is receiving from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from various parts of this country, his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he will, by the first of November, be prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices and on as favorable terms as can be afforded by any dealer in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubbery, bulbous and other flowering roots, will be procured to order from any of the principal Nurseries or Gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is agent; also:

PLUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn-shellers, threshing machines and all other kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, which will be procured from the best Manufacturers in Baltimore.

DOMESTIC Animals; particularly cattle of the Improved Durham Shorthorn, the Beron and Holstein breeds; sheep of the Bakewell Southdown, and various fine woolled breeds; swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barnitz breed; various kinds of poultry such as the white turkeys, Bremen and Westphalia geese, game and other fowls and several other species of animals, all of choice breeds (and no others) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this Establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, Agricultural, Horticultural and Botanical, in much greater variety than at the bookstores, some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale. In short, all articles wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business are intended, either to be kept on hand, or within reach when called for.

And though last, not least, that old and well known vehicle of knowledge (the most valuable of all commodities for a tiller of the soil)—the AMERICAN FARMER, is published weekly; at this establishment, at \$5 a year where subscriptions and communications are respectfully solicited, addressed, as all letters must be, to the editor and proprietor. I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK.

NOTE.—An "Extra" number of the American Farmer, containing a prospectus of the Establishment, and a catalogue of seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, post paid, for that purpose.

TO RENT, for the ensuing year, THE HOUSE on Harrison Street at present occupied by Mr. S. Hussey. For terms apply to A. GRAHAM. Nov. 2

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court, 29th day of October A. D. 1833. On application of George Newlee, Executor of George Pippin, 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 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 29th day of October 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 Testimonialy on the personal estate of George Pippin, 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 16th day of May next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of October 1833. GEORGE NEWLEE, Exr. of George Pippin, deceased. Nov. 2

WANTED. For the next year, to work upon a farm, and to superintend an occasion may require, a young man, steady and industrious habits. For one that will suit liberal wages will be given.

BENJAMIN WICKERS. Golden Neck, Kent Co. Md. about 7 miles from Chester town. Nov. 2

A CARD. Miss Alice and Mrs. Scull, having engaged the services of Mr. and Mrs. Burrell in their Female Seminary, the Trustees take pleasure in informing the patrons of the Institution, and the public generally, that the Institution is now open for the reception of young ladies. The French language and all the higher branches of female education will be taught by Mr. Burrell, and Music, Painting, Needle work, &c. by Mrs. Burrell. JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y. Nov. 2

A CARD. THEODORE R. LOOCKERMAN. HAS removed his Office to the room on Washington Street, which he has lately built adjoining his Dwelling House. Oct. 26

House &c. to be Rented. To be rented, the following Houses, &c. viz.—For the next year, the large 3 story brick Dwelling House where Alexander Todd now lives. It is situated on the west side of Washington Street in Easton and opposite to the Dwelling House of Dr. Thos. H. Dawson. This is a most desirable situation for a Boarding House or Tavern.

A comfortable Dwelling house at Easton Point, with a good Garden attached thereto, where Samuel Thomas used to live, when he was running Easton Packets.

The Dwelling House where Jonathan Hopkins used to live, near the Quaker Meeting House. Immediate possession may be had of the two last Houses.

The Dwelling house, on the East side of Washington Street where Mrs. Russell now lives, also two Houses and Gardens at the White Chimnies.

For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH. Edited, Oct. 19 3w

NEW FALL GOODS. W. M. H. & P. GROOME. HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their fall supply of GOODS, comprising an unusually large and general assortment.

AMONGST WHICH ARE A GREAT VARIETY OF CLOTHES, CASSIMERES and CASSIMETS, NETTS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS & BAIZES, FRENCH and ENGLISH MERINOS.

CALICOES & GINGHAMS, style. BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses. MERINO and THIBET SHAWLS, CASIMERE, VALENCIA & WOOLEN & COTTON HOSIERY.

ALL of which are offered on the most reasonable terms. Easton, Oct. 12 w6

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON, THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

will commence her route on Tuesday morning next, the 9th inst. leaving the lowest end of the wharf at 7 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis (by Castle Haven) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock A. M. for Castle Haven and Annapolis for Baltimore.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk. Passage to or from Annapolis, \$2.50 All Children under 12 years of age half price. LEMEL G. TAYLOR, Master. Oct. 18

EASTON ACADEMY. A vacancy having happened in the chief department of this seminary by the resignation of the principal teacher, notice is hereby given that applications for this station will be received by the Trustees, so that they may be enabled to make the appointment, on the 29th day of November next. The applicant must be well qualified to teach the learned languages, Mathematic, Geography, the English Grammar and public speaking, and it is hoped that no gentleman will apply, who shall not prove himself by his character for learning, moral conduct, and capacity to teach, perfectly competent to discharge the important trust to the satisfaction of the board of the parents committing their sons to his care. Convenient arrangements in the academy will be allowed to the teacher free from rent. Compensation for his services will consist of a certain salary of \$600 per annum, and of tuition money derived from his school, to be collected by himself without any responsibility on the part of the Trustees. It is possible that an appointment may be made before the above day, in which event, public notice will be given by advertisements.

Letters addressed to Robert H. Goldsborough Esq. will be attended to. By order of the trustees, THOS. I. HULLITT, Pres. Easton, Md. Oct. 12 1833.

NOTE.—The scholars in the department of Mr. Getty will be received in the department of Mr. Pierson, the assistant teacher, upon very reasonable terms, until a successor shall be appointed, and in the branches which he professes, they will be instructed in a satisfactory manner.

NECESSITY has compelled me to give positive orders to my Deputies to close all accounts for officers fees now due. The officers are daily calling on me for money, which I cannot pay, unless those who are delinquent will pay up—all persons indebted are therefore warned, that, unless their fees are immediately paid, the deputies have positive orders to levy and execute without respect to persons. J. M. FAULKNER, Shf. Oct. 26

In Caroline county court, Sitting as a Court of Equity. October Term, 1833.

Thomas Richardson, against William Stevens, Ann Stevens, William Ross and others. The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of Archibald Ross, deceased, for the payment of his debts. The bill states that the said Archibald Ross departed this life seized of real estate lying in Caroline county, leaving Wm. Stevens and Ann Stevens his wife, Henry Ross, Henry Cook and Lydia his wife, Hester Ross, Mary Ross and Noah Ross his heirs at law. That the said Archibald Ross at the time of his death, was indebted to the complainant, and that letters of administration on his estate had been granted to Peter Barton, and that the personal estate of the said Archibald Ross is insufficient for the payment of his debts. The Bill also states that the residence of the defendant William Stevens is unknown, and that the defendant Hester Ross resides out of the State of Maryland. It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published at Easton in Talbot county, the first insertion whereof shall be made before the first day of November next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they be warned to appear in this court in person or by a solicitor on the second Monday of March next, to shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

WM. B. MARTIN, ARA SPENCE, WM. TINGLE. True Copy, Test, Jo. Richardson, Ck. Oct. 26 3w

In Caroline county court, On the Equity side thereof. October Term, 1833.

William Jones, for Plaintiff, petitioner, against Nancy Cahall, Louisa Cahall and Rachel Cahall, children and heirs at law of James Cahall, deceased, and Archibald Cahall, administrator of James Cahall, aforesaid, defendants. The petitioner in this case states that the said James Cahall in his life time, was possessed of some personal estate, and was also entitled to and possessed of in his own right of some lands and real estate, in fee simple, lying and being in Caroline county aforesaid, and being in Caroline county aforesaid, and being so possessed, he the said James Cahall, departed this life intestate, leaving behind him and surviving him, sundry children, namely, Nancy Cahall, Louisa Cahall, Alexander Cahall, and Rachel Cahall, on whom the said lands and real estate descended at his death, and his heirs at law and legal representatives; that all the said children are minors, under the age of twenty one years, respectively; that the said Nancy Cahall, Louisa Cahall and Alexander Cahall, reside in Caroline county aforesaid, and that the said Rachel Cahall resides in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, out of the jurisdiction of this court, and beyond the reach of the process thereof, that after the death of the said James Cahall, administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said James Cahall, at the time of his death, was in due form of law committed to the said Archibald Cahall, that the said Archibald Cahall resided in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, out of the jurisdiction of this Court, and beyond the reach of the process thereof; that the said James Cahall, at the time of his death, was indebted to sundry persons in divers sums of money, and amongst others, to the said William Jones, in a large sum of money, on bond, passed by the said James Cahall, in his life time, to the said William Jones, which bond, after the death of the said James Cahall, with all the money due thereon, was assigned by the said William Jones to the said William Hughlett, for a full and valuable consideration, by the said Hughlett to the said Jones paid and satisfied; that, at the time of the assignment of said Bond, there was due on the said Bond the sum of one thousand and sixteen dollars and forty six cents; that an action at law was prosecuted by the said Jones, for the use of the said Hughlett, on the said bond, against the said Archibald Cahall, as administrator as aforesaid, for the recovery of the balance due thereon, and a judgment obtained thereon, subject to a dividend of the personal estate; that the said Archibald Cahall afterwards paid to the said Hughlett a dividend of the assets in his hands, leaving a large balance due the said Hughlett, that is to say, the sum of six hundred and eighty two dollars and forty three cents, with some interest; that the debts due from the said James Cahall, at the time of his death, are for the greater part thereof yet unpaid, and that his personal estate is insufficient for the payment of these debts; the object of the petition therefore, is to obtain a decree of this Court for a sale of the said lands and real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the debts of the said James Cahall; it is therefore this eighteenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, ordered and adjudged by Caroline county court, sitting as a court of Equity, that the petitioner in this case give notice of the said petition and of the object thereof, by a publication of this order three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, the first insertions whereof shall be made before the seventh day of November in the year aforesaid, warning the said Archibald Cahall to be and appear in Caroline county court, in person, or by a solicitor, and warning the said Rachel Cahall to be and appear in the said court in person, or by Guardian, on the second Monday in March next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed for.

WM. B. MARTIN, ARA SPENCE, WM. TINGLE. True Copy, Test, Jo. Richardson, Ck. Oct. 26 3w

In Caroline county court, On the Equity side thereof. October Term, 1833.

The petitioner in this case states that the said James Cahall in his life time, was possessed of some personal estate, and was also entitled to and possessed of in his own right of some lands and real estate, in fee simple, lying and being in Caroline county aforesaid, and being in Caroline county aforesaid, and being so possessed, he the said James Cahall, departed this life intestate, leaving behind him and surviving him, sundry children, namely, Nancy Cahall, Louisa Cahall, Alexander Cahall, and Rachel Cahall, on whom the said lands and real estate descended at his death, and his heirs at law and legal representatives; that all the said children are minors, under the age of twenty one years, respectively; that the said Nancy Cahall, Louisa Cahall and Alexander Cahall, reside in Caroline county aforesaid, and that the said Rachel Cahall resides in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, out of the jurisdiction of this court, and beyond the reach of the process thereof, that after the death of the said James Cahall, administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said James Cahall, at the time of his death, was in due form of law committed to the said Archibald Cahall, that the said Archibald Cahall resided in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, out of the jurisdiction of this Court, and beyond the reach of the process thereof; that the said James Cahall, at the time of his death, was indebted to sundry persons in divers sums of money, and amongst others, to the said William Jones, in a large sum of money, on bond, passed by the said James Cahall, in his life time, to the said William Jones, which bond, after the death of the said James Cahall, with all the money due thereon, was assigned by the said William Jones to the said William Hughlett, for a full and valuable consideration, by the said Hughlett to the said Jones paid and satisfied; that, at the time of the assignment of said Bond, there was due on the said Bond the sum of one thousand and sixteen dollars and forty six cents; that an action at law was prosecuted by the said Jones, for the use of the said Hughlett, on the said bond, against the said Archibald Cahall, as administrator as aforesaid, for the recovery of the balance due thereon, and a judgment obtained thereon, subject to a dividend of the personal estate; that the said Archibald Cahall afterwards paid to the said Hughlett a dividend of the assets in his hands, leaving a large balance due the said Hughlett, that is to say, the sum of six hundred and eighty two dollars and forty three cents, with some interest; that the debts due from the said James Cahall, at the time of his death, are for the greater part thereof yet unpaid, and that his personal estate is insufficient for the payment of these debts; the object of the petition therefore, is to obtain a decree of this Court for a sale of the said lands and real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the debts of the said James Cahall; it is therefore this eighteenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, ordered and adjudged by Caroline county court, sitting as a court of Equity, that the petitioner in this case give notice of the said petition and of the object thereof, by a publication of this order three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, the first insertions whereof shall be made before the seventh day of November in the year aforesaid, warning the said Archibald Cahall to be and appear in Caroline county court, in person, or by a solicitor, and warning the said Rachel Cahall to be and appear in the said court in person, or by Guardian, on the second Monday in March next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed for.

WM. B. MARTIN, ARA SPENCE, WM. TINGLE. True Copy, Test, Jo. Richardson, Ck. Oct. 26 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. FELLOW CITIZENS. I must call your attention to the payment of your taxes, the time allowed me by Law to close the collections of the county is limited, and it is impossible for me to pay off those who have claims against the county, without 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 any man, it is an officer's duty to compel me to such a course, to protect my self from liability and consequences of the various interests at stake. From holding property in the County and residing out of it, it will do well to attend to this notice. Myself or my deputy will be at Easton 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.

TAILORING. The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county that he has located himself in the town of Easton, in the shop adjoining Mr. Blake's Saddlery Shop, formerly occupied by Mr. Sackett as a Lottery Office, where he may be found ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say any thing about what he can or will do, he only requests those who may want work done in his line to give him a call; as he feels assured from his experience in the business that he can give satisfaction. He has just returned from the city with the fall and winter fashions for 1833. J. HARPER.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to get 1 or 2 boys of from 12 to 14 years of age apprentices to the above business—boys who have their education would be preferred.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, by the clerk thereof, at the suite of John Goldsborough and Ann Caroline Hammond, admrs: D. B. N. of Nicholas Hammond, and one at the suite of William Bullen, against John Bullen—Will be sold at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 29th day of October inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property, viz. 1 sorrel horse, 1 sorrel mare, 1 grey mare & colt, 1 grey horse, 1 horse cart, 14 head of cattle, & 13 head of sheep. Also will be sold at the suite of the above named persons, on TUESDAY the 12th day of November next, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, all the right, title, interest and claim of lands of the late Thomas Bullen, and all the right of John Bullen, to a house and lot in the Hole-in-the-wall. Strand and when as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the aforesaid John Bullen, and will be sold on the 12th day of November next, to satisfy the above writs of Fieri Facias, and for officers fees, due in 1833, and interest and cost, due and to become due thereon. J. M. FAULKNER, Shf. Oct. 15

FOR RENT. For the ensuing year, the Dwelling part of the House, the front part of which is occupied by Messrs T. H. DAWSON & Son, at Drug Store.—For terms apply to A. Graham or Wm. Faulkner. Oct. 15

PRINTING. True copy, Test, Jo. Richardson, Ck. Oct. 26 3w

THE UNION TAVERN. Kesson, Master.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER, RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Lewis Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr., and directly that of Wm. H. Price, Esq.—This house is situate in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House; and a market (I do not hesitate to say,) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair, which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of liquors, and his Table will be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Oysters and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county as almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a fast horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia, viz. Centerville, the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—a that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.

Oct. 5

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

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POETRY.

AUTUMN.

By JOHN MALCOLM. Sweet Sabbath of the year! While evening lights decay, Thy parting steps methinks I hear...

Amid thy silent bowers, 'Tis sad but sweet to dwell, Where falling leaves and drooping flowers, Around me breathe farewell.

Along thy sunset skies; Their glories melt in shade; And like the things we fondly prize, Seem lovelier as they fade.

A deep and crimson streak The dying leaves disclose; As on a consumpion's waning cheek, 'Mid ruin blooms the rose.

The scene each vision brings Of beauty in decay; Of fair and early faded things, Too exquisite to stay.

Of joys that come no more, Of Powers whose bloom has fled; Of farewells wept upon the shore, Of friends, estranged or dead.

NEW STORE AT THE OLD STAND.

JOHN T. GOLDSMITH

HAVING taken the Store Room at the corner of Washington and Court streets, formerly occupied by Edward S. Hopkins, where he has just opened

a general assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE,

selected with great care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, earnestly requests former customers & the public generally, to visit him an early call, as he is disposed to sell as cheap as can be purchased in this market.

Easton, Oct. 25 '83

NEW FALL GOODS. WILSON & TAYLOR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally that they have just opened at their store opposite the Court House, a fresh and very handsome

ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS.

among which are Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Blankets, Bazines, English Merinos, new style Calvees, Thibet and Valencia Shawls, Woolen & Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. All of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on time to punctual dealers, or in exchange for Feathers, Lindsey, Kersey, &c. the public are invited to give them an early call. Easton, Oct. 19

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, 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 day 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.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON. The President and Directors of the Branch Bank of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at Easton, have declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months, to the stockholders on the stock of the said Bank, payable on or after the first Monday of October next.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, cash.

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. Nind'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. '83

CABINET MAKING. JOHN MECONEKIN

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 continue 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

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, where all orders for

COACHEES, BAROUCHES, GIGS OR CARRIAGES, if 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

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

M. GOLDSBOROUGH. Sept. 14

AN ESTRAY. Came to the subscribers farm on the 4th day of July last, a BELL, he is a dark red with two key-holes in the left ear, and one in the right ear. The owner of said Bull is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away.

JESSE BULLEN. Oct. 5.

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, 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 the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, 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 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. 28

WANTED. BY the undersigned from 40 to 60 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 '83

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

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

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. 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, 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 uniform dress of the students consists of a Cap, 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 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

NOTICE.

THE copartnership 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. Sw

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.

Also, a Lady to teach Music, Drawing and Painting, to whom a liberal salary will be given if immediate application be made as above Sept. 28.

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

HOUSES AND LOTS IN EASTON, STILL FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say:— 1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. 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 runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situated 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 3d 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, situated on Adams 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.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

MARIA ROGERS. Perry Hall, Oct. 5, 1833. (W)

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.

SAMUEL HABLETON, 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

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

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. PETER TARR. April 31

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.

All persons indebted in any way to the estates of the late Nicholas Hammond Esq. and Doctor N. 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. N. Hammond, dec'd. Aug. 31

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 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 at a good tenant. S. A. C. July 6

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

AN APPRENTICE WANTED

By a gentleman in Baltimore, to the Boot and Shoe Making business. A lad between the age of 14 and 18 years, of good character, will hear of an excellent situation, if immediately application be made to the editor of this paper. Aug. 24

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 orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. 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 (Weost)

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that he still continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, and that he has no intention of leaving Easton, as has been represented, but expects to continue to serve them in his line as long as they may see fit to extend to him the very liberal patronage heretofore given him, for which he now returns them his sincere thanks, and hopes by an unremitting attention to business, with a determination to use his utmost efforts to please all who may employ him, to merit a continuation of their favors. JAMES L. SMITH. The latest New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Fashions just received. J. L. S. Easton, Oct. 19 W

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. Nind 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 HORN and every variety of the above articles, 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 endeavor to merit a share of public encouragement.

The Public's obt. Serv'ts. GEORGE W. THOMPSON. THOMAS HARPER. Easton, Aug. 10

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 & POUDEH, No. 1, S. G. Street, Baltimore.

The terms are only \$2 per annum, paid in advance. Baltimore, June, 1833.

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 stropped 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, bear 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 Obt. Serv't. JOHN WRIGHT. April 27

PRINTING

Neatly and handsomely executed at this Office.

PROSPECTUS.

To be entitled the DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY

The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Poetic Literature of the 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 "Ward's Dramatic Circulating Library," and "Alexander's Novelist's Magazine," has fully established. These popular publications embrace distinct departments of poetic 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 in 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 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 intelligence, 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 unopposed 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 untried path; one where the necessary caution shall be mingled (not concealed) with the contrasting flowers. The manner of the "Spy in Philadelphia" shall be perfectly delicate, and unaccompanied by candid 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 those recommendations, our Poetical column will add another, which, coming from an already popular source, will we trust, begeth to that of more pretending publications. As 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 of July, in July, in eight large quarto pages and with good type. As it is intended to render the contents worthy of preservation, for autograph or instructive reference, the advantage of the proposed 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 if 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 Atholian Buildings, Philadelphia. Care will be taken to have the work carefully when sent out of the city.

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Eastern Shore

EASTON GAZETTE.

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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, NOVEMBER 9, 1833.

NO. 45

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
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TERMS

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Agricultural.

For the Easton Gazette.

A paper read before the Agricultural Board by a member in reply to a part of the interrogatories heretofore published by the Board, which paper is now presented for publication.

The questions submitted to the members of the Agricultural Board for the Eastern Shore of Maryland in relation to manures, rotation of crops, modes of cultivation, breeding, treatment of stock &c. are highly important: to answer them fully would require a treatise, and much practical knowledge. My experience is so limited that I fear I shall incur the charge of presumption in attempting to answer them; and my first decision, after reading them, was to remain silent. Under the impression, however, that each member should contribute as much as he can to the stock of agricultural information, I have resolved to throw in my mite, not doubting its favorable reception.

1st. Natural sources of Manures.—Salt Marsh, heads of Creeks, Bank shells, Pine leaves and swamp earth are all the natural sources of manure I have discovered on my farm. The River gives me now and then, a few loads of sea-ware. My shores do not lie favorably for collecting that valuable material of which the quantity is yearly diminishing; but in marsh I have a good substitute—requiring, however much more labor to apply it. I cannot state the number of loads proper for an acre—we generally, in hauling out any of the above mentioned manures drop them on every fifth corn land, tilting when the heads of the oxen reach the load previously deposited. It is best first to give a dressing at this rate by shells, and then, as soon after as convenient, with marsh or swamp earth. I have never used Pine leaves until they have gone through the stables or farm yard, and do not believe they would be of much use.

2d. Means and method of making manures.—My principal reliance, for making manure, is on the farm yard, stables and hog-pen. I have two yards for cattle, one of them a treading yard. The other is well calculated for retaining the urine &c. of cattle which are penned on it all summer. I have it littered frequently with leaves and dressed over with rich earth, rotten straw, &c. My treading yard is occupied by them in the depth of winter. Both yards have sheds which the cattle use at pleasure. With plenty of rough provender—corn shucks first, then straw and corn tops, cattle do well in this mode. I begin to pen about the first of December and continue, night and day, until April. My calves get milk three times a day, about half, night and morning, and at 12 o'clock all they can draw. I adopted this mode without precedent, and am well satisfied with it. In the winter I keep them separate from the grown cattle, giving them nearly the same fare, except in hard weather, when they get a small allowance of blades or hay—&c., now & then corn, split by driving a spike into the ear. I consider it highly important to keep them well the first winter—after which they require no particular favour.

I stable my horses at night, summer and winter, and in winter, night and day—they do well on wheat straw with a few ears of corn night and morning, my sheep are driven into the cattle yard every night in summer, and into their house in winter, where they are safe from dogs and aid in the accumulation of manure. By a steady adherence to this plan, with attention to litter of all kinds, a vast quantity of manure can be made at small expense. The winter manure is used on the corn field—the summer manure on the Wheat field, or is kept over, in heaps, for corn.

I have never made regular compost-beds, considering the labour too great. If a piece of land requires different kinds of manure, I endeavour to drop it in suitable portions on the land at once. I generally, every winter burn shells in kilns, and spread them, where wanted, from the cart tail. I consider lime, in some shape, all important, the proper beginning of a system of improvement. In the use of manures, I have not been

able to adhere to system,—my rule is to use it where most wanted, and I believe it good economy to use it, as far as it goes so liberally as that clover will grow well after it. This I sow on my wheat every spring, and generally graze it as soon as it begins to blossom. I say, generally for I am not so wedded to system as to deny my cattle food when I see them suffering from hunger. The consequence is that I sometimes turn them in too early, which should be avoided if possible. I have never had any of my cattle hore. To avoid this I turn them on the clover, for the first time, from pasture, about mid-day when they are not ravenously hungry.

I turn my hogs on the clover at the same time with my cattle, where they do well with a small allowance of corn.

4th. Modes of planting and cultivating corn.—I have tried several modes of raising corn, and, all things considered, prefer the old fashion, both as to cultivation, and gathering, and securing blades and fodder. The ridge cultivation on our flat stiff lands is decidedly better than the mode practiced in Pennsylvania, which I tried with considerable loss.

5th. Of third crops, I know but little, never having tried any but oats, which did not pay well, owing, perhaps, to the stiffness of my soil. I have never tried root crops—my main push is for wheat and corn—they give bread and meat which will purchase any thing; and I thus have leisure to get out manure. A variety of crops takes up too much time, and makes the business of the labourers more complicated than is desirable. They should be kept, as much as possible at some steady business, without interruption. It appears to me that a standing truck-patch, or kitchen garden, of about four acres, in which might be raised various articles for the table, and for cows and hogs, would answer a valuable purpose. But I object to the practice of enclosing, yearly, a pen for the cultivation of such articles.

6th. As to laying off farms it is difficult to answer this question satisfactorily. Every one must be governed, as to enclosing, by the form of his farm and various circumstances. He should be as sparing of fences as possible, as they are expensive & require annual repairs at a season when labour, for other purposes, is demanded. I think four fields, with one well set in orchard grass, for permanent grazing, sufficient. Less than four fields precludes the advantageous use of clover. A few acres of the corn field, to receive all the summer dung of the farm yard, should, I think, be left out every year for fallow.

7th. As to threshing out I do not feel myself competent to answer this question. A common stock of horses will soon tread out a crop. I think it probable that we shall, however, before long be able to get machines at a moderate price to supersede this mode.

8th. As to diseases of stock. The health of stock is best preserved by keeping them in good plight, and I am of opinion that it is not good economy to keep any portion of it otherwise. To enable us to do this, attention must be paid to them—a proper quantity of provender must be provided, and not too many kept. None should be kept but those of the most hardy and thrifty kinds.

9th, 10th, 11th. Treatment of colts, calves, hogs. I have no particular mode of treating my colts, calves and hogs different from the usual practice, unless that respecting calves be so. My care is to dispose of them in such a way as to give the least trouble and to keep them in growing order. My colts are stabled in winter. My calves have a shed to use at will, and my hogs some kind of shelter in winter—they all run together, large and small. They would do better if separated; but the trouble would be too great.

12th. Kinds of sheep. The Merino and common sheep, mixed, are excellent for general purposes, so are the Bakewell and Merino. No one in this part of the country, can keep large flocks exclusively for gain from wool. In that case, Merinos would certainly be preferable to any other kind.

13th. Milch cows in winter. I pass over this question, having no particular knowledge on the subject.

14th. Use of oxen, mode of breaking and feeding them. I prefer oxen to all other animals for the cart. The best essay on breaking and using them, I have ever seen, is to be found in the American Farmer, vol. 1, page 314. When at work I give them corn in the ear, in addition to the straw and fodder. No people understand the use of these valuable animals so well as our New England brethren. A first rate yoke of oxen, with them, will command from 100 to 120 dollars.

15th. Drenches for horses. I am not able to answer this question; and have seldom had occasion for medicine.

16th, 17th. System of farming and its effects. My opinions on the preceding remarks: the best system of farming is that which gives good crops and at the same time admits of the improvement of the Land. The four-field system, with clover, and strict attention to manuring from all possible sources, ought to effect all that can reasonably be expected. A system of farming, the execution of which is left to unskilful agents, to be good must be simple. It is therefore, that I exclude a variety of small matters, because of the interruption they occasion, and because the system would be too complicated. When not engaged in the cultivation of the principal crops, I employ my labour as much as possible in manuring.

I cannot think that the present modes of farming impoverish our lands as much as those used formerly. On the contrary, we see them generally improving, and we all know that the old modes has generally brought them to the lowest state of degradation.

[From the Manlius Repository.]

Improved Stock—Horses.—Mr. Miller:—Although it is now late in the season, I beg leave, in addition to my article on the subject of horned cattle, to offer to my neighbors a few suggestions in relation to horses.

The horse is an animal of incalculable importance to us. His intrinsic value consists in his power, speed, and endurance; and he is, to a great extent, the subject of taste and fancy, his highest value is attained when he unites beauty of form with these three requisites. But every farmer knows he is not to expect pearls from the thorn bush, nor figs from the thistle. He is not to expect a pippin from the bramble bush, nor the greening from the wild Indian crab-apple. But then these stocks will sustain the pippin and the greening, if such scions are introduced. Since, then the same expense of care, culture, feed and time, is needed to sustain and rear a four year old horse worth \$60 and one worth \$100 it is really astonishing that farmers, who spare no pains to procure the best quality of seed for grains, grass and roots, should still employ, as sires, the low-bred, dung-hill, worth \$1.50, instead of the brave and noble blood-horse, worth \$20. The result, in such case, as a general rule, must necessarily be, the colt will be a twenty shilling colt, instead of a twenty dollar colt, if nature proves true to her principles.

The farmer does not reflect sufficiently, nor judge correctly, on this subject. He seems to think a half-blood sire, derived from a blood horse and common dam, may produce as fine stock as the full blood horse himself; whereas, he cannot, half so good. Being only a half-blood himself, he can infuse into his progeny only one-fourth of the good qualities of his sire. His stock is only quarter bloods. No farmer, desirous of making the greatest gain in perfecting his stock, will use any horse as a sire who cannot claim to inherit in the line of his dam, as well as of his sire, power, speed, and endurance, the three items which give value to the horse. Hence it is that the pedigree of our blood horses is given in the line of the dam, instead of the sire. It is to show, that the valuable blood of the horse, derived from his sire, is not reduced and depreciated by any impure, low blood, derived from the mother. A little reflection, therefore, will satisfy the farmer, not to breed from a horse, (although his sire may have been good,) in the hope or expectation of great improvement or perfecting his stock, or if he cannot, at the same time, claim excellence and value, also, from the blood of his dam. In this respect, old Eclipse excels any horse of the present day; and to this source, does he owe, in a good degree, his matchless powers. His dam was got by Messenger, whose stock, for power and endurance equals, if not exceeds that of any horse brought to this country. Her dam, by a son of English Eclipse, next to Calblers, the fleetest horse ever known. His sire, Duroc, was by Diomed, the best horse of his day—deriving his excellence from judicious crosses, blending the best strains of English & Arabian blood. It is perfectly idle for a farmer, who has a mare of good size, and of fine quality and blood, to raise a colt from a common horse, worth only \$65 to \$80 at four years old; when he can with the same labor, and expense of feed and care, raise one worth \$120 to 150, by resorting to a better sire, at a cost of \$5, \$6 or \$8 more. And even if his mare is in sumptuous inferior, he should still resort to horses of high and celebrated blood, of large size, just proportions and fine speed—horses superior in those very particulars in which his mare is deficient.—A half blood filly from such a cross would probably make, hereafter, a stock mare, that always will produce colts worth \$100, if sired by horses of the best size and best blood. In this way, the farmer who is unable or unwilling to be at the expense of purchasing a costly mare to commence with, is to obtain val-

uable brood mares hereafter.

Every farmer ought to have one or two good brood mares. We have the experience and testimony of intelligent men, that brood mares may be steadily and safely used until within a few days of foaling; and very soon after. They should not be improperly used and abused, by extreme, sudden violent efforts.—But it will not injure them, nor their foals, to do constant reasonable labor. In addition, therefore, to accomplishing the ordinary labor of a span of horses on the farm, they may produce the farmer annually a span of colts. It ought here to be remarked that much of the value of our colts depend on the care and keeping we give them. We err much on this point. Colts generally are neglected the first winter. Their growth is retarded, and their forms are injured thereby. They should be kept in the best manner the first year; should be kept constantly thriving. Their forms will then be properly sustained, and their points and proportions be finely developed; nor should they be fed on the ground, but in racks so poised as to require them to extend and elevate the neck and head.

Dutchess county has derived a great revenue for many years, from the annual sale of her valuable horses. Spans of horses, bred there, have been sold in New York, at from \$500 to \$1000; and multitudes of single horses from fifty to one hundred pounds. They secured these results by improving their stock of brood mares, in the use of such imported horses as Messenger, Hylander, Dromo, Badajzette, and others—not hesitating to pay \$30 to \$35 to horses of such blood. The consequence has been; their brood mares were so much improved in quality, as to produce, when blended with sires of his character, a stock of horses for market worth from \$100 to \$250 each.

I have said a horse for a sire, was valuable as he possessed size, power, speed and endurance. As, "like produces like," he is expected to impart these properties to his progeny. To decide whether he has power, speed & endurance, he is put to trial on the race course. In a greater or less degree, his courage, resolution, temper, and constitution, are imparted to his stock. The farmer, who would make gain by breeding colts should look to these things.—His colts will always sell if they have size and speed, even if less perfect and beautiful in form. By blending the Arabian blood with that of the English race horse, the product is considered as perfected.

It unites the size and bone of the English race horse, the round, smooth, beautiful form of the Arabian, together with his hardiness, fleetness, and ability to endure fatigue. By such crosses the fleetest and best horses have been produced, that have been ever known.—Sires of fine size, and of such quality and blood, are here offered to the farmer at the present day. But they are neglected by most breeders on account of price, and a resort is had to the low-bred horse, because of his reduced terms. While such is the fact; we can never perfect our stock of horses.—While such is the practice, this splendid section of country, which ought to be first and foremost, will ever, in this respect be second to Long Island and Dutchess. Our object should be to obtain in the shortest possible time a race of brood mares that can produce sixty pound colts, instead of \$60 dollar colts. This can be speedily done, by a resort to high bred horses, of the Eclipse, Messenger, and Diomed blood.—But it cannot be done by low bred horses, who have no blood on the side of the dam, and who are removed to the third and fourth and fifth cross from the pure blood sire.

It will be recollected, there are two purposes for which we rear colts. One is for the plough, and one for the road.—For the plough, stout, heavy, compact built horses are needed, with no special regard to the fleetness. For the road, for stages, pleasure carriages, and the saddle, in addition to size, power, & form, high courage, & the ness or speed are indispensable. If the farmer, therefore, desires to rear a colt for market, he must resort to a sire either celebrated himself, or in the line of his immediate ancestry, for fine action, and great speed as roadsters, in the hope that he will impart these properties to the stock. If for the plough, he will look for a sire possessing a kind, docile, gentle temper, of good size, large bone, and great muscular powers. As the stock will be in a great measure, characterized by the sire, the farmer will look for such qualities in the sire, as are especially adapted to the uses and purpose he has in view. If these few hints should influence the farmer to reflect on this subject, and be the means of inducing correct impressions, my purpose will have been answered.

A FARMER.

Pompy, July 20th, 1833

From the New York Farmer. SUPERIOR COMPOSITION FOR TREES.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. J. K. Guernsey, of Pittsford, to William Prince & Sons.

I avail myself of this opportunity to send you the following statement, respecting the Composition for Trees.

Many inoculated trees are greatly injured, and finally lost, in consequence of the length of time necessary to heal over the stock, where it is cut off, when no means are used to secure it from exposure to the air and wet.

The wood dies down to some distance, and although, after a time, bark and new wood may grow over, it finally rots, and destroys the tree. The same is true of large limbs cut off, and of bark knocked off by accident. To prevent this the following cheap and easily applied composition is the best remedy I have found I have used it for more than 20 years, with almost uniform and perfect success.

Receipt.—One part, say one quart, common tar. Two parts, say two quarts, chalk, finely pulverized, and sifted. Put the tar into an iron kettle; heat it, and whilst hot, stir in the chalk. Care should be taken not to boil it too much, either when first made or when using it as that will make it too hard and brittle. Should it by accident become so, add tar, till sufficiently soft. When to be used, heat it over either an earthen or iron portable furnace, or fire made on the ground or near the place where wanted, so as to boil, or to be sufficiently soft, which a little experience will show, and apply it with a small woollen or iron spatula, covering the wood entirely with a thin coat, and leaving no place for the water to get under the composition. It will remain on for years, but may be taken off whenever the bark shall have grown over the wood. It will be found upon examining that there is no dead wood under it. Any one who delights in seeing fine healthy trees, after having once fairly tried the experiment, will never abandon its use. It is particularly valuable for covering the stumps when old trees are headed down. This composition was invented, and an account of it published by some gentleman, either of England or of Scotland, I think Sir Arthur St. Clair soon after Forsyth first published the account of his composition for healing wounds in fruit trees, which is very troublesome to make, and still more so to use. It is, probably, known to many horticulturists, but ought to be known to all who cultivate fruit trees; and if you think the publication of these remarks will be useful, they are at your service.

To the editors of the Richmond Enquirer.

Having been a subscriber and reader of your Enquirer for the last ten years and always a lover of the curiosities both natural and artificial, that are to be found generally published in our Journals I was forcibly struck with one of those wonders in the vegetable creation published in your paper of 24th inst. taken from the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth under the head of "An Extraordinary Natural Production," said by the extract to have been raised by a Mr. Carrico, living in Gallatin county, Kentucky.—To this wonder in the vegetable world, reared by Mr. Carrico, I heartily respond—and can, with Mr. Carrico bring forward an account of another of Natures freaks in the vegetable creation to the credulous world would seem to be an impossibility. In the year 1823, one of my neighbors having planted a crop of that valuable grain Indian corn in a piece of rich swamp land in the county of Culpeper near Rappahannock, Virginia near the edge of the corn grew some oak trees and during the growth of the corn, the boughs of said trees overspread a few of the corn hills. The corn communicated its generating properties to the oak trees and grew upon the tender boughs of the trees grains of corn, with the silk issuing from the heart of the grains like corn that grow on the ear of the Indian corn. I did not as Mr. Carrico did presume them for planting again having fully gratified my own curiosity for that time upon that branch of the vegetable creation. Should the above, though apparently impossible production, be worthy a place in your paper its correctness can be substantially backed by 6 or 8 witnesses of strict veracity.

I am yours respectfully,
WM. SLAUGHTER.

Wonderful power of the Turkey Buzzard.—A statement is made in the Turf Register, attested by the deposition of Major Pillers, of Kaskaskia, Illinois, which confirms the impression long entertained by some, that the Turkey Buzzard has the power of reproducing its own eyes. The experiment was made this. A buzzard was deprived of its eyes, by ripping them open, so that no part of the ball remained. The head of the bird was then placed under one of its

wings; in which position it remained a few minutes, when raising its head, both eyes were produced, perfectly sound, free from blemish, and possessing in every degree the power of vision. This comparatively cruel experiment was repeated at least fifty times, uniformly with the same result. The writer also being incredulous as to these facts, not having witnessed them, made the experiment himself upon another buzzard, with similar effect. It is ascribed to the healing powers of the down from the inside of the buzzard's wing; which is said to have cured several cases of approaching blindness in men and horses.

Boston Traveller

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.
Union Course Races.—Yesterday was the first day for the proprietor's purse—two miles heats. Nine horses were entered of which number eight started.—Ironette having been withdrawn for the purpose of being entered for to-day's purse.

Ripley was the favorite, & with Alert, was freely offered against the field;—betting brisk but not heavy.

The first heat was won by Alert, in consequence of Ripley and Masanello laying for the second heat—this 3 m. 50. The second heat was won with ease by Ripley in 2 m. 54 s. and the third also by Ripley—time 3 m.

The sport was good—better than was anticipated, and the result proved Ripley a first rate horse.

New York, Oct. 31.

The Races.—Second day.—Seven horses came to the mark, and a finer field could hardly be made; two of them were unknown, but the rest were tried ones. The favorite was backed so boldly, that the friends of the field were daunted; but the event produced a vote nem. con. that favorites can never win. It was Ironette against the field, ten to seven and even six, before the start, and when she won the second heat, hard in hand, it was dollars to sixpences and no takers. Celeste had the first without much trouble though Ironette tried for it in the end, resigning them until a little of the fight should be taken out of her "footy" companions; Sir Charles indeed led for the first mile with much clatter and boasting, but Miss Mattie soon took the shine off of him, and came out second after a spirited contest with the winner. In the second heat Ironette got the poles in the first quarter and kept the lead throughout, the rider looking back constantly and waiting for Celeste, who made the running though Medoc now came forward and placed himself third with a good interval; he tried them once, but it was not his time yet. Both heats very quick—5 m. 51 s. and 5 m. 52 s.—Medoc's running, thus far, had won him no confidence, and poor Celeste's case was now hopeless; she had clearly not the slightest chance.—But the sons of Eclipse retrieve lost fights, and the blood of the old one told here: The son like his sire, saved the honor of the North: The best third heat ever run on this course, however, was necessary; and nobly he made it: it was done in the unprecedented time of 5 m. 47 s. The gray had the poles at the start; but he passed her in the first quarter, and kept his lead then to the end, their places never varying more than a length, though she made the most desperate and determined efforts at every period of the heat; all was unavailing—the victory was for the strongest, and he of the hundred fights had left a son worthy of his fame.

This savage heat had distracted all that were left, and the two champions came alone to the post, Ironette resolved to the last, though appearing much wearied, and bent on winning, if she could, the laurel. Medoc seemed cold & haughty as ever, with a plenty of work still in him; he went up to the mark with orders to run no faster than was just necessary to keep the lead. It was a good heat though, 5 m. 59 s. and coming after three such heats had preceded, may be called excellent. She lapped him several times but could not win; he seemed to be held in a great deal, but it is said a hard pull is necessary for him.

| | 1h. | 2h. | 3h. | 4h. |
|--|-----|------|------|-----|
| J. C. Stevens' s. h. Medoc, 4 yrs. old, | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| W. R. Johnson's g. m. Ironette, 4 yrs. old, | | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| R. L. Stevens' s. m. Celeste, 6 yrs. old, | 1 | 3 | dis. | 0 |
| R. F. Stockton's b. m. Miss Mattie, 5 years old, | 2 | dis. | 0 | 0 |
| C. Gibbons' s. h. Sir Charles, aged | 5 | dis. | 0 | 0 |
| S. Land's b. h. Henry Archy, 4 years, | 6 | dis. | 0 | 0 |
| C. Vanderbilt's b. h. John Henry, 4 years dis. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Time—1st heat, 5 m. 51 s.; 2d heat, | | | | |

It is likewise noted, that a small schooner laden with shot and shrapnel, was captured.

PRICES CURRENT. BALTIMORE, Nov. 5. Wheat, red, 1 10 a 1 14. Wheat, white, 1 23 a 1 25. Corn, (old), 60 a 62. Corn, (new), 55 a 60.

MARRIED. On Thursday last by the Rev. Doct. Spencer, Matthew Spencer, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the late Royston A. Skinner, Esq. of Talbot county.

DIED. In Caroline county, on Saturday the 26th of Miriam Euter Smith, in the fourth year of age, grand daughter of the Rev. Thomas Melvin, and only daughter and child of H. H. Smith.

OBITUARY. Departed this transitory life, on Monday the 4th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, in the 30th year of her age.

On Sunday evening last, in Baltimore, by the Rev. Dr. Roberts, Mr. James Neal, of Jessup, New York, to Miss Mary Gordon, of Talbot county Md.

DIED. In this county on Wednesday last, Susan, wife of Mr. Joseph K. Carey.

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On Sunday evening last, in Baltimore, by the Rev. Dr. Roberts, Mr. James Neal, of Jessup, New York, to Miss Mary Gordon, of Talbot county Md.

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By his Excellency, JAMES THOMAS, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An Act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," it is directed; that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns of Elections of members, to represent this State, with the Congress of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each, and every person voted for, as member of Congress aforesaid, respectively and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district.

And an Election having been held on Monday the seventh instant, agreeably to Law, in the several Congressional Districts, for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States as aforesaid, and the returns of said Election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member of Congress as aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained by the Governor and Council, We do by this our PROCLAMATION, declare that by the said returns, it appears that Littleton P. Dennis, Esq. in the first District; Richard B. Carmichael, Esq. in the second District; James Turner, Esq. in the third District; James P. Heath, Esq. in the fourth District; Isaac McKim, Esq. in the fifth District; William Cost Johnson, Esq. in the sixth District; Francis Thomas, Esq. in the seventh District; and John T. Stoddard, Esq. in the eighth District, were duly elected members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

Given under our hand and the Great Seal of the said State, this 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, and of the Independence of the United States, the fifty eighth.

JAMES THOMAS, By the Governor.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

Nov. 9. 3w

NOTICE. THE creditors of Lewis Slaughter, Insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to call on the subscriber on or before the 1st day of January next, to receive their share of dividend on said debtor's estate as after that date the estate will be closed—they are entitled to receive, about 3 1/2 cents in the dollar.

JAMES MERRICK, Trustee of Lewis Slaughter.

Nov. 9.

MULES FOR SALE. THE subscriber expects to receive in Baltimore, from the 15th to the 18th of the present month from seventy five to one hundred

MULES, from the State of Missouri, being young and of the largest size ever offered for sale in this State. Those wanting to purchase will please make application to

ASBURY JARRETT, Baltimore, Nov. 9. 3w

FOR SALE. A valuable JACK, and JINIA, the property of Mrs. Charles Thordyke, on her farm, in Caroline county, near Greensborough, the Jack was imported by Mr. Charles Thordyke, from Malta, is nine years old next spring, thirteen hands, three inches high, large in proportion, and considered one of the finest animals of the kind in this country, the Jina is large and well proportioned, they can be seen at any time by calling on Mr. Eliza Champlin, manager for Mrs. Thordyke, who will state the terms.

Nov. 9. 6w

FOR SALE. At Easton, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the first Tuesday of Court week, will be offered for sale, for cash, a well broken, quiet Gig Horse, somewhere about fifteen hands high.

SOLOMON BARROTT, Auctioneer.

Nov. 9.

DISSOLUTION. THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in Easton under the firm of KENNARD & LOVEDAY, was dissolved on 1st instant by mutual consent; all persons indebted to the said firm are earnestly requested to make payment as speedily as possible to either of the subscribers, who are authorized to receive the same, as it is very desirous with them to settle up the business of the old firm immediately.

R. W. KENNARD, WM. LOVEDAY.

Nov. 9.

NEW GOODS. MANLOVE HAZEL, HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

a fresh supply of GOODS suitable for the present, and approaching seasons; which he will sell on accommodating terms. His friends, and the public are requested to call & examine, & judge for themselves.

Nov. 9.

FOR RENT. The House adjoining the Office of the Easton Gazette, on Washington Street, now in the occupation of Miss Charlotte Jackson, possession to be given on the 1st January next.

For terms apply to

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Oct. 11

SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c.

FOR SALE AT THE American Farmer Establishment.

No. 16, SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

THE Subscriber presents his respects to Farmers, gardeners, and dealers in seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he is receiving from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from various parts of this country, his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he will, by the first of November, be prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices as any dealer in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubbery, bulbous and other flow-ers, or roots, will be procured to order from any of the principal Nurseries or Gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is agent; also,

PLOUGHES, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn-shellers, threshing machines and all other kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, which will be procured from the best Manufacturers in Baltimore.

DOMESTIC Animals; particularly cattle of the Improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon and Holstein breeds; sheep of the Bakewell Southdown, and various fine woolled breeds; swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barritz breed; various kinds of poultry such as the white turkeys, Brecken and Westphalia geese, game and other fowls and several other species of animals, of choice breeds (and no others) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this Establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, Agricultural, Horticultural and Botanical, in much greater variety than at the bookstores—some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all articles wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business are intended either to be kept on hand, or within reach when called for.

And though last, not least, that old and well known vehicle of knowledge (the most valuable of all commodities for a tiller of the soil)—the AMERICAN FARMER, is published weekly at this establishment, at \$5 a year where subscriptions and communications are respectfully solicited, addressed, as all letters must be, to the editor and proprietor.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, Note.—An "Extra" number of the American Farmer, containing a prospectus of the Establishment, and a catalogue of seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, post paid, for that purpose.

Nov. 9.

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court, 29th day of October A. D. 1833.

On application of George Newlee, Executor of George Pippin, 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 copy of 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 29th day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test, W. A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline county.

Nov. 9.

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 Testamentary on the personal estate of George Pippin, 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 16th day of May next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 29th day of October 1833.

GEORGE NEWLEE, Exr. of George Pippin, deceased.

Nov. 9.

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 copy of the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county of said I have hereunto 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, Register of Wills for Caroline county.

Nov. 9.

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 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. of Thomas Connelly deceased.

Sept. 29

WANTED. For the next year, to work upon a farm, and to superintend as occasion may require, a young man of steady and industrious habits. For one that will suit liberal wages will be given.

BENJAMIN VICKERS, Quaker Neck, Kent Co. Md. about 7 miles from Chestertown. Nov. 9

A CARD. Miss Nicole and Mrs. Scull, having engaged the services of Mr. and Mrs. Burrell in their Female Seminary, the Trustees take pleasure in informing the patrons of the Institution, and the public generally, that the Institution is now open for the reception of young ladies. The French language and all the higher branches of female education will be taught by Mr. Burrell, and Music, Painting, Needle work, &c. by Mrs. Burrell.

JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y.

Nov. 9

A CARD. THEODORE R. LOCKERMAN HAS removed his Office to the room on Washington Street, which he has lately built adjoining his Dwelling House.

Oct. 26

Houses &c. to be Rented. To be rented, the following Houses, &c. viz.—For the next year, the large 3 story brick Dwelling House where Alexander Todd now lives. It is situated on the west side of Washington Street in Easton and opposite to the Dwelling house of Dr. Thos. H. Dawson. This is a most desirable situation for a Boarding house or Tavern.

A comfortable Dwelling house on Easton Point, with a good Garden attached thereto, where Samuel Thomas used to live, when he was running Easton Packets.

The Dwelling House where Jacob Hopkins used to live, near the Quaker Meeting House. Immediate possession may be had of the two last Houses.

The Dwelling house, on the East side of Washington Street where Mrs. Russell now lives, also two Houses and Gardens at the White Chimnies.

For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Easton, Oct. 19 3w

NEW FALL GOODS. W. M. H. & P. GROOME HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their full supply of

GOODS, comprising an unusually large and general assortment,

AMONGST WHICH ARE A GREAT VARIETY OF CLOTHES, CASSIMERES and CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS & BAIZES, FRENCH and ENGLISH MERINOS.

CALICOES & GINGHAMS—new style, BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses, MERINO AND THIBET SHAWLS, CASHMERE & VALENCIA DO.

WOOLEN & COTTON HOSIERY.

ALSO, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA GLASS, &c. &c.

All of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Easton, Oct. 12 w6

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON. THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND, will commence her route on Tuesday morning next, the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of the wharf, at 7 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Castle Haven and Annapolis for Baltimore.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk. Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, \$2.50

Passage to or from Annapolis, \$1.50

All Children under 12 years of age half price. LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

Oct. 12

EASTON ACADEMY. A vacancy having happened in the chief department of this seminary by the resignation of the principal teacher, notice is hereby given that applications for a student will be received by the Trustees, so that they may be enabled to make the appointment, on the 29th day of November next. The applicant must be well qualified to teach therein the learned languages, Mathematics, Geography; the English Grammar and public speaking, and it is hoped that no gentleman will apply, who shall not prove himself his character for learning, moral conduct, and capacity to teach, perfectly competent to discharge the important trust to the satisfaction of the board and of the parents committing their sons to his care. Conventional apartments in the academy will be allowed to the teacher free from rent. Compensation for his services will consist of a certain salary of \$600 per annum, and of tuition money derived from his school, to be collected by himself without any responsibility on the part of the Trustees.—It is possible that an appointment may be made, before the above day, in which event, public notice will be given by advertisements.

Letters addressed to Robert H. Goldsborough Esq. will be attended to.

By order of the trustee

THOS. I. BULLITT, Presr.

Easton, Md. Oct. 12 1833.

Note.—The scholars in the department of Mr. Getty will be received in the department of Mr. Pierson, the assistant teacher, upon very reasonable terms, until a successor shall be appointed, and in the branches which he professes, they will be instructed in a satisfactory manner.

True copy, Test, Jo. Richardson, Clk. Oct. 26. 3w

NECESSITY has compelled me to give positive orders to my Deputies to close all accounts for officers fees now due. The officers are daily calling on me for money, which I cannot pay, unless those who are delinquent will pay up—unless persons indebted are therefore warned, that, unless their fees are immediately paid, the deputies have positive orders to levy and execute without respect to persons.

J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff.

Oct. 26

In Caroline county court, Siting as a Court of Equity.

October Term, 1833. Thomas Richardson, Plaintiff against William Stevens, Ann Stevens, William Ross & others.

The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real and personal estate of Archibald Ross, deceased, for the payment of his debts.

The bill states that the said Archibald Ross deceased, for the life of said real estate, leaving Wm. Stevens and Ann Stevens his wife, William Ross, Henry Cook and Lydia his wife, Hester Ross, Mary Ross and Noah Ross his heirs at law. That the said Archibald Ross at the time of his death, was indebted to the complainant, and that letters of administration on his estate have been granted to Peter Barton, and that the personal estate of the said Archibald Ross is insufficient for the payment of his debts.

The Bill also states that the residence of the defendant William Stevens is unknown, and that the defendant Hester Ross resides out of the State of Maryland. It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published at Easton in Talbot county, the first insertion whereof shall be made before the first day of November next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they be warned to appear in this court in person or by a solicitor on the second Monday of March next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

WM. B. MARTIN, ARA SPENCE, WM. TINGLE.

True Copy, Test, Jo. Richardson, Clk.

Oct. 26 3w

In Caroline county court, On the Equity side thereof.

October Term, 1833. William Jones, Petitioner against Nancy Cahall, Louisa Cahall, Alexander Cahall and Rachel Cahall, children and heirs at law of James Cahall, deceased, and Archibald Cahall, administrator of James Cahall, aforesaid, defendants.

The petitioner in this case states that the said James Cahall in his life time, was possessed of some personal estate, and was also entitled to and possessed of in his own right of some lands and real estate in fee simple, lying in and being in Caroline County aforesaid, and being so possessed, he the said James Cahall, departed this life intestate, leaving behind him and surviving him, sundry children, namely, Nancy Cahall, Louisa Cahall, Alexander Cahall, and Rachel Cahall, on whom the said lands and real estate descended at his death, as his heirs at law and legal representatives; that all the said children are minors, under the age of twenty one years, respectively; that the said Nancy Cahall, Louisa Cahall and Alexander Cahall, reside in Caroline county aforesaid, and that the said Rachel Cahall resides in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, out of the jurisdiction of this court, and beyond the reach of the process thereof, that, after the death of the said James Cahall, administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said James Cahall, at the time of his death, was in due form of law committed to the said Archibald Cahall, that the said Archibald Cahall resides in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, out of the jurisdiction of this Court, and beyond the reach of the process thereof; that the said James Cahall, at the time of his death was indebted to sundry persons in divers sums of money, and amongst others, to the said Wm. Jones in a large sum of money, on bond, passed by the said James Cahall, in his life time, to the said William Jones, which bond, after the death of the said James Cahall, with all the money due thereon, was assigned by the said William Jones to the said William Hughlett, for a full and valuable consideration, by the said Hughlett to the said Jones paid and satisfied; that, at the time of the assignment of said Bond, there was due on the said bond the sum of one thousand and sixteen dollars and forty six cents; that an action at law was prosecuted by the said Jones, for the use of the said Hughlett, against the said bond, against the said Archibald Cahall, as administrator as aforesaid, for the recovery of the balance due thereon, and a judgment obtained thereon, subject to a dividend of the personal estate; that the said Archibald Cahall afterwards paid to the said Hughlett a dividend of the assets in his hands, leaving a large balance due the said Hughlett, that is to say, the sum of six hundred and eighty two dollars and forty three cents, with some interest; that the debts due from the said James Cahall, at the time of his death, are for the greater part thereof yet unpaid, and that his personal estate is insufficient for the payment of these debts; the object of the petition therefore, is to obtain a decree of this Court for a sale of the said lands and real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the debts of the said James Cahall; It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the Court, that the petitioner in this case give notice by a publication of this order three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, the first insertions whereof shall be made before the seventh day of November in the year aforesaid, warning the said Archibald Cahall to be and appear in Caroline county court, in person, or by solicitor, and warning the said Rachel Cahall to be and appear in the said court in person, or by Guardian, on the second Monday in March next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed for.

WM. B. MARTIN, ARA SPENCE, WM. TINGLE.

True Copy, Test, Jo. Richardson, Clk.

Oct. 26 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 collection, without respect to persons.

PHILIP MACKET, Sept. 21. Collector of Talbot county

Collectors Notice. Fellow Citizens: I must call your attention to the payment of your taxes, the time allowed me by Law to close the collections of the county is limited, and it is impossible for me to pay off those who have claims against the county, without 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 three writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, by the clerk thereof, at the suits of the following persons, viz: 2 at the suit of John Goldsborough and Anna Caroline Hammond, adm'rs. D. B. N. of Nicholas Hammond, and one at the suit of William Bullen, against John Bullen—Will be sold at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 20th day of October inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz: 1 sorrel horse, 1 sorrel mare, 1 grey mare & colt, 1 grey horse, 1 horse cart, 1 head of cattle, & 15 head of sheep. Also will be sold at the suits of the above named persons, on TUESDAY the 12th day of November next, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, all the right, title, interest and claim of him the said John Bullen, of and to, all the lands of the late Thomas Bullen, and all the right of John Bullen, to a horse and lot in the Hole-in-the-wall. Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the aforesaid John Bullen, and will be sold on the aforesaid days, to satisfy the above named f. f. s. and for officers fees, due in 1833 and the interest and cost, due and to become due thereon.

J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff.

Oct. 19.

FOR RENT. For the ensuing year, the Dwelling part of the House, the front part of which is occupied by Messrs. T. H. DAWSON & Son, as a Drug Store.—For terms apply to A. Graham or WM. K. LAMBDIN.

Oct. 12

PRINTING. Neatly and handsomely executed at this Office

True copy, Test, Jo. Richardson, Clk. Oct. 26. 3w

WM. B. MARTIN, ARA SPENCE, WM. TINGLE.

True Copy, Test, Jo. Richardson, Clk. Oct. 26. 3w

PRINTING. Neatly and handsomely executed at this Office

True copy, Test, Jo. Richardson, Clk. Oct. 26. 3w

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of Kennard & Loveday, and having added to it a new and handsome assortment of

FALL GOODS

selected by him with care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, intends carrying on the Mercantile Business in his own name, in the store room formerly occupied by Kennard & Loveday. He particularly invites a continuation of the customers of the old firm; and all others who feel disposed to favor him with a call, assuring them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render all dealings agreeable and satisfactory.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY.

Nov. 9. 11

THE UNION TAVERN EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER, RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Lewis Kew, nearly opposite to that of Wm. H. Dawson, Esq., and directly that of Wm. B. Price, Esq.—This house is situated in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House, and a market (I cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz: A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair, which will enable him to entertain private families, parties of individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive

POETRY.

CHAPTER OF MISSES.

The dear little Misses we meet with in life,
What hopes and what fears they awaken;
And when a man's taking a Miss for his Wife
He is Miss-lead as well as Miss-taken.

When I courted Miss Kidd and obtained the
Miss,
I thought in the warmth of my passion,
That I'd make a great Hit in thus gaining a
Miss.

But 'twas only a Miss-cal-culation.
For so many Misses, surrounded Miss Kidd,
With me and my love inter-fusing;

A jealous Miss-trust put it into her head
That she ought not to give me a hearing;
There's a certain Miss-chance that I met with
One day.

Almost sent my hopes to destruction,
And she felt a suspicion of all I might say—
And all owing to one Miss-construction.

Deceived by a Miss-information I wrote,
The cause of her anger demanding;
Miss-direction prevented her getting the note
And introduced Miss-understanding.

When to make her my wife I exultingly swore
Miss belief made the Parson to linger,
And I got so annoyed by an awkward Miss-fit,
I could not get the ring on her finger.

Having been so Miss-used, I now keep a strict
watch,
Tho' I still liv'd in fear of Miss-carrriage,
And I found when too late, an unlucky Miss-
match,

Inter-fud with the joys of my marriage,
Miss-ride in my dwelling put every thing
& wrong,
Miss-management there took her station,

Till my cash, like the time I take singing my
songs,
Was all wasted by Miss-application.

SAMUEL OZMON Cabinet Maker.

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

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a
first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED
MATERIALS in his line, which he is pre-
pared 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 my-
self, 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. 4f

CABINET MAKING. JOHN MECONEKIN

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 continue 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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the
public, that Mr. John W. Bell having with-
drawn from the copartnership heretofore exist-
ing under the firm of James P. Anderson, &
Co., the business will for the future, be con-
ducted at the old stand near the market house, un-
der 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 a-
gainst 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 au-
thorized to settle up the business of the late
firm.

JAMES P. ANDERSON,
JOHN W. BELL,
SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.

Easton, Aug. 31st; 1833. 6w

AN ESTRAY.
Came to the subscribers farm on the 4th day
of July last, a BULL, he is a dark red with
two key-holes in the left ear, and one in the
right ear. The owner of said Bull is requested
to come forward, prove property pay charges
and take him away.

JESSE BULLEN.
Oct. 5.

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 whereof the foregoing is truly con-
firmed from the minutes of pro-
ceedings of Q. Ann's County
Orphans' Court, I have here-
unto set my hand, and the
seal of my office aforesaid, 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 Mary-
land, 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 ex-
hibit the same with the proper vouchers
thereof to the subscriber on or before the 29th
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 Au-
gust A. D. 1833.

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

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,
September 27th, 1833.

The President and Directors of the Branch
Bank of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at
Easton, have declared a dividend of three per
cent, for the last six months, to the stockholders
on the stock of the said Bank, payable on or
after the first Monday of October next.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, cash.

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. Per-
sons 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 East-
on Hotel.

FELIX HUSTON,
WALTER BYRNES.
Aug. 17 4f

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 busi-
ness, and a constant effort to accommodate, he
hopes, to retain his former customers, and to
elicit the patronage of the public generally.
Aug. 31

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 peri-
od than one year. Satisfactory testimonials of
his moral character will be expected of each in-
dividual 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 wash-
ing, stationary 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 ca-
ses 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 accord-
ing 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. Individ-
uals who come well recommended, and who, on
examination, are found qualified to enter ad-
vantageously 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

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing un-
der the firm of W. & T. H. Jenkins, is this
day dissolved by the decease of William Jen-
kins, 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 Ste-
vens, adm'r. of William Jenkins for collection.
Easton, Sept. 7, 1833. 3w

TAILORING.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citi-
zens of Talbot county that he has located him-
self in the town of Easton, in the shop adjoining
Mr. Blake's Saddlery Shop, formerly occu-
pied by Mr. Sackett as a Lottery Office, where
he may be found ready to execute all orders in
his line with neatness and despatch. The sub-
scriber deems it unnecessary to say any thing a-
bout what he can or will do; he only requests
those who may want work done in his line to
give him a call, as he feels assured from his ex-
perience in the business that he can give satisfac-
tion. He has just returned from the city
with the fall and winter fashions for 1833. 4-
J. HARPER.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to get 1 or 2
boys of from 12 to 14 years of age apprentices
to the above business—boys who have their ed-
ucation would be preferred.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN EASTON STILL FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at private sale, on the
most accommodating terms, the following prop-
erty in Easton, that is to say:—

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Wash-
ington street, next adjoining the residence of
Dr. William H. Thomas, and now occupied
by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling is a
Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be
repaid for an inconsiderable sum of money,
and rendered 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. A small brick Dwelling House, situ-
ated on Washington street opposite to Port at
which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs
also through to Harrison street, embracing also
a small tenement thereon.

3. 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 dwell-
ing house and garden, formerly the residence
of the subscriber, situated 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.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr
John Leeds Kerr.
MARIA ROGERS.
Ferry Hall, Oct. 5, 1833. (W)

LYMAN REED & CO, Commission Wool Warehouse

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET
BALTIMORE.

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

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, former-
ly occupied by T. R. Louckerman, Esq.
Aug. 24

WANTS TO PURCHASE.

A gentleman, native and resident of Mary-
land, wishes to purchase, for his own use, a
few slaves, male and female—for whom a lib-
eral 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

NICHOLAS L. GOLDSBOROUGH ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

New and Splendid Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Bal-
timore, 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 31

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 commis-
sioners is now expired.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY, Collector.
Sept. 7

NOTICE.

All persons indebted in any way to the es-
tates of the late Nicholas Hammond, Esq. and
Doctor Na. Hammond, deceased, or either of
them, are requested to make immediate pay-
ment, as longer indulgence will not be given.
All persons having claims against the said
deceased's estates or either of them, are here-
by warned to exhibit the same, with the prop-
er vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, on or
before the 1st day of November next, they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all benef-
it 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. Na. Hammond, dec'd.

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 FRAME 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
is situated 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 Fish-
ing, 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
rent to a good tenant.
S. A. C.
July 6

150 NEGROES WANTED.

The subscriber wishes
to purchase one hundred
and fifty servants of all
descriptions.—Mechan-
ics 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 per-
manently settled in this market and is pre-
pared at all times to give the highest cash prices.
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

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 immedi-
ate application be made to the editor of this
paper.
Aug. 24

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SCHOONER EMILY JANE,

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.—T
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 occu-
pation of the fine schooner Edgar, and com-
mence her regular trips between Easton Point
and Baltimore on Sunday morning 21st July,
leaving Easton Point every 2nd day morning
at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Baltimore on
Wednesday at the above named hour through-
out the season regularly as the Edgar has done.

N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of
Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert
Leonard who will transact all business pertain-
ing 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 else-
where, at all times. The public's obedient
servant,
JOSHUA E. LEONARD.
July 20 (Wes8t)

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to
inform the Public, that he still continues to
carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, and that he has no
intention of leaving Easton, as has been re-
ported, but expects to continue to serve them in
his line as long as they may see fit to continue
to him for which he now returns them his sincere
thanks, and hopes by an unremitting attention
to business, with a determination to use his ut-
most efforts to please all who may employ
him, to merit a continuation of their favors.

JAMES L. SMITH.
The latest New York, Philadelphia
and Baltimore Fashions just received.
J. L. S.

Easton, Oct. 19 W

Hats, Hats, Top of the Fashion.

HOMPSON & HARPER having asso-
ciated 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 Gold-
smith and Hazel, where they have on hand a
few specimens of splendide

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 Materi-
als of every description, and having a thorough
knowledge of the business together with an
unremitting attention to the same, & a determi-
nation to sell cheaper than ever heretofore of-
fered, they indulge a hope to receive, as they
will endeavour to merit a share of public en-
couragement.

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

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.

The Publishers, on commencing a new vol-
ume, have considerably improved the paper,
and made such arrangements as will enable
them to obtain Selections from the most popu-
lar 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 as
nearly a period as any of their contemporaries.
Great care will be observed in the variety
served up, to blend the useful with the enter-
taining.

The BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER,
is published weekly, on the largest size sheet
by CLOUD & POWDER, No. 1, S. C.
Street, Baltimore.

The terms are only \$2 per ann. tm.
paid in advance.
Baltimore, June, 1833.

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,
if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which
added to his former stock, renders his assort-
ment extensive and complete. Comprising
gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions,
Ladies Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin
and Calf Skin Slippers and strapped 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 con-
tinuance of public patronage.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
JOHN WRIGHT.
april 27

PRINTING

Neatly and handsomely executed at this Office

PROSPECTUS.

FOR PUBLISHING A NEW PERIODICAL, WAS

To be entitled the
DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The time is fast approaching when the
greater portion of the Polite Literature of the
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 facili-
ty 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 pos-
sibility 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 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 exci-
ted 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
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 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,
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 Addison,
that our greatest pride arises from doing
good to each other, or in other words, from being
individually perceivable to society. This can
be best effected by a proper application of our in-
telligence, meeting them out according to the
necessities of the community, and less lament-
ing the decline of public virtue than checking
the progress of public vice; for vice retarded a
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,
shielded by wealth and worldly influence, an-
nounced among the people, not only unsuspected
but unnoticed and unrepented; and that a publica-
tion 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 ren-
dered to society. In effecting this object we
shall pursue a yet a trodden path; one where
the necessary truth shall be mingled (not con-
cealed) with contrasting flowers. The man-
ner of the "Spy in Philadelphia" shall be
perfectly delicate, and unaccompanied by can-
dour vulgarity; its censure shall be judicious,
its satire chaste. Literature, and the arts shall
find in it an untired and zealous friend: Dram-
atic 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 acquaintances
of professional attachment. To these recom-
mendations, our Periodical column will add
another, which, coming from an already popu-
lar 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 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 entire
worky reference, for amusing or instructive
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 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.

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TWO DOLL
For annum, pay
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Not exceeding
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EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Evil 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, NOVEMBER 16, 1833.

NO. 46.

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.

Agricultural.
THE INFLUENCE OF THE ORIGIN OF
SEEDS ON THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY
OF CROPS.
By Dr. Bronn, Professor of Rural and
Sylvan Economy in the University
of Liege.
(Translated for the Farmers' Register,
from the Journal d'Agriculture, etc.
des Pays Bas.)

Even to the present day, the cultivators of forest trees have not thought of taking advantage of a phenomenon which is presented to us in the cultivation of agricultural plants, and which, although it has never yet been sufficiently explained, is nevertheless well established. This phenomenon is the influence which seed exerts on the quantity and quality of the crop which is produced from it, according to the different nature of the soil and climate from which this seed has been procured. The good results of this influence have appeared after using seed from a cold climate and a tenacious and cold soil, in a warm climate and a dry and light soil; but they are also equally apparent under circumstances quite the reverse, provided the soil be not too dry and barren, and the seed has had the opportunity of being developed and coming to perfect maturity. It appears then that the two opposite kinds of soils and climates profit equally from a change of seed. Let us consider and examine at first a few observations which may serve to explain this phenomenon, and thence endeavor to deduce the physiological law, and apply it to the cultivation of trees.

The advantages resulting from a change of seed are generally recognized in the cultivation of the cereal plants. In some mountainous countries, in Scotland for example, they bring the seed from the low country and from the plains, where the climate is more mild, and consequently the seed more forward, a quality which it always preserves for several generations. We are convinced that the cultivator of this mountainous district, if he always used seed from his own crops would reap later and later harvests, so that at last perhaps they would not come to perfect maturity; a circumstance easily explained by the short duration of the summers in the mountains. If, on the other hand, the cultivator of a flat country the climate of which is mild and the soil dry and light, continually made use of his own seed, it would head every year sooner, the stalks would become shorter, and the heads and grains smaller and smaller, and in time there would result but a poor produce. In this last case the cultivator brings his seed with advantage from a country more cold, the soil of which is good and substantial. Probably these are the circumstances on which rests entirely the difference between the cereal plants of summer and those of winter, a difference too variable to be easily determined.

The flax without doubt, presents us with the most striking example of this phenomenon. We, with great advantage to our crops, bring our seed from Riga, from a colder climate—the sowing of which causes the grain to be slowly formed, and thus leaves more time for the development of the stalk, which is the principal object of its cultivation. To judge by analogy, we would be led to believe that the result would be the same were we to obtain from a colder country and a colder soil the grain of the clover and other plants used for forage, in the cultivation of which our object is large stalks and a well developed foliage. Even at the present day we are without experience on this head.

Generally, all plants which are principally cultivated for their grain or fruit, seed little or no manure; white manure is necessary for those plants from which we wish to obtain large stalks and leaves.

The author's meaning must be taken with reference to the usual rotations of his country, according to which, crops raised for seed, are preceded or followed by grass crops, or others in which the bulk of the whole plant is of more importance than the quantity or perfection of the seeds—and according to his theory, crops of the latter kind would receive much more benefit from manure than the former, that economy requires the farmer's limited stock of manure should be given to the kind, and not to the other.

Fruit trees which shoot vigorously, generally bear little or no fruit; and every circumstance, which on the other hand prevents the too great growth of wood, favors the formation of fruit. On this observation rests the cultivation of dwarf fruit trees, and espaliers; also that of the vine, &c. &c.

Field plants and plants of the kitchen garden (under equal circumstances in other respects), blossom sooner in dry warm and clear summers, and the stalks as well as leaves are smaller, than in rainy and cloudy summers.

From these and many other analogous observations, we can deduce a physiological law of the greatest importance in the cultivation of plants, to wit: Every thing which favors the disproportionate growth of vegetables, opposes or retards their propagation or formation of fruit; and vice versa, the formation of fruit is hastened and forwarded at all times when exterior circumstances prevent the full development & disproportioned growth of the stalk.

Now to apply this law to the rearing of trees, I ought first to remark that many of the phenomena which I have mentioned, are equally apparent in the vegetation of forest trees, although they have not been so much noticed. In fact we see the greater part of our forest trees bear seeds sooner, more often, and in greater quantities, with a south exposure and in a dry and light soil, than with a north exposure, and on a cold and stiff soil; while under the latter circumstances they acquire greater dimensions.

Many trees, the birch for example, vary with regard to the time of budding and formation of seed, some being forward, and others late. It is well ascertained that those which bud late, have the hardest, heaviest, and in every respect the best timber; and increase more in volume within a certain time, than the more forward kind. It is not yet proved that the same phenomena may take place relative to age, i. e. that there may be varieties which blossom and bear seeds and the growth of which consequently diminishes at different ages. This appears very probable, since we frequently see larches, firs, birches, &c. trees which had their origin in the cold and elevated country, bear seeds in a low, dry and warm country, after having scarcely reached the age of ten or fifteen years, and ten or fifteen feet in height; and the growth of which afterwards becomes sensibly slower.

From this observation we may conclude that the trees of cold climates produced from seeds gathered in dry and level countries will degenerate after many years to dwarf trees, shrubs, bushes, &c. which will scarcely ever be of any value as forest trees. Every attentive cultivator of forest trees will have already noticed similar examples, which will justify this conclusion.

From all that precedes, I deduce for the rearing of timber trees this general law: It is necessary to procure, as far as possible, the seeds from a colder climate and a colder and stiffer soil than the climate and soil of the country on which you wish to rear these trees.

One of the best things for cultivation in the sandy lands of the provinces of Limburg, of Anvers, and of Northern Brabant, is undoubtedly the sylvan pine, (*pin sylvestre*). According to the rule just above, the seed gathered in this dry and barren country should not be used, but ought rather be brought from a colder country, or from some place, the soil of which is colder and stiffer. Since sometime back, in France and elsewhere the preference is generally given to the seeds of the pine from Riga, Norway, Scotland, Hagenau, &c. and the rule which it is my wish to establish, has thus been followed by us, but without our having been able to justify this preference by reasonable motives. We have been content to regard the pines of this country as a particular species of variety.

The fir species (a northern fir) and larch, are suitable to be reared in the mountainous lands of Ardennes. If we used the seed which grows in the dry & sandy parts of Limburg, Anvers, and Northern Brabant, we would raise nothing but dwarf trees, which at the age of twenty or thirty years, perhaps, would be covered with mosses, and the growth of which would after that become more slow and would soon afterwards decay. It is our interest then to bring these seeds from still colder climates and better soils, and from countries in which these two trees grow larger, viz: from the Alps, Switzerland, the Tyrol, the mountains of Hartz, the Black Forest, and Norway.

The rule which I wish to establish will perhaps become very useful in introducing into this country foreign forest trees, for it is very probable that the little success with which we have met in this important part of the cultivation of forest trees is occasioned principally by choosing unsuitable countries from which to bring the seed.

[The foregoing communication well deserves the attention of all thinking farmers. If Professor Bronn's opinion is correct, we may make it operate beneficially on the practice of every farm, either for the correction of common errors, or the introduction of positive improvements, or for both. Very many cases of the proper application of this theory will readily occur, of which I will mention a few only as examples.

We frequently change our seed wheat either from choice or necessity, and obtain new supplies from other, and perhaps very different soils—and we decide on the comparative productiveness of any two kinds, most generally, by their growth as they stand in the field. Yet, according to the foregoing theory, the greater length and bulk of straw may be expected from seed that will yield a deficient crop of grain. By attending to the rule offered, we may make profitable selections of seeds from every single field, by taking from the warm and light soil, if we want the best product of grain, or the cold and backward, if the crop is of a kind to be most profitable in proportion to its whole bulk. Another necessary deduction is, that the farmers of Lower Virginia ought often to procure new seeds of clover and other grasses from the mountains, or the northern states to renew the original bulk and value of those crops, and to prevent their becoming more productive in seed than in hay. And the reverse operation will be equally beneficial as to wheat and other grains of which the mountain and northern farmers ought frequently to obtain a new stock of seed from the plains and from the south. But even if such considerable changes are not attempted, a less degree of benefit may be obtained by attending to these rules within the limits of almost every farm.

A striking proof of the truth of Professor Bronn's opinion of the influence of climate on seeds is presented in the different times in maturing of the timothy grass of America and the cattail grass of England. These grasses are in appearance, and in every respect precisely the same, except that the English grass is about two weeks later in maturing than the American, when both have been sown together on the same soil. Mr. Strickland made the trial, and states the result in his observations on the agriculture of the United States, reported to the British Board of Agriculture. This difference, which was so fixed, and appeared so remarkable to the observers, is completely explained by Professor Bronn's theory applied to the temperate and moist summers of England, and the more heated air and drier soils of the United States.

Ed. Farm. Reg.]
From the *Baltimore Chronicle*.
ILLINOIS.
Extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman, dated Jacksonville, (Ill.) Sept. 11th, 1833: to a gentleman in this city.
DEAR SIR.—Yesterday I received your letter of the 21st ult. The very flattering manner in which my friend, Mr. ——— has represented me to you for information about the state of Illinois, deserves my thanks, but I am fearful he has placed me in an attitude that will disappoint your expectations. I am just beginning to acquaint myself with this new portion of our country that is so vast in its extent, rich in its fertility, abounding in all the resources that must ultimately make it one of the most powerful of the states in our great confederacy. I will endeavor to give you such information as I have obtained from my own personal observation.

In answer to your first inquiry, I will state that there is yet a considerable quantity of government land both in Sangamon and Morgan counties; yet to enter, and as good land as there is in the world, within 10, 15 or 20 miles of either of the places you mention, (Springfield and Jacksonville) and on leading roads that are much travelled and not more than from 20 to 30 miles from navigation, in healthy parts of the country. There is also good land yet to enter on the Illinois river, of the finest quality both of timber and prairie, but all river situations are more or less sickly. The first mentioned lands are all prairie, but not less valuable on that account, for there is timber enough in the two counties to supply all the wants of a very dense population for a century to come; and besides the country abounds with stone coal of the best quality which can be had at any point in these two counties at 10 cts. a bushel, and fencing can be done with the native white thorn with as little expense here as in Maryland. I have located near Jacksonville, and preferred all prairie, in consequence of its superior fertility and beauty, and have refused repeated offers of timbered land in short distances of me. If the grazing of stock would be your object I should suppose you w

the distance from navigation, but if the growing of grain be your object, either a manufacturing mill or a navigable stream would be desirable in the vicinity of your location, and here again the happiest combination of circumstances present themselves, there are in the county of Morgan alone fifteen flouring mills, propelled by steam and water. Morgan county contains between twenty and twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and Sangamon nearly as many. Morgan has decidedly the advantage of the other counties around, in society, morals intelligence and wealth; I also think it more healthy, beautiful, never entirely level, but gradually undulating. There is a well endowed college in Jacksonville, with four professorships ably filled with men of equal talents to any of the eastern schools. The towns of Jacksonville and Springfield are nearly equal in size, containing upwards of 1500 inhabitants, but as yet badly improved; that is the houses are small and inconvenient more from necessity than design. Land around Jacksonville is selling from 10 to 15 dollars per acre, unimproved lots from 10 to 100 dollars per acre.

I would now in general terms remark that Illinois, comprising that portion which lies north of a line drawn from Vincennes to St. Louis, presents to the eye of the traveller one of the most beautiful portions of country that is to be met with, I was going to say, in the world, but perhaps that would be too extravagant for one who has seen only a small portion of the globe; but I will say it is not equalled by any portion of the United States. The soil is from one to five feet in depth, and as rich as vegetable matter can make it, yielding all the usual productions of the middle States in the greatest profusion, and with less labor than is required in any other country that I have ever seen. Corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, tobacco, cotton, and all the vegetables usually cultivated in gardens, are grown here with astonishing success—the roads are the finest imaginable, and the navigation of the Mississippi, and the navigable streams bounding and intersecting the entire state, all present a prospect of future increase in the value of lands, that strikes the mind of the most common observer. If I possessed but one dollar I would prefer vesting it in Illinois, or if possessed of fifty thousand, with a desire of its increase, I would invest it here, with the moral certainty of doubling its value in a few years. This country is now attracting the attention of capitalists, and investments are daily made to an astonishing extent—entries are made and making, almost as fast as the papers can be prepared for the applicants.

I know it is difficult for one to arrange all his business to suit a change so important as you speak of, but were I determined to move and had brought my mind to the point, I would see this country before the Spring, were it in my power; but, Sir, do not move until you come and see this country. I used to receive letters from my friends here, giving me very glowing descriptions of the country, but until I saw it myself, their pictures were taken for illusions, either optical or fanciful; but ever since my first visit to this State, I feel as if I were an enchanted ground, whenever I am here. You will now think of me as I have of my correspondents.

"In 1821, the tract of country embraced within the limits of this county contained only twenty families.—Peck's Guide for Emigrants"

HENRY CLAY.—We publish, in this week's paper, several extracts from the Eastern papers, giving an account of Mr. Clay's reception in the Atlantic cities.—It will be seen, that though this gentleman has, for years, endured a series of persecutions, without a parallel in the history of civilized society, he has triumphed over all and his very resisters now praise him. Ever since the last few years of Mr. Monroe's term of office the public press, enlisted in the cause of some political aspirant, has singled out Mr. Clay as an individual whose destruction was necessary. Each candidate for the presidency had his own mode of assault, and the attacks were made with a view to destroy Mr. Clay in those sections of country where his popularity stood in the way of the pretensions of his rival.

Each section of the Union was honored by having a candidate of its own, and as Mr. Clay was every where popular, it became necessary every where to assail him. Hence it is, that he has been made to respond to accusations, which are so directly contrary in character, that the refutation of one would be the admission of another, and what would give him merit in the North, must destroy him in the South. His strength of intellect and the soundness of the political opinions which he had avowed, discomfited to those who were leagued against him, and his enemies, finding that he was impregnable as a

man. With this view, all the levities of his youth, and the indiscretions of his immature age, were dragged from the oblivion in which all mankind are disposed to bury the thoughtless actions of that period of existence, and these fancied discoveries were cruelly trumpeted forth to the world in forms of shameful exaggeration. Through this trial also, Mr. Clay passed, acquiring new lustre from the proud evidence which he gave, that there was really so little deserving censure at a time when the mad passions of youth might in some form or other have given his enemies the power to revive a long forgotten error. Failing, completely and utterly, in this onslaught upon his private life, his enemies became maddened by disappointment and leagued at last with the father of lies, determined to annihilate the object of their enmity, cost what it might. In the prosecution of this nation lent themselves as instruments, and in their zeal to degrade a rival have set examples which may yet prove a death blow to the moral character of the country.

For a time this nefarious conspiracy succeeded; Mr. Clay's most bitter antagonist found his way to the Presidency—his most unrelenting enemies were promoted to the posts of honor and profit—his friends were proscribed and plundered, and like the imbecile Bourbons who strove to annihilate the glory of Napoleon, by tearing down the monuments which his genius had erected, and destroying the trophies which his valour had won, so have the irresponsible advisers of Jackson endeavored to ruin Mr. Clay by subverting all the rich evidences of his extended, and wise, and patriotic policy. One by one, the features of a system which had advanced the American name among the nations of the earth, have fallen beneath the strokes of factious men, and as the storm sweeps over each, although desolation follows, the parasites of power think that they hear in it only the death shriek of a hated rival. But it will not all do—with the subsiding of popular excitement there is a returning reason and a returning sense of justice. Wherever Mr. Clay appears, the enlightened, the generous, the virtuous of the land gather around him—they press forward in crowds to assure him of their admiration for his talents, of their gratitude for his services; and in these demonstrations of esteem, there is no fulsome adulation, no crawling beneath the horses' feet, no hireling troops to parade as an escort, no pensioned chroniclers of the kissing of bibles, and the pert speeches of straggling widows; but the homage is such as freemen can give to a faithful public servant, and such as a public servant should alone receive. "Truth is omnipotent, and public justice certain." The French people are rearing again the column which sustained the statue of Napoleon—and not many years will pass before the bones of the Corsican will repose in the capital of France. The great Kentuckian will, we hope, live to see the monuments of his fame reared again on a permanent basis, and the glory of America perpetuated by a return to those principles which have made her "the brightness of the earth."

Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The question is often asked, what shall be done with the Public Lands? It becomes more important from day to day, that this question should be definitely settled. Mr. Clay brought a bill into Congress during the last session, which provided for the distribution of the proceeds for 5 years of the sale of this species of Government property, among the different States of the Union, to be expended in internal improvements, or in advancing the cause of education. The bill passed—but the President wishing to secure to his intended successor, Mr. Van Buren, the favor of the western States, exclaimed with all the energy of a Despot, I forbid it. It is time that this great electioneering machine should be taken out of the hands of the Executive—and there can be no doubt that a large majority of the people, were they consulted, would be in favour of disposing of these Lands, and distributing the proceeds among the different States, to be applied to the furtherance of some measures which would rebound to the interest of the people.—The advantages which might accrue from a judicious disposition of this question are immense. These lands are the property of all the States, and all the States ought to share in the benefits to be derived from them. But, in a few years, the West, rapidly increasing in population and power, will have a potential voice in the Congress of the United States—and it will then depend altogether on the magnanimity of our western brethren whether the Atlantic States shall derive any benefit from the disposal of this productive property.

We repeat it, this question should be settled, and that immediately too.
We have received a circular from the office of the Albany Advertiser, addressed to the Citizens and Legislators of the United States, and submitting the following propositions, as the substance of a necessary act of Congress. In the words of the Circular, "It earnestly invites inquiry, and fearlessly challenges scrutiny; and if it is intrinsically and essentially good and just both in its immediate and remote tendency, the more extensively and thoroughly it shall be examined and studied, the more certain and speedily will be its adoption."
Lawell Journal.

Proposition.
§1st. All the lands now belonging to the United States; and all lands which may hereafter be acquired by the United States, shall be and remain a perpetual fund for the support of Education.—The proceeds of the sales of all such lands, after defraying the incidental expenses, shall be annually distributed among the several states and territories, according to the ratio of their representation, and shall by them respectively be invested, either in works of internal improvement, each state guaranteeing the legal interest, or in such other manner as the state may deem most secure and productive. The interest arising from said investments shall be invariably appropriated and applied to the support of the Common Schools, or a system of General Education throughout each state.

§2d. Of said interest or income, not more than one half shall be expended in the purchase of lots, the erecting and repairing of buildings, furniture, fuel and other incidental or subsidiary objects; and the other half at least, shall be positively applied to the payment of teachers, purchase of books and apparatus, and to other direct and essential purposes of General Education.

§3d. Lots not exceeding one hundred acres may be sold to actual settlers on credit for a fixed term, at six per centum yearly interest; which interest and the principal, when paid, shall be paid to the treasuries of the states in which said lots are located, and the amount deducted from the dividend due such states (or account of land) from the general treasury, but when the amount shall exceed such dividend, the surplus shall be paid over.

APPALLING PICTURE.—The following letter from New Orleans, published in the Northern papers, furnishes a gloomy account of the way in which things are managed in that city.

"To be taken sick in New Orleans is, I may say, to die. Your chance of escape is one to five; and in that situation, I place myself. The difficulty of getting a good nurse, renders the sick man's situation truly horrible; confined, as is frequently the case, in a small close room, a calomel Doctor calling every hour or so and ordering you at each visit thirty or forty grains,—fever raging,—reason itself gone,—there you lie, with fifty leeches on your temples, at one dollar a piece a black assassinating looking nurse gnawing at your bedside, and wishing you out of the world, (though getting Ten Dollars a day); so that she may steal what little money you have and clear out. In the room next to that in which I lay, a young man who had been blind, in the morning, during a paroxysm of fever tore off the bandage, and with the blood spouting from his arm, alarmed the nurse, who ran down stairs for help.—Ere she returned he fainted; on the next day he died. A short time previous to his death, I heard him praying, saying 'begging for a glass of water; but as he was swelled up with calomel, and water was prohibited, he died—without it!"

Of the Physicians of New Orleans, taken generally, each one has a different mode of practice; we have the Tarsan Doctors, the Steam Doctors, the Calomel and the Anti-calomel Doctors; among them, somehow or other, nearly all die. This is a lamentable fact, too well known here to create any surprise by its announcement. I have had some little opportunities of seeing something of this mode of administering medicine and added to a callous sense of humanity, they seem more like demons than administering angels. Battling thus with Death and the Doctors, the poor suffering patient, at last yields up his spirit without a sigh.—Then comes the Court of Probates to settle up his affairs. I can better illustrate this nefarious institution, founded upon corrupt principles, by a circumstance which fell under my own notice. A gentleman died—and was buried—all the money (\$200) was in Bank—the bills of exchange came pouring in on his widow—she went to the Bank—the Cashier sent her to the Court of Probates; to this part of the business I attended.

The fall term of Talbot County Court will commence on Monday next. This will afford many of our patrons an opportunity of discharging the small amount due us for Subscription, Advertising, &c.

The atmospheric phenomenon, witnessed in this county on Wednesday morning last, was also observed in Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria, Philadelphia and New York.

Mr. Graham.
The appearance this morning from about half past 3 o'clock to half past four was not only the most remarkable but the most sublime and beautiful ever witnessed—the night had been quite clear and the morning was serene and clear, when the greatest number of stars appear most luminous in the firmament—at this time thousands and tens of thousands of meteoric lights were perpetually gleaming, and dropping, and bursting in the Heavens. The exhibition was constant and the number at one time seemed to exceed that of the stars themselves.

It is impossible to describe this scene with sufficient accuracy to convey a perfect idea of the exhibition and the effect. It was a long continued display of celestial fire works, most gorgeous and grand—at times a light was spread for a moment over the Earth and all round as strong as that of the greatest Moon light—but on this occasion the reflection of the Moon had nothing to do with it, as that orb was at this time far depressed and invisible—the Heavenly illumination proceeded alone from the meteors that were of various sizes, many of them vastly larger than any thing of the sort I ever saw before.

Figure to yourself one of our brightest, serene starry skies about two hours before the first blush of day, with the additional appearance of myriads of meteors, some dropping gracefully in a perpendicular direction—some falling more obliquely—others gleaming in a horizontal line, whilst all left behind them brilliantly consecrating paths, and you will have some idea of this splendidly sublime scene which continued for several hours.

The loss of witnessing such a scene is a loss not to be repaired in a life time.

Yours
A. B.
Talbot Co. E. Shore of Maryland.
Wednesday Nov. 13, 1853.

Friend Graham,
Being at a neighbour's house some evening ago, I was reading the Gazette and saw where "A Farmer" requested information how he might plant 19 Apple trees in 9 rows, and have 5 trees in each row. I had no opportunity of sending him any information through the late Gazette, and thinking somebody else would, I waited until I saw the Gazette, and not seeing any thing concerning it, I thought I would send you a plat of the Orchard that is to be composed of the 19 apple trees, which they may make what use of them they may choose. The plat is made thus.

A FARMER.
11th mo. 13th, 1853.

From the Cambridge Chron. of Saturday last.
THOUSAND DOLLAR PRIZE.—It will be seen by the annexed, that it is proposed to raise a sweepstake of one thousand dollars, by fifty gentlemen subscribing twenty dollars, which is to be awarded to the subscriber who shall make the greatest product of Indian corn from one acre of ground. We like the proposition, and hope it will not be proved to have been made in vain. Such procedures are calculated to beget a wholesome emulation among farmers, and to tend to the good of our agricultural community. It is hoped every competitor for the prize will furnish an account of the manner of culture, the species of corn planted and the kind of manure used, &c., and such we dare say, was designed to be a requisition.

One thousand dollars!—Agricultural Sweepstake, for Talbot and Dorchester Counties.

A Sweepstake proposed to the Agriculturists of Talbot and Dorchester counties, on one continuous acre, a parallelogram, of "Indian Corn," shelled, to be grown the ensuing season.

Measurement of land, and corn shelled to be attested on oath. Twenty dollars entrance money to be paid by each competitor, on or before the first day of March, into the hands of one of the Editors of the Eastern or Cambridge newspapers, of which due notice shall be given on or before said day, to Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot, or Joseph E. Mosey, of Dorchester.

The stake entered shall not be withdrawn unless six shall not have entered by the said first day of March, in which case, all shall be void—nor shall the number exceed fifty.

Nov. 9, 1853.

From the Kent Inquirer of the 9th. inst.
The Kent Inquirer of the 9th. inst. contains an account of a most interesting and successful duty to recover the demand of Capt. Robert Constable, who was, on the evening of the 1st. inst., found dead in the back of his Granary, having cut his throat from ear to ear, with a razor, which was found lying by the side.

The deceased was about 50 years of age, and resided about 5 miles from this Town, and formerly commanded the packet "La Fayette" running between this and Baltimore. He had been the subject of mental suffering for some time past, occasioned by a severe paralytic stroke during the last Summer. On Wednesday last, he embarked for Baltimore in company with a friend, but before the vessel got out of Chester River, his mind appeared somewhat excited, and he made an ineffectual attempt to destroy himself by leaping overboard, but was taken up by the crew and restored to a more melancholy mood. He was landed at Rock Hall and proceeded home, where so soon as he arrived, he ordered the having apparatus, deliberately went through the operation of shaving, feigned some excuse to go to the Granary, where he was found in the situation described.

Captain C. bore an unblemished character, and was to the time of his decease, in full communion with the Methodist Church.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Nov. 5.
Whaling Company.—The stock of this Company was all subscribed last week, and some thousands of dollars over. On Monday at a meeting of the Stockholders, the following persons were chosen Directors for the term of three years, to wit:—Thomas Newlin, David C. Wilson, Mahlon Betts, James Canby, Samuel B. Wheeler, Thomas H. Larkin and Jas. A. Bayard. At the same meeting, the Stockholders adopted an amendment to the articles of association authorizing an extension of their capital to one hundred thousand dollars. Measures have been taken by the Directors for carrying into speedy effect the object of the association. A ship will be purchased without delay and officers engaged, a committee having been appointed for that purpose.

There is a rumor in circulation entitled to do we do not know what credit, that the Secretary of the Treasury has apprized the President that he finds he cannot get along with his administration of the Finances, now that the Treasury is deprived of the services of the Bank of the United States. It is ever removed that already the folly of the change is, the government deposits has become so apparent that they are to be restored? Our readers will not understand us as vouching for the truth of these rumors, which come thick and fast one upon another. When we believe them, we shall plainly tell them so. For the present, we do not believe the Treasury has yet had a taste of the quality of its new financial agents, it happening very fortunately for the government that there are funds still in the Bank of the United States to be drawn upon. When the time comes for drawing on the pet banks, we shall see how they will bear it, and how the Secretary of the Treasury will get along with them.—Nat. Intell.

Another DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—The New Orleans Bulletin, dated Friday, Nov. 1, seven o'clock, A. M., contains the following particulars of the loss by fire of the steamer New Brunswick, and St. Martin, whilst descending the Mississippi, and the destruction of from thirty to forty of the passengers on board the latter boat.

Loss of the Steamer New Brunswick and St. Martin.
MELANCHOLY DISASTER.—By the steamer Black Hawk, we learn that the steamers St. Martin and New-Brunswick, were consumed by fire, the former on the 21st and the latter on the 28th, and melancholy to relate; between 30 and 40 lives were lost on board the steam boat St. Martin. We are indebted to Capt. Hartshorn, for the following extracts from his log book:

Extract from the log book of the Steamer Black Hawk, P. S. Hartshorn, master, from Cincinnati.

Oct 29th, 5 o'clock, P. M. fell in with wreck of the Steam Boat New Brunswick, from this port bound to St. Louis, with a full cargo, at the foot of Island 93; took on board one of her crew, from whom we learnt she took fire on the 28th, at 4 o'clock, p. m. and was entirely consumed. No lives were lost, every thing belonging to the boat was entirely destroyed.

PETER V. DANIEL, Esq. has declined accepting the appointment of Attorney General. We understand, that considerations connected with his private interest prevented his undertaking the duties of the office to which he was invited.

The New York Gazette Says:—The election it seems has resulted in favor of the Ticket being to, and emanating from, the Albany Regency, aided by the Tammany Society of this city. These institutions are certainly well skilled, and by a well drilled corps, bear down all opposition. Their present majority is small, which leaves a hope, that, in time, they will be placed in the minority.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—The general election of Massachusetts, took place on Monday. The votes in Boston, for Governor, stood as follows:—For Davis, (National Republican), 2,785; for J. Q. Adams, (Anti-Masonic), 1,173; for Morton, (Jackson), 1,246. See Allen, (Workingman), 510. In the town of Ferris heard from, the votes stood—Davis, 9,960; Adams, 3,341; Morton, 8,057; Allen, 915. A majority of the whole number of votes is required for a choice, probably is the case has been no election of Governor.

CHESTERTOWN, Md., Nov. 9.
The Oyster Case.—This case, which we stated in our last, had come up for trial before Kent County Court, was finally determined on Saturday last, the Court affirmed the decision of the Magistrate, in fining each vessel captured, in the sum of \$100 with costs of suit.—Inquirer.

More accidental.—The Cambridge and Amboy cars when passing along the Amboy rail line were seriously damaged yesterday evening principally to the unwanted speed of the locomotive, at the rate of 25 or 30 miles an hour. One of the cars was broken by the heat of attention; and the one immediately following ran against the broken car, and being impaled was upset. One passenger was killed, and eight very badly wounded—two of them are not expected to survive. The injury occurred about two miles north of Hightstown. The gentleman killed was named Stedman, of North Carolina, and had a wife and six children. Among the badly wounded are two ladies and a child.

The car whose axle-tree was broken received another damage by the shock—John Quincy Adams was in this car—and is now well in this city.

Injuries like these should be minutely investigated by the proper tribunals.—Phild. Sent.

From the Phila. Com. Herald of Nov. 9.
DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident happened yesterday on the Cambion and Amboy Rail Road. The train of Cars bound for Philadelphia, had advanced about half way between Spotswood and Hightstown, when the axle of one of the cars gave way; from what cause does not seem sufficiently explained. It was either broken by the pressure upon it, or as some of the passengers think the heat produced by the rapid motion, had burnt away the material in which it was secured. The car fell on one side, and was immediately knocked off the road by the momentum of the succeeding car. As the speed at this time was more than twenty miles an hour, the Engineer was unable to stop his locomotive, until the fallen car, with its contents, had been dragged about forty yards.

The scene which presented itself to the passengers is said to have been shocking beyond measure. Of twenty-four persons in the carriage, twelve were seriously injured, and all were in some degree badly off. One gentleman Mr. Stedman of N. Carolina, was so crushed that he expired in a few minutes. One other gentleman had both his legs fractured. Capt. Vanderbilt, formerly of the N. Brunswick steamer, was severely injured in the back. Among the wounded are several females—one of them, Mrs. Bartlett of Washington City, had her arm fractured in three places—and a child dangerously expected to die before morning. Mr. Dryden, of this city, is among those injured, but we are happy to say not dangerously.

The unfortunate gentleman who lost his life on this occasion, retained his senses to the last, and met his fate with perfect calmness and resignation. He expressed a wish to die in Philadelphia, and gave brief directions in reference to his family, and for the disposition of his property.

We trust the public will be furnished as early as possible, with an accurate explanation of the cause of this melancholy disaster. The statement above given is derived from several intelligent passengers, with whom we had an opportunity of conversing.

The following sketch of Mr. Carey, has been condensed by the Albany Advertiser, from his autobiography in the last number of the New England Magazine.

Mathew Carey.—This gentleman is another instance of what America owes to the sons of the Emerald Isle. From a letter of his own in the New England Magazine for November, it seems that he was born in Dublin, Jan. 23, 1760, and was the son of an industrious and well-to-do baker. He says he only recollects of his childhood that he was an extremely dull boy, and that he was at twelve years in the rear of many children at six or eight. He had however, a remarkable aptitude for learning languages—no doubt the "bump" for this very thing; and he thinks that dull as he was, had he gone on as he commenced in studying French—seven weeks—he should have attained complete knowledge of all the modern languages of Europe before he was twenty-one. It goes against physiology, on the other hand, that although he had a genius for common arithmetic, he never could advance a whit into the higher mathematics.

At fifteen he bound himself out to a book-keeper, one McDermott, an austere and cruel master. Here he read, like Franklin, in the night time, and acquired a pretty extensive acquaintance with the novels of the day. His first essay in print was on duelling, occasioned by an affair between two of his young friends, and for this publication his master dismissed him. In 1779 he wrote a pamphlet on the oppressed condition of the Irish Catholics. The advertisement of it, came before parliament, and excited great alarm. The Catholic Association of Dublin were frightened, and offered a reward for the discovery of its author.

The result was that Matthew was privately put on board a Holyhead packet, with letters to a Catholic priest at Paris, who introduced him to Doctor Franklin. He continued in Franklin's employ some months superintending the printing of his despatches, &c. and at the end of about a year, the storm having blown over, returned to Ireland. An invasion of that country by the French had been contemplated during his stay, and on this occasion Lafayette had called on him to make inquiries.

On his return he engaged in conducting a paper, and at the age of 22 finally set up one of his own—the Volunteer's Journal. It was violently political, and had an extraordinary run till it aroused the government, and he was arrested, brought before Parliament (April 19, 1784), and committed to Newgate during the session. Here he lived to his liking, companies of his friends constantly dined with him on the choicest luxuries of the market. On his liberation a prosecution for a libel on the Premier being still pending, it was thought best for him to avoid his country once more. On the 7th September, 1783, he embarked on board the America for Philadelphia where he landed Nov. 1st. He had got on board in a female dress; and he thinks, "must have cut a sorry figure."—He had sold his paper to his brother for 2000—He had two twenty five guineas in his pocket, one half of which was got away from him by a me sharpers, during the passage. His subsequent career will, we presume, be the subject of a future letter.

Major Noah gives the following hint to the next Congress.—"The present condition of Alabama shows the necessity of passing Mr. Clay's land bill, which was unaccountably laid by at the last session, without being approved. The states will then be the protectors of lands within their own jurisdiction, belonging to the nation."

The great and real difficulty in the case, consists in the number of persons who have been included in the bill. Their claims are removal was decided, month after month. The evidence of such a number, especially as many of them are Indians, removed, the public mind, in consequence of the temporary permission which was given by the Secretary in December last, could scarcely be attempted, but in the very last resort. It is understood, that it will not even be thought of, until all other means shall fail for carrying the treaty into effect. His means have been adopted, which are calculated to produce the most auspicious results. Col. Albert, the Topographical Engineer, has been ordered to the Territory with the most urgent instructions to accomplish the survey and selection of the Lands. It is hoped that before the period fixed for removal has arrived, Col. Albert will have made such progress in the business of location as to supersede all the operations of the Marshal, and of the Military authorities. We understand, that he has been directed to push the survey as rapidly as possible, and that he can not locate the individual reservations in fifteen months to designate the streets, which these are to be effected so as to leave the other portions of the district free for occupation. In this event, the Marshal is to say all further proceedings, and thus we trust the whole matter may be accommodated. Col. Albert is duly impressed with the deep difficulty which the President feels to adjust this unpleasant dispute—and we understand, that full authority to employ as many persons as may be necessary to accomplish the object in the least possible time.

Mr. Key is also instructed to aid the Attorney of the District, to examine the whole state of the affair, and especially to take care that while the laws of the United States are enforced, the laws and the judicial authorities of Alabama should be duly respected."

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.
We have again an interesting communication from our friend, the red Major Downing.

WASHINGTON 2d Nov. 1853.
To my old friend, Mr. Dwight, of the New York Daily Advertiser.

The Congress are just beginning to arrive here, and I suppose in a short time we shall have them here as thick as huckleberries; and the General is brushing round now, and says the Message must be finished and printed off hand, and we are all as busy as bees in getting it done tailed together; and after next week the General says, there can't be any more alterations. It is the first message I ever had any hand in; and I say it, because you will say it is about as complete a thing as ever was sent to Congress anywhere.

I have been at work on it ever since we was at the R. P. Rags; and that it has been somewhat all pulled to bits, to get in some notions we didn't think on yet it will look pretty slick I tell you when it is done; and we will be on point and to give up all the errors and blunders.

We shall give a pretty good tick at the Bank, and won't leave as much outstanding as would make a good sized oven. It is curious now to see how easy it is to build up or wreck all to bits, any thing on paper. Now just see about the bank. There it stands at Chestnut street, with its hundred and thirty rooms its cart load of books; and its branches here and there, and all busy; and full of clerks and directors, and folks in Europe, and all about creation dealing with it; and the brokers in Wall street all busy about it; and Biddle's bills going about, and most folks think they are better than hard dollars; and all the old men and women hold the stock, suppose it will go up again as high as they paid for it; and I, and the General, and Amos Kettle, and Mr. Van Buren talking over it, and the line in the Message talking all into kindling wood. For you see when "The Government" says a thing must be just as there is no help for it. We can't stand to chat about trifles. The General has guessed three pipes the last time we talked about it. "Biddle and the Bank must be smashed," says he "Major!"—and so much they go, Congress, or no Congress.

The next thing was the fugues. Here the General is at dinner and I don't pretend to say nothing, for I never did like an fugue, and never can. The Cherokee give us a good deal of trouble in Georgia last year, but the General took sides with Georgia, because he had a good many friends there, and Mr. Van Buren had too; for that state was the only one that nominated him Vice President a spell ago; and if he had got in there, and Mr. Crawford President, who was aim all over with some play apoplexy, I and the General would never have been heard on afterwards. But no matter—the General says he didn't make that treaty with the Cherokees; and it was made so long ago; he has no more forgot it and trifles ought to be forgotten. But this treaty with the Creeks in Alabama he did make, and he knows all about it; and he means to stand by it, and turn all the squatters off the land in Alabama. Just as they wanted him to do in Georgia; but he wouldn't. There is trouble enough about it in all your; but the General's ticked to death about it; and as soon as he saw the Proclamation of the Governor of Alabama, you never see a critter so spruced up as the General was Major, says he, by the eternal we shall have another Nullification this Congress, after all. You needn't say much about it, says he, in the Message—we'll keep that for a proclamation. Well, says I, General, you've a master hand at getting into trouble. But says he, Major, I ain't a master one in getting out of one's heels.

We've got an old trunk up Chamber, full of troubles—old Laws, and Treaties, and Contracts, and State Claims; and whenever we want any powder, all we've got to do is to open that, and snook among old papers, and get up a row in no time. The General likes this a little better than I do, for the most of the labor falls on me; and then you may I can't find it if it is to make our folks down stairs do it. If I see it gives any of em a boost with his party—for I don't care nothing about anything here—but the General; as if I can get him throw the Congress, in pretty much all I can do, and then for; for that, I'm going with him to the Horn; for I expect by that time there won't be much more left of us than our beards and shoe strings.

Y. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 1st Brigade.

We are informed says the Richmond Whig that Col. Wynne was offered for April and Dec. \$10,000 since the Jockey Club race was run over the Tree Hill Course.

GREAT FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—We extract from the papers by the last arrivals from Constantinople, the following account of the great conflagration which has taken place at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4.
The alarm of fire, at a violent hour last night, changed into results. A dreadful conflagration has consumed about one-fourth of this city. On Friday last, about one o'clock in the afternoon, smoke was observed to arise from the large wooden building, called the gun manufactory, situated on the water edge of the Golden-Horn in the bay, and opposite the Arsenal of Galata. The wind was blowing rather fresh from the north. It being the hour when the good Mussulmen were busy at their weekly prayers, no attention was at first paid; but the flames soon spread, so that the devastation was extended over a circle of three miles. It was painful in the extreme to see thousands of human creatures forced from their houses to seek shelter in the mosques, or in the tents placed in the squares, taking with them the implement of their property; the old, the young, the sick, men women and children flying from destruction, or huddled together on the shore.

As the night approached, the blaze illuminated the horizon for miles around, so that persons who were on an island 12 miles distant, asserted it appeared like day. From the small Turkish burial ground near Pera the spectacle was grand in the extreme. Abstraction made of the calculation of human misery procured on the occasion, the panorama of a fiery circle of more than a mile in breadth was most imposing. To a painter it would form a superb subject. Imagine an amphitheatre of gently sloping hills over a river of three-quarters of a mile in width, & in the midst houses & mosques with their beautiful minarets, & the tall cypress trees, the whole glowing in fire which cast a fearful glare over the high mosques called royal ones, as large as the greatest churches in London, and for which great apprehension was entertained. The moon was full, and alone in eastern splendor.

At midnight, on the side of the bazars, there was one line of fire of at least a mile in length, moving again at the breeze from one wooden building to the other. Amidst the smoking the windows of some lofty buildings were occasionally reddened by the glare from within. The minarets, built of stone, resisted the fire; until the lead on the round roofs melted and emitted a white blaze, looking like lofty tapers which in other countries the dead are conducted to the grave. When the devastating element had gained the top of the ridge of the seven hills on which Constantinople is built, it seemed to crown the whole, for it had passed through its very center, from the bay of Galata to the sea of Marmora, and the old Roman aqueduct formerly concealed by the houses, has been visible in bold relief.

The principal destruction was caused among the two residences of the wealthy families, who had beautified and ornamented them with great taste. Several hundred such houses, and some thousands of the poorer class, have fallen. The Turks are proverbial for their patience, yet some victims have been sacrificed to the rage of the multitude. The dissatisfaction of the people with the Government is believed to have produced the conflagration, for the intention of the incendiaries had been spoken of before. Two inhabitants of the Greek Islands, dressed as Franks, were caught with bundles of clothes for which they could not account satisfactorily; the accusation was made that the Franks had set the city on fire, the unfortunate prisoners could not explain themselves to the mob, their hands were tied behind their backs, and they were thrown into the flames.

At 4 o'clock in the morning, the destruction had extended from near mosque of Sultan Mahomet in the west, to that of Suleyman in the east, and from the bay of Galata to the place devastated four weeks before by a similar accident near the Sea of Marmora. The wind then went down, and fortunately for the eastern part of the Saraglio, the blaze ceased before it reached the bazars.

The Vizir, and the great officers of the Court, the Seraskier Pasha, the Captain Pasha, &c. were present, and exerted themselves, to stop the progress of the conflagration. Fortunately the Sultan went to attend, and on such occasions the Turkish woman did not hesitate to assail him with imprecations against his Ministry or such persons were unpopular. But at this, as well as at all times since the abolition of the Janissaries, the Sultan was not present.

From the National Intelligencer.
THE U. STATES AND ALABAMA.

In the Raleigh (N. C.) Star, of the 8th inst. we find the following news:

Francis S. Key, Esq. U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, passed through this city on Tuesday night last, on his way to Alabama. It is understood that the object of his visit to that State is, to have the soldiers who were concerned in the killing of Cpt. Owens, tried before the U. States' Circuit Court.

In the Richmond Enquirer of Friday we find the following extract from an official document relating to the Mission of the U. S. Attorney for this District to the State of Alabama.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to Francis S. Key, Esq. October 31, 1853.

You have seen by the letter addressed to Major McIntosh, it is the determination of the Government to preserve the proper ascendancy of the civil authority. The military force is employed by virtue of an act of Congress, in a specific object. In the execution of this they will follow the directions of the Marshal, and both will be governed by your advice, in every thing relating to the execution of their duty. All legal process, whether from the Courts of the United States or from the State of Alabama, be submitted to without resistance, and without hesitation. The supremacy of the civil over the military authority is one of the great features of our institutions, and one of the bulwarks of the Constitution. The President is particularly solicitous that no act should be done to violate this great principle. But on the other hand the Marshal and the Military force must be defended against excessive proceedings; and you will therefore, without delay, in every instance where these are instituted against them, have the matter brought before a Judge of the United States for his determination."

The course indicated in the latter sentence is specially authorized by law in the case of prosecutions in the State Courts against officers of the U. States for or on pretence of any act done in the performance of their official duties. The Enquirer furnishes the following further information, presumed to be authentic.

then to take out letters of administration; after the expiration of ten days after of curatorship. Then the appointment of a lawyer to represent these heirs, when they were told there were none. This fee was to be paid to the two appraisers of the furniture. Then to pay the notary for taking the inventory. Then the Register office—and last, though not least—the Court of Probates itself! Mr. Editor, I will not enumerate the cost, nor name the sum the widow had to pay, to get the \$300 out of Bank. Will merely add, it left her destitute! You will ask, is this the way we do business here? I answer, Yes!

From the Delaware State Journal.
THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Public attention is awakened to mismanagement of this Department, and charges are made, and suspicion abetted, affecting not only the general management of the mails, but the character of the head of the department himself. In no former time has the voice of complaint been so loudly heard in relation to the irregularities and failures of the mail, and as has been observed, by a cotemporary, the robberies by Postmasters, have exceeded in the last four years, all that were committed in the forty years preceding, or from the origin of the government to the beginning of Andrew Jackson's reign.

Yet Mr. Barry remains in office—amid the wreck of cabinets and the successive fall of statesmen, he alone remains of the original cabinet of General Jackson.—He is more frequently, and for a longer period, absent from his post than any cabinet minister was ever known to be before, he is rarely in his office when at Washington, one general cry against the management of the department is heard throughout the union and yet Mr. Barry retains his post. This would be a mystery in any other times than the present—but there is no mystery here. General Jackson he has found out to be the surest road to favor—and if he neglect every other qualification or duty, all must acknowledge that he has most assiduously cultivated this. In all the exhibition which Mr. Barry has made of his sense of duty as a public man, "fidelity to General Jackson," is the qualification on which he lays most stress. This fidelity he has shown not only by loud and fawning professions, but by the prostitution of his office to party purposes, to which, and to the wholesale removal of Postmasters made within a few months after he came into office, may be attributed the unexampled confusion and derangement which now exist. This fidelity to the hero, has not only kept him in office, but has shielded him against every attempt which has been made to inquire into the abuses of his department and apply the proper corrective. The inquiry instituted by Mr. Clayton, three years ago, even at that early period developed frauds which alarmed and astonished all the sound thinking people of the country; & that inquiry we firmly believe would have terminated in the conviction of the Post Master General, had not every step of its progress been embarrassed and obstructed by a committee hostile to the inquiry, until eventually it was completely strangled by the adoption of a resolution prohibiting the committee from inquiring into impeachable matters—the very matter they were appointed to inquire into! Thus was Mr. Barry saved in 1831—not by his merits, but his "fidelity to General Jackson," a qualification which in his eyes is a sufficient substitute for every other. Will this shield protect him now, now when complaints are heard "loud and deep" from every section of the country? When not merely the gross mismanagement and corruption are charged, but a bankruptcy of the department.

On Monday morning last a female infant was found on the steps of the elegant brick house No. 1—Chambers street, New York, neatly wrapped in a piece of white flannel, and deposited in a work-basket—a slip of paper was pinned to it clothes on which was written the following:

"What is the duty of every father to support his own offspring. Let the galled jade wince."

CENTREVILLE TROTTING COURSE.
JOHN WILSON.—Match against time—Paul Fry, a horse omnious for "dropping in," was matched against time, to trot 17 miles and 3 quarters under the saddle within 2 hours. He went off yesterday in gallant style, and trotted 13 miles, without breaking, in 52 minutes and 2 seconds, with apparent ease, stopping 80 seconds, performing his last mile in the least time of any during the match.

This may be considered the greatest time for the same distance upon record—and those who were disposed to pry into the trotting propensities of Paul, found their purses considerably minus by their want of confidence in his speed.

N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

A GOOD REASON.—A man being overtaken by a shower, sought shelter from the rain in the house of a negro squire. On entering, he found the negro in the only dry spot in the house—the chimney corner—as happy as a clam sipping most merrily. Our traveller tried to keep dry, but the rain came in from all quarters. "Jack," said he, why don't you fix your house?" "O'aise er rone, I can't." "But why can't you fix it when it don't rain?" "O'wise er rone, er don't need no fixing."

From the Western Shore.
The last mail from the Western Shore, that we shall be of irregularity, and winter mail soon to complain.

The articles appear in our column the Steamboat.

The Editor of the Western Shore, a Jew, and tall to which he had given towards setting Friday, the editor \$200 from the editor back with it, although the gentleman repudiated the new thing that came to the editor's hand, in some what premises.

It appears to hundred dollars many part of the favor? A man is irresponsible.

The Washington orders have been sent to the U. S. Frigate in ordinary. Her destination and that on the moderate Ward that station, want to her.

Wheat, red, do white, Corn, (yellow, Corn, (white, in the c.

In this town the Rev. Mr. Merchant, to Mr. late Owen Kent.

VALUABLE THE subscriber portion of his resides, on the two of the Holy and near Island, lists of a S. M. of excellent crab of Timber Land, lately adjoining his other part of accommodating Cambridge, N.

ONLY ON THE MI "Mirth that And laugh

THE subscriber innocent mirth of adversity, and among mankind which can be periment of state bear the above to state, that I menace the public client number of sees which will aures his friend score of expense hopes the content favor the content

The pages of perfectly free religion or politics devoutly those who make find in every line and delight.

The publicist pity Epigrams, drums, Epitaphs, best writers of best Maxims, or be found in the Editor of the M. make it worthy nity in all parts country.

The Mirror of royal shell of b very low price the delivery of the end of six deferred until numbers will cost 416 pages.

"Should a mount be given, ed, occasionally extra copy which they col

"If a sufficient obtained to justify will be comm January as copy will be given.

"Persons who please return of January, 1854.

Notably metho

From the *Principles and Herald of Nov. 12.*
The last mail brought us no papers from the Western Shore—Can any friend inform us of the cause? This is the third failure of the kind since our State elections, and it leads us to fear that we shall be obliged to experience a course of irregularities and disappointments the ensuing winter similar to that we had so much reason to complain of last winter.

The editor of the *Globe* refused an exchange with Major Noah, and twitted him with being a Jew, and talked about selling old clothes.—To which the Major made only a short reply, that he had given Blair two hundred dollars towards setting up the *Globe*.—In the Star of Friday, the editor says—"We have received \$200 from Mr. Blair, of the *Globe*—received it back with as much pleasure as we paid it; although we are positively assured by the gentleman representing his interest here that he knew nothing of our having contributed that sum to the purchase of his press. We think if he had known it, his charging us with having dealt in old clothes would have been somewhat premature.

It appears to us that the return of just two hundred dollars scarcely discharges the pecuniary part of the obligation. What becomes of the favor? However, we suppose the *Globe* man is irresponsible in a moral sense.

The Washington Examiner states that orders have been issued at the Navy Department, for the immediate equipment of the U. S. Frigate *Brandwine*, now lying in ordinary at the New York navy yard. Her destination is said to be the Pacific, and that on her arrival in that sea, Commodore Wadsworth, Commandant on that station, will transfer his broad pennant to her.

PRICES CURRENT.
BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Wheat, red, | 1 15 a 1 17 |
| do white, | 1 20 a 1 25 |
| Corn, (yellow), | 63 a 65 |
| Corn, (white), | 62 a 63 |
| in the ear per bu. | 2 50 |

MARRIED.
In this town on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, Wm. H. Groome, Esq. Merchant, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the late Owen Kennard, Esq.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the remaining portion of his lands, where Mr. John Baker resides, on the Oxford road, within a mile or two of the Hole-in-the-wall, and the Pappo, and near Island Creek, Talbot county. It consists of a SMALL FARM, about sixty acres of excellent arable land—and about twenty acres of Timber Land, of the first quality, immediately adjoining it—which, having disposed of his other part of the tract, he will sell on very accommodating terms.

JOS. F. MUSE, Junr.
Cambridge, Nov. 15 '31

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.
PROPOSALS.

For Publishing by Subscription, at Del-Mar, Harford County, Maryland, a humorous publication, to be entitled

THE MIRROR OF MIRTH.

"Mirth that wrinkles care derides,
And laughter holding both his sides."

The subscriber, fully aware, himself, that innocent mirth tends more to blunt the arrows of adversity, and promote health and happiness among mankind, than almost any other means which can be used, is induced to try the experiment of starting a publication which will bear the above title. It is unnecessary, perhaps to state, that he will expect before he commences the publication, the names of a sufficient number of persons to pay all the expenses which will be incurred; and when he assures his friends that his calculations on the score of expense are not very extravagant, he hopes the public may be the more inclined to favor the contemplated publication.

The pages of the *Mirror of Mirth* will be perfectly free from all party spirit, whether in religion or politics. And while the most scrupulously devout will find nothing to offend, those who make no profession of religion will find in every line something to please, to amuse and delight.

The publication will contain witty Anecdotes, Epigrams, Bon Mots, Enigmas, Conundrums, Epitaphs, Choice Sentiments from the best writers of the age; and a collection of the best Maxims, on various subjects, which are to be found in the most approved writers. The Editor of the *Mirror of Mirth* will strive to make it worthy of the support of the community in all parts of this State, and indeed of the country.

TERMS.

The *Mirror of Mirth* will be printed on a royal sheet of beautiful paper, and good type, and will contain 8 octavo pages weekly, at the very low price of \$1 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first No.; \$1 25 if paid at the end of six months, and \$1 50 if payment be deferred until the end of the year. Fifty numbers will comprise a year, or one volume of 416 pages.

*Should a sufficient degree of encouragement be given, the *Mirror* will be embellished, occasionally, with humorous engravings.

*Gentlemen procuring five responsible subscribers will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis. Those who procure ten or more subscribers, and forward the money, will receive an extra copy and ten per cent. on all money which they collect.

*If a sufficient number of names shall be obtained to justify the expense, the publication will be commenced as soon after the first day of January as practicable; of which due notice will be given.

*Persons holding subscription papers will please return the same previous to the first day of January, 1834. LYNEDE ELLIOTT.

PRINTING
Nestly and handsomely executed at this Office

New Goods.
ROBERT R. ROSS'S,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a HANDSOME SUPPLY OF

GOODS,
suitable for the present and approaching season, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Glass and Queenware &c. &c.

All of which he will dispose of very low for cash, or in exchange for fine linen, wool, feathers, quilts, &c. &c. He invites his friends and customers to call and view his assortment, learn his prices, and judge for themselves.

To be drawn on November 20th, the New York Lottery, Extra Class No. 31.

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 prize of \$20,000 | 5 prizes of \$1,000 |
| 1 5,000 10 | 500 |
| 1 2,000 10 | 500 |
| 1 1,500 10 | 500 |
| 1 1,372 24 | 1,372 |

No prize less than \$6. Tickets \$5. Shares in proportion.

Also the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 23 drawn on Nov. 23d 1833.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 prize of \$20,000 | 100 prizes of \$1,000 |
| 1 10,000 16 | 600 |
| 1 5,000 56 | 1,000 |
| 1 3,000 56 | 80 |

Tickets \$10. Halves \$5. Quarters \$2.50. At the lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKETT, Easton, Md.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

WANTED for the next year an Overseer at the Four Square Farm, near the Chappel. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Easton, Nov. 16

MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.
ON A CREDIT.

THE subscriber, having been authorized by Mr. Thomas H. Baynard, offers at private sale that valuable

MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICE'S MILL.

Water stream is never falling short, and consists of a mill in complete running order, and a boat house, and a two story dwelling, kitchen, meat house, corn house, carriage house and stable. The farm is about four miles from the town of Easton, and is bounded by the road leading to Hall's Run, containing about 450 acres, one half of which is well timbered; the balance is of good quality and susceptible of rapid improvement. The mill and seven eighths of the above farm can be purchased on a credit of five or six years, by the purchaser paying one fifth cash. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who may be found at the mill or farm adjoining.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT.
Persons preferring to contract with Mr. Baynard, will find him at his residence, Woodlawn, 8 miles from Denton.

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to the power lodged in me by the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell at auction on Tuesday, the 3d day of December next, at the Court House Door, in Eastern, between the hours of 10 and 12, all the REAL ESTATE, of which William Harrison, late of Talbot county, died seized. This property lies in Talbot county near St. Michaels, and contains 117 acres, and is well reported to the trustee. The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, one fourth of the purchase money cash, on the day of sale, the balance to be paid in equal instalments, one half in six months, and the remainder in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond and security approved by the trustee.

P. PAGE, Trustee.
Nov. 16 '31

MARYLAND
Caroline county Orphans' Court.

12th day of November A. D. 1833.
On application of Gen. Wm. Potter, adm'r of Elijah B. Spille, 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 whereof the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Orphans' court of Caroline county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 12th day of November Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

W. A. FORD, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county

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 Elijah B. Spille late of Caroline county deceased, and all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereunto, to the subscriber on or before the fourth day of May next or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November, Anno Domini eighteen hundred & thirty three.
WM. POTTER, Adm'r of Elijah B. Spille, dec'd

\$100 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday last, a negro man named

JIM TRIPPE,
about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout, tolerably dark colored. He has two or three scars on the back of his head, which can be readily seen—has large lips, with a small scar directly under his mouth. He had on when he left home, a pair of light blue cassinet pantaloons, Lindsey roundabout, new moccasins double soled and nailed all around, fur hat half worn. He was seen in Easton on Sunday night. The above reward will be paid for him if he is taken out of the State of Maryland, fifty dollars if taken out of the county, and thirty dollars if in the county, and secured in any jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber, at his residence on King's Creek, Talbot county.

PHILIP MACKAY.
Talbot county, Nov. 16, 1833.
The Delaware State Journal, and Baltimore Patriot, will copy the above once a week for three weeks and send their accounts to this office for collection.

By his Excellency,
JAMES THOMAS,
Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," it is directed, that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns of Elections of members, to represent this State, with the Congress of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for, as member of Congress aforesaid, respectively and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district.

And an Election having been held on Monday the seventh instant, agreeably to Law, in the several Congressional Districts, for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States aforesaid, and the returns of said Election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for, as member of Congress aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained by the Governor and Council; We do by this our PROCLAMATION, declare that by the said returns, it appears that LITTLETON P. DENNIS, Esq. in the first District; Edward B. CARROLL, Esq. in the second District; James P. HEATH, Esq. in the third District; Isaac McKIN, Esq. in the fifth District; William McKIN, Esq. in the sixth District; Francis P. STODART, Esq. in the eighth District, were duly elected members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

Given under our hand and the Great Seal of the said State, this 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, and of the Independence of the United States, the fifty eighth.

JAMES THOMAS,
By the Governor.

THOS. CULBRETH,
Clerk of the Council.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Lewis Slaughter, Insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to call on the subscriber on or before the 1st day of January next, to receive their share of dividend on said debtor's estate as after that date the estate will be closed—they are entitled to receive about 3 1/2 cents in the dollar.

JAMES MERRICK, Trustee of Lewis Slaughter.

MULES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber expects to receive in Baltimore, from the 15th to the 18th of the present month from seventy five to one hundred

MULES,

from the State of Missouri, being young and of the largest size ever offered for sale in this State. Those wanting to purchase will please make application to

ASBURY JARRETT,
Baltimore, Nov. 9. '31

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in Easton under the firm of KENNARD & LOVEDAY, was dissolved on 1st instant by mutual consent; all persons indebted to the said firm are earnestly requested to make payment as speedily as possible to either of the subscribers, who are authorized to receive the same, as it is very desirable with them to settle up the business of the old firm immediately.

R. W. KENNARD,
WM. LOVEDAY.

TO HENT,

for the ensuing year,
THE house on Harrison Street at present occupied by Mr. S. Hussey. For terms apply to

A. GRAHAM.
Nov. 2

WANTED.

For the next year, to work upon a farm, and to superintend as occasion may require, a young man of steady and industrious habits. For one that will suit liberal wages will be given.

BENJAMIN VICKERS,
Quaker Neck, Kent Co. Md.
about 7 miles from Choptank town. Nov. 2

FOR SALE.

A first rate Cannon about 24 feet long, with paddles, &c. in good order—she will hold low for cash—apply to the Printer.

Nov. 9.

NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Easton Academy are requested to meet at the Academy, on the 16th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y
Nov. 9

CLOCK AND WATCH



MAKING.

The subscriber feeling grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has recently returned from Baltimore with a choice assortment of

MATERIALS,

in his line, selected with care and attention by himself, which enables him at all times to repair and clean all kinds of Clocks and Watches in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

The Public's obt. Serv't.
WILLIAM L. JONES.

P. S. The subscriber has on hand some Yankee Clocks, also an eight day brass Clock, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, also all kinds of Engraving such as Copper Plates, &c. &c. will be done in the best manner according to order—for specimens call and see.

SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c.

FOR SALE at the
American Farmer Establishment.
No. 16, SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

THE Subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and dealers in seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from various parts of the country, his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, and that he will, by the first of November, be prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices and on as favorable terms as can be afforded by any dealer in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubbery, hollubs and other flowering trees, will be procured to order from any of the principal Nurseries or Gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is a agent; also,

PLOUGHs, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn-shellers, threshing machines and all other kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural implements, which will be procured from the best Manufacturers in Baltimore.

DOMESTIC Animals, particularly cattle of the Improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon and Holstein breeds, sheep of the Bakewell Southdown, and various fine woolled breeds, swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barritz breed; various kinds of poultry such as the white turkeys, Breaux and Westphalia geese, game and other fowls and several other species of animals, all of choice breeds and no others, are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this Establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, Agricultural, Horticultural and Botanical, in much greater variety than at the Subscriber's—some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all articles wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business are intended either to be kept on hand, or within reach when called for.

And though last, not least, that old and well known vehicle of knowledge (the most valuable of all commodities for a tiller of the soil)—THE AMERICAN FARMER, is published weekly at this establishment, at \$3 a year where subscriptions and communications are respectfully solicited, addressed, as all letters must be, to the editor and proprietor.

NOTE.—A choice number of the American Farmer, containing a prospectus of the Establishment, and a catalogue of seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, post paid, for that purpose.

MARYLAND:
Caroline county Orphans' Court.

29th day of October A. D. 1833.

On application of George Newlee, Executor of George Pippin, 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 said Orphans' court of Caroline county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 29th day of October 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 Testimentary on the personal estate of George Pippin, 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 thereunto, to the subscriber on or before the 16th day of May next or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 29th day of October 1833.

GEORGE NEWLEE, Ex'r of George Pippin, deceased.

FOR RENT.

The House adjoining the Office of the Easton Gazette, on Washington Street, now in the occupation of Miss Charlotte Jackson, is proposed to be given on the 1st January next. For terms apply to

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Oct. 12

NOTICE.

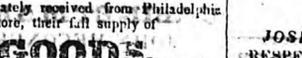
THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of Kennard & Loveday, and having added to it a new and handsome assortment of

FALL GOODS

selected by him with care from the best lots of Philadelphia and Baltimore, intends carrying on the Mercantile Business in his own name, in the store room formerly occupied by Kennard & Loveday. He particularly invites a continuation of the customers of the old firm, and all others who feel disposed to favor him with a call, assuring them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render all dealings agreeable and satisfactory.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY.
Nov. 2

THE UNION FAVERNS
EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSHUA M. PAULKNER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION FAVERNS" on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Lee Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm. R. Price, Esq. This house is situated in the most fashionable & pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House, and a market (I cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not superior, to any of like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had. A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table will be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Outhouses and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Swan Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage, runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the Western Eastern Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—behold the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.

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, and a sale made to clear 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 paying me. I hope all whose liability 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 indeed; 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 be well to attend to this notice.

Merrill for my duty will be at Denton every Tuesday, if the 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

FOR RENT.

For the ensuing year, the Dwelling part of the House, the front part of which is occupied by Messrs. P. H. DAMSON & Son, as Drug Store—For terms apply to A. G. Ham or

WM. K. LUDEN
Oct. 15

HOUSES AND LOTS IN EASTON,
STILL FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say:—

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. 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 runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2. The small brick Dwelling House, situated on Washington street opposite to Post office, which leads to Eastern Point. This lot formerly belonged to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3. The 3d 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, situated on a corner 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.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Messrs. John Leeds Kerr, MARY ROGERS, Perry Hill, Oct. 5, 1833. (W)

FOR SALE.

At Easton, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the first Tuesday of Court week, will be offered for sale, for cash, a well broken, quiet Gig Horse, somewhat above a fifteen hands high.

SOLOMON BARROTT, Auctioneer.
Nov. 2

TAILORING.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county that he has located himself in the town of Easton, in the shop adjoining Mr. Blake's Saddlery Shop, formerly occupied by Mr. Sackett as a Lottery Office, where he may be found ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say any thing about what he can or will do; he only requests those who may want work done in his line to give him a call, as he feels assured from his experience in the business that he can give satisfaction. He has just returned from the city with the fall and winter fashions for 1833. J. HARPER.

FOR SALE.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to get 1 or 2 boys of from 12 to 14 years of age apprentices to the above business—boys who have their education would be preferred.

POETRY.

THE PRINTER'S LOVE.
We love to see the blooming rose
In all its beauty dress'd;
We love to hear our friends disclose
The emotions of the breast.

We love to see a ship arrive,
Well laden to our shore—
We love to see our neighbors thrive—
And love to bless the poor.

We love to see domestic life
With uninterrupted joys—
We love to see a youthful wife
Not pleased with trifling toys.

We love all these—yet far above
All that we ever said,
We love what every PRINTER loves,
To have SUBSCRIPTIONS paid.

NEW STORE.
AT THE OLD STAND.

JOHN T. GOLDSMITH
HAVING taken the Store Room at
the corner of Washington and Court streets, formerly
occupied by Edward S. Hopkins, where
he has just opened
a general assortment of
DRY GOODS AND
GROCERIES.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEEN'S
WARE,
selected with great care from the markets of
Philadelphia and Baltimore, earnestly requests
his former customers & the public generally, to
give him an early call, as he is disposed to
sell as cheap as can be purchased in this mar-
ket.
Easton, Oct. 26 3w

NEW FALL GOODS.
WILSON & TAYLOR
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
and the public generally that they have just
opened at their store opposite the Court House,
a fresh and very handsome
ASSORTMENT OF
FALL GOODS.
among which are
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassimere's, Flannels,
Blankets, Baizes, English Merino's,
new style Calicoes, Thibet and Va-
lencia Shawls, Woolen & Cotton
Hosiery, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.
All of which will be disposed of on the most
reasonable terms for cash, or on time to punct-
ual dealers, or in exchange for Feathers,
Lindsey, Kersey, &c. the public are invited
to give them an early call.
Easton, Oct. 19

FALL SUPPLY.
SAMUEL MACKAY,
Informs his friends and customers that he has
just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore
with a large and elegant
ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS
suitable for the present and approaching sea-
son
consisting in part of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
China, Glass and Queens-ware,
which he will dispose of on the most accom-
modating terms, for Cash or country produce.
He invites the citizens generally to give him
a call, view his assortment and judge for
themselves.
N. B. He has always on hand, and will
dispose of low, a general assortment of LUM-
BER.
Nov. 2 3w

EASTON ACADEMY.
A vacancy having happened in the chief de-
partment of this seminary by the resignation of
the principal teacher, notice is hereby given
that applications for this station will be received
by the Trustees, so that they may be en-
abled to make the appointment on the 29th
day of November next. The applicant must be
well qualified to teach therein the learned
languages, Mathematics, Geography; the Eng-
lish Grammar and public speaking, and it is
hoped that no gentleman will apply, who shall
not prove himself by his character for learning,
moral conduct, and capacity to teach, perfect-
ly competent to discharge the important trust
of the satisfaction of the board and of the par-
ticipating their sons in his care. Conven-
ient apartments in the academy will be allow-
ed to the teacher free from rent. Compensation
for his services will consist of a certain
salary of \$600 per annum, and of tuition money
derived from his school, to be collected by him-
self without any responsibility on the part of
the Trustees.—It is possible that an appoint-
ment may be made before the above day, in
which event, public notice will be given by
advertisement.
Letters addressed to Robert H. Goldsborough
will be attended to.
By order of the trustees,
THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres.
Easton, Md. Oct. 12 1833.
NOTE.—The scholars in the department of Mr.
Gibby will be received in the department of
Mr. Plimmon, the assistant teacher, upon very
reasonable terms, until, a successor shall be
appointed, and in the branches which he profes-
ses, they will be instructed in a satisfactory
manner.

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 pre-
pared 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 my-
self, 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, Sept. 6. 4

CABINET MAKING.
JOHN MECONEKIN

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 continue 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

PUBLIC NOTICE.



THE Subscribers respectfully inform the
public, that Mr. John W. Bell having with-
drawn from the partnership heretofore exist-
ing under the firm of James P. Anderson, &
Co. the business will for the future, be con-
ducted 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 speedi-
ly as possible, they earnestly request all per-
sons indebted, to come forward and settle their
respective accounts without delay; either by
cash or note. All persons having claims a-
gainst 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 per-
sons.
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 au-
thorized to settle up the business of the late
firm.
JAMES P. ANDERSON,
JOHN W. BELL,
SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.
Easton, Aug. 31st; 1833 6w

AN ESTRAY.

Came to the subscribers farm on the 4th day
of July last, a BULL, he is a dark red with
two key-holes in the left ear, and one in the
right ear. The owner of said Bull is requested
to come forward, prove property pay charges
and take him away.
Oct. 5. **JESSE BULLEN.**

MARYLAND:

TO WIT:—By Order of Queen Ann's
County Orphans' Court, August 31, 1833
On application of Giles Hicks, admr. of
Henry Cooper, late of Queen Ann's County
deceased.
It is ordered, that he give the notice re-
quired 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 con-
tained from the minutes of pro-
ceedings of Q. Ann's County
Orphans' Court, I have here-
unto 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 Mary-
land, letters Testamentary on the personal
estate of Henry Cooper late of Q. Ann's county,
deceased. All persons having claims against
the said decd's estate are hereby warned to ex-
hibit 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 31st day of Au-
gust A. D. 1833.
GILES HICKS, admr.
of Henry Cooper decd.
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,
September 27th, 1833.
The President and Directors of the Branch
Bank of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at
Easton, have declared a dividend of three per
cent., for the last six months, to the stockholders
on the stock of the said Bank, payable on or
after the first Monday of October next.
By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, cash.
Sept. 28

NOTICE.

NECESSITY has compelled me to give
positive orders to my Deputies to close all ac-
counts for officers fees now due. The officers
are daily calling on me for money, which I can-
not pay, unless those who are delinquent will
pay up—all persons indebted are therefore
warned, that, unless their fees are immediately
paid, the deputies have positive orders to levy
and execute without respect to persons.
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Oct. 26
In Caroline county court,
Sitting as a Court of Equity.

October Term, 1833.
The object of the
bill filed in this cause
is to obtain a decree
for the sale of the real
estate of Archibald
Ross, deceased, for the
payment of his debts.
The bill states that the said Archibald Ross
deceased, left real estate, lying in
Caroline county, leaving Wm. Stevens and
Ann Stevens his wife, William Ross, Henry
Cook and Lydia his wife, Hester Ross, Mary
Ross and Noah Ross his heirs at law. That
the said Archibald Ross at the time of his
death, was indebted to the complainant, and
that letters of administration on his estate have
been granted to Peter Barton, and that the
personal estate of the said Archibald Ross is
insufficient for the payment of his debts. The
Bill also states that the residence of the de-
fendant William Stevens is unknown, and that
the defendant Hester Ross resides out of the
State of Maryland. It is therefore adjudged
and ordered, that the complainant by causing a
copy of this order to be inserted once in each
of three successive weeks in two of the news-
papers published at Easton in Talbot county,
the first insertion whereof shall be made before
the first day of November next, give notice to
the absent defendants of the substance and ob-
ject of the bill, that they be warned to appear
in this court in person or by a solicitor on the
second Monday of March next, to show cause
if any they have, why a decree should not pass
as prayed.
WM. B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE,
WM. TINGLE.
True Copy,
Test, Jo. Richardson, Clk.
Oct. 26 3w

In Caroline county court,
On the Equity side thereof.

October Term, 1833.
Petition and Exhibits.
The petitioner in
this case states that
the said James Cahall
in his life time, was
possessed of some per-
sonal estate, and was
also entitled to and
possessed of in his
own right of some
lands and real estate,
in fee simple, lying
and being in Caroline
county aforesaid, and
being so possessed, he
deceased, leaving behind
him and surviving him,
sundry children, namely,
Nancy Cahall, Louisa
Cahall, Alexander Cahall,
and Rachel Cahall, on
whom the said lands
and real estate descen-
ded at his death, as
his heirs at law and legal
representatives; that
the said children are
minors, under the age
of twenty one years,
respectively; that the
said Nancy Cahall, Louisa
Cahall and Alexander
Cahall, reside in Car-
oline county aforesaid
and that the said Rachel
Cahall resides in the
jurisdiction of this court,
out of the reach of the
process thereof, that,
after the death of the
said James Cahall, ad-
ministration of all and
singular the goods and
credits, which were of
the said James Cahall,
at the time of his death,
was in due firm of law
committed to the said
Archibald Cahall, who
resides in Kent county,
in the State of Dela-
ware, and beyond the
reach of the process
thereof; that the said
James Cahall, at the
time of his death was
indebted to sundry per-
sons in divers sums of
money, and amongst others,
to the said Wm. Jones
in a large sum of money,
on bond, passed by
the said James Cahall,
in his life time, to
the said William Jones,
with all the money due
thereon, was assigned by
the said William Jones
to the said William
Hughlett, for a full and
valuable consideration,
by the said Hughlett to
the said Jones paid and
satisfied; that, at the
time of the assignment
of said bond, there was
due on the said bond
sum of one thousand and
sixteen dollars and
forty six cents; that an
action at law was pro-
secuted by the said Jones,
for the use of the said
Hughlett, on the said bond,
against the said Archibald
Cahall, as administrator
aforesaid, for the recovery
of the balance due thereon,
and judgment obtained
thereon, subject to a
dividend of the personal
estate; that the said
Hughlett a dividend of the
assets in his hands, leav-
ing a large balance due
the said Hughlett, that
is to say, the sum of six
hundred and eighty two
dollars and forty three
cents, with some interest;
that the debts due from
the said James Cahall,
at the time of his death,
are for the greater part
thereof yet unpaid, and
that his personal estate
is insufficient for the
payment of these debts;
the object of the peti-
tion therefore, is to obtain
a decree of this Court
for a sale of the said lands
and real estate, or so much
thereof as may be neces-
sary for the payment of
the debts of the said
James Cahall; It is
therefore this eighteenth
day of October in the
year of our Lord eight-
een hundred and thirty
three, ordered and ad-
judged by Caroline county
court, sitting as a court
of Equity, that the peti-
tioner in this case give
notice in Easton in Talbot
county, the first inser-
tion whereof shall be
made before the seventh
day of November in the
year aforesaid, warning
the said Archibald Cahall
to be and appear in Car-
oline county court, in
person, or by a solicitor,
and warning the said
Rachel Cahall to be and
appear in the said court
in person, or by a Guar-
dian, on the second Mon-
day in March next, to
show cause, if any they
have, why a decree
should not be passed as
prayed for.
WM. B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE,
WM. TINGLE.
True copy,
Test, Jo. Richardson, Clk.
Oct. 26 3w

HOUSES &c. to be Rented.

To be rented, the following House,
&c. viz.—For the next year, the
large 3 story brick Dwelling House,
where Alexander Todd now lives.
It is situated on the west side of Washington
Street in Easton and opposite to the Dwelling
house of Dr. Thos. H. Dawson. This is a
most desirable situation for a Boarding house or
 Tavern.
A comfortable Dwelling house at
Easton Point, with a good Garden
attached thereto, where Samuel
Thomas used to live, when he was
running Easton Packets.
The Dwelling House where Jo-
Hopkins used to live, near the
Quaker Meeting House. Immediate
possession may be had of the two
last Houses.
The Dwelling house, on the East
side of Washington Street where
Mr. Russell now lives, also two
Houses and Gardens at the White
Chimnies.
For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Oct. 19 3w

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 FRAME 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 so as to lay on the Ches-
apeake Bay also—at 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 convenience of Fish-
ing, Gunning, &c.—for terms apply to
SAMUELA 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.
July 6 S. A. C.

150 NEGROES WANTED,

The subscriber wishes
to purchase one hundred
and fifty servants of all
descriptions.—Mechan-
ics 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 per-
manently settled in this market and is pre-
pared at all times to give the highest cash prices.
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

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

WANTS TO PURCHASE.

A gentleman, native and resident of Mary-
land, wishes to purchase, for his own use, a
few slaves, male and female—for whom a lib-
eral 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

NICHOLAS L. GOLDSBOROUGH
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

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 pe-
riod 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 wash-
ing, stationery or tuition in instrumental mu-
sic 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 accord-
ing 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 gull 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,
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.—Indi-
viduals who come well recommended, and, on
examination, are found qualified to enter ad-
vantageously 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

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Easton, Oct. 19 3w

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pared at all times to give the highest cash prices.
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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to
inform the Public, that he still continues to
carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, and that he has no
intention of leaving Easton, as has been repre-
sented, but expects to continue to serve them in
his line as long as they may see fit to extend to
him the very liberal patronage heretofore given
him, for which he now returns them his sincere
thanks, and hopes by an unremitting attention
to business, with a determination to use his ut-
most efforts to please all who may employ
him, to merit a continuation of their favors.
JAMES L. SMITH.
The latest New York, Philadelphia
and Baltimore Fashions just received.
J. L. S.
Easton, Oct. 19 W

Hats, Hats, Top of the Fashion.

THOMPSON & HARPER having asso-
ciated 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 Gold-
smith 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 Materi-
als of every description, and having a thorough
knowledge of the business together with an
unremitting attention to the same, & a determi-
nation to sell cheaper than ever heretofore of-
fered, they indulge a hope to receive, as they
will endeavour to merit a share of public en-
couragement.
The Public's ob't. Serv'ts.
GEORGE W. THOMPSON.
THOMAS HARPER.
Easton, Aug. 10

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.
The Publishers, on commencing a new vol-
ume, have considerably improved the paper,
and made such arrangements as will enable
them to obtain Selections from the most popu-
lar 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 as
early a period as any of their cotemporaries.
Great care will be observed in the variety
served up, to blend the useful with the enter-
taining.
THE BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER,
is published weekly, on the largest size sheet
by **CLOUD & POUDEY, No. 1, S. Gay**
Street, Baltimore.
The terms are only \$2 per annum,
paid in advance.
Baltimore, June, 1833.

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,
if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which
added to his former stock, renders his assort-
ment 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 he
thinks if economy is at all consulted, he will
receive as he has endeavored to merit a con-
tinuance of public patronage.
The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
JOHN WRIGHT.
April 27

BOOTS AND SHOES.



THE subscriber has just returned from Bal-
timore, 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.
April 31
PETER TARR.
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 commis-
sioners is now expired.
WM. C. RIDGAWAY, Collector.
Sept. 7

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 commis-
sioners is now expired.
WM. C. RIDGAWAY, Collector.
Sept. 7

PROSPECTUS.

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

The time is fast approaching when the
greater portion of the Polite Literature of the
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 fac-
ility 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
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 let-
ters.

The knowledge of law among its 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
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 1300 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 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,
To be commenced on Saturday, the 6th of Ju-
ly ensuing, to be entitled

The Spy in Philadelphia,
And Spirit of the Age

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, NOVEMBER 23, 1833.

NO. 47.

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.

NOTICE.
THE creditors of Lewis Slaughter, Insolvent
Petitioner, are hereby notified to call on the
subscriber on or before the 1st day of January
next, to receive their share of dividend on said
petitioner's estate as after that date the estate
will be closed—they are entitled to receive
about 3 1/2 cents in the dollar.
JAMES MERRICK, Trustee of
Lewis Slaughter.

MULES FOR SALE.
THE subscriber expects to receive in Balti-
more, from the 15th to the 18th of the present
month from seventy five to one hundred

MULES,
from the State of Missouri, being young and
of the largest size ever offered for sale in this
State. Those wanting to purchase will please
make application to
ASSBURY JARRETT.
Baltimore, Nov. 9. St W
The Princess Anne Herald will please copy
the above 3w.

WANTED.
For the next year, to work upon a farm,
and to superintend as occasion may require,
a young man of steady and industrious habits—
For one that will suit liberal wages will be
given.
BENJAMIN VICKERS.
Quaker Neck, Kent Co. Md.
about 7 miles from Chester-
town. Nov. 2 3w

FOR RENT.
For the ensuing year, the Dwelling part of
the House, the front part of which is occupied
by Messrs. T. H. DAWSON & Son, as
Drug Store.—For terms apply to A. G. H.
Hunt or W. M. K. LEMDIN
Oct. 12

TAILORING.
The subscriber respectfully informs the citi-
zens of Talbot county that he has located him-
self in the town of Easton, in the shop adjoin-
ing Mr. Blake's Saddlery Shop, formerly occu-
pied by Mr. Sackett as a Livery Office, where he
may be found ready to execute all orders in
his line with neatness and dispatch. The sub-
scriber deems it unnecessary to say any thing
about what he can or will do; he only requests
those who may want work done in his line to
give him a call, as he feels assured from his ex-
perience in the business that he can give satisfac-
tion. He has just returned from the city
with the fall and winter fashions for 1833. 4.
J. HARPER.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to get 1 or 2
boys of from 12 to 14 years of age apprentices
to the above business—boys who have their ed-
ucation would be preferred.

By His Excellency,
JAMES THOMAS,
Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS by an Act of the General As-
sembly of this State, passed at November Ses-
sion, eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An
act to reduce into one the several acts of As-
sembly respecting Elections, and to regulate
said Elections," it is directed, that the Gov-
ernor and Council, after having received the
returns and Councils, shall have received the
returns of Elections of members, to represent
the State, with the Congress of the United
States, shall enumerate and ascertain the num-
ber of votes given for each and every person
voted for, as a member of Congress aforesaid, re-
spectively, and shall thereupon declare by Pro-
clamation, signed by the Governor, the name
or names of the person or persons duly elected
in each respective district.
And an Election having been held on Mon-
day the seven instant, agreeably to Law, in
the several Congressional Districts, for mem-
bers to represent this State in the Congress of
the United States as aforesaid, and the returns
of said Election having been received, and the
number of votes given for each and every per-
son voted for as member of Congress as afore-
said, having been enumerated and ascertained
by the Governor and Council; We do by this
our PROCLAMATION, declare that by the
said returns, it appears that Littleton P. Den-
nis, Esq. in the first District; Richard B. Car-
michael, Esq. in the second District; James P.
Turner, Esq. in the third District; Isaac M.
Kim, Esq. in the fourth District; William Gos-
tinson, Esq. in the fifth District; Francis
Thomas, Esq. in the sixth District; and John
T. Fiddart, Esq. in the eighth District, were
duly elected members to represent this State
in the Congress of the United States.

Given under our hand and the
Great Seal of the said State, this
24th day of October, in the year
of our Lord, one thousand eight
hundred and thirty three, and
of the Independence of the United
States, the fifty eighth.
JAMES THOMAS,
By the Governor,
THOS. CULBRETH,
Clerk of the Council.
Nov. 9. 3w

DISSOLUTION.
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing
in Easton under the firm of KENNARD &
LOVEDAY, was dissolved on 1st instant by
mutual consent; all persons indebted to the
said firm are earnestly requested to make pay-
ment as speedily as possible to either of the
subscribers, who are authorized to receive the
same,—as it is very desirable with them to
settle up the business of the old firm immedi-
ately.
R. W. KENNARD,
WM. LOVEDAY.
Nov. 2 3w

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having purchased the en-
tire stock of GOODS of the firm of Kennard
& Loveday, and having added to it a new and
handsome assortment of
FALL GOODS
collected by him with care from the mar-
kets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, intends
carrying on the Mercantile Business in his
own name, in the store room formerly occu-
pied by Kennard & Loveday. He particu-
larly invites a continuation of the customers of
the old firm; and all others who feel disposed
to favor him with a call, assuring them, that
no exertion on his part shall be wanting to
render all dealings agreeable and satisfactory.
WILLIAM LOVEDAY.
Nov. 2. 3w

NEW FALL GOODS.
W. M. H. & P. GROOME
HAVE lately received from Philadelphia
and Baltimore, their full supply of
GOODS,
comprising an unusually large and general
assortment,
AMONGST WHICH ARE A GREAT VARIETY OF
CLOTHES, CASSIMERES and CASSI-
NETTS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS &
BAINES, FRENCH and ENGLISH ME-
RINOS.
CALICOES & GINGHAMS.—new style.
BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses.
MERINO AND THIBET SHAWLS,
CASHMERE & VALENCIA do.
WOOLEN & COTTON HOSIERY.
—ALSO—
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GRO-
CERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA
GLASS, &c. &c.
All of which are offered on the most reason-
able terms.
Easton, Oct. 12 3w

FALL SUPPLY.
SAMUEL MACKAY,
Informs his friends and customers that he has
just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore
with a large and elegant
ASSORTMENT OF
**FRESH AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS**
suitable for the present and approaching sea-
sons
consisting in part of
**DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES**
China, Glass and Queens-ware,
which he will dispose of on the most accom-
modating terms, for Cash or country produce.
He invites the citizens generally to give him
a call, view his assortments and judge for
themselves.
N. B. He has always on hand, and will
dispose of low, a general assortment of LUM-
BER.
Nov. 2 3w

EASTON ACADEMY.
A vacancy having happened in the chief de-
partment of this seminary by the resignation
of the principal teacher, notice is hereby given
that applications for this station will be receiv-
ed by the Trustees, so that they may be en-
abled to make the appointment, on the 29th
day of November next. The applicant must be
well qualified to teach therein the learned
languages, Mathematics, Geography; the En-
glish Grammar and public speaking, and it is
hoped that no gentleman will apply, who shall
not prove himself by his character for learning,
moral conduct, and capacity to teach, perfect-
ly competent to discharge the important trust
to the satisfaction of the board and of the par-
ents committing their sons to his care. Con-
venient apartments in the academy will be al-
lowed to the teacher free from rent. Compensa-
tion for his services will consist of a certain
salary of \$600 per annum, and of tuition money
derived from his school, to be collected by him-
self without any responsibility on the part
of the Trustees.—It is possible that an appoint-
ment may be made, before the above day, in
which event, public notice will be given by
advertisements.
Letters addressed to Robert H. Goldsborough
Esq. will be attended to.
By order of the trustees,
THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres-
Easton, Md. Oct. 12 1833.
NOTE.—The scholars in the department of Mr.
Getty will be received in the department of
Mr. Pierson, the assistant teacher, upon very
reasonable terms, until a successor shall be
appointed, and in the branches which he profes-
ses, they will be instructed in a satisfactory
manner.

Agricultural.
For the Easton Gazette.
A paper read by a member before the
Agricultural Board for the Eastern
Shore of Maryland upon the subject of
manures—and ordered to be presented
for publication.

Resources of manures formed by nature
are all important to the farmer, and
these should be diligently searched for
and their contents daily distributed over
the arable lands.
1. Marsh mud—low bottom lands—
and deposits of fossil shells, commonly
called shell marl, are my only natural
sources of manure. I prefer this marl in
the first instance, because it contains lime
which furnishes the earth with an essential
ingredient to enable it to produce
well, and aids the action of all other ma-
nures that may be applied afterwards.
Some of these deposits of fossil shells are
much richer with lime than others—of
those I have, six hundred bushels, as dug
out of the bank or pit, to the acre will
produce evident and salutary effects—and
after a moderate dressing of the same
land with any vegetable or animal mat-
ter, the same quantity of shell marl may
be again applied with additional advan-
tage. A further application of marl than
this I have no experience of, and I in-
cline to the prevalent opinion, that this is
enough marl for some time.

Of salt marsh mud there is a great vari-
ety—my experience teaches me that some
of it is good manure, and that some
does not seem to be worth hauling—
all had better be spread as early after haul-
ing out as possible. Marsh mud should
be distinguished from marsh Turf—this
last, according to my experience, is of
little value unless it is first burned or de-
posited in a feeding yard or cowpen—but
it is said that others have witnessed dif-
ferent and better results from marsh turf.
I am told that this turf dug up and im-
mediately thrown into bulk mixed with lime
in warm weather, becomes decomposed
in the course of the season and is then
excellent manure for making the
experiment.

Low, rich bottom land is known to all
as good fertilizing matter—a great deal
of it is the deposit of rich soil washed
down by torrents—other of it again is
gradually reclaimed morass enriched with
various annual accumulations of vegeta-
ble matter. There is sometimes to be
found a gravelly, poor morass on which
vegetation seems principally to be sup-
ported by moisture alone. Such low bot-
tom is neither worth reclaiming nor haul-
ing out—there are some things, such as
cranberries and some medicinal plants
that are adapted to such soils, and for
such alone are they fit.

Of common salt marsh mud I have put
from eighty to one hundred single horse
cart loads—it is heavy and the loads not
large.
The mode of using marl, salt marsh
mud, and bottom land is pretty much the
same—all are better for exposure, and all
are generally spread over the ground at
all times before ploughing it, but the ear-
lier the better. Some of the salt marsh
mud has been found too acid, and has
totally destroyed all vegetation for a time
where it was spread—this is probably
owing to excess of salt and the land af-
terwards recovers.

Of fresh water marsh I have no knowl-
edge, but presume it is similar in its ef-
fects to, and ought to be applied as, the
fertilizing matter from low bottom lands,
and in the same quantity.
2d. & 3c. The means of making ma-
nure may vary on different farms, but
generally, they are the same—there can
be no doubt that they are abundant en-
ough on every farm to furnish daily use-
ful employment throughout the year. As
the second interrogatory before the Board
relates to the means of making manures,
and the third to the system of applying
them, my view shall embrace both.

The first means of making manure is
littering the farm yard well, where your
cattle are to be fed before you begin to
feed, and add fresh dry litter regularly
whenever the yard becomes wet. The
quantity and quality of this manure (all
ways esteemed very good) depend upon
the care taken of the cattle. Whoever
desires to increase his manure and take
good care of his cattle, will litter well
and commence feeding as early in the
autumn as the cattle can be induced
to feed, giving moderate quantities of
food at first—and he will continue litter-
ing and feeding always to the first of
May, and as long afterwards as he can
find provender and get his stock to eat
it. It is an evidence of ignorance, inat-
tention, or want of judgment, when a far-
mer tells you he can't begin to feed early
lest his provender should not hold out—
or, that he had not provender to feed in
the spring as long as the cattle would eat
it—for every farmer ought to know how

many cattle he has, and what is necessa-
ry to feed them well, and he should pro-
vide it. If the seasons forbid this, he
should sell off a portion of his fat stock
early in autumn and reduce them to the
number that he can feed properly.

Proper attention to bedding horses and
cleaning stables affords the finest source
of the strongest manure produced by hor-
ses well taken care of—and the milch
cows for winter's use, and work oxen,
which ought all to be treated in the same
way, add much to the bulk of manure.
In summer—soiling horses, milch cows
oxen, (and if it can be extended to the
out cattle so much the better) furnishes
much rich manure when they can be well
littered, and has been satisfactorily proved
to be the most economical way of feed-
ing the grass upon a given quantity of
land. Soiling hogs too in a littered pen
produces much and good manure.
In fattening hogs, as is the custom in
our country, in a good size pen, a vast
deal of fine manure may be made in
these pens during that period by hauling
marsh turf and litter of all sorts into
them, before you commence feeding,
and then feeding on that—the whole be-
comes a mass of rich matter in the course
of fattening the hogs and is in fine state,
the next spring, for every purpose to
which manure is applied.

In some retired spot, close at hand to
the kitchen and poultry yard, a common
square pen should be made, say sixteen
feet square, to receive the sweepings of
the yard and grounds about the House,
which are to be kept clean for decency &
health—to receive the sweepings from
the poultry; house and yard—the
filth taken from all out houses—the
cast contents of all tubs, pots, ley bot-
tles and vessels of every sort, meat li-
quor and soap suds excepted at the times
when the first is boiled up with food for
pigs, and the last is particularly applied
to grape vines and fruit trees, for both
of which it is eminently useful. The ma-
nure collected in this receptacle is the
richest of all made on the farm, and
where due attention is paid to it, the
quantity is incalculably great.

Whoever may be the natural source
of manure with which a farm abounds,
the mode of making it in fold yards, feed-
ing pens, reservoirs &c. ought never to
be neglected. As ample stores of ma-
nure are essential to abundant production
and as that made from the stock is a-
mong the best produced, the labour and
arrangements of the farm should be so
adjusted as to afford a sufficiency of la-
bour for hauling out constantly from the
natural resources, as well as for mak-
ing and hauling out the manure from
stock yards, stable and reservoirs. The
cultivation of the earth without regular-
ly manuring it is a misapplication of time
and labour—it impoverishes man and
reduces the soil, instead of enriching the
one and improving the other.

As to the mode of applying manure
which seems to be the object of enquiry
in the 5th and 13th interrogatory, much
difference of opinion exists among dif-
ferent farmers. All agree that manure,
however applied, is ultimately useful—
but as the enquiry seems to be into the
application of manure to do the most good
to the growing crop, this is the precise
point upon which a diversity of opinion ex-
ists.

Men of wealth can by the force of
money accomplish any thing on a farm
that is practicable—they can buy land at
high prices and expend enormous sums
for the purchase of manure and in other
improvements and embellishments. How-
ever good and creditable this may be to
the fortunate proprietor, it adds but little
to the welfare and instruction of the
great agricultural community, because few
can follow such examples. To render
true benefit to agriculture, plans ought to
be such that the great majority of farm-
ers may be able to adopt them—such as
are within the means of ordinary tenants
and farmers upon a small scale whose
whole and sole dependence is upon their
farms. Whoever will teach these men
to live in comfort and to grow richer by
improving their lands and increasing
their crops annually will be really a ben-
efactor.

Manure is the great agent for the in-
crease of crops—we desire to know how
we shall employ this agent to afford us
the greatest yearly income. A good
direction is furnished us in the maxim
of a very useful agriculturalist of our own
time and country in this particular, which
is "to extend a given quantity of manure
over as great a portion of the field cul-
tivated as possible, so as to cause the soil
to yield an improved quantity of crop,
the ground being left better after the
crop than it was before"—such a course
systematically and unremittingly pursued
will, no doubt, accomplish the object of
improving crops and lands. But this
direction applies more particularly to the
quantity of manure per acre—the ques-
tion *how and when* it is best to apply ma-
nure, whether superficially, or to have it

immediately turned under—whether late-
ly or early, still recurs—and we are also
to enquire whether perfectly decom-
posed manure is best, or at what lesser
stage of decomposition it is more advan-
tageous to apply it.

Many farmers have thought, that the
sooner the manure is incorporated with
the earth in the fields after it is hauled
out, the more enriched the ground be-
comes, and consequently the more capa-
ble of bearing a crop—supposing that
all exposure to sun and air caused an
exhalation of its fertilizing particles.
Others on the contrary, contend, that
the volatile particles of manure are com-
paratively very small and that such loss
is unworthy of regard—that the enriching
qualities of manure are rather disposed
to gravitate and sink, and therefore they
prefer their most superficial application.

To discuss this question philosophically
is not my design. I prefer to leave that
to others of more science and more leis-
ure. I shall only offer my own experi-
ence as ascertained by my own fallible
judgment and add a few suggestions.
When manures are designed to be in-
corporated with the earth by turning them
in immediately, soil and season will pro-
duce a difference. Soil of loose texture
not sandy, but sufficiently adhesive to
retain what is mixed with it, manured
in moist seasons, will sooner possess it-
self of the qualities of the manure than
close, adhesive, stubborn soils will if
manured in dry seasons. The loose
textured soil will permit the qualities of
the manure most easily to pervade it, as it
is easier to penetrate a soft than a hard
body, and the moist condition of the earth
will afford attractions on all sides of every
particle of the manure to aid in its
diffusion—the soil then that so soon
possesses itself of the qualities of the ma-
nure will be soonest ready to impart it.

By spreading and ploughing in your
manure as you cart it out into the field,
you certainly guard against the loss of e-
vaporation, be it little or much—and
having your manure thus intermixed,
with your soil, the whole superficies
or rather the top of your field is, for a
few inches in depth, a mass of manure
post. Whether the most fertilizing par-
ticles of the manure have the greatest
tendency to gravitate or fly off, I do not
pretend to say—but as soon as the ma-
nure is mixed up with the soil, I conclude
that the earth acts as an absorbent
and that all the qualities of the manure
are thus made to be diffused through and
to become incorporated with the earth
with which it is intermixed. Thorough-
ly rotted manure being most desirable,
will soonest become incorporated with
the earth and will therefore be soonest
ready to act—whether its action will be
longest or strongest is yet to be enquired
into.

Upon two different pieces of land I
have for a dozen years past pursued a
different course with manures composed
of the same materials—taken from the
farm yards and stables. On one of these
which was the best land of the two, and
generally of a lively, loamy soil, I have
carried out the farm yard and stable
manure after it had been all collected
together and thrown into a heap for a
twelve month, by which time it was com-
pletely decomposed. On the other piece
of land, which is generally a stiff white
oak clay, I have always carried out the
same manures the spring next succeed-
ing the winter that they had been accu-
mulated—and I am decidedly of opinion
that the latter piece of land has been im-
proved the most and that the crops (par-
ticularly that of wheat) have been quite
as good notwithstanding the original dispar-
ity of the lands. The size of the fields
on the two pieces of land are not very
unequal, and the quantity of farm yard
manure made on each not differing much.
On both pieces there was a free use of
marl during the time.

The application of manure on the sur-
face as used here is to top dress grass
and wheat in winter and spring—and on
Indian corn after it is up and cleared
in the case of the wheat and grass it is
completely a top dressing—but in the
case of the corn, the manure is first ex-
posed on the surface and is turned in
the first ploughing that is given to the corn
after it is put around the hill. That ma-
nure, thus applied, may produce improve-
ment in both the crops of wheat and
corn may be very probable—but whether
it improves it most by this mode, or
by an earlier intermixture with the earth
can only be determined by the distribu-
tion of equal quantities of like manure
on the same soil, in the same year, on the
two different pieces of land.

I have entertained the opinion that the sun
and air exhaled much of the good quali-
ties of farm yard and stable manures,
and have therefore always turned them
into the ground as fast as they were car-
ried out, and rolled the ground immedi-
ately to prevent a further escape of the
volatile particles. Believing too that
the decomposition of my half rotted ma-

nure had better go on and be perfected in-
termixed with the soil of my field, rather
than suffer it to take place in its own
bulk, I prefer carting it out & ploughing it
in, in that state, particularly as the whole
is accomplished by once handling and
once carting it. In dull, heavy, clay soils
the action of half rotted manure, in its pro-
gress to complete decomposition, seems to
dispose the stiff soil to become more eas-
ily pulverized. So half rotted manure
on soils dry and sandy being apt to burn
any crop to which it is applied, I would
use well rotted manures alone upon such
lands.

The turning in of green crops for ma-
nure, such as clover, buckwheat, oats,
Indian Corn, to which is now added
the cow pea, is by some, considered an
eligible plan of manuring. I have no
knowledge of the effect of turning in more
than two of these crops viz: clover and
Buckwheat, and from these I have seen
great good effects. On soils where plaster
of paris acts certainly and powerfully,
nothing can point out the road to abun-
dant and wealth more directly, or upon
less difficult terms than the use of clover
and plaster. But all depends upon doing
things right. The crop of clover shades
the ground well & loses, under any circum-
stances, much of the foliage from its
stock on the ground—it has also a large
and long top root that mellowes the stiff
earth by penetrating deeply into its
bosom and imparts much vegetable
substance to it when it decays. The
time for turning in the clover for ma-
nure is the question. My opinion is
that turning in clover as soon as it is
first in blossom, as is often done, is get-
ting but a very moderate portion of the
benefit which it might be made to
yield if it was suffered to grow and ma-
ture completely on the ground. When
the clover is quite brown, and the stalks
instead of being juicy and full of water,
become lighorous, the whole growth im-
parts strong substantial vegetable mat-
ter to be intermixed with the earth; but
in its green state, affords little else than
water. Keeping clover up and prevent-
ing any stock from feeding on it, and
allowing it to fall and the second
to grow up through it, and so on in suc-
cession, is a certain mode of enriching
lands rapidly and thoroughly. Gener-
ally, the quantity of seed for an acre of
clover will not cost more than seventy
five cents, and the loss of the use of such
land for pasture, before it is improved, is
very inconsiderable. To compare such
loss with the gain that would accrue in
the increase of crops from such lands af-
ter lying under clover for two years,
would certainly be measuring a trivial
loss with a great gain.

Buckwheat will also render much ser-
vice in this way, by seeding it early it
will mature, producing a crop according
to strength of land and season, which
when ripe, may be rolled down and tur-
ned in, and a second crop will immedi-
ately spring from this turning in, that may
also be rolled down and turned in ready
for wheat fallow that autumn. I have
never known the benefit, in one year,
from Buckwheat thus managed, to be e-
qual to that derived from clover kept up
the summer and autumn after it is seeded
and the whole of the succeeding year.
Yet I have seen most advantageous re-
sults from the buckwheat in the subse-
quent crop of wheat.

I have no experience of the effect from
green crops of Indian corn or oats tur-
ned in, but should suppose that little good
result could be expected from them in
consequence of their immature state. I
know nothing of the Cow Pea, but could
readily believe from what I learn of its
growth (rank and luxuriant, filled with
leaves, growing large pods full of oily
peas) that it would answer well if suffer-
ed to mature before it is turned under.
Enquiry and experiment upon this subject
would be well made by the Board.

There is a very common pea or bean
which grows luxuriantly with abundance
of large leaves and long pods filled
with peas that are exceedingly rich
and oily when ripe, called the crout-
er that I have no doubt, if used as a
fertilizer like the cow pea, would be
productive of very good results, and I
take the liberty of suggesting to the mem-
bers of the Board, among their practical
experiments, to give a trial to this growth,
of our own country so commonly cultivated
yet so little regarded, except among the
labouring people as an article of strong
rich food.

Regarding manure as the great and
essential principle in agriculture, without
which the best skill and practice must
annually suffer diminution in its returns
and rewards, it is difficult to account why
it is so much neglected, when the means
of procuring it are so various, so easy,
and so ample. To ascribe it to sloth
and indolence would probably be injus-
tice. I know no more true and ration-
al mode of accounting for it than in our
error in the distribution of labour on our
farms, proceeding from another error of

We copy the following from the Maysville, (Ken.) Eagle.

The Secretary of the Treasury.—The following letter from WILLIAM J. DUANE, Esq., late Secretary of the Treasury, to a gentleman of Mason County, has been handed to us for publication.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1833. DEAR SIR—I have just now received your letter of the 10th inst., expressing your approbation of my course as Secretary of the Treasury.

At present trial is about to occupy the attention of the Superior court, which commences its sessions at New Castle, Del. on Monday next.

We stated, a few days since, that the Legislature of Rhode Island had declared the election of Mr. Robbins to the United States Senate, null and void; and had elected to his place a man of the name of Porter, a busy person in the matter at issue.

The latest accounts of the Louisiana crops are furnished in the following paragraph from the New Orleans Advertiser of the 1st inst.

The Sugar Crops.—The early frosts of last week, have done much damage to the cane; in many places so much, that half the quantity of sugar which was calculated on before the frosts came, will not be made.

The Post Office.—The following paragraph is extracted from the Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser of the 15th inst.

We have the most astounding intelligence, from a source in which we place the most implicit confidence, which is, that the deficiency in the POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, amounts to an enormous sum of upwards of EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!!

An Irish drummer, whose round and gay cheeks gave notice that he now and then indulged in a nozzin of right good steen, was accosted by the inspecting general.

A gentleman travelling in one of our back towns a few weeks since, observed a red headed urchin hoeing corn near the road side, when the following dialogue ensued: My boy, your corn looks rather yellow, Boy: Yes, dad went all the way down to uncle Nat's to get yellow corn to plant this year.

One thousand dollars!—Agricultural Sweepstake, for Talbot and Dorchester Counties.

A Sweepstake proposed to the Agriculturists of Talbot and Dorchester counties, on one continuous acre, a parallelogram, of "Indian Corn," shelled, to be grown the ensuing season.

The stake entered shall not be withdrawn unless six shall not have entered, by the said first day of March; in which case, all shall be void—nor shall the number exceed fifty.

PRICES CURRENT. BALTIMORE, Nov. 23. Wheat, red, 1 15 a 1 18; do white, 1 20 a 1 27; Corn, (yellow), 63 a 65; Corn, (white), 62 a 63.

MARRIED. In Baltimore in the Cathedral, on Thursday the 21st inst. William Hensley, Esq. of Queen Anne's County to Miss Mary Hester Brook of Kent County Md.

DIED. In this county on Sunday 17th inst. Nicholas Loveday, in the 74th year of his age.

A CARD. JOHN BOZMAN KERR, Having been admitted to the practice of the Law, in Caroline, Queen Anne's, and Talbot Counties, respectfully offers his services as an Attorney.

MORE NEW FALL GOODS. WILSON & TAYLOR. Have again returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have just opened a great variety of very handsome GOODS.

Consisting in part as follows: Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Valencia Silk and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Baza-Rose and Point Blankets, 3-4 and 6-4 English Merinos, new style Calicoes, Ginghams, 4-4 and 8-4 black, white and Scarlet Merino Shawls, handsome Tibet and Valencia Shawls, Linings Gro de Swiss and Gro de Naples Silk, a very splendid assortment, Woolsen and Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

Consolidated Delaware Lottery, Class No. 47. To be drawn on November 25th, the Grand Consolidated Delaware Lottery, Class No. 47.

Also the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 24 draws Nov. 30th 1833. GRAND SCHEME. 1 prize of \$20,000, 10 prizes of \$1,000, 100 prizes of \$100, 1,000 prizes of \$10.

CORN AND PORK WANTED. The Trustees of the Poor for Talbot county wish to purchase a quantity of CORN and PORK; sealed proposals to furnish, stating the price, quantity and quality will be received until the 28th inst.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, &c. Lately received and for sale by the subscribers. Buckwheat Flour, Sperm, Mould & Dip Candles, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Fine & coarse Salt, Currants, Goshen Cheese, Family Flour, Ros. Sperm Oil, CAST STEEL AXES, a superior article and a choice assortment of

OLD WINES, LIQUORS, &c. W. H. & P. GROOMER. Nov. 23

PUBLIC SALE. Will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 4th day of December next if fair, if not the next fair day at Plain Dealing, the residence of the subscriber, a number of Cattle, including work steers, milch Cows,

HORSES, SHEEP AND HOGS Also farming utensils. Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property.

NEGROES WANTED. A Gentleman from Alabama wishes to purchase six negro men, with an approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property.

AN OVERSEER WANTED. WANTED for the next year an Overseer at the Four Square Farm, near the Chapel. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH. Easton, Nov. 16

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale, the remaining portion of his lands, where Mr. John Baker resides, on the Oxford road, within a mile or two of the Hole-in-the-wall, and the Trappe, and near Island Creek, Talbot county. It consists of a SMALL FARM, about sixty acres of excellent arable land—and about ninety acres of Timber Land, of the first quality, immediately adjoining it—having disposed of his other part of the tract, he will sell on very accommodating terms.

PROPOSALS. For Publishing by Subscription, at Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland, a humorous publication, to be entitled THE MIRROR OF MIRTH.

THE MIRROR OF MIRTH. "Mirth that wrinkles care decides, And laughter holding both his sides." THE subscriber, fully aware, himself, that innocent mirth tends more to blunt the arrows of adversity, and promote health and happiness among mankind, than almost any other means which can be used, is induced to try the experiment of starting a publication which will be the above title.

TERMS. The Mirror of Mirth, will be printed on a royal sheet of beautiful paper, and good type, and will contain 8 octavo pages weekly, at the very low price of \$1 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first No.; \$1 25 if paid at the end of six months, and \$1 50 if payment be deferred until the end of the year.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Caroline county has obtained from the Orphans court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Elijah B. Sipple 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 12th day of November Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Caroline county has obtained from the Orphans court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Elijah B. Sipple 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 12th day of November Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING. The subscriber feeling grateful for past favours, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has recently returned from Baltimore with a choice assortment of

MATERIALS, in his line, selected with care and attention by himself, which enables him at all times to repair and clean all kinds of Clocks and Watches in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

NEW GOODS. ROBERT R. ROSS, Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a HANDSOME SUPPLY OF GOODS,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Glass and Queensware &c. &c. All of which he will dispose of very low for cash, or in exchange for wool, linen, wool, feathers, quills, &c. &c.

MILL AND FARM FOR SALE. ON A CREDIT. THE subscriber, having been authorized by Mr. Thomas H. Baynard, offers at private sale that valuable

CHANCERY SALE. PURSUANT to the power lodged in me by the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell, at auction on Tuesday, the 31 day of December next, at the Court House Door, in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 12, all the REAL ESTATE, of which William Harrison late of Talbot county died seized. This property lies in Talbot county near St. Michaels, and contains 117 acres, and is well reported to the trustee.

MARYLAND. Caroline County Orphans' Court, 12th day of November A. D. 1833. On application of Gen. Wm. Potter, admr of Elijah B. Sipple 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.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Caroline county has obtained from the Orphans court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Elijah B. Sipple 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 12th day of November Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Caroline county has obtained from the Orphans court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Elijah B. Sipple 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 12th day of November Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

FOR SALE. A first rate Canoe about 24 feet long, with paddles, &c. in good order—she will be sold low for cash—apply to the Printer. Nov. 9

NOTICE. The Trustees of the Easton Academy are requested to meet at the Academy, on the 16th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON. THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND, will commence her route on Tuesday morning next, the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis Cambridge (by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Castle Haven and Annapolis for Baltimore.

MARYLAND. Caroline County Orphans' Court, 29th day of October A. D. 1833. On application of George Newlee, Executor of George Pippin, 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.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. That the Subscriber of Caroline county has obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of Testamentary on the personal estate of George Pippin, 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 16th day of May next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c. FOR SALE AT THE AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT. No. 16, SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubbery, bulbous and other flower roots, will be procured to order from any of the principal Nurseries or Gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is a agent.

DOMESTIC Animals, particularly cattle of the Improved Durham, Shorthorn, the Devon and Holstein breeds; sheep of the Bakewell Southdown, and various fine woolled breeds; swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barritz breed; various kinds of poultry such as the white turkeys, Bremen and Westphalia geese, game and other fowls and several other species of animals, all of choice breeds (and no others) are either kept for sale on the experimental and breeding farm of this Establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, Agricultural, Horticultural and Botanical, in much greater variety than at the bookstores—some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale. In short, all articles wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business are intended either to be kept on hand, or within reach when called for.

A CARD. Miss Nicols and Mrs. Scull, having engaged the services of Mr. and Mrs. Burdell in their Female Seminary, the Trustees take pleasure in informing the patrons of the institution, and the public generally, that the institution is now open for the reception of young ladies. The French language and all the higher branches of female education will be taught by Mr. Burdell, and Miss, Fanning, Needle work, &c. by Mrs. Burdell. JAMES PARROTT, Secy. Nov 2

A CARD. THEODORE R. LOOKERMAN HAS removed his Office to the room on Washington Street, which he has lately built adjoining his Dwelling House. Oct. 26

THE UNION TAVERN EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER, RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property, Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Lee Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm. R. Price, Esq. This house is situated in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House, and a market (cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages in this tavern never before had, viz: A comfortable dwelling, attached to heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair, which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Waiters and Cooks, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hack will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him. Oct. 5.

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, and I am bound to close the collection without respect to persons. PHILIP MACKAY, Collector of Talbot county Sept. 21.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN EASTON STILL FOR SALE. The Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say: 1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. William H. Thomas, and well 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 runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement. 2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situated on Washington street opposite to Port at, 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, situated 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. For terms apply to the Subscriber or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr. MARIA ROGERS, Perry Hall, Oct. 5, 1833. (W)

FOR SALE.



A valuable JACK, and JINIA, the property of Mrs. Charles Thornodyke, on a farm, in Caroline county, near Greensboro, the Jack was imported by Mr. Charles Thornodyke from Malta, is nine years old, next spring, thirteen hands, three inches high, large in proportion, and considered one of the finest animals of the kind in this country, the JINIA is large and well proportioned, they can be seen at any time by calling on Mr. Eliza Channing, manager for Mrs. Thornodyke, who will state the terms. Nov. 9

POETRY.

From Blackwood's Magazine.
TIME'S CHANGES.
I saw her once—so freshly fair
That, like a blossom just unfolding,

I saw her twice—an altered charm—
But still of magic richest, rarest,
Than girlhood's talisman less waru,

I saw her thrice—Fate's dark decree
In widows garments had arrayed her,
And beautiful she seem'd to be,

NEW STORE.
AT THE OLD STAND.
JOHN T. GOLDSMITH
HAVING taken the Store Room at the
corner of Washington and Court streets,

DRY GOODS AND
GROCERIES.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEEN'S
WARE,

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,

Branch Bank at Easton.
The President and Directors of the Branch
Bank of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at
Easton, have declared a dividend of three per
cent, for the last six months, to the stockholders

CALEB P. DAVIS, Collector
of Caroline County.
Sept. 21, 1835.

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
MATERIALS in his line, which he is pre-
pared to manufacture at the shortest notice,

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

CABINET MAKING.
JOHN MECONEKIN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
and the public that he
CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE
CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,

MATERIALS;
and would be pleased to continue to receive
orders in his line.

Employment will be given to TWO
GOOD WORKMEN.

Two boys of good morals would be
taken as apprentices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the
public, that Mr. John W. Bell having with-
drawn from the copartnership heretofore exist-
ing under the firm of James P. Anderson, &
Co. the business will for the future, be con-
ducted at the old stand near the market house,

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.

JAMES P. ANDERSON,
SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.
N. B. Anderson & Hopkins are alone
authorized to settle up the business of the late
firm.

JAN ESTRAY.
Came to the subscribers farm on the 4th day
of July last, a BULL, he is a dark red with
two key-holes in the left ear, and one in the
right ear. The owner of said Bull is requested
to come forward, prove property pay charges
and take him away.

MARYLAND:
TO WIT—By Order of Queen Ann's
County Orphans' Court, August 31, 1835

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,

Pursuant to this Order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber hath obtained from the
Orphans' Court of Q. Ann's county, in Mary-
land, letters Testamentary on the personal
estate of Henry Cooper late of Q. Ann's county,

Branch Bank at Easton.
The President and Directors of the Branch
Bank of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at
Easton, have declared a dividend of three per
cent, for the last six months, to the stockholders

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, cash.
Sept. 20

NECESSITY has compelled me to give
positive orders to my Deputies to close all
accounts for officers fees now due. The officers
are daily calling on me for money, which I can-
not pay, unless those who are delinquent will
pay up—all persons indebted are therefore
warned, that, unless their fees are immediately
paid, the deputies have positive orders to levy
and execute without respect to persons.

In Caroline county court,
Sitting as a Court of Equity.
October Term, 1835.

Thomas Richardson, the object of this
bill filed in this cause
against
William Stevens, Ann
Stevens, William Ross
for the sale of the real
estate of Archibald
Ross, deceased, for the payment of his debts.

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 ad-
vantageously 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.

WM. B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE,
WM. TINGLE.
True Copy,
Test, Jo. Richardson, Clk.

In Caroline county court,
On the Equity side thereof.
October Term, 1835.

William Jones, for
the use of William
Hughlett, petitioner,
against
Nancy Cahall, Louisa
Cahall, Alexander
Cahall and Rachel
Cahall, children and
heirs at law of James
Cahall, deceased, and
Archibald Cahall, ad-
ministrators of James
Cahall, aforesaid, de-
fendants,

James Cahall, Louisa
Cahall, Alexander
Cahall and Rachel
Cahall, children and
heirs at law of James
Cahall, deceased, and
Archibald Cahall, ad-
ministrators of James
Cahall, aforesaid, de-
fendants,

JAMES P. ANDERSON,
SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.
N. B. Anderson & Hopkins are alone
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The President and Directors of the Branch
Bank of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at
Easton, have declared a dividend of three per
cent, for the last six months, to the stockholders

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, cash.
Sept. 20

SAMUEL HABLETON, 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, former-
ly occupied by T. R. Lockerman, Esq.
Aug. 24

WANTS TO PURCHASE.
A gentleman, native and resident of Mary-
land, 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

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

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 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 ad-
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will be admitted whatever their age may be;
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the Term, will be \$200, payable semi annually
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ARA SPENCE,
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True Copy,
Test, Jo. Richardson, Clk.

In Caroline county court,
On the Equity side thereof.
October Term, 1835.

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Cahall, Alexander
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Cahall, children and
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Cahall, deceased, and
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The President and Directors of the Branch
Bank of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at
Easton, have declared a dividend of three per
cent, for the last six months, to the stockholders

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, cash.
Sept. 20

NOTICE.
THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to
inform the Public, that he still continues to
carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,
in all its various branches, and that he has no
intention of leaving Easton, as has been repre-
sented, but expects to continue to serve them in
his line as long as they may see fit to extend to
him the very liberal patronage heretofore given
him, for which he now returns them his sincere
thanks, and hopes by an unremitting attention
to business, with a determination to use his
utmost efforts to please all who may employ
him, to merit a continuation of their favors.

JAMES L. SMITH.
The latest New York, Philadelphia
and Baltimore Fashions just received.
J. L. S.
Easton, Oct. 19 W

Hats, Hats, Top of the Fashion

HOMPSON & HARPER having asso-
ciated 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. Nindle and the firm of Gold-
smith and Hazle, where they have on hand a
few specimens of splendide

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.

THE PUBLIC'S OBT. SERV'T.
GEORGE W. THOMPSON.
THOMAS HARPER.
Easton, Aug. 10

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.

The Publishers, on commencing a new vol-
ume, have considerably improved the paper,
and made such arrangements as will enable
them to obtain Selections from the most popu-
lar 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 as
early a period as any of their contemporaries.
Great care will be observed in the variety
served up, to blend the useful with the enter-
taining.

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, in
paid in advance.

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 Balti-
more, 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 assort-
ment extensive and complete. Comprising
Gentlemen's and shoes of all descriptions,
Ladies' Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin
and Calf Skin Slippers and stromped 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. &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 endeavoured to merit a con-
tinuance of public patronage.

JOHN WRIGHT.
april 27

New and Splendid Assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Balti-
more, 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 31

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. Per-
sons desirous of disposing of their servants,
can have the most satisfactory evidence that
they are not purchased for the purpose of being
sold, upon application at the Bar of the East-
on Hotel.

FELIX HUSTON,
WALTER BYRNES.
Aug. 17 ft

PROSPECTUS.

To be entitled THE
DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The time is fast approaching when the
greater portion of the Polite Literature of the
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 facili-
ty 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 pos-
sibility 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 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 ex-
cluded 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-
servations start from the canvases in natural
and vivid colors.

THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LI-
BRARY is designed to embrace the best pro-
ductions of the finest 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
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 in-
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.
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 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 in-
telligences, meeting them out according to the
necessities of the community, and less lament-
ing the decline of public virtue than checking
the progress of public 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,
sheltered by wealth and worldly influence, are
abroad among the people, not only unsuspected
but uncorrected and unrequited; and that a publication
is necessary which will not only detect, but
exhibit these vices which in sheep's clothing is
public scorn—a mark by which others will be
warned from their intent and a service be ren-
dered to society. In effecting this object we
shall pursue a yet untrdden path; (not where
the necessary thorn shall be mingled (one ce-
cealed) with contrasting flowers. The man-
ner of the "Spy in Philadelphia" shall be
perfectly delicate, and unaccompanied by can-
dour vulgarity; its censures shall be judicious, its
satire chaste. Literature, and the arts shall
find in it an untiring and zealous friend:
Dramatic and Literary criticisms shall meet with
most attentive and impartial study, and Scrib-
bles of the Bar and Pulpit of Philadelphia shall
occasionally appear from the pen of competent
judges, uninfluenced by personal acquaintance
of professional attachment. To those recom-
mendations, our Poetical column will add an-
other, which, coming from an already popu-
lar source, will be trusted, 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 the con-
tent type. As it is intended to render the con-
tent worthy of preservation, for amusing or instruc-
tive 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
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From the Religious Souvenir.
THE AVALANCHE, OR THE MARONS OF ST. BERNARD.

Although liberal in name and aspect, the constitution of Switzerland is not so favorable to liberty as is usually supposed. Privileges of orders, of corporations, of localities, and of families, interfere with the equal rights of the majority of the citizens. The federal diet lords it over the cantons, the large towns infringe the natural rights of the country, and the most valuable privileges of the towns are monopolized by a few families or trades. In countries subsisting under the most despotic forms of government, liberty is always found unfettered in the wild, poor and thinly peopled districts, for,

"Men remote from power but seldom feel
Luke's iron crown or Damien's bed of steel."

The democratic cantons of Switzerland are generally situated in the wildest and poorest part of these Alpine regions while the aristocratic members of the confederation, richer and more populous present most of the evils without the forms of regal government. Even in many of the new cantons of the Swiss confederacy, constructed on the principle of a perfectly popular representation, the defects of the system admitted of such practical abuses in the management of elections as to throw the whole power into the hands of a small number of patrician families.—But it was not in the nature of the brave and hardy inhabitants of the country, tamely to endure the quiet assumption of privilege and power; and frequent insurrections of various fortune disturbed the tranquillity of the confederation.

Among those who distinguished themselves as the champions of popular rights and equal privileges, not the least remarkable was Albert Keller, a native of Basle. Defeated, however, and proscribed by an aristocracy irresponsible because numerous, and vindictive because insecure, Keller was driven from his sylvan possessions, and, with his wife and children, sought a temporary asylum in the wild pass of St. Bernard, at no great distance from the Hospice, which, under that name, has gained so much reputation for the hospitality and disinterested benevolence of its inmates. There, in a hut rebuilt out of the ruins of one destroyed many years before by an avalanche, Keller earned a precarious subsistence by hunting, acting as a guide and occasionally performing the dangerous duties of a winter post-rider, through the pass.

When otherwise unoccupied, Keller not unfrequently sallied forth, amidst storms and snow drifts, in search of bewildered travellers, surprised in spring and autumn by those sudden condensations of moisture so remarkable in Alpine regions. A little time sufficed to give to his hardy and agile frame the useful habits of his new position; and under the assumed name of Steinmiz, he soon became conspicuous for the courage, fortitude and sagacity which belong to the character of the Swiss hunters and shepherds, and which gave to them that heroic moral elevation, signified so gloriously in the bloody battles of Morgarten, Sempach and Murten. According to the place in which he found them, Keller conveyed those whom he rescued, either to his own hovel, or to the better shelter of the Hospice of St. Bernard. The monks were thus very soon apprized of his enterprise and skill, and were glad to avail themselves of his assistance in their charitable task. They had planted themselves aloft, amidst storms and perpetual winter, far from the comfort and abundance of the cloisters of the valleys, for the sole purpose of administering to the spiritual and temporal wants of those whose pleasure or whose business led them to encounter the dangers and fatigue of the pass of the great St. Bernard. A community of purpose and action, in so wild and unfrequented a region, naturally attached the good fathers to their new associates. Observant of his humanity and disinterestedness, and struck with his noble deportment and elegant manners, they could not fail to wonder at the cause of his sojourn on the wild acclivity of Mont-

Mort; but they respected him too much to pry into his secrets, and loved him too well to doubt his virtue.

It was always, therefore, with that peculiar interest which is felt for misfortune and honor, especially when shrouded in mystery, that the good brothers of St. Augustine received the frequent visits of Keller. Sometimes, when the conversation diverged insensibly from literature and past-adventures, to the political condition of Switzerland, the eye of their mysterious guest would kindle, and his whole manner become so animated, as to lead them to a shrewd conjecture as to the causes of his solitude. But he betrayed himself but for a moment, and by an abrupt transition to less inciting topics, intimidated his unwillingness to discuss subjects which evidently produced a too painful interest.

"What a singular fate must have been that of Steinmiz," said one of the monks to his brethren, as at the close of a winter's day, they were engaged in scrutinizing the aspect of the confused clouds, which began to scatter in wild eddies from around the snow-peaks of *Le Dros* and *Velan*; "there seem about him strange inconsistencies. Sometimes he appears moody and perfectly regardless of life; at other times, full of rich discourses, he seeks the shelter of our *Hospitium*, when he might easily have continued his journey to his own abode." "That arises, probably," said another, "from the conflicts in his bosom between disgust of life and the love he bears to his wife and children. As these are present upon his attention variously by varying circumstances, his character seems to change; but it is always so with men of strong passions, under the constraint of powerful events & contrasted incidents. But there is the man himself, in company with our faithful dog *Barre*. Something extraordinary has brought them together? *Benedicite*, Steinmiz! Our dog! how came you together?" "Good evening, fathers! That noble fellow found me in the pass, entirely exhausted by the loose snow which has drifted into the path by which I was returning home, and but for his warm cloak and replenished my weary limbs." "I should have seen the roof of the *Hospice* for the last time.—*Barre* seemed himself fatigued when we met, for as I afterwards discovered, he had scratched a hole into a snow bank to the depth of nearly twenty feet, where he found the mortal remains of the poor mineralogist who dined with you last week and whom, with incredible exertion, he had entirely uncovered.

When he heard my horn, he left the dead man, and came down the pass to my assistance; and by dint of dragging he has succeeded in making me once more a guest of St. Bernard." "I ought not," continued he, "to forget the kindness of that other *Maron* who was brought to our aid by the bells around *Barre*'s neck. He is following us dragging along the mineral bag of the traveller, which he found on the way, and could not be induced to abandon, except for a few minutes at a time, when the larger snow banks rendered our passage very difficult, and called for his assistance." "You are most welcome, son," said the superior; "We expected your arrival, and our anxiety for your safety made us scan more curiously the signs of the weather. The blasts by which the snow was thrown on the pass escaped our observation, as they did not reach the summit; but it seems that our dogs knew it, for they nearly all set off in the afternoon, and most of them are yet out. It was these fantastic movements of the clouds which arrested our attention, and the storm they promise already hides the peaks of *Mont-Mort* and *Barraas* in the driving snow. If auguries fail not, this will be a most memorable night for St. Bernard. But come, let us minister to our fatigued friend's wants and pray that the signs of the heavens prognosticate no increase to the population of our *morgue*. It has had a fearful accession of numbers lately, and there is scarcely room among its inmates for another corpse."

Supper was soon ready, but the guest and the dogs partook of it with very different zest. Keller was moody and restless, ate little, and appeared to be attentive to every sound that came from without; whilst *Barre* and his fellow, after a voracious meal, ensconced themselves beneath the table near the blazing hearth, and were soon buried in sleep. "You seem fatigued, Steinmiz," said the superior, "even to the loss of appetite and spirits. Suffer brother Antoine to conduct you to bed?" Keller fixed on the benevolent father a look of sad decision. "My bed," said he, "must be this night on the cold side of *Mont-Mort*." "To-night," cried the good father; "to-night, Steinmiz! It is impossible! Do you not hear how the wind howls over these hills?—The storm from the frozen peaks is dash-

ing its wild snow-drifts over the passes. I would not suffer a dog to leave St. Bernard to-night. Even our brave *Barre* would shrink from such a tempest. I must go, however," replied Keller earnestly, and that speedily, too. My helpless and solitary family is in peril, and the very danger of the tempest is an incentive to reach those who know so little how to provide against it, and are perhaps even now in want of my assistance. These unexampled snow-drifts may, before morning, hide my poor little cottage from the sight, and what would Steinmiz be then, when the last of mortal ties to earth had been so fearfully sundered? As he said this, he moved towards the door, and opening it looked out upon the waste. "It is indeed a wild night, but—" a low distant crushing sound came on the blast, and interrupted his discourse. He stood rigid with attention until it passed away. "That is what I most feared," said he; that awful sound is the deathnote of the avalanche! The mighty mass of snow is becoming too heavy for the rocks to detain it longer. I must fly to my family for to-morrow may be too late. If alive the morning will bring us back to your hospitable abode, for longer my wife and children must not remain on that dreadful slope. The snow is beginning to break from its fastnesses. The signs are not to be mistaken. The chamois and the steinbock have forsaken their hiding places, and the lammergeier are congregating from every quarter of the heavens. They have an unerring instinct in these things. They have heard, before us the low sounds which the over-burdened mountain utters as its soil slips, and its projecting rocks bend before the resistless weight of the snow. The vast accessions of the week have hastened the coming woe, and I have already periled my life to get thus far, and cannot now hesitate to proceed. The Great Being, who holds the hills in a balance, can, if it seems good to him, guide me now, as easily as on the brightest day, and I am in the path of duty."

If I perish, I have only one favor to ask.—This packet must not be opened until my death is ascertained; it will include such wishes as I may have for my family. Do that I ask no more." Girding around him tightly his mountain dress, Keller was about to issue from the gate when the dog which had first found him in the evening seized him by the skirts. "Let go, *Barre*," said the superior. The dog obeyed, but getting in front blocked up the wicket, and with a low growl debarred his exit. "The very dog opposes your departure, Steinmiz.—Take his advice. He knows you must perish if you venture abroad to-night. It is not long since he offered resistance to the departure of the poor fellow whom you found dead in the pass to-day." "There!" cried Keller, "let me go, in the name of God!—that awful deep sound comes again on the wind, and warns me to fly! His tone and look put an end to resistance; and even the dog retreating into the court yard, stood still with attention to the deep voice of the mountain. As Keller passed him he wagged his tail, and looking up into the face of the superior, invited his signal of permission to accompany the traveller. It was given, and pressing close to the side of Keller, he waited for his customary flask and cloak. "They were fixed. You forget your staff, Steinmiz," said the monk, putting into his hands a long slender pole, armed at one end with a sharpened iron ferrule. "You have need of all help to-night; God bless you in your perilous path of duty. *Barre*, keep close to him." The dog signified his acquiescence by taking, at a very short distance, the lead; and in this manner the travellers left the hospitable court-yard of St. Bernard.

"I can scarcely believe Steinmiz right in his fears, said the superior. The avalanche descends only in the spring, when the snow is heavy with rain, and when its hold on the rugged soil is loosened by the water which trickles down the hills. 'That is usually true,' rejoined an old monk, whose life had been spent among the passes, "but the immense mass of snow which now lies above his residence and the boding signals of the hill, and the flight of the chamois and bouquetin, and the gathering of the lammergeier, are things too significant of danger to have escaped the anxious and instructed notice of our neighbour. God grant we may see him and our poor *Barre* again; but I feel as if we had taken our last look of them."

While the benevolent fathers sat over the decaying embers, conversing of the traveller, and endeavouring to console themselves by the recollection of the many wonderful escapes of those whom winter caught in those wild regions, Keller,

and his four-footed companion, following the irregular course of the pass, hastened towards that home in which lay all the earthly treasure of the exiled patriot.—They were to him kindred, friends, riches, honor, country. He had nothing on earth but what reposed in his air-hung cottage; and the attraction which drew him onward was the whole power and concentration of human motives and affections. The deep meditation of his heart rendered him little observant either of the direction of the road, or of its difficulties. The guide whom he followed had often visited his abode, and to his unerring instinct he implicitly trusted.—Sometimes the bare and precipitous ice called for the use of his pointed pole, and his guide was then dependent on him for a share of its support. Sometimes up to the waist in the fleecy snow bank, Keller availed himself of the prodigious strength and agility of the dog for an escape otherwise impracticable. In the singularly varied windings of their obscure path, the wind in a favorable direction, would, sometimes have forced the tall, broad figure of the mountaineer too hastily along, but for his pole, and the restraint imposed on the tail of his leathern coat by the teeth of *Barre*, while often blowing fiercely in opposition, nothing but the friendly drag of his fourfooted guide could have enabled Keller to advance. By slow and most laborious progress, they at length reached the end of the narrow pass, and issued out upon the broad platform of the glacier, which extended for a considerable distance, terminated at the base of the steep acclivity, on which hung the cottage of Keller.

At this place the fathers of St. Bernard had erected a chalet, or hut, in which they left, in perilous seasons, blankets and refreshments.

Keller saw, by the light which hung from the ceiling, that it was furnished for the storm; but though hungry and fatigued, he passed it rapidly, and reached the angle of the *morgue* of the chalet, beyond which he expected to have an unobstructed view of *Mont-Mort*. There was a light also in the *morgue*, and the quick eye of Keller observed, through the grated windows, that the glass case or cover of the black marble slab in its centre was not unoccupied. The bare possibility of having a near interest in these remains carried him to the table.—It contained the wife and child of the courier of St. Pierre, who had perished, as he had heard, by leaving home to meet the husband and father on his return from a distant service." The bonds of human sympathy are never drawn so closely as when the links in the chain of misfortune are of the metal of our own destiny. Time could not mark the briefness of the moment in which Keller's mind ran through the terrible parallel, and rushing out from the *morgue* he sought the open plain.

At this point he paused, to look for that light which in this wild country never failed to illuminate his window, and which had often led the bewildered traveller or benighted hunter to his shed. For the first time it was absent, and the low pitious moan of the dog assured him that his keener eye failed to discover it. "Oh, *Barre*, they are gone!" said the stunned father and husband. "Buried in the leeward snow-drift, they are debarred escape from the avalanche.—To their rescue, or to death!" and with impetuous haste and unceasing energy, the tired hunter rushed across the bare surface of the icy plain. *Barre* kept before him for some time, but at length suddenly paused, and turning round, attempted to obstruct his progress.—Dashed impatiently aside, he instantly seized his skis, and in the effort to detain him, threw him to the ground. The fall recalled Keller to his senses, and he soon perceived by his significant movement that his companion had discovered a new rift in the ice, which filled by the storm with light drifted snow, would, in a few onward steps, have absorbed him and his hopes and fears forever. Turning aside to a narrow part of the chasm, *Barre*, by a few extraordinary and struggling bounds, succeeded in reaching the solid bank beyond. With cautious and probing steps Steinmiz felt its verge, & extending his long pole deeply into its centre, sprang with the agility of the ibex to the other side. But it was a long leap, and the snow clinging to the pole, would have drawn him back from his faithless footing into its cold abyss. *Barre* expected this, and stood ready to seize him as he alighted, and with the temporary loss of his pole, Keller was again on his feet. To bring the end of the pole to his hand was but a short struggle for the dog, and again they resumed their journey.

On the afternoon of the day whose dreadful night we are now describing, George Steinmiz, the eldest son of the hunter, came down from the hill. He had nearly reached its summit by the

bed of a stream, which seemed to have its source in the clouds. "I wish," said he to his mother as he entered the cottage, "that our father were here." Old Seiper, our neighbour, is up there, looking at the snow bank and says that it will come down before to-morrow. I was just going to shoot at a fierce looking lammergeier, when my gun was suddenly and roughly wrested from me by the strong old fellow. Although he appeared angry, he spoke to me almost in a whisper and told me that one shot would have brought down the snow bank. I was, as you may suppose, scarce-pleased at his roughness, and was beginning to talk loud about it, when he very coolly clapt his hand on my mouth, and told me not to shake the air so much. "Don't you see," said he, "that that old vulture wants you to shoot.—He keeps just out of reach of your gun. I can't help thinking he knows the effect of sound, for just before you came up, he was screaming in a way which old as I am, I never heard before. That fellow is old enough to have remembered the former avalanche, and may live to scream for many more, rather than you should shoot at him now." "Mother," continued George, "it is awful to see the snow at the top beginning to sag down on the snow beneath, and force itself up into huge wreaths. Rough as is the hill before, it cannot long resist the pressure.—Old Seiper begs you will not lose a moment in setting off to the monastery.—He has gone to remove his family.

In compliance with the advice of the experienced hunter, and in accordance with the conditional injunctions of Keller, so often repeated before his departure the little family, with heavy hearts and tearful eyes, took leave of the hut, which, though rude and inconvenient, had received them when all the world beside had rejected them. When Keller was rich, the cares of the world, the business of life, absorbed his attention, and too often shared in his affection; but there was nothing here to devide the heart which misfortune had only softened; and in the long winter nights, undisturbed by visitors, and unoccupied by business, he gave himself up to his family. Sage counsel, affectionate pleasantries, agreeable narrative, gave wings to time, and the wife, a true woman, forgot on the throne of her domestic felicity, even the cherished vanities and the showy pagentry of her former life. Dear to the sex as such things are, they vanish into darkness before the light of the heart, as do the stars before the brightness of the morning.

To collect the materials, and assemble the family for the journey, consumed so much time, that notwithstanding the louder warnings from the mountain, it was late in the day before they departed. The family consisted of George and a sister just on the verge of womanhood, an infant and the little fellow who is seen in the accompanying engraving. An Alpine mastiff, the brother of *Barre*, a gift from the benevolent monks of the Hospice completed the group. They had scarcely reached the broad tableland or ice-field, when the sudden and turbulent snow storm, already described, overtook them. The driving snow from the adjacent hills, mingled with that from the clouds, darkened the air, and entangled their footsteps; until at length bewildered, tired and despairing they huddled together on the wild waste, to wait for that morning which was never to shine for them. George, his mother, and the dog placed their backs to the shelter of their bosoms. "Now, my son," said the heroic mother, "we have done all that in this dreadful situation our duty called for, and we must leave our fate to Him, in whose hands our breath is, and whose are all our ways." It is impossible for us to proceed.

This plain is broken into rifts so full of snow as to be undistinguishable, and if we fall into them, our doom is certain. The terrific roar of the glacier, heard this morning, must have come from a new rent of no common size. It was prolonged until distance made it inaudible, and ran in a direction across our course. The storm took from us half an hour of day-light, otherwise we might have reached the chalet before night-fall. We must now submit to the dispensation. By keeping close together, we shall retain warmth enough and if the snow-whirls do not cover us, nor the avalanche descend, we have little else to fear. The very severity of the night is a safe guard against the wolves, whose instinct of preservation will keep them in their rocky dens."

The extreme coldness of the air, added to fatigue, soon produced its usual effect, and a deep sleep fell on the desolate party. The dog seemed aware of their danger, and by varied effort, vainly endeavored to keep them awake. His solicitude arose almost to madness, when the snow began to cover the bodies, and with incredible patience and labor he

kept down the drift, and scattered the snow. But as his strength failed him, and the driving flakes increased in number and size, his exertions became feeble and fruitless, and at length, abandoning himself to despair; he crept close to the little boy who had been his playfellow and feeder, and covering him with his shaggy coat,—seemed by his sympathizing whine to express at once his sorrow and its slender consolation. But the snow had no sympathies. The heap already collected by the backs of the group, became the centre of aggregation, and at length the family of Keller were concealed from view, and buried deeply in its cold white bosom.

At the moment when the event just described had been completed, Keller arrived at the spot, and was about to pass around the bank which obstructed his path, not without wondering at the cause of such an unusual collection of snow in so exposed a situation. *Barre* had hitherto led the way, but stopping at the mound, fell behind, and began to sniff the air, scratch the snow, whine most piteously. "Come away *Barre*," cried Keller, "we have no time to look for dead men now. Something is wrong, for Carlo, my own dog, is abroad; I hear his bells faintly in the distance! Come away I say, or I will leave you!" Hurrying onward, regardless of the hoarse and solemn bark which informed him that *Barre* had discovered something, Keller's course was once more arrested by his associate, who, seizing his coat, and whining most piteously, entreated him to go back. The patience of the man could hold out no longer, and he struck the dog with his foot so violently as to throw him to some distance. But *Barre*, nothing discouraged laid hold of his pole, and pulling backwards, strove to force Keller to return. "Let go, you beast," cried Keller, whose solicitude for his family seemed to absorb all other interests; & at the same moment he jerked the pole with maddened violence from the grasp of the poor dog. As the iron shoulder of the ferrule encountered his teeth in its progress, the faithful fellow gave a short yelp never before heard from him; regardless of his injuries, again laid hold of the coat of the hunter, as if determined to detain him in spite of all opposition. "Well! I must either kill you or return, must I?" said Keller, as he drew back the sharp point of his pole to dart into the dog. "No *Barre*, I will not kill you; I owe you my life; but it is a hard alternative to spare a moment now." As he said this Keller turned back to the snow-bank. *Barre* watched him keenly as he thrust cautiously the pole into the cold bosom of the loose snow heap. It encountered something soft and elastic.—"Poor dog, ejaculated Keller, "you knew that the victim of the storm was not dead. I am sorry I struck you." In the attempt to withdraw the pole, Keller found to his surprise, great difficulty. It would not come away. *Barre* scratched, and whined, and barked, and pulled at the pole; and sometimes, amidst the incessant jingle of his bells, Keller's ear caught the sound of other bells, which seemed to him to issue from the bank. Believing now that one of the dogs of the Maronnier of St. Bernard was there, and unwilling to waste time in his rescue, the hunter was again about to leave the place, and abandon his pole, when he found himself once more under arrest. With the impatient energy incident to so stimulating a position, Keller rushed back, and throwing his whole soul into the effort, grasped the buried pole, which with a sudden splash, burst from its hold, and brought out, attached to its nether end by his teeth, a huge black beast.

The unexpected yielding of the snow threw Keller on his back, and the snow quadruped on the top of him. A lick on his face, a bark from the stranger and his own dog Carlo lay down beside him with a moan which was not to be misinterpreted. In an instant the bank was again probed, and his pole told him the dreadful truth. To clear away the snow this morning, must have come from a new rent of no common size. It was prolonged until distance made it inaudible, and ran in a direction across our course. The storm took from us half an hour of day-light, otherwise we might have reached the chalet before night-fall. We must now submit to the dispensation. By keeping close together, we shall retain warmth enough and if the snow-whirls do not cover us, nor the avalanche descend, we have little else to fear. The very severity of the night is a safe guard against the wolves, whose instinct of preservation will keep them in their rocky dens."

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The general got as hotly as all water at this. "I say, 'major, I wish you now was only Calhoun or Bidlow or Clay, or McDuffy, or Don Pedro, or black Hawk, or any one but major Downing, for I feel as if I should like to give some one a thrashing." Why, says I, general, you must not say that, for I am too good for you, and every time I look at the bold of some one—and so we stomped about a spell, cussin and discussin most things, till we got cool again—but it was considerable of a storm, I tell you.
Your friend,
J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)
Saturday Morning, Nov. 30.

CONGRESS.—Our National Legislature meets in Washington on Monday next, and it is more than probable the Message of the President will be delivered on the day following.—We will endeavor to spread it before our readers in our next.
ERRATA.—In the Communication, inserted in our last, from the Board of the Eastern Shore Agricultural Society, first page, fifth column 65th line, for "Thoroughly rotted manure being most desirable" read *desirable*.
We have received the "Kent Inquirer," but are prevented from any further remark from the pressure of time.
Judge KIST, of Augusta, has been elected Senator in Congress from Georgia, by a majority of 36 votes over John M.P. Berrien, late Attorney General, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George M. Troup. The term will expire 1835.
DETRE J. PEARCE, the late member, has upon a second trial, been elected to Congress from Rhode Island, by a majority of 500 votes.
A letter received in Charleston, from a respectable quarter, states that the Hon. Stephen D. Miller, is about to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, and to emigrate to the State of Mississippi.
The Insolvent Post Office.—The Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser of the 15th inst. says: "We have the most astounding intelligence from a source in which we place the most implicit confidence, which is, that the deficiency in the Post Office Department, amounts to EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!!"
Hurra for Jackson!

The November term of Somerset county court commenced in the new Court House at this place, on Monday, the 18th inst. The Grand Jury were discharged on last Saturday. Among the trials which came before the court we may mention that of James Orem, jr for passing counterfeit notes on the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore, in December last. He was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for fifteen years.—And John Hailes, who stood charged for the same offence was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.—Village Herald, Nov. 26.

The Baltimore American of yesterday says: Mr. Clay arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, attended by the General Committee of the citizens which went up the Chesapeake yesterday morning to meet him. He left Philadelphia on Wednesday morning, and arrived at Wilmington about noon, where he was received with demonstrations of marked respect, and escorted to the Town Hall. We learn that he is subsequently partook of a collation with the Hon. Mr. Milligan, representative in Congress, and in the evening he sat down at the Hotel to an elegant supper with a numerous company of the citizens. He left Wilmington yesterday morning, accompanied by Messrs. Evans, Cook and Finlay, the special committee from Baltimore, and on arriving at New Castle a locomotive with several carriages was found in waiting to convey the party over the rail road to Frenchtown. Here they embarked on board the steamboat engaged for the purpose, and after proceeding about ten miles down Elk river, they were met by the General Committee, which left this city yesterday morning, and which were transferred to the other boat.
During the passage of the boat to the city, a sumptuous dinner was provided on board, which was followed, we learn, with the offering of toasts and sentiments appropriate to the occasion. The boat reached Bowly's wharf, which was filled with spectators, a little after four in the afternoon, and on landing Mr. Clay was seated in an elegant broughie and four, with Messrs. Niles, Johnson and Mayer, and conveyed to his lodgings at the City Hotel, the other members of the Committee following in a train of carriages.
The flags of the shipping were displayed at the mast head throughout the day in honor of the occasion.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS!
From the Richmond Whig Nov. 26.
Expresses have passed through this city to Bellona Arsenal, ten miles above, with orders for the U. S. troops stationed there, to proceed immediately to Alabama. They are expected to embark on the Polomac Steamboat this morning, to join the expedition from Fortress Monroe. We hope all this parade of marching troops will end in smoke. The President is fond of the display of power and the pomp of war, and this demonstration may be little more than vain glory.
We learn that in consequence of orders received here by express, on Wednesday afternoon from Washington, two of our largest ships, the Herald and the Janie, have been chartered to convey U. S. Troops from Fortress Monroe to Alabama, touching at Savannah that peculiar service with all possible despatch and will sail the moment they are ready. On the causes which have led to this extraordinary movement, we are not yet informed. Who

DOWNING CORRESPONDENCE.
J. Downing, Major, Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.—(We like to be particular).—We lay before our readers a letter from our distinguished friend, who as usual seems to be engrossed with important matters.—We feel no compulsion to applaud, but we venture to say that among the numerous happy illustrations which are generally found in the Major's letters—none are more ingenious or more to the point, than the hunt for the General's spectacles. Nor can we conceive how he could more humorously call us to reflect on the possibility of a hunt after the public deposits, in the event of any portion of them getting in a pocket with a hole in it.

WASHINGTON, 12th Nov. 1833.
To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.
I have always been telling the general, as you know, that of all troubles there was none so tall to get round as money troubles, and when such matters get in a snarl, it was worse than trying to straiten a militia line after dinner. I was always afraid that we was getting too many folks to handle the money, and to be fidgetin at the accounts. Ever since I was a boy I always had a notion that the fewer hands in countin the better, and the less you handle money the better, for the more you handle it, some how, the less it grows. And then again I told the general over and over again, don't meddle with the bank, says I, the money is safe enuf there, and one pocket, says I, general, is better than twenty. But you know when I was in New York with Zekel Bigelow tryin to find out the cause of money being scarce, and when Zekel broke his watch showin me how the United States bank worked among other banks, the folks some how got round the general, and the deposits was removed.
I have been looking out for trouble ever since, though I was bound to stick to the general, right or wrong, as I told him I would.
Luther day, when we came to that part of the message where we have to speak of money matters, we went for Mr. Tany, our new secretary of the treasury, to bring in his accounts; he warnt quite ready, for he nart as quick as sifon yet as he will be to rights, so we waited for him a spell, and left a place here and there in the message, jest big enuf to put in figers; and so last night the general sent again, and I said he must have the counts "ready or not ready," and up they came sure enuf, and not more than half cooked; but the general won't wait for nothin when he's in a hurry. Now, says he, major turn to and see how they stand with last year. And so at it I went, comparin all the amount of outlays, the general all the while smokin & thinkin pretty hard, with his feet up on the mantle. I figered up the sums pretty quick, considerin there was a good many on em called estimates and when I got to the end on't, now, says I, general, you know I telled you that we could get up and put down publication in no time—we could turn out a cabinet and appoint other folks—we could send ministers abroad and let em come home as soon as they pleased, and send other folks in their places, and give all full pay too—we could neck the United States bank and Spuire Bidlow all into splinters—we could let our folks go on the Ingen lands in one place and drive em off in other places, and git up an Ingen war—and appoint new officers here and there—and have new auditors to settle accounts—and let things go on in the post office and land office pretty much to suit the folks there; and instead of having one bank for our money, scatter about among the banks our friends. All this we could do, and have done, and have taken the responsibility too, and the folks like us the better for it—but, says I, when they come to see what it all costs, there'll be trouble, now I tell you, says I.—Why major, says the general, whas the matter, aint the government economical? says he, do you expect to make reforms without cessin somethin? Can you clear up swamps and cut ditches and remove stumps without expence? Yes, says I, general, that's all true.—But plague on't, says I, its ben gain on't so high upon five years, and says I, we keeps cussin more and more, and we are nearer ben swar'd and swar'd than ever—here, says I, now get back and see what the government costs now, and what it cost when Mr. Adams was president; and that aint the worst on't, says I, our money is here, there and every where, and I dont see how we shall find it when we want it. As soon as I mentioned the amount of sums I had figered up, the general jumps up, and he did so about a spell, I fell into me smash down his pipe, and he fell into me more than forty pieces—says he, major, aint you mistaken—no, says I, there is no mistake about my general—let me see them accounts, says he; and he began to feel for his spectacles, first in one pocket and then in another—for he had no less than 7 besides his watch fob—and he couldn't find his spectacles—says he, major, have you seen my spectacles? no says I, general I haint—where do you keep em, says I—why, says he I used always to keep em in this draw breast pocket, but I have been so pester'd lately, I must have chang'd pockets—that's bad, says I, general, especially, says I, when you wants any thing in a hurry. Now, says I, I only keep one pocket, and I got that notion, says I, from Spuire Bidlow, for he keeps my most every thing in one pocket, and he can tell in a minit, pretty much all about any thing. The general kept all the while feeling and turnin his pocket inside out, but no spectacles by the eternal, says he, Major, I reckon them ar spectacles are somewhere in one of these pockets, and I'll find em, says he, if I have to take my shirt off, and at it he went; and he off coat and jacket and I dont know what all, and the while shakin em to find the spectacles—by and by I see a hole in his pantaloons pocket.—"I'm track now, says I, general here's a hole and sure enuf, when he come to take off his boots, there was his best gold rim specs, and all broke to splinters—and if we hadn't, been lookin for em, and if I hadn't seen that hole, you never would say they ever had ben specs, for they were all jam'd to nothin.—There was a curious notion then jest come into my head, and I stood stock still, holdin the general's pantaloons in one hand and his right boot upside down in tother, and there lay the specs on the floor (or what there was left on em) and the general stood lookin at the message and the treasury counts, and my slats lay on the table—there war't a word said for more than 10 minits—an awful time to stand so.

So to rights the general he spoke, and says he, major what are you thinkin on—why, says I, general, I was thinkin, says I, if you had kept your spectacles in your side breast pocket; they would be on your nose now; but, says I, that aint the worst on't, I'm afraid, says I, general, we've got too many pockets for our

successor whose views might accord with his own on the important matter in contemplation?" Not at all. He would neither "concur nor retire."
However, instead of giving a prompt decision when the President's final opinion was announced, he held out the idea that his mind was yet open; that the paper presented as no new and strong views; that he might finally concur in the course recommended; and he requested to have the document for further consideration.
His only further consideration was to prepare a reply, inaccurate in its assertions, and indecisive in its language, which was returned to him. Among other extraordinary things, this paper substantially stated, that it was not his (Mr. Duane's) intention to comply with his promise to resign when he made it—that he did not, at the time he gave his pledge, suppose the state Banks would enter into the Executive's views, in relation to the deposits, and that, therefore, the occasion would not occur, which would require the fulfillment of the expectations he had created; but that, as it had arisen, he would do right by refusing to resign, rather than do wrong by voluntarily giving way to enable the President to accomplish his purposes. This was followed, on the same day, by another note, which he withdrew, and then on the same day, by another and another both of which were also returned. These papers were not only inaccurate in their contents, but evinced a disrespect for the President, and a total alienation of feeling, which would have rendered any further association between the President and Secretary at once unpleasant and improper.

Here, then, was a Secretary of the Treasury who had given a solemn pledge, twice, and emphatically repeated, which he refused to redeem. Not content with thwarting the wishes of the man to whom he owed his elevation, he treated him with rudeness and disrespect. He was determined to see a dissolution, that he might throw himself into the hands of the Bank Party, to be used as a weapon against one who had invited him to a high and honorable trust: Was this ingenuous, frank, liberal, gentlemanly, or just?
What should the President have done?—Ought he to have kept in his Cabinet a man on whose written pledges he could not rely?—Ought he to have kept near him a man, who not only refused to redeem his pledges, but evinced a total want of the confidence which should characterize official intercourse? Ought he to have retained, as his confidential adviser, one who was ready to declare that a measure which the President held to be demanded by the public interests, and the will of his constituents, was unnecessary, unwise, vindictive, arbitrary, and unjust? The President did not think so.

Mr. Duane was dismissed for faithlessness to his solemn written pledges, and for the exhibition of bad feelings, which made him totally unfit for the station to which he had been elevated. He was not dismissed merely for refusing to remove the deposits.
Let us not be misunderstood. We maintain the right of the President to demand any executive officer for refusing to do what the Chief Magistrate may believe it his duty to do. In this case, if Mr. Duane had not given the written pledge, and had not shown any of his bad feelings, the President might have dismissed him, and probably would. But that point does not belong to the case, and cannot be brought into discussion; for however clear it is, that the President had a right to dismiss him for that cause, it is equally clear that this was not the immediate inducement.
From these facts the Bank party will perceive that the case is a little different from what they have supposed. To reach the President, they will be obliged to prove, not that he has no power over the deposits, but that he has no right to dismiss a Secretary for falsifying his written pledges and using insulting language towards the Chief Magistrate, whom it is his duty to treat with respect. They must not only prove, that the President has no right to discharge from his councils, men, on whose words he cannot rely, and whose feelings and opinions are with his worst enemies; but that he cannot remove a Secretary whom he himself has made, who has not had the confirmation of the Senate, whose nomination to that body depends on his will, and whose commission would have expired at the close of the next session of Congress.

Long ago we might have cut short the arguments of the Bank party by this exposition. But as it must annihilate all that is left of the affected candor and assumed humility of the late Secretary; as no doubt was entertained that the country would triumphantly sustain the administration in the great measure, and as there was no desire here to give unnecessary pain, we were disposed to be silent. But when he comes before the country and charges the President and his Cabinet with being "unwise, vindictive, arbitrary, and unjust," and says, "I was removed for an honest discharge of my duty," it becomes necessary that truth shall be told and justice done.
Of the motives which governed Mr. Duane's strange conduct in Washington, we have said nothing. The motive which now induces him to write vindictive letters for publication is palpable enough. It is to act as the pioneer of the Bank party and Nullifiers in an attack upon the President at the approaching session of Congress.

The Philadelphia papers of the 21st contain the following card from Mr. Duane:
A CARD.
W. J. DUANE has not, since he ceased to be Secretary of the Treasury in September last, written any letter, or other article intended for the public eye, with the exception of the cautionary cards published on the eve of the last election, nor has it been his desire to make any exposition whatever in relation to occurrences at Washington, unless in self-defence. An attack made upon him in the official paper of the President, U. S. Globe of the 19th inst. puts him upon his defence; and he will accordingly, at an early day, appear at the bar of the public, at least to repel imputations upon his integrity and conduct as an officer and a man. In a general discussion of the deposite question, he may not consider himself now called upon to enter. In the mean time he respectfully asks a suspension of judgment, on the part of the public, upon the points at issue between the President and himself.
This card is delivered to each of the Daily papers of this city, with the hope that none will refuse to give it currency.
Nov. 20, 1833.

From the Washington Globe.
WILLIAM J. DUANE, ESQ.
The letter from this gentleman to an unknown correspondent in Kentucky, is going the rounds of the Bank papers. This wanton and unprovoked attack upon the integrity, discretion and honor of the President and his Cabinet, must surprise those who do not know the man, and are unacquainted with the ground assumed by him in Washington. For reasons which will hereafter appear, it excites no surprise with us.

[Here follows Mr. Duane's letter to his friend in Kentucky, which we have already published.]

REMARKS.
Mr. Duane professes, as he constantly has done heretofore, that he is opposed to the Bank of the United States. It was undoubtedly his avowed accordance with the President, in his views relative to that institution, which produced his selection as a member of the Cabinet. At the time that selection took place, the subject of a removal of the deposits was under discussion in the country and in the cabinet. At the commencement of Congress then pending, the President and Secretary of the Treasury had expressed a distrust of the safety of the public deposits in the Bank of the United States, and this latter had gone further and said, that this taken in connexion with the necessary arrangements, in anticipation of finally closing its business, have suggested an enquiry into the security of the Bank, as the depository of the public funds. When Mr. Duane consented to take charge of the Treasury Department, the House of Representatives had expressed no opinion upon the subject, and he well knew that it was under consideration and undecided.

After the opinion of the House was expressed, the subject continued to be agitated in the newspapers, and we are informed that a memorial praying for their removal was circulated in Philadelphia, to which many signatures were obtained, and it is scarcely possible that Mr. Duane could have been unapprized of it before he came to Washington.

His agreement to accept the Department, therefore, and actually went into it, with a perfect knowledge that this subject was in agitation. On coming into office, he found that the President had already required, from the members of his Cabinet, written opinions upon the subject; that three members, viz the Secretary of the Navy, the Post-master General, and the Attorney General, had given opinions favorable to a removal, and that only one member had given a written opinion against it. There were, therefore, three opinions in favor of the removal, and only one against it. The President, and the three in favor of removal, constituted a majority of four to one. Another member of the Cabinet, who gave no written opinion, although somewhat disinclined to the measure, assured the President of his support if resolved on by him.

This was the state of things when Mr. Duane took charge of the Treasury Department. Not a doubt was entertained, we believe, but that he was already with the majority in opinion, and would proceed in convenient time, to execute a measure which was deemed essential to the interests of the country.
While on his northern tour, the President communicated to Mr. Duane, by letter, his deliberate opinion upon the subject, not in a spirit of dictation but of kindness. From Mr. Duane's ownness in office, it was supposed, we presume that he would feel a heavy weight of responsibility in executing so important a measure, and this the President was desirous to diminish as far as the expression of decided convictions could do it.

A few days after his return, the President was astonished at being informed, in a tone and manner scarcely respectful, that Mr. Duane differed with him in opinion, and would not, with his existing impressions, remove the deposits, but promptly intimated that he would not continue in a situation to outbrass his measures.
A free interchange of opinions took place between him and the President, and as in every removal, it would be necessary to act in excess beforehand from the principal State Banks, on what terms they would receive the deposits, it was mutually agreed that a final decision should be postponed, until an Agent should be sent to obtain this information, Mr. Duane maintaining that although his present impressions were adverse to the measure, his mind was open to conviction.

In drafting instructions for the Agent, however, he inserted a sentence declaring that there was then no sufficient cause for removing the deposits, but that the information was wanted to enable the government to act if any cause should thereafter arise.
This palpable decision of the question beforehand, which would have made the mission of the Agent nugatory and ridiculous, draw from the President a letter, in which he desired to know whether Mr. Duane was already determined not to execute the measure, if, after full inquiry and advisement with his Cabinet, the President should be of opinion that it ought to be done.

In reply to this letter, Mr. Duane explained his object in so wording the instructions, declaring that his mind was still open to conviction, and pledged himself, in the most explicit terms, that, after receiving the information and hearing the discussion, he should not consider it his duty, as the responsible agent of the law, to carry into effect the decision the President might then make, he would, from respect for the President and himself, afford the President an opportunity to select a successor whose views might accord with his own on the important matter in contemplation.

As if his sense of honor and propriety, on this point, were not satisfied with such a pledge, he again, in the same letter, explicitly promised, "that when the moment for decision, after inquiry, and discussion, shall arrive, he would concur with the President or retire."
This was about the 22d of July. A few days afterwards, the agent started on his mission to the State Banks; whence he returned, and made report about the first of September. In the mean time, the Report of the Government Directors had been received, disclosing the startling fact that all the funds of the Bank had been placed at the disposition of Mr. Bidlow for electroplating purposes; that more than a hundred thousand dollars had been used in that way; and that the Board of Directors had solemnly resolved, after warning and discussion, to proceed in the same career.
Finding there was no difficulty in making arrangements with the State Banks, the President, confirmed in all his previous opinions by those disclosures, made those opinions formally known to his cabinet, by the paper which has already gone to the public.

What was Mr. Duane's course? Did he concur with the President? No. Did he withdraw the President an opportunity to select a

bor, in whom they yet discovered signs of life, and living close to him in the lee of the bank, gradually re-animated him. As soon as this was effected, Barre endeavored to call Keller's attention to his child, but in vain. It was to no purpose that he tried every act. Heart-broken, benumbed, over-wrought the desolate man was just falling into that lethargy from which no human aid could have withdrawn him, when, as a last resource, the dogs dragged the child to his side, and compelled him to observe it. As Keller's eye rested on the young image of his lost partner—what a revulsion! "Dear Father!" "My boy!—My William Tell is left to me, and to his country. In his wrath, God has remembered mercy. My poor orphan boy, preserved to me by so strange a providence! I will make an effort to save you."

After marking carefully the situation of the snow mound, Keller took his only child on his back, called off the reluctant dogs and full of woe, set his face again towards the monastery. In a short time they reached the ice rift, and after exploring its margin for some distance, the logs crossed it at the same point at which Keller had passed before. "Now, William, my son, hold fast to my neck, I am going to leap over this rift, and you must cling closely." The pole was fixed the leap was made, but the increased weight snapt it in two and poor Keller never foiled before, struck against the icy edge of the opposite ledge, and was thrown back into the chasm, and buried deeply in the light snow. In a moment both the dogs were there, but the blow had been fatal; & the poor, exhausted, heart-broken man, was found perfectly lifeless. This, their sagacity soon taught them, and after pausing for a considerable time, they set about extricating the little boy from his dangerous situation. Owing to the loose texture of the snow & the slipperiness of the sharp edge of the rift, this was no easy matter. But after many unsuccessful efforts, they finally succeeded in dragging him out upon the plain.—There by lying close together, they restored him the almost exhausted warmth which he endeavored by pulling his clothes to compel him to proceed onwards. Embarrassed by the snow, unwilling to leave his father & ignorant of the motives of the dogs the poor little fellow could not be induced to go forward. By kind caresses, & crowding closely to the ground, Barre finally succeeded in getting the boy's legs across his back, and rising with him as he clung to his shaggy neck, he brought him to the gate of the Hospice, where he is represented in the act of barking to call the porter to his assistance. The other dog, after following Barre for a short distance, as if to assure himself of his little friend's safety, returned to the side of Keller, where the monks found him next morning, just expiring, and in the very moment of death, licking the hand which had so often caressed him, & which had never reflected on him a blow.

Keller and his family were conveyed to St. Bernard, and by the removal of older bodies, were admitted to a place in the morgue, where, standing erect against the wall, their frozen corpses exhibit a melancholy group, sad examples of the turps of the fate below, and of the little security this world can offer for the stability of any sublimary goal.

"There is nothing true but Heaven."
M.

The engraving represents a fact.

From the Easton Shore Whig.

Mr. Mullikin.—As a friend to agriculture, I am delighted to see a proposition in your paper, extracted from the Chronicle, proposing a Sweepstake for the product of an acre of ground in Indian Corn, to be raised in Dorchester and Talbot counties. All such stimulants to excite the ambition of the farmers is laudible, and may tend to convince them of the impropriety of cultivating so much land in the loose and slovenly way generally pursued. But in my humble opinion the entrance is too high; I am confident it is not the desire of the gentlemen with whom this proposition originated to make it a money making business, but merely to stimulate; I would therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of reducing the sum from one thousand, to five hundred or two hundred and fifty dollars; and entrance to ten or five dollars; either sum will amply restore all loss, and be a sufficient excitement, and the entrance would be of little consequence to those who may be unfortunate, and again it will not assume the appearance of gambling. The additional idea suggested by the editor of the Chronicle relative to manner and mode of culture, and kind of corn, is a very good and important one, and should be embraced in the contract. Should my proposition be favorably received by the author in the Chronicle, I hope he will give a speedy reply, so as to allow the competitors an opportunity to make up their minds. I would prefer two hundred and fifty dollars, and five entrance. I do assure the author my wish is to see the trial made, and am desirous of putting it on the surest foundation, and am inclined to believe I shall take part in the contest.

An EASTERN SHORE FARMER.
Talbot county, Nov. 16, 1833.

LOOK OUT GOVERNOR GALE.—The Washington Telegraph, says:—We understand from good authority, that the troops at Fortress Calhoun are ordered to Alabama, to aid in the negotiation with Governor Gayle!

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SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

On Tuesday morning, the packet ship Roscoe, Capt. Delano, arrived at New York from Liverpool whence she sailed on the 24th of October. By this arrival, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have their usual supply of London papers to the 23d of October, and Liverpool to the 24th, both inclusive. From which we extract the following: As was anticipated, the death of King Ferdinand has been followed by a serious ferment in Spain. No sooner did the news of his decease reach his exiled brother Don Carlos, than the latter (Oct. 31st) left the headquarters of Don Miguel, where he had taken, up his sojourn and entered Spain by way of Estramadura. The Evening Star remarks: It is very evident from the whole appearance of Europe that war would be declared against England and France by Russia, Prussia, Holland and Austria, if means could be found to carry on the war. Every thing looks like this result, and the war in Portugal and the insurrection in Spain may hasten the event.

One thousand dollars!—Agricultural Sweepstake, for Talbot and Dorchester Counties.

A Sweepstake proposed to the Agriculturists of Talbot and Dorchester counties, on one continuous acre, a parallelogram, of "Indian Corn," shelled, to be grown the ensuing season.

Measurement of land, and corn shelled to be attested on oath. Twenty dollars entrance money to be paid by each competitor, on or before the first day of March, into the hands of one of the Editors of the Eastern or Cambridge newspapers, of which due notice shall be given on or before said day, to Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot, or Joseph E. Muse, of Dorchester.

The stake entered shall not be withdrawn unless six shall not have entered, by the said first day of March, in which case, all shall be void—nor shall the number exceed fifty. Nov. 9, 1833.

MARRIED In this county on Thursday last by the Rev. Mr. Hickey, Mr. Risdon Fountain to Miss Ann Banning.

A CARD.—To Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and the British Provinces.—The publishers of the New England Weekly Review (Hartford Connecticut) are desirous of making up on the first of January next, a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British Provinces, with the names of their publishers and the place where published. They therefore request all publishers to insert this card, and also to send them two copies of their respective publications in succession that they may not fail of receiving one in order to make the list complete. Hartford, October, 1833.

To be drawn on December 4th, the Delaware and North Carolina Lottery, extra Class No. 23.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Number of prizes, Total value. Includes prizes of 10,000, 3,000, 1,863, 1,600, 500.

Also the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 24 draws Dec. 7th 1833.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Number of prizes, Total value. Includes prizes of 300,000, 5,000, 1,800, 1,500, 1,270, 1,250.

Tickets \$2. Shares in proportion. At the lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKETT, Easton, Md.

FOR RENT, (possession immediately) That commodious Dwelling House and garden on Dover Street, opposite the Dwellings of Thos. I. Bullitt and John Goldsborough, Esquires. The premises will be in complete repair in a few days.

JOHN LEEDS KERR. Nov. 30 3t

FOR RENT, for the ensuing year, The Store and Dwelling, at present occupied by the subscriber, situated on Washington street. For terms apply to MANLOVE HAZEL. Nov. 30 3t

NOTICE. The Commissioners for Talbot county will meet on TUESDAY the 10th December next. All persons having claims for teaching, under the late law of the State of Maryland, are requested to bring in their accounts properly authenticated for settlement. By order, THOS. C. NICOLS, Clerk to the Commissioners for Talbot co. Nov. 30, W

WANTED. TWO good and steady Shoemakers (single men would be preferred) for the ensuing year to whom constant employment and good wages will be given—Apply to JOS. PEARSON. Price's Mill, Nov. 30. 3t

A CARD. JOHN BOZMAN KERR. Having been admitted to the practice of the Law, in Caroline, Queen Anne's, and Talbot Counties, respectfully offers his services as an Attorney. Easton, Nov. 23 1833

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR Have again returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have just opened a great variety of very handsome GOODS,

which added to their former supplies renders their assortment very extensive and complete. Consisting in part as follows: Cloths, Cassimeres, Casinets, Va lencia Silk and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Baize, Rose and Point Blankets, 3-4 and 6-4 English Merinos, new style Calicoes, Ginghams, 4-4 and 8-4 black, white and Scarlet Merino Shawls, handsome Tibet and Valencia Shawls Lustrings Gro de Swiss and Gro de Naples Silk, a very splendid assortment; Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c. &c. —ALSO— Groceries, Liquors, Wines and

FRESH TEAS, Hardware & Cutlery, China, Glass and Queensware, &c.

all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Lindsey and Kersey. Their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call. Nov. 23

FALL SUPPLY.

SAMUEL MACKAY, Informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and elegant

ASSORTMENT OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS suitable for the present and approaching seasons

consisting in part of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

China, Glass and Queensware, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for Cash or country produce. He invites the citizens generally to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.

N. B. He has always on hand, and will dispose of low, a general assortment of LUMBER. Nov. 2 3w

CORN AND PORK WANTED.

The Trustees of the Poor for Talbot county wish to purchase a quantity of CORN and PORK; sealed proposals to furnish, stating the price, quality and quantity will be received until the 28th inst. Proposals to be left at the Poor House, or with Samuel Mackey, in Easton.—By order of the board of Trustees. W. A. F. C. KEMP, Overseer. Nov. 29.

TAILORING.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county that he has located himself in the town of Easton, in the shop adjoining Mr. Blake's Saddlery Shop, formerly occupied by Mr. Sackett as a Lottery Office, where he may be found ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say any thing about what he can or will do; he only requests those who may want work done in his line to give him a call, as he feels assured from his experience in the business that he can give satisfaction. He has just returned from the city with the fall and winter fashions for 1833. J. HARPER.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to get 1 or 2 boys of from 12 to 14 years of age apprentices to the above business—boys who have their education would be preferred.

WANTED.

For the next year, to work upon a farm, and to superintend an occasion may require, a young man of steady and industrious habits—For one that will suit liberal wages will be given.

BENJAMIN VICKERS. Quaker Neck, Kent Co. Md. about 7 miles from Chestertown. Nov. 2 3w

EASTON ACADEMY.

A vacancy having happened in the chief department of this seminary by the resignation of the principal teacher, notice is hereby given that applications for this station will be received by the Trustees, so that they may be enabled to make the appointment, on the 29th day of November next. The applicant must be well qualified to teach therein the learned languages, Mathematics, Geography; the English Grammar and public speaking, and it is hoped that no gentleman will apply, who shall not prove himself by his character for learning, moral conduct, and capacity to teach, perfectly competent to discharge the important trust of the satisfaction of the board and of the parents committing their sons to his care. Convenient apartments in the academy will be allowed to the teacher free from rent. Compensation for his services will consist of a certain salary of \$600 per annum, and of tuition money derived from his school, to be collected by himself without any responsibility on the part of the Trustees.—It is possible that an appointment may be made, before the above day, in which event, public notice will be given by advertisements. Letters addressed to Robert H. Goldsborough Esq. will be attended to. By order of the trustees, THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres. Easton, Md. Oct. 12 1833.

NOTE.—The scholars in the department of Mr. Getty will be received in the department of Mr. Henson, the assistant teacher, upon very reasonable terms, until, a successor shall be appointed, and in the branches which he professes, they will be instructed in a satisfactory manner.

PRINTING

Neatly and promptly executed at this Office. Nov. 16

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, &c.

Lately received and for sale by the subscribers: Buckwheat Flour, Spenn, Mould & Dip Candles, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Fine & Soda Salt, Almonds, Currants, Salt Petre, Goshen Cheese, Leaf & Lump Sugar, Family Flour, Powder and Shot, Best Sperm Oil, CAST STEEL AXES, a superior article and a choice assortment of

OLD WINES, LIQUORS, &c. W. H. & P. GROOME. Nov. 23 3w4w

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 4th day of December next if fair, if not the next fair day at Plain Dealing, the residence of the subscriber, a number of Cattle, including work steers, milch Cows,



HORSES, SHEEP AND HOGS Also farming utensils.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, or all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by JEREMIAH VALIANT. Nov. 23 12

NEGROES WANTED.

A Gentleman from Alabama wishes to purchase six negro men, from eighteen to 25 years of age, six women from fifteen to twenty five, four boys from 8 to 12, and four girls from 8 to 12, for which he will give liberal prices. These negroes are for his own farm of which fact satisfactory reference can be given. He can be found at Mr. Lewis Tavern. Nov. 23 3tq

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

WANTED for the next year an Overseer at the Four Square Farm, near the Chapel. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH. Easton, Nov. 16

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the remaining portion of his lands, where Mr. John Baker resides, on the Oxford road, within a mile or two of the Hale in the wall, and the Trippo, and near Island Creek, Talbot county. It consists of a SMALL FARM, about sixty acres of excellent arable land—and about ninety acres of Timber Land, of the first quality, immediately adjoining it—which, having disposed of his other part of the tract, he will sell on very accommodating terms. J. OS. B. MUSE, Jun. Cambridge, Nov. 16 3t

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

PROPOSALS For Publishing by Subscription, at Bel-Air, Harford County, Maryland, a humorous publication, to be entitled

THE MIRROR OF MIRTH.

"Mirth that wrinkles care derides, And laughter holding both his sides."

The subscriber, fully aware, himself, that innocent mirth tends more to blunt the arrows of adversity, and promote health and happiness among mankind, than almost any other means which can be used, is induced to try the experiment of starting a publication which will bear the above title. It is unnecessary to state, that he will expect before he commences the publication, the names of a sufficient number of persons to pay all the expenses which will be incurred, and when he assures his friends that his calculations on the score of expense are not very extravagant, he hopes the public may be the more inclined to favor the contemplated publication.

The pages of the Mirror of Mirth will be perfectly free from all party spirit, whether in religion or politics. And while the most scrupulously devout will find nothing to condemn, those who make no profession of religion will find in every line something to please, to amuse and delight.

The publication will contain witty Anecdotes, pithy Epigrams, Don Quixotes, Enigmas, Conundrums, Epitaphs, Choice Sentiments from the best writers of the age; and a collection of the best Maxims, on various subjects, which are to be found in the most approved writers. The Editor of the MIRROR OF MIRTH will strive to make it worthy of the support of the community in all parts of this State, and indeed of the country.

TERMS.

The Mirror of Mirth, will be printed on a royal sheet of beautiful paper, and good type, and will contain 8 octavo pages weekly, at the very low price of \$1 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first No.; \$1 25 if paid at the end of six months, and \$1 50 if payment be deferred until the end of the year. Fifty two numbers will comprise a year, or one volume of 416 pages.

Should a sufficient degree of encouragement be given, the MIRROR will be embellished, occasionally, with humorous engravings. Gentlemen procuring five or six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis. Those who procure ten or more subscribers, and forward the money, will receive an extra copy and ten per cent. on all money which they collect.

If a sufficient number of names shall be obtained to justify the expense, the publication will be commenced as soon after the first of January as practicable; of which due notice will be given. Persons holding subscription papers will please return the same previous to the first day of January, 1834. LYNDSE ELLIOTT.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.



The subscriber feeling grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has recently returned from Baltimore with a choice assortment of

MATERIALS,

in his line, selected with care and attention by himself, which enables him at all times to repair and clean all kinds of Clocks and Watches in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

The Public's ob't. Serv't. WILLIAM L. JONES.

P. S. The subscriber has on hand some Yankee Clocks, also an eight day brass Clock, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, also all kinds of Engraving such as Copper Plates, &c. &c. will be done in the best manner according to order—for specimens call and see. Nov. 9.

New Goods.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a

HANDSOME SUPPLY OF GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching season. Consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Glass and Queensware &c. &c. All of which he will dispose of very low for cash, or in exchange for tow linen, wool, feathers, quilts, &c. &c. He invites his friends and customers to call and view his assortment, learn his prices, and judge for themselves. Nov. 16 3w

MILL AND FARM FOR SALE

ON A CREDIT. THE subscriber, having been authorized by Mr. Thomas H. Baynard, offers at private sale that valuable

MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICE'S MILL.

Her stream is never falling; her corn stones and mill burrs are new and of the best quality and the mill is in complete running order.—The improvements are a two story dwelling, kitchen, meat house; corn house, carriage house and stable. The farm is about four miles from the mill, nearly on the road leading to Hall's Roads, containing about 450 acres, one half of which is well TIMBERED, the land is of good quality and susceptible of rapid improvement. The mill and seven eighths of the above farm can be purchased on a credit of five or six years, by the purchaser paying one fifth cash. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who may be found at the mill or farm adjoining.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT.

Persons preferring to contract with Mr. Baynard, will find him at his residence, Woodlawn, 8 miles from Denton. J. G. E. Nov. 16 3w

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to the power lodged in me by the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell at auction on Tuesday, the 3d day of December next, at the Court House Door, in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 12, all the REAL ESTATE, of which William Harrison, late of Talbot county, died seized. This property lies in Talbot county near St. Michaels, and contains 117 acres, and is well improved to the trustee. The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, one fourth of the purchase money cash, on the day of sale, the balance to be paid in equal instalments, one half in six months, and the remainder in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond and security approved by the trustee. H. PAGE, Trustee. Nov. 16 3w

MARYLAND

Caroline county Orphans' Court, 12th day of November A. D. 1833.

On application of Gen Wm Pott, adm'r of Elijah Sipple 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 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 Elijah S. Sipple 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 thirteenth day of May next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November, Anno Domini eighteen hundred & thirty three. WM. POTTER, Adm'r. of Elijah S. Sipple, dec'd. Nov. 16

NOTICE.

The creditors of Lewis Slaughter, Insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to call on the subscriber on or before the 1st day of January next, to receive their share of dividend on said petitioners estate as after that date the estate will be closed—they are entitled to receive, about 3 1-2 cents in the dollar. JAMES MERRICK, Trustee of Lewis Slaughter. Nov. 9.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND,

will commence her route on Tuesday morning next, the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of the wharf at 7 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock, P. M. for Castle Haven and Annapolis for Baltimore.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk. Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, \$2.50. Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50. All Children under 12 years of age half price. LEM L. G. TAYLOR, Master. Oct. 12

MARYLAND:

Caroline County Orphans' Court, 29th day of October A. D. 1833.

On application of George Newlee, Executor of George Pippin, 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 29th day of October 1833.

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 Testamentary on the personal estate of George Pippin, 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 16th day of May next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 29th day of October 1833. GEORGE NEWLEE, Ex'r. of George Pippin, deceased. Nov. 2

SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c.

FOR SALE AT THE American Farmer Establishment. No. 16, SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

THE Subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and dealers in seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he is receiving from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from various parts of this country, his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he will, by the first of November, be prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices and on as favorable terms as can be afforded by any dealer in the United States, for first rate articles.

BRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, alderberry, bulbous and other flower roots, will be procured to order from any of the principal Nurseries or Gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is agent; also,

PLOUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn-shellers, flurishing machines, and all other kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, which will be procured from the best Manufacturers in Baltimore.

DOMESTIC Animals: particularly cattle of the Improved Durham Shorthorn; the Devon and Holstein breeds; sheep of the Bakewell Southdown, and various fine woolled breeds; swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barniz breed; various kinds of poultry such as the white turkeys, Bremen and Westphalia geese, game and other fowls and several other species of animals, all of choice breeds (and no others) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this Establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, Agricultural, Horticultural and Botanical, in much greater variety than at the bookstores—some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all articles wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business intended either to be kept on hand, or within reach when called for.

And though last, not least, that old and well known vehicle of knowledge (the most valuable of all commodities for a tiller of the soil)—the AMERICAN FARMER, is published weekly; at this establishment, at \$5 a year where subscriptions and communications are respectfully solicited, addressed, as all letters must be, to the editor and proprietor.

E. IRVINE HITCHCOCK. NOTE.—An "Extra" number of the American Farmer, containing a prospectus of the Establishment, and a catalogue of seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall forward his address, printed, for that purpose.

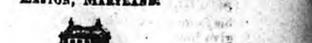
A CARD.

Miss Mools and Mrs. Sewell, having engaged the services of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell in their Female Seminary, the Trustees of the pleasure in informing the patrons of the institution, and the public generally, that the institution is now open for the reception of young ladies: The French language and all the higher branches of female education will be taught by Mr. Burwell, and Music, Painting, Needle work, &c. by Mrs. Burwell. JAMES PARROTT, Secy. Nov. 2

FOR SALE.

A first rate Canoe about 24 feet long, with paddles, &c. in good order—she will be sold low for cash—apply to the Printer. Nov. 9.

THE UNION TAVERN



JOSHUA M. FAULKNER, RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Lewis Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr. His house is situated in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few minutes of the Court House, and is not superior to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz: A comfortable dwelling adjoining that heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair, which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Waiters and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Shells will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him. Oct. 5.

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 payment to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 30th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly leave their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons. PHILIP MACKAY, Collector of Talbot county. Sept. 21.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN EASTON STILL FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say:—

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. 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 runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2. The small brick Dwelling House, situated on Washington street opposite to Fort St. which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison Street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

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

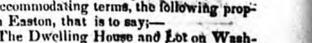
4. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street, in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr. MARIA ROGERS. (W) Perry Hall, Oct. 5, 1833.

FOR SALE:

A valuable JACK, and JINIA, the property of Mrs. Charles Thornadyke, on the farm, in Caroline county, near Greensboro, the Jack was imported by Mr. Charles Thornadyke, from Malta; is nine years old next spring, thirteen hands, three inches high, heavy in proportion, and considered one of the finest animals of the kind in this country, the JINIA is large and well proportioned, they can be seen at any time by calling on Mr. Eliza Champlin, manager for Mrs. Thornadyke, who will state the terms. Nov. 9 6w

The Delaware State Journal will please copy the above 6 weeks.



NEW STORE.

AT THE OLD STAND.

JOHN T. GOLDSMITH
Having taken the Store Room at the corner of Washington and Court streets, formerly occupied by Edward S. Hopkins, where he has just opened

a general assortment of
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE, &c.

selected with great care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, earnestly requests his former customers & the public generally, to give him an early call, as he is disposed to sell as cheap as can be purchased in this market.

Easton, Oct. 23 5w

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in Easton under the firm of **KENNARD & LOVEDAY**, was dissolved on 1st instant by mutual consent; all persons indebted to the said firm are earnestly requested to make payment as speedily as possible to either of the subscribers, who are authorized to receive the same, as it is very desirable with them to settle up the business of the old firm immediately.

R. W. KENNARD,
W. M. LOVEDAY.

Nov. 2 5w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of Kennard & Loveday, and having added to it a new and

handsome assortment of

FALL GOODS

selected by him with care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, intends carrying on the Mercantile Business in his own name, in the store room formerly occupied by Kennard & Loveday. He particularly invites a continuation of the customers of the old firm; and all others who feel disposed to favor him with a call, assuring them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render all dealings agreeable and satisfactory.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY.

Nov. 2 11

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. M. H. & P. GROOME
HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their full supply of

GOODS,

comprising an unusually large and general assortment,

AMONGST WHICH ARE A GREAT VARIETY OF CLOTHES, CASSIMERES and CASIMERE, NETS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS & BAIZES, FRENCH and ENGLISH MERINOES.

CALICOES & GINGHAMS.—new style, BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses, MERINO and THIBET SHAWLS, CASHMERE & VALENCIA do.

WOOLEN & COTTON HOSIERY.

—ALSO—
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA GLASS, &c. &c.

All of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Easton, Oct. 12 w6

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

Collectors Notice.

FELLOW CITIZENS:
I must call your attention to the payment of your taxes, the time allowed me by Law to close the collections of the county is limited, and it is impossible for me to pay off those who have claims against the county, without 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 as my deputy will be at Denton every Tuesday, in 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.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Lewis Slaughter, insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to call on the subscriber on or before the 1st day of January next, to receive their share of dividend on said Debtor's estate as after that date the estate will be closed—they are entitled to receive about 34-2 cents in the dollar.

JAMES MERRICK, Trustee of Lewis Slaughter.

Nov. 9.

MULES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber expects to receive in Baltimore, from the 15th to the 18th of the present month from seventy five to one hundred

MULES,

from the State of Missouri, being young and of the largest size ever offered for sale in this State. Those wanting to purchase will please make application to

ASBURY JARRETT.
Baltimore, Nov. 9. 3t W
The Princess Arno Herald will please copy the above 5w.

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. Nindel's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of **WELL SEASONED MITEHILLS** 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. 11

CABINET MAKING. JOHN MECONEKIN

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 continue 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

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**, 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 ESTRAY.

Came to the subscribers farm on the 4th day of July last, a BULL, he is a dark red with two key-holes in the left ear and one in the right ear. The owner of said Bull is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away.

JESSE BULLEN.

Oct. 5.

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 whereof the foregoing is truly countersigned 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, 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 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 therefor to the subscriber on or before the 29th of March next, or they may otherwise 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 deceased.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.
September 27th, 1833.

The President and Directors of the Branch Bank of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at Easton, have declared a dividend of three per cent., for the last six months, to the stockholders on the stock of the said Bank, payable on or after the first Monday of October next.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, cash.

Sept. 29

NOTICE.

NECESSITY has compelled me to give positive orders to my Deputies to close all accounts for officers fees now due. The officers are daily calling on me for money, which I cannot pay, unless those who are delinquent will pay up—all persons indebted are therefore warned, that, unless their fees are immediately paid, the deputies have positive orders to levy and execute without respect to persons.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Oct. 26

In Caroline county court, Sitting as a Court of Equity.

October Term, 1833.

The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of Archibald Ross, deceased, for the payment of his debts.

The bill states that the said Archibald Ross departed this life seized of real estate, lying in Caroline county, leaving Wm. Stevens and Ann Stevens his wife, Hester Ross, Henry Cook and Lydia his wife, Hester Ross, Mary Ross and Noah Ross his heirs at law.

The said Archibald Ross at the time of his death, was indebted to the complainant, and that letters of administration on his estate have been granted to Peter Barton, and that the personal estate of the said Archibald Ross is insufficient for the payment of his debts.

The bill also states that the residence of the defendant William Stevens is unknown, and that the defendant Hester Ross resides out of the State of Maryland. It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published at Easton in Talbot county, the first insertion whereof shall be made before the first day of November next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they be warned to appear in this court in person or by a solicitor on the second Monday of March next, to show cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

WM. B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE,
WM. TINGLE.

True Copy, Jo. Richardson, Clk.

Oct. 26 3w

In Caroline county court, On the Equity side thereof.

October Term, 1833.

Petition and Exhibits. The petitioner in this case states, that the said James Cahall in his life time, was possessed of some personal estate, and was also entitled to and possessed of in his own right of some lands and real estate.

In fee simple, lying and being in Caroline county aforesaid, and being so possessed, he the said James Cahall, departed this life intestate, leaving behind him and surviving him, sundry children, namely, Nancy Cahall, Louisa Cahall, Alexander Cahall, and Rachel Cahall, on whom the said lands and real estate descended at his death, as his heirs at law and legal representatives; that all the said children are minors, under the age of twenty one years, respectively; that the said Nancy Cahall, Louisa Cahall and Alexander Cahall, reside in Caroline county aforesaid, and that the said Rachel Cahall resides in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, out of the jurisdiction of this court, and beyond the reach of the process thereof; that, after the death of the said James Cahall, administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said James Cahall, at the time of his death, was in due form of law committed to the said Archibald Cahall, that the said Archibald Cahall resides in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, out of the jurisdiction of this court, and beyond the reach of the process thereof; that the said James Cahall, at the time of his death was indebted to sundry persons in divers sums of money, and amongst others, to the said Wm. Jones in a large sum of money, on bond, passed by the said James Cahall, in his life time, to the said Wm. Jones, which bond, after the death of the said James Cahall, with all the money due thereon, was assigned by the said William Jones to the said William Hughlett, for a full and valuable consideration, by the said Hughlett to the said Jones paid and satisfied; that, at the time of the assignment of said Bond, there was due on the said bond the sum of one thousand and sixteen dollars and forty six cents; that an action at law was prosecuted by the said Jones, for the use of the said Hughlett, on the said bond, against the said Archibald Cahall, as administrator as aforesaid, for the recovery of the balance due thereon, and a judgment obtained thereon, subject to a dividend of the personal estate; that the said Archibald Cahall afterwards paid to the said Hughlett a dividend of the assets in his hands, leaving a large balance due the said Hughlett, that is to say, the sum of six hundred and eighty two dollars and forty three cents, with some interest; that the debts due from the said James Cahall, at the time of his death, are for the greater part thereof yet unpaid, and that his personal estate is insufficient for the payment of these debts; the object of the petition therefore, is to obtain a decree of this Court for a sale of the said lands and real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the debts of the said James Cahall; It is therefore the eighteenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, ordered and adjudged by Caroline county court, sitting as a court of Equity, that the petitioner in this case give notice, by a publication of this order three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, the first insertion whereof shall be made before the seventh day of November in the year aforesaid, warning the said Archibald Cahall to be and appear in Caroline county court, in person, or by solicitor, and warning the said Rachel Cahall to be and appear in the said court in person, or by Guardian, on the second Monday in March next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed for.

WM. B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE,
WM. TINGLE.

True Copy, Jo. Richardson, Clk.

Oct. 26 3w

In Caroline county court, On the Equity side thereof.

October Term, 1833.

Petition and Exhibits. The petitioner in this case states, that the said James Cahall in his life time, was possessed of some personal estate, and was also entitled to and possessed of in his own right of some lands and real estate.

In fee simple, lying and being in Caroline county aforesaid, and being so possessed, he the said James Cahall, departed this life intestate, leaving behind him and surviving him, sundry children, namely, Nancy Cahall, Louisa Cahall, Alexander Cahall, and Rachel Cahall, on whom the said lands and real estate descended at his death, as his heirs at law and legal representatives; that all the said children are minors, under the age of twenty one years, respectively; that the said Nancy Cahall, Louisa Cahall and Alexander Cahall, reside in Caroline county aforesaid, and that the said Rachel Cahall resides in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, out of the jurisdiction of this court, and beyond the reach of the process thereof; that, after the death of the said James Cahall, administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said James Cahall, at the time of his death, was in due form of law committed to the said Archibald Cahall, that the said Archibald Cahall resides in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, out of the jurisdiction of this court, and beyond the reach of the process thereof; that the said James Cahall, at the time of his death was indebted to sundry persons in divers sums of money, and amongst others, to the said Wm. Jones in a large sum of money, on bond, passed by the said James Cahall, in his life time, to the said Wm. Jones, which bond, after the death of the said James Cahall, with all the money due thereon, was assigned by the said William Jones to the said William Hughlett, for a full and valuable consideration, by the said Hughlett to the said Jones paid and satisfied; that, at the time of the assignment of said Bond, there was due on the said bond the sum of one thousand and sixteen dollars and forty six cents; that an action at law was prosecuted by the said Jones, for the use of the said Hughlett, on the said bond, against the said Archibald Cahall, as administrator as aforesaid, for the recovery of the balance due thereon, and a judgment obtained thereon, subject to a dividend of the personal estate; that the said Archibald Cahall afterwards paid to the said Hughlett a dividend of the assets in his hands, leaving a large balance due the said Hughlett, that is to say, the sum of six hundred and eighty two dollars and forty three cents, with some interest; that the debts due from the said James Cahall, at the time of his death, are for the greater part thereof yet unpaid, and that his personal estate is insufficient for the payment of these debts; the object of the petition therefore, is to obtain a decree of this Court for a sale of the said lands and real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the debts of the said James Cahall; It is therefore the eighteenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, ordered and adjudged by Caroline county court, sitting as a court of Equity, that the petitioner in this case give notice, by a publication of this order three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, the first insertion whereof shall be made before the seventh day of November in the year aforesaid, warning the said Archibald Cahall to be and appear in Caroline county court, in person, or by solicitor, and warning the said Rachel Cahall to be and appear in the said court in person, or by Guardian, on the second Monday in March next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed for.

WM. B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE,
WM. TINGLE.

True Copy, Jo. Richardson, Clk.

Oct. 26. 3w

In Caroline county court, On the Equity side thereof.

October Term, 1833.

Petition and Exhibits. The petitioner in this case states, that the said James Cahall in his life time, was possessed of some personal estate, and was also entitled to and possessed of in his own right of some lands and real estate.

In fee simple, lying and being in Caroline county aforesaid, and being so possessed, he the said James Cahall, departed this life intestate, leaving behind him and surviving him, sundry children, namely, Nancy Cahall, Louisa Cahall, Alexander Cahall, and Rachel Cahall, on whom the said lands and real estate descended at his death, as his heirs at law and legal representatives; that all the said children are minors, under the age of twenty one years, respectively; that the said Nancy Cahall, Louisa Cahall and Alexander Cahall, reside in Caroline county aforesaid, and that the said Rachel Cahall resides in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, out of the jurisdiction of this court, and beyond the reach of the process thereof; that, after the death of the said James Cahall, administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said James Cahall, at the time of his death, was in due form of law committed to the said Archibald Cahall, that the said Archibald Cahall resides in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, out of the jurisdiction of this court, and beyond the reach of the process thereof; that the said James Cahall, at the time of his death was indebted to sundry persons in divers sums of money, and amongst others, to the said Wm. Jones in a large sum of money, on bond, passed by the said James Cahall, in his life time, to the said Wm. Jones, which bond, after the death of the said James Cahall, with all the money due thereon, was assigned by the said William Jones to the said William Hughlett, for a full and valuable consideration, by the said Hughlett to the said Jones paid and satisfied; that, at the time of the assignment of said Bond, there was due on the said bond the sum of one thousand and sixteen dollars and forty six cents; that an action at law was prosecuted by the said Jones, for the use of the said Hughlett, on the said bond, against the said Archibald Cahall, as administrator as aforesaid, for the recovery of the balance due thereon, and a judgment obtained thereon, subject to a dividend of the personal estate; that the said Archibald Cahall afterwards paid to the said Hughlett a dividend of the assets in his hands, leaving a large balance due the said Hughlett, that is to say, the sum of six hundred and eighty two dollars and forty three cents, with some interest; that the debts due from the said James Cahall, at the time of his death, are for the greater part thereof yet unpaid, and that his personal estate is insufficient for the payment of these debts; the object of the petition therefore, is to obtain a decree of this Court for a sale of the said lands and real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the debts of the said James Cahall; It is therefore the eighteenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, ordered and adjudged by Caroline county court, sitting as a court of Equity, that the petitioner in this case give notice, by a publication of this order three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, the first insertion whereof shall be made before the seventh day of November in the year aforesaid, warning the said Archibald Cahall to be and appear in Caroline county court, in person, or by solicitor, and warning the said Rachel Cahall to be and appear in the said court in person, or by Guardian, on the second Monday in March next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed for.

WM. B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE,
WM. TINGLE.

True Copy, Jo. Richardson, Clk.

Oct. 26. 3w

In Caroline county court, On the Equity side thereof.

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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. Lookerman, Esq. Aug. 24

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—4

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

The Mount Hope Institution.