

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

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SCENE OF THE OCEAN.

BY HON. BENTLEY.

THE CONVOY.

We had been detained in Kingston Harbor for several days, waiting the departure of an English Convoy; the day of sailing had at last arrived, and we were waded gracefully to sea by the trade wind which blew fresh and favorable and promised with its continuance a speedy arrival to the United States. The fleet was composed of at least forty sail of vessels of all nations; who had like us sought the Convoy's protection, from the many piratical cruisers which at that time infested the shores of the West India Islands. There might have been seen the clumsy Hollander, and the more fragile vessel of Spain, the large unwieldy Barque of Russia, and the light Felucca of the Mediterranean, the strong and handsome Englishman, and the beautiful and fast sailing vessel of the United States, the high black lugger of Bremen, and the low long cruiser of Portugal, all with their flowing set; gracefully plunging the green waves of the Atlantic—I had embarked in an American ship bound for the port of Baltimore, a truly noble vessel, and I felt a secret pride thrill my veins, as I cast my eyes along the tapering spars, suffering them to rest upon the well trimmed head rigging, and belling topsail. There was not a brace, stay, or hauler, but was drawn taught to its respective place and the light foot ropes hung in graceful curves from the numerous yards in beautiful contrast with the running and stationary rigging. On deck every thing presented as neat an appearance as aloft, the guns were newly painted and bound to their places with widely plaited breeching, the deck had been cleared of every fibre of useless matter, and the running rigging hung from the cleets and belaying pins in beautiful coils. When I had finished my survey of her appearance, I turned almost involuntarily towards the stern, and suffered my gaze to fall upon the star spangled banner, which rolled in graceful folds from the main-gaff—the guardian of all this beauty—the protection of all this elegance.

Our captain was a large and finely moulded man, but the most distant and tacit being I had ever encountered—he would stand for hours leaning over the taffrail and gazing on the blue deep ocean, as if he could read therein some darkly fascinating page of futurity; his eyes were grey and deeply sunken, yet they glowed with an almost unnatural lustre, and seemed to search and be satisfied of your most secret thought with a glance; to a superficial observer he appeared a being ill calculated to gain the affections of mankind; yet every one on board loved him, and appeared to take pleasure in executing his mandates; there was something so singularly and impressively interesting in the expression of his countenance—something so stern, so noble, and so decisive, that I felt, as I gazed upon him, that his like I should never behold again. As my eyes fell from the banner of my country they encountered his; he had been observing me for some time, and I felt that his penetrating glance was master of my feelings. "American," said he, advancing, "these hands were the first that ever raised your proud banner to a gaff; I fought, bled and conquered under your stars and stripes, and while the arm that first reared it is left me, it shall never be lowered in submission to created man; I could make no answer to his speech, I grasped his hand with a pressure which indicated far more than words could express—after a moment's pause he looked around to observe that none were within hearing, and again resumed. "Yes, stranger, I once shot a man dead for laying his hands upon the halyards with the intent of striking that proud banner to a foam." A fierce, though animated light for a moment illuminated his expressive eye, and then turning abruptly away, he strode to a distant part of the quarter deck, with a manner which seemed to forbid intercourse. This singular man made a deep impression upon me, I resolved to study him well during the voyage.

There was a general movement amongst the ships company, and the eyes of all on board were turned towards the captain, as if to hear and obey his commands.

His British Majesty's ship Hyperion had overhauled the squadron, and informed them by signals, the Duke of Clarence, now William the Fourth, King of England was on board. In a few minutes the peak of every vessel in the fleet, save ours, was lowered, and for a while nothing was heard on the waste of water, but the cracking of sheaves as the halyards sped swiftly through the blocks; peak after peak, fell in honor of the royal passenger, but the gaff of our vessel was motionless, and reared his proud head, while all around him submissively fallen. When I learned the cause of this movement, I turned towards the Captain and never shall I forget the ghastly smile that at that moment played around his lips. "Fools!" muttered he, "minions, to do homage to the boy whose father's foot is on their neck—by heavens I'll suffer death before my peak should bow to their effeminate pup of the purple," and he cast his eyes jealously along the spotless canvass.

"John Bull seldom allows such disrespect as this to go unpunished," whispered Bob Barnacle, "see, that they are lowering the yawl from the davits for the purpose of boarding us, and if the judgment of an old seaman don't deceive him, we shall have some heaving of iron before this squall blows over. 'I hope nothing serious may accrue to us,' said I.

The naval veteran shook his head importantly as he answered, 'the captain is like a Dutch lugger in a blow.' As the veteran concluded, he moved away, leaving me to conjecture the meaning of his mysterious sentence. Again I turned my attention to the commander, for a moment he regarded the yawl as it left the ship's side, and then folding his arms he continued to pace the quarter deck until its arrival. Our independent bearing had been perceived by the whole squadron, and the eyes of men of more than one nation, were turned upon us with an eye of jealous curiosity, and a thrill of national pride traversed my veins as I contemplated the proud sense of freedom we had so nobly displayed; yet we had committed a daring, if not a rash action, and there was no alternative but to follow it up manfully, or disgrace the proud pennons that floated over us, in the presence of the citizens of almost all the Christian nations of Europe. The dark man who paraded the quarter, was the sole being upon whom was rested the responsibility of our country's honor; his command might exalt us in the eyes of many a jealous rival, or on the other hand it might render us an object of contempt and ridicule; but at that moment I felt a certainty of conviction, that our commander would honorably finish the work he had so nobly begun. The English yawl had now arrived, and a young midshipman, arrayed in all the naval finery of his nation, ascended the ship's side, and sprang upon the deck.

"Are your peak halyards choked, or has your mizen down hauls given away that you refuse to drop your gaff to his grace the Duke of Clarence?" asked he, as he gazed severally on those around him, in order to discover the commander.

"Neither, young man," was the calm reply of our captain.

"Then why have you dared to insult the flag of Great Britain on the high seas?" demanded the youth with an impertinent and cocked air. "Are you not fearful that we will inflict the chastisement you richly deserve?"

A spark of anger flashed in the eyes of our commander, but it instantly passed away, and he calmly replied, "no, boy, I am not fearful of receiving punishment at your hands—nor shall my peak or banner ever be lowered to the cross of England, while I have life to loose in its defence."

"By St. George, Sir Rebel, you speak faintly of my country's prowess," exclaimed the midshipman, "more such language as that might tempt us to tear that rag of thine from the gaff, and trample it beneath our feet."

At this disgraceful allusion to our flag, the lips of the commander quivered with concealed rage, and turning to one of the sturdy seamen that lined the deck, he vociferated, "Barnacle, throw that man overboard." "Ay, ay, sir," exclaimed the veteran, and seizing the light form of the midshipman, he hoisted him over the gunwale, and plunged him into the sea beneath.

A roar of laughter ensued among the sons of Neptune, and even the British seamen were observed to chuckle with smothered delight, as they drew him dripping from the briny element, and shoved off to return. When the yawl which contained the exasperated midshipman had arrived at the side of the British vessel, a general stir was observed on her decks; her long black yards were swung round, and her bow wore to windward in a straight line with our vessel, and it was their intent to run us down and pour in a broadside. Studding sails

spankers and stay sails, were spreading in all parts of her wide extended rigging, and in a few minutes every boom, mast, and stay, was clothed in its respective robe of flowing canvass, yet for nearly an hour, during which she had gained rapidly upon us, we continued our course without adding a sail to those with which we had cleared the harbor. Our commander had hitherto stood silently regarding the advancing vessel, turned to the seamen with the usual premonitory command, of 'silence,' in an instant, the murmured hum which arose from the ship's deck was hushed, & each ear sharpened to catch the following order: 'clear away the long tom.' 'Ay, ay, sir,' shouted a dozen of the seamen—and in a few moments the gun was prepared for discharging, and the men stood awaiting his further orders.

By this time the advancing ship had approached so near that her bob stay and land-yards were seen distinctly relieved from the dark and massive hull; men were observed clambering the shrouds; crowding forward and stationing themselves in the starboard chains for the purpose of viewing and admiring the saucy Yankee who evinced no disposition either to run away or to come to close quarters. Still she swept onwards, and in a few minutes the letters of her name grew legibly detached from the forenetting, and the swelling notes of 'Rule Britannia,' rose upon our hearing; yet our commander stood motionless, attentively surveying the noble Briton as she swiftly advanced, dashing proudly aside the white spray that gathered around her bow, and not a word was spoken on board of our ship, and every eye was bent on the Englishman, with absorbing interest; it was the most absorbing moment of my life, I fairly held my breath with the thrilling indescribable feeling that was awakened in my mind. 'Stand by the weather braces!' shouted our commander, and the ropes were disengaged from their respective cleets; again an interval of silence succeeded as the captain again turned his gaze on the ship in chase. 'Wear the ship,' shouted he at the top of his voice, and the long yards of our vessel were swung around, until her bow veered gracefully to windward; this manoeuvre was scarcely executed when a volume of smoke issued from the bows of the ship in chase, and a loud report of a cannon rang upon the breeze; in an instant every eye was thrown aloft to discover if their fire had proved effectual, but all above remained untouched, the ball had passed us harmlessly. 'Keep at that,' exclaimed our commander to the men at the wheel, as our topsails were thrown aback, and the vessel lay motionless in the wind's eye, then glancing his eye along the gun, he pointed it to suit his aim—the priming was fired—and the crack of our cannon reverberated on the ears with its wonted stunning effect. 'Huzzah!' shouted our seamen, as the mizen top of the Briton flew in splinters, and the top, top-gallant, and royal mast fell over the stern, dragging along with it the proud banner of England. For a moment I stood regarding the lamed vessel with a glow of delight which can better be imagined than described—national pride & the thrill of triumph swept thro' my veins, and I felt that I could not breathe other than as an American. I turned towards the commander, he still gazed at the vessel stern, while his eye was lighted with a grin, though not unpleasant smile. 'Thus, and he addressed me, shall Paul Jones ever do homage to the penons of British tyranny and oppression?' Then suffering the excitement of his countenance to vanish, he gave the loud command of 'Fill away!' our vessel then swung round on her course, the sails were again filled, and again she bounded forward through the green waters of the Atlantic. 'Set the studding sail, and crowd on all sail,' exclaimed the commandant, the light booms were soon run out from the extremity of the yards, and in a few hours our antagonist and those of the squadron were lost in the rotundity of the ocean.

THE TALLY TRADE.
The following curious article, is from a late English publication.

TALLY TRADE, the name given to a system of dealing carried on in London and other large towns, by which shopkeepers furnish certain articles on credit to their customers, the latter agreeing to pay the stipulated price by certain weekly or monthly instalments. In the metropolis there are about 60 or 70 tally-shops of note; and from 500 to 600 on a smaller scale. They are also spread over the country to a considerable extent particularly in the manufacturing districts. The customers of the tally shops are mostly women, consisting principally of the wives of laborers, mechanics, porters, &c., servant girls, and females of loose character.—Few only of the respectable classes have been infatuated enough to resort to them. Drapery goods

wearing apparel, coats, household furniture, hardware, &c. are furnished, and even funerals are performed; but few or no articles of food, except tea, are sold upon the tally plan. We believe that this is the very worst mode in which credit is afforded. The facility which it gives of obtaining an article when wanted, and the notion so apt to be entertained that the weekly or monthly instalments may be paid without difficulty, makes those who resort to the tally-shops overlook the exorbitant price, and usual bad quality, of the articles they obtain from them, and generates habits of improvidence that seldom fail to involve the parties in irretrievable ruin. It is not going too far to say that nine-tenths of the articles supplied by tally-shops might be dispensed with. As already observed women are the principal customers; and it is not easy to exaggerate the mischief that has been entailed on the families of many industrious laborers by their wives having got entangled with tally shops. They buy goods without the knowledge of their husbands, and these are not unfrequently pawned, and the proceeds spent in gin. So destructive indeed, is the operation of the system, that the establishment of a tally shop, in any district, is almost certain to occasion an increase in the paupers belonging to it.—Even the unmarried females who do not pay are demoralized and ruined by the system; because if a woman buys three gowns, pays for the two first, and runs away from the payment of the last, she gains nothing in point of saving, while she becomes indifferent to an act of dishonesty. As tally debts can only be collected whilst a supply of goods is kept up, as soon as that supply is stopped, the debtor either flies to another district or awaits summons. Where the wife has contracted the debt, she usually appears before the Commissioners, who, in general, order the debt to be paid by weekly or monthly instalments. But it often occurs, from the wife not being able to keep up such payments, that execution issues, and the poor husband is frequently arrested and lodged in the prison, for a debt, the existence of which he was entirely ignorant.

In this way numbers of the working classes are completely ruined; they lose their employment, and themselves and families are reduced to beggary. The intelligent keeper of Whitecross-street prison (Mr. Barrett), states, that from 150 to 200 persons are annually imprisoned there for tally shop debts, in sums of from 10s to 5l. and that in one year thirty prisoners were at the suit of one tally shop alone! Such imprisonments, however, are not much decreased, in consequence, as is believed, of the Court of Requests discouraging the tally system, by ordering claims of this kind to be paid by extremely small instalments, and these at very distant intervals; and also, in consequence of poor composition being allowed by the charities for the relief of poor prisoners with reference to such debts. It is estimated that in London alone about £250,000, of nearly £1,000,000 sterling, is annually returned in this trade. From his large profits (generally from 25 to 40 per cent.) it is obvious that in a few transactions the tally shop keeper becomes independent of the existing debt, and with capital and good management, it is said that some have realized considerable sums of money in this business. According to the custom of the trade, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, are the days set apart for collecting money from the customers. The tallyman sends round his collector through the different 'walks,' and the amount of a collection, which keeps the collector engaged from morning till night, even in a good tally concern, seldom exceed £1 a day. The payments are invariably made in shillings and sixpences—but the people seldom or never pay at the tally shops; they rarely call there unless something else is wanted.—The tally shop keeper trusts one party on the recommendation of another; but guarantees are never required—certainly no written guarantees; and a verbal guarantee, according to Lord Tenterden's Act, not binding. It is part of the collector's business, besides getting money, to heat up fresh customers in his walk. The greater number of the small tally concerns are kept by Scotchmen; it is a curious fact that when a tally walk is to be sold, which is often the case, a Scotchman's walk will bring 15 per cent. more than an Englishman's!—It is believed to contain a better description of customers.—From the causes above mentioned, assisted, perhaps, by the salutary influence of Savings Banks, this obnoxious trade is understood to be rather on the wane.

It will never, however, be completely rooted out, except by adopting the plan for placing all small debts beyond the pale of the law; and the fact, that the adoption of this plan would have so beneficial a result, is an additional and powerful recommendation in its favor. In cases, where failures take place, the creditors of a tally shop keeper are in general terrified into the acceptance of a small composition. The very sight of the tally ledgers, from ten to twenty in number, containing debts from 5s to £5 dotted over the pages like a small pattern on a piece of printed cotton and spread over every district in and round London, determines the creditors to accept of any offer, however small, rather than encounter the collection of such disreputable assets. An affair of this kind recently concluded, where the business was under the management of a respectable accountant in the city, the whole debts due to the concern, good, bad and doubtful, amounted to £2700, while the number of debtors was 7600, giving an average of 22s 10d each.

The following eloquent production of a South Carolinian argues a state of things most painful to reflect on. If Judiciary systems are to be tampered with to suit the views of political party, then indeed we are to look to a disastrous state of things.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TEST OATH
To the Editor of the Baltimore Chronicle.

Sir,—In a recent number of your paper, you have done great injustice to the Union party of South Carolina, by misstating the common nature of their controversy with the dominant faction in that state; and I cannot but suppose that you will feel it due to candor and propriety to give place in your columns to this article, the object of which is, at once, to set you right, as to a matter in which you have undoubtedly erred, and to obtain a fair hearing for an oppressed minority, before the great tribunal of the Union. You no longer since expressed yourself thus in relation to "South Carolina."

"We wish that the people of this State, would lay aside their foolish local disputes, and lend a hand to preserve the country from despotism. We really think that the Test Oath is a matter of moon-shine. In Maryland, a similar oath is taken without offence, and without scruple. Officers here, of every grade; civil and military, of whom an oath is required, swear to support the Constitution of the State and of the United States. We do not see why the same thing cannot be done in South Carolina, without risk of a civil war."

Now, Sir, in these remarks you have clearly represented the Union party of South Carolina, as ready to forsake the sword of "evil war," sooner than take an oath "to support the Constitution of the State, and of the United States." It is utterly impossible that you could have strayed more widely from the truth, for what you have stated is exactly the reverse of the truth; and yet such is the disingenuous and deceptive course of the nullifiers in South Carolina, that one of their leading presses has quoted your remarks with that degree of sanction, which the absence of comment, on such an occasion, necessarily implies. So far, Sir, are the Union party of South Carolina, from being unwilling to swear to support the Constitution of the State, and of the U. States, that they are in the daily habit of doing so, in your own language, "without offence and without scruple"—so far are they from being ready to wage war against the exaction of such a pledge of their fidelity to the State and the Union, that they uphold it as the proper and constitutional oath, and the only one consistent with the genius of our republican institutions. The oath that they oppose, and will oppose even unto the death, if necessary, is of quite another character; and is resisted by them solely and patriotically, because it exalts them to a pledge of exclusive and paramount allegiance to the State, which they hold to be repugnant to the Federal Constitution, and inconsistent with their duties as citizens of the Union.

In order to place this subject in its proper light, permit me to trespass further on your indulgence, by claiming the insertion of the following explanatory statement.

The Constitution of South Carolina directs all persons chosen or appointed to any office of profit or trust, before entering on the execution thereof, to take the following oath:

"I do swear or affirm, that I am duly qualified, according to the Constitution of this State, to exercise the office to which I have been appointed, and will, to the best of my abilities, discharge the duties thereof, and preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of this State and of the United States."

This oath was incorporated with our State Constitution, at the period of its adoption, has thenceforward down to the present day been taken, and still continues to be taken, by men of all parties, "without offence and without scruple." It is the oath prescribed by our republican forefathers, the eager and patriotic of the glorious revolution that has blessed us with union and liberty, as the only one that comports with our republican government and national constitution; and it has been recently decided, by the majority of our State Court of Appeals, to be the only oath of fidelity that can, at present, legally and constitutionally be exacted of State Officers, civil or military.

With this oath, however, the Nullifiers were not content, deeming it insufficient to sanction their creed, and still more so to carry out their designs. Their convention, therefore, the same that had nullified the tariff, at its second meeting, in March, 1833, after having accepted the compromise, and nullified the Force Bill, passed the following ordinance:

"We do further ORDAIN and declare, that the allegiance of the citizens of this State, while they continue such, is due to the said State, and that OBEDIENCE ONLY and NOT ALLEGIANCE is due by them to any other power or authority, to whom a control over them has been or may be delegated by the State; and that the General Assembly of said State is hereby em-

powered, from time to time, when they may deem it proper, to provide for the administration to the citizens and officers of the State, or such of the said officers as they may think fit, of suitable oaths or affirmations, binding them to the observance of SUCH ALLEGIANCE, and ABJURING all other ALLEGIANCE; and also to define what shall amount to a violation of their allegiance, and to provide the proper PUNISHMENT for such violation.

In pursuance of this ordinance, the principles of which clearly put South Carolina out of the jurisdiction and pale of the Union, the Legislature, "empowered" by it, to exact of her citizens and officers oaths of exclusive allegiance to her, imposing an obligation paramount to the secondary obedience due to the United States, passed an act, in December last, entitled "An Act to provide for the Military Organization of this State," i. e. to raise a nullification army, by the 10th section of which, it was enacted as follows:

"In addition to the oaths now required by law, every officer of the militia, hereafter elected, shall, before he enters on the duties of his office, take and subscribe before some person authorized by law to administer oaths, the following:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will be faithful and true allegiance bear to the State of South Carolina: So help me, God!"

"This is or was the South Carolina Test Oath. The artful & deceptive phraseology in which it was clothed constituted one of its worst and most insidious features, and it was calculated to ensnare the unwary, and has actually produced an impression, in certain quarters, that the Union Party were actuated by a new spirit of factions opposition; in resisting its exaction.—In terms, it was not objectionable, because none are more ready than the Unionists to acknowledge and give every proper pledge of their "true allegiance" to the State—that is, of their allegiance to the full extent of her reserved sovereignty under the Federal Constitution." But the oath in question, was intended to exact, & by reason of its affiliation to the ordinance which ordained allegiance to be due exclusively to the State, and obedience only and not allegiance to be due to the United States, did exact something more than allegiance to the extent of the reserved sovereignty of the State. It was intended to sanction and require a recognition of EXTREME SOVEREIGNTY in the State and SO SOVEREIGNTY AT ALL in the Union; and indeed it was perfectly understood, by both parties in South Carolina, that he who took the Test Oath, acknowledged all allegiance to the United States, acknowledged the truth of the dogmas of Nullification, and bound himself by the most solemn of human pledges to support the State whenever, at any future time she might see fit, to nullify any act of the general government. If any one should be suspected as to the correctness of this representation of the matter, the following extract from the opinion of Judge Harper, who constituted the nullifying minority of the South Carolina Court of Appeals, in the recent decision of that tribunal against the validity of the Test Oath, will amply suffice to produce conviction.

"Allegiance means the paramount duty of fidelity and obedience—that obedience which in matters of government, is due in preference to all other obediences. From its very definition, therefore, it is incapable of being divided, and we should be beating the air, if in investigating the subject before us, we failed to inquire, where the first and highest obedience of a citizen of this State is due. That the Legislature, in passing the act, used the term in the sense which I have attributed to it, I think will hardly be questioned. By the ordinance of the Convention, passed on the 18th March, 1833, it was declared 'that the allegiance of the citizens of this State, while they continue such, is due to the said State; and that obedience only, and not allegiance, is due by them to any other power or authority, to whom a control over them has been or may be delegated by the State.' This ordinance evidently contemplates the distinction to which I have referred, between the inferior obedience due to other public authorities, and the PARAMOUNT obedience or allegiance, which is due to the sovereign authority of the State. Whether the act of the Legislature be regarded as founded on the authority of the ordinance or not, the latter may be properly referred to a public expression of the sense of the State, affording a meaning to the term, and I believe that no one, in good faith, doubts but that the Legislature did intend to use it in this sense, and no other."

This explicit avowal of a nullifying Judge leaves not the shadow of a doubt, that the Unionists rightly interpreted the objectionable oath, and rightly opposed it, as derogating from the just and constitutional supremacy of the Federal Union. In doing so, they continued to fight the great battle of the Union against Nullification, as much so as when the practical assertion of that monstrous doctrine threatened with destruction the harmony, if not the existence of the Union; and now that they stand single handed in the war of proscription and disfranchisement, waged against them by the common enemy, because they will not abjure their allegiance to, and deny the lawful supremacy of the Federal Union, they feel proudly conscious that they are entitled to the sympathy, at least, of their former allies, in their efforts to preserve their rights of conscience and opinion, untrammelled by political tests, pronounced by Mr. Jefferson to be as odious and dangerous as religious ones, and to uphold the integrity of the Union, against an insidious attempt to indoctrinate the people of the State, under the solemn sanction of an oath, with a set of political dogmas and heresies, the practical enforcement of which has been already declared by the public sentiment, and formal enactment of the people of the Union, to be utterly inconsistent with their continued harmony and existence as a united people. If the Unionists can take the test oath, they give in their abhorrence, to nullification they recognize the sacred horror of paramount and indivisible sovereignty in the State; a doctrine not only at war with the

Federal Constitution, but with reason, and with our very senses; and pledge themselves to enlist in the army, and fight under the banner of nullification, whenever, and on whatever pretext, their State may command them to do so. This they have refused to do, in a pure spirit of devotion to the Union. They have no selfish ends to answer, no views of ambition to accomplish—they are now in a hopeless minority in the State, hopeless of political ascendancy, and are wholly without influence in either Presidential or Bank politics—without any political consideration to barter for sympathy or support. They are struggling solely for freedom of opinion in the land of their fathers—literally fighting for existence in the home of their birth and affections. In such circumstances, they should be abandoned by those who, when the peril was common readily united with them in the common defence, they are even ready to stand single-handed, against their pursuers, and in the spirit of the Spartans, to strike their veins, and in the spirit of martyrdom, to seal their devotion to their common country, even with their lives.—History will tell the story of their desertion only to their honor, and the deep disgrace of others.

Thus far, however the resistance of the Unionists to the political test required of them by a reckless and tyrannical majority, has been at once peaceful and triumphant. They have won the victory over their opponents in the field of reason and argument, and obtained from the highest judicial tribunal in the land a decision in their favor. Here they are content to rest—leave their opponents in possession of ill-gotten power, and keep the noxious tenor of their way, if only permitted to enjoy the rights of freemen in the land of the free.—It is with deep regret, however, that they learn from the nullifiers themselves that the contest is not yet over—indeed that it is but just begun. The decision of the Court of Appeals has filled the nullifiers with deep dissatisfaction, and drawn from their presses and party meetings the most opprobrious language and threats of official degradation against the patriotic and high minded judges, who have sustained the Unionists against their reckless and heartless tyranny. The refusal of Gov. Hayne to call an extra session of the legislature has only postponed their action, and they openly declare their fixed resolution to accomplish their now baffled purpose at the next regular session of the legislature in December next. Their plan of operation will be to perfect an amendment of the State constitution, now in progress, incorporating an oath of allegiance to the present constitutional oath—to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of this State and of the United States; and by either abolishing the present Court of Appeals, or adding to that body a sufficient number of judges concurring in political opinion with themselves, to insure a decision in favor of the new test oath, on the principle of the ordinance. Yes! the nullifiers are so lost to all regard for the independence of the judiciary that they are ready, never mind at what hazard to liberty, to trample that independence in the dust, sooner than forego their reckless purposes of hostility to the Union, and punishment to the Unionists, for their devotion to the Union in the hour of peril, and for their refusal to surrender that allegiance to a common country, which constitutes their proud title to American citizenship. Thus it is clear, that should the nullifiers succeed in obtaining the requisite majority in the coming elections their war of proscription and disfranchisement will be waged against the Unionists, with as much bitterness as ever, and the latter are as little disposed as ever to submit tamely to the infamous oppression.

A SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

From the Salisbury N. C. Watchman, July 19.
ON THE POST OFFICE INVESTIGATION.—It is believed at Washington, that the object of those who instigated Mr. Connor to move for another Committee, to investigate the affairs of the Post Office during the recess of Congress, is to have the matter smoothed and plastered over so as to delude the nation; and the manner and time of instituting it would seem to give countenance to this disparaging charge. A standing committee, on the subject of the Post Office Department, was appointed about the 1st of December last; they consisted of Messrs. Connor, (Chairman), Lane, Lupton, Thomas, of Lou. Lytle, Briggs, Fiske, Murphy, and Kavanagh—not one of whom was required to stand forth as a champion for their party; or to take upon himself any oppressive duty, except to frank protests to his constituents—so they seem to have had seven months of entire leisure to devote to this subject. They were called on again and again by the public to examine into the affairs of the Department; but there was no necessity for it, "all was well in that Department!" About six weeks before the adjournment of Congress, Mr. Connor delivered a speech, which was published in the National Intelligencer of the 17th of May, in which he says that he had "been six or seven years on the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and such had necessarily been his intercourse as to have made him familiar with its business and labors." Again in reply to Mr. Lincoln, he says "The gentleman says, the Department is plunged irretrievably in debt, and is insolvent from eight hundred thousand to a million of dollars. And this colleague over the way, (Mr. Reed), says, 'the Department is unable to pay—' which means it is insolvent, as I understand him. He would answer both these gentlemen, at the same time, by saying to them they are mistaken. Such is not the fact. Mr. C. said he would take the responsibility (like master, like man) of here saying, that the amount due by the Post Office Department does not exceed \$400,000 beyond their available means, and that during the next year they would be free from debt, and very shortly thereafter, will be prepared to grant facilities in the shape of extra, if it be necessary for the accommodation of the People. As to the Department's being insolvent, a moment's reflection must satisfy any and every gentleman, how perfectly idle it is to suppose, that a state of things, as he says, in the very last sentence of his speech. As to the inquiry, why the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads have not examined and reported in relation to this Department, he could only say, the facts had been reported to the House by the Postmaster General in his Annual Report; that no call had been made on this Committee that has not been promptly answered, and they have been ready, promptly to answer any that might be made on them by "an order of this House."

partment? He had had six or seven years experience in these matters—had become familiar with the subject, and was "ready" at a moment's warning to answer any questions that could be asked him. Nay, he says that the facts of the case had already been submitted to Congress in the annual report of the Postmaster General. If all this be true, why employ him and six others again, at the daily price of EIGHT DOLLARS each, (besides mileage), to examine into the business further? and if this be not true, why, ay, why employ him again for any thing?—Seven months had passed with that gentleman (of seven years experience in the matter), at the head of a Committee, able and willing (as far as we know) to follow where he would lead; they have had nothing to do, but to say "aye" and "no" on the calling of the roll, and if they have not got into the merits of the Post Office affairs in all that time, what can be meant by his asking for another Committee to sit while all the rest of Congress are at their homes? and what can be meant by granting this Extra Committee? A faithful and able and diligent Committee have been already authorized by the Senate to sit during the recess—they had already given earnest that they would do something besides endorse the annual report of the Postmaster General. While Mr. Connor was carrying on a "familiar" intercourse with the head of the Department and his tribe of Clerks, and preparing a twelve inch in their praise, this body of good and faithful servants were night after night, & day after day, laboriously fretting out the abuses of this most corrupt and corrupting establishment. The result of their session's labor is a book of 312 pages, and such were the obstructions thrown in their way, that they were not able to get through with the work, so they asked leave to sit again during the recess. This request was granted, and we believe the great majority of the people have said that this was right. So soon as this authority is granted, Mr. Connor, all of a sudden, finds it necessary for him to sit, too, during the recess, with a Jackson Committee, to be paid with Jackson money, (nay! it's the people's money) for investigating the official conduct of a Jackson man. To carry out the game, it is only necessary for Mr. Connor & his Committee to find out when the Senate's Committee hold their sessions, and time theirs accordingly—let them call for the books and witnesses that the other may want, and this spiteful monster from the factious Senate will be effectually muzzled. We do not believe that Mr. Connor will do such a thing; it would be too fraudulent for a man of character to be privy to; but that they who have solicited this Committee, wish and expect to be screened in some such way, is too palpable to be doubted.

But it is said by some, that Mr. Barry has been persecuted by the Committee of the Senate, and to save his character and that of the party, which is in some degree, implicated, this Committee was proper. Surely, they who make this assertion, do not think of the gross absurdity and degradation of having a hired Committee of one House to protect and defend delinquents against the operations of the other. We have heard of Committees being appointed by the House of Representatives to prosecute defaulting officers; indeed, we read in the Constitution, that when an impeachment is necessary, this House shall appoint managers to conduct their prosecution. But we never heard of managers to conduct a defence—a defence, too, in the way of anticipation—a defence that had once already been made upon responsibility, after a mature investigation of facts.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Administration journals are exulting mightily at the importations of specie from abroad, which are now daily reported. They seem not to comprehend in the least, that these importations so far as they are unusual, are intended to be the subject of Congress, if he is friendly to the Executive, are among the deleterious consequences predicted from the "Experiment." They do not even appear to be aware of the fact that every importation of specie (instead of return cargoes of foreign goods), is a positive loss to the Treasury, of perhaps one third of the amount of such importation. Thus, if twenty millions of specie be imported within six months from this date, whilst the country can derive no direct benefit from the importation, the Treasury will be made bankrupt by it. We dare say that this will appear strange to the President, if he is suffered to read it, and it may do so to some of our interior readers, who are not familiar with the sources and manner of collection of the mass of the annual revenue of the United States. It is nevertheless true, and susceptible of demonstration.

in the third and fourth quarters of the year, we may safely estimate the amount of revenue which would be lost to the Government by importing such an amount of value in specie instead of goods, at five millions of dollars (that is, thirty-three and a third per cent. upon fifteen millions allowing five millions of dollars for the ordinary importation of specie within the same period.) Five millions of dollars abstracted from the revenue in this manner, would, upon the Secretary's estimate of the expenditure, leave the Treasury minus, on the 1st January next, by more than two millions of dollars. The deficiency would be in fact greater, because the Secretary's estimate of the expenditures of the current year is a million or two below the mark. We have been content, however, in the preceding view, to take his estimates as data.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

The comments of the Jackson newspapers on the recent enlargement of the business of the National Bank are quite characteristic in every respect. They argue as if it had been, at all times, equally safe and judicious for the Board to do as it now does, or if the Executive—the Kitchen Cabinet and the other prominent enemies of the institution, had not been waging a concerted and manifold war against it, which it has finally defeated, but during which, strict precaution, a ready command of all its resources, and an addition to its strength were needed for its self defence. Having baffled the arts and assaults of its malignant foes, strengthened its foundation and outworks, rendered its business, beyond every thing into a more effectual condition, it is in a situation to employ its means as before the desperate campaign of the Kitchen Cabinet—in the manner suited to the interests of the stockholders and the welfare and instances of the country. How violent and constant would have been the Jackson clamor against it, if it had not persevered in a system of extreme prudence! When President Jackson told the deputation, with a vehemence so indecorous—"Go to the monster" for relief, it was he who by his matchless Experiment caused the public distress, and by his hostilities against the Bank disabled that institution to give relief but at too great a hazard.

The Washington Globe reproaches it now for having accumulated so much specie, and then calls its notes rags! At the end of the last session of Congress, the President and every Administration Member of Congress proffered these rags, in order to avoid loss and inconvenience on their travels homeward. When they obtained for them in equal exchange, gold and silver, they showed these to the new Jackson money, the superlative currency which they were about to put into every poor man's pocket. Such is the juggler. If they had succeeded in their attempt to crush the National Bank at once, there would have been indeed a plenty of rags from other sources, but probably not a good eagle nor a silver dollar to be had by them—the great financiers. The gold bill would have been a sort of metaphysical vest. We doubt that any man can fail to understand the true nature of the whole case. Mr. Van Buren's recent toast included. A monster and an outcry are indispensable for the object of diverting attention and odium from the embezzlers committed by the Executive from a mangled and prostrate constitution and an insidious act of usurpation—the Post Office general and particular.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

England.—Liverpool dates to the 21st and have to the 19th are received.
The preliminary steps to a separation of Church and State are obvious. Earl Grey has pledged, to be unable to sustain the connection. A bill to allow dissenters to receive University degrees has passed the House of Commons by a majority of 174.
Some further changes have taken place in the Ministry. Mr. Abercrombie, who is high in the confidence of the radicals, has been taken into the cabinet as minister of the mint.
The exclusion of Lord Durham, the most popular reform peer in the Kingdom, is a point of great importance. Lord Durham comes in for the principal share of the blame. The exclusion is attributed to his personal opposition, which is said to have been so decided, as to make it impossible for Earl Grey to introduce his own son-in-law into his own ministry without breaking it up by the loss of the Lord Chancellor.
The Duke of Richmond has resigned the office of Postmaster General, in consequence of a motion in the House of Commons, that the office should be put in commission. The Marquis of Conyngham has been appointed to succeed in the office of Lord High Treasurer, a member of Parliament for Middlesex, has been appointed a Lord of the Treasury.
Crops in Ireland are spoken of as very promising. "The poor man's garden is well stocked."
The bill removing the disabilities under which the Jews in England labor had passed the House of Commons.
Great solemnity had attended the installation of the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor of Oxford University—the papers are full of details.
Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, arrived at Spithead, on the 13th in the Donegal British ship of war. He is accompanied by his wife, three sons and priests and officers.
The King and Queen of the Belgians had arrived at Paris. Dr. Gervains, whom the government prosecuted for a libel in stating that their officers had committed acts of the greatest cruelty during the troubles at Lyons, has been found guilty and sentenced to five years imprisonment. The editor of Le Messager, in which the libel was published, had been acquitted. The elections for a new Chamber absorb almost entirely public attention.
Spain. A change has taken place in the Spanish Ministry. Count Torreno having suggested M. Imaz in the finance department. A slight disturbance had taken place in the theatre at Madrid in consequence of the loutish shout to Don Carlos, but the capital was generally tranquil, and the partisans of Don Carlos in the north fast dwindling into insignificance.

interest, if not with a universal concurrence in its reasoning, which is dead against the limitation by law. It seems that in Massachusetts, since 1825—the interest being limited to six per cent.—it is provided that no contract shall be void by a stipulation for a higher rate, but that in actions on cases where such higher rate has been directly or indirectly reserved, and where that fact shall appear by the pleadings, and on application of the defendant, the latter shall recover full costs, and the plaintiff forfeit three times the whole amount of interest taken or reserved, and have judgment for the balance only. The borrower, also, on such contract, may recover back three fold the interest by him so paid—the parties in both these cases being by law allowed to be witnesses in their own behalf.

The writer in the Review regards these provisions as a bribe held out by the Legislatures to the dishonest. He says that if a citizen wishes to make a fortune "according to law" he has only to enter State street, and borrow money at 18 per cent—a rate at which, he says, \$90,000 has been lately borrowed in one sum. Let him take \$20,000, for ten years, this will amount to \$36,000. Then let him sue the lender, and he will recover \$108,000, out of which, having paid the original debt, he may retire from business with a property of \$88,000—"lawyer's fees excepted."

This reasoning, it will be seen, takes for granted that the laws which regulate interest are always evaded and violated; and that it is of course used as a principal argument against them, the writer contending that the practice of usury, always has been and will be abused in exact proportion to the severity of the laws against it. In Constantinople, where usury is wholly forbidden; the customary rate on ordinary loans is said to be thirty per cent.—for which the Reviewer thinks that some of our Offices would be willing to insure a voyage to the inner circle of the Maltestron.

In a word, he contends that borrowing and lending must go on in all events, and that money will command its real market value at all times. The effect of such laws, then, is said to be nugatory altogether, so far as its direct purpose is concerned. Its real effects are however of an important character. Borrowers are obliged to pay a large additional interest, above what the money borrowed is really worth in the market, for the risk which the lender incurs in violating the law. This risk often becomes a reality. The borrower is tempted by the premium which the other provisions of the law offer, to resist payment, and recover the triple interest.

But not all capitalists, it is said, are willing to violate the law; and supposing this to be true, then, just in that proportion the number of lenders is diminished—the competition which reduces the rate, decreased; and the remaining capital, in the hands of the less scrupulous, enabled to command a higher price. Or, in other cases, that class of capitalists who decline violating the law, preferring to lend on the best security for what they do get, lend to banks & other monied Corporations, and these, having no such scruples, hesitate not to adapt their loans to the necessities of the market and the borrowing class. Lenders suffer also, because the risk of lending is increased. Other arguments are used against the Massachusetts law. It is held that all such legislation is an infringement of private rights, unwarranted by any circumstance of public benefit or convenience, and it is contended that if it operates sometimes for the protection of a prodigal or a simpleton who wishes to borrow. On the other hand it operates so much to the detriment of these very persons, in the ways already pointed out, not to add that there is as much necessity of a law for the protection of this class, to prevent their lending under a certain rate, as to prevent their borrowing under a certain rate.

The Reviewer charges the laws with inconsistency also in permitting an indefinite interest on a kind of loans, not distinguishable in principle from those to which the legislation applies as a corrective—or is meant to apply. Here he alludes to Bottomry bonds, and the reasoning is thought to be irresistible force, that if the captain of a vessel at sea, in emergency, should be allowed to borrow for what rate he pleases—that is, to give for money what money is worth to him, just as he would give for corn what corn is worth; so should the owner, or any other merchant, or man of business, or out of business, on shore, in emergency or out of it, be permitted, for the same reason, to do the same thing. In a word, there is no more reason for restricting the price of cash, than for restricting the price of corn; and the exception made by the law, in favor of the captain, is a tacit admission of the whole argument against its own utility propriety & effect. There is then a distinction without a difference in the operations of the law—an invidious distinction. Nobody complains of the privilege allowed in bottomry—for that is but a case where legislation minds its own business and the merchants has simply the privilege of being unmolested by wanton interference; but they complain that they have not the same privilege on land as at sea, and the same in contracts of all sorts, as in the one under discussion.

The views of the Reviewer are undoubtedly correct, and such as will finally prevail.

A LATE NUMBER OF THE MOBILE REGISTER

contains the following revolting particulars: A misunderstanding has existed since about the first of January last between Robert Singleton and David English, Sen. in regard to the right of possession to certain negroes. On the 4th July (and for six or seven months previous) they were in the possession of Singleton. On the latter day, Washington English and David English, Jr. sons of D. E. Sen., repaired to the plantation of R. Singleton, Baldwin county, talking with them, three white men, two or three Indians, and one or two negroes, the property of D. E. Sen. They immediately took possession of the negroes, although one of them made so obstinate a resistance and exhibited so determined a resolution never to be taken, that he was killed on the spot by Washington English.—The party then proceeded towards the plantation of D. E. Sen. In the mean time R. Singleton having received information of what had been done, immediately set out taking with him his eldest son, Joseph Singleton, to intercept the party on the road.

On Saturday morning the 5th, both parties met, (it was in Baldwin county, but I cannot designate the spot.) The two Singletons and the Englishes had each a double barreled gun—on approaching each other, W. English told R. Singleton "not to shoot he would surrender." Upon hearing this, R. S. turned half round to speak to his son, and at that moment, received a shot from D. E., Jr. on the shoulder—it is not certain whether this shot, or the one which immediately followed from W. E. killed J. Singleton.—the shot was of sufficient force to turn R. S. so as to face the Englishes, when he (R. Singleton) fired at D. E. and shot him in the head. R. Singleton's was the second gun fired—just as he fired, he saw his son, J. Singleton, fall dead at his feet. W. E. discharged one of his barrels at the very instant R. S. discharged his at D. English, and wounded him (R. S.) in the side, and before he, S. recovered from the first effects of the shot, he, W. English, levelled his second barrel which snapped, W. English dropped his gun & fled, calling out to R. S. "don't shoot, don't shoot;" his course was directed towards the prostrate body of his brother, one of the barrels of whose gun was still loaded. R. Singleton supposing it was his design to get the gun fired at him and killed him on the spot.

There was another gun discharged, but by whom appears uncertain—and it is equally uncertain whether it did any execution. The individuals who accompanied the Englishes all fled after the first or second discharge—one of them was shot through the ear, and one of the negroes was slightly wounded.

Summary:—One negro man killed by W. English, W. English and Joseph Singleton killed on the spot; D. English, Jr. shot with several buckshot in the head; he was still alive on the evening of the 7th, but not the least hope of his recovery. R. Singleton's wounds are neither of them mortal, unless mortification takes place. His age is about 50, his exertions, (having after dispersing the opposite party, arrested all the negroes, sent them back home, walked half a mile to where he had left his horse, and then riding 6 or 8 miles) may, all together, prove fatal—thought by his physician he will speedily recover.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

The recent commotions in this city are very naturally the subject of newspaper comment far and wide, while the discussion of the various motives of those engaged or connected with the riots, continually suggests the agitation of a question which though of vital consequence to our country, seems to be properly understood very few. We mean the legal right of the southern slaveholder, as secured to him by the constitution of the United States, to reclaim his fugitive slave wherever he may find him throughout this Union.

On the subject of fugitive slaves, the constitution of the United States provides, (Art. 4, Sec. 2.) that slaves escaping into another state than that to which they belong, shall not be thereby discharged from slavery, but shall be delivered upon claim of the owner.

The law of congress (passed Feb. 12, 1793) made in pursuance of the constitutional provision, provides for the arrest of the slave by the owner or his agent—that he may be taken before a magistrate, and upon proof to the satisfaction of the magistrate that the person arrested is a fugitive slave, the magistrate shall grant a certificate authorizing the owner or agent to carry the slave back to the place from whence he fled.

line, this writ of Hom. Rep. was taken out on behalf of the slaves, and the counsel for the claimant, Thos. L. Wells and B. D. Silliman, moved the Superior Court, at the April term, to quash the writs, on the grounds that the provision of the Revised Statutes on the subject were in violation of the constitution of the United States and of the law of congress, and consequently void. The motion was opposed by R. Sedgwick for the slaves.

The court were unanimously of opinion that the objections to the writ, and to the statute under which it was issued, were well taken, but suspended any final order on the motion at that time, to the end that their decision might be reviewed by the Supreme Court. The question was, therefore, argued last June before the Supreme Court, who took the same view of the subject with the judges of the Superior Court—though it is understood that the counsel for the slaves will endeavour to bring the matter before the Court of Errors for a final determination.

The following opinion of Judge Hoffman, in the Superior Court, was delivered ore tenus and taken down by the Reporter at the time— In the matter of Joe Branch a slave.— Homine Replegiando. April 26, 1834. Motion on the part of the master, to quash the writ issued in this case.

As to the principal question in this case, I agree with the Chief Justice, and subscribe fully to the reasons given by him, why the statute in question should be considered as unconstitutional. It is most manifest both from the constitution of the United States, and the Federal legislation upon the subject of persons held to service, that the whole matter has been placed under the control of congress, who have exclusive jurisdiction over it, whenever they may choose to exercise their powers. Having legislated upon the subject—having by express enactment pointed out the mode in which the facts of each particular case may be decided, as preliminary to the exercise of the master's right over the fugitive—the state legislatures cannot prescribe another mode of ascertaining the same facts, without a direct interference with regulations already prescribed by a paramount authority.

Believing then, that the act of our legislature giving the writ in question, is unconstitutional and void, the question is whether the motion to quash the writ ought not to be granted.

To my mind the question presents no difficulty.—If the act under which the proceeding in this case was instituted is unconstitutional, it is utterly void.—It is a nullity, and it cannot be the foundation of any legal measure whatever. Under these circumstances it becomes the duty of the court, in my judgment, to quash the writ. That the matter involved in this decision is one of great consequence both in principle and effect, can make no difference in the case. It is the duty of the court to act in all cases according to prescribed rules of action, & it has nothing to do with the hardships of the particular matter before it. Neither can the abstract justice or injustice of slavery be taken into consideration in forming the opinions to which we may come when acting in our judicial characters; and I would observe that, as far as concerns the southern states, without this provision of the constitution our present government would not have been in existence. It is sufficient for us to know that the laws is fixed and can only be changed by the free action of the parties who framed the constitution as the paramount law.

THE PETERSBURG CONSTELLATION HAS THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH:

Assassination of Robert Potter, Esq.—A report reached town last evening, that this gentleman, formerly a member of Congress from the Warren District, and lately a candidate to represent the county of Granville, in the House of Commons of North Carolina, was shot through the body and mortally wounded, a day or two ago, by Spencer O'Brien, Esq. one of the opposing candidates.—Mr. Potter was under a heavy recongnizance.

In publishing the above paragraph, the Richmond Compiler remarks: Mr. Potter had lately been released from jail, where he suffered several years imprisonment for an extraordinary outrage committed on a clergyman and a youth, in a fit of unaccountable jealousy. He was at the time of his commission a member of Congress, and it is stated, emerged from jail with popularity not only undiminished, but increased, and was likely to be returned to Congress again. He was a man of good talents, and raised in the Navy; but of high and burning passions, accompanied by many generous qualities.

An Englishman residing in Pennsylvania, recently advertised for a respectable colored woman to become his wife. The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle has the following notice of the advertisement, from which it appears likely to his taste.—Balt. Chron. Interesting News.—We understand, (and we have information from the most respectable authority,) that the high minded Pennsylvanian, who has risen so far above the vulgar prejudices of the age, as publicly to advertise for a "young, intelligent, and respectable female, chiefly or entirely of African blood," as a wife, is likely to be accommodated. A female, answering the description, as black as the most zealous fanatic could wish for a bed-fellow, "intelligent and respectable," is about to leave this place, for New York, in a day or two, with a letter from her owner, a respectable gentleman of this city, to the Editor of the "Liberator," authorizing him to forward her to the advertiser, "for the purpose of storing."

One of the most gotten up in moderate late Taney dinner white wash the mill over all the scurf of Of it would have been a thopian white as The price of the d in all respects, to ability of his Dalh generosity of Mel say, hired more t by giving them tic ton and Allen and if not, it was a t was Van Buren's ter and Barry's le all with excuses— cut short letter, and that must have ad ments of the day. Such a dinner before, and some w for the sake of Ba When a really g from his labours, a usefulness, he is v zens of all ranks a homage.—The rich humble, join in joy to bear the cheerful plause.—This form community—the afterwards—while it in his heart unt ted to the Genius perpetrate it. But such a rec as Taney's was the midat of the g a substitute for a stead of retiring w he was pierced w stung. So let it

A Sportsman, h dogs, that beca during the interv sons, was asked, mischievous crea pled, why I will degradation of J wear the collar a Leg. Mr. Graham, I observe week that the ed given his consent to beg the Govern Chief Judge fro cious act of cond ed away all diffi that, since the petition, or peti Talbot for that t The People o of Maryland susc editor's consent to Judge to a parti of Talbot especi degree of pride them, as well as consent of the in to control in th It was a luck plan to let the c tion, and by th gain his influen uration in the Maryland will any of their ow opposition to a al merits—prof the qualification and direct the a generous conse the Eastern VI are engaged in the Judiciary should like to ing to be the a "new under the

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The New Y of E. C. Gene essler Coun readers will occupied by the country from most exciting and in the high When super try, and havin President Ge retirement in

VIRGIN District.—Th owing as the ber of Congre represented by Although "the Whigs seen that Job didate, has b one. And th to the last m obsequious appointer of the first ment.

Hanover.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Aug. 2.

One of the most perfect farces that has been gotten up in modern times, they say, was the late Taney dinner in Baltimore, that was to white wash the miserable ex-acting Secretary over all the scurf of his mal-administration...

Such a dinner never was seen in Baltimore before, and none who were there, hope never, for the sake of Baltimore, to see such another.

When a really great and good man retires from his labours, after a service of honor and usefulness, he is welcomed by his fellow citizens of all ranks and degrees with unthought homage...

A Sportsman, having a pair of fine young dogs, that became exceedingly mischievous during the interval between the hunting seasons, was asked, what he would do with such mischievous creatures? what will I do? he replied, why I will sentence them to the deepest degradation of Jacksonism by making them wear the collar and chaining them to King Log.

Mr. Graham, I observe in the Easton Whig of last week that the editor of that paper has freely given his consent to the institution of a petition to beg the Governor and Council to appoint a Chief Judge from Talbot county.

The People of the district and the people of Maryland must feel greatly obliged for the editor's consent to confine the choice of the Chief Judge to a particular county—and the people of Talbot especially must not doubt feel a great degree of pride for the honor conferred on them, as well as of obligation for the gracious consent of the editor that is so happily to lead to a control in the appointment.

It was a lucky thought and well devised plan to let the editor into the secret of the petition, and by this adroit act of complement to gain his influential consent and hearty co-operation in the measure.

From the Baltimore Chronicle of yesterday: It appears that Gen. Ripley is elected to congress; but it is stated in a New Orleans paper, and in a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, which we publish to-day, that he unequivocally renounced Jacksonism before the election.

The New York papers announce the death of E. C. Genet, Esq. at his residence in Rensselaer County in that State. Most of our readers will remember the important position occupied by this gentleman as Minister to the country from the French Republic, during the most exciting revolutionary period in Europe, and in the highest party times in this country.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Richmond District.—The Richmond Whig gives the following as the result of the election for a member of Congress, in District, for some time represented by Mr. ex-Speaker Stevenson. Although the Jackson men were active, and the Whigs lethargic from security, it will be seen that John Robertson, Esq. the Whig candidate, has been elected by more than two to one.

Election for Congress. Robertson. 174 Hanover. 164

Table with 3 columns: City of Richmond, Henrico, New Kent, Charles City, Total. Values: 189, 167, 61, 94, 689, 83, 80, 44, 20, 831.

The election is thus concluded, and John Robertson, Esq. represents this district in Congress—the Jackson men have been active—the Whigs were lethargic from security.

The elections for members of the next Congress have commenced. Louisiana is the first to vote, and we have cheering intelligence of the result. The people have been longing for the day of their power to arrive. They will make themselves felt.

From the Louisiana Advertiser of July 11. GLORIOUS WHIG TRIUMPH. This city, hitherto so strong for Jackson, has now changed, and where we were before beat by a majority of nearly five hundred, we have now obtained a majority of four hundred and sixteen—making a difference of 1,000!

Notwithstanding that Gen. Dawson has been a candidate for upwards of three years; notwithstanding that he has been the greater part of that time travelling about the State, soliciting votes; notwithstanding the immense sums of money expended by the Tories to secure this election; notwithstanding the vast power and influence openly exerted by the 'Government' through the Custom House Coteries; and notwithstanding that the People—the whigs—only began to make a show of resistance a few short months ago, yet have we gallantly fought the good fight, and gained a most unparalleled and splendid Victory!

The whigs have triumphantly carried their whole ticket in this city, and the returns coming in give us an assurance of success, the most complete. We will elect our Governor, three Congressmen, and a large majority of the Legislature.

Thus have the People spoken! They have put a veto on the mad career of President Jackson—they have thus condemned his illegal and ruinous measures—they have thus sealed with the seal of their just reprobation his abuses of power & his usurpations. Louisiana is once more free from thralldom. She has nobly thrown off the Usurper's yoke! Let her not throw away her victory, but at once turn it to good account. No more apathy, but let our motto be, perseverance and energy!

Result of the Election in the City and Parish of Orleans. FOR GOVERNOR. Edward D. White, 958 John B. Dawson, 542

Majority, 416 FOR CONGRESS. Henry Johnson, 780 C. Gavarre, 688 T. C. Nicholls, 12

FOR SENATOR. Albert Hoa, 888 B. Marigny, 599

Majority, 289 FOR REPRESENTATIVES. White Ticket Dawson Ticket

Table with 3 columns: Name, White Ticket, Dawson Ticket. Includes Debus, Augustin, Lebatut, Freeret, Ducros, Monteget, Dixon, Burthe, Plaquemine, St. Bernard, Johnson, Jefferson, St. Tammany, Woodroof, Ripley, M. G. Penn.

Belter and Belter. Iberville—White 219; Dawson 89; for Congress: Chinn 152; Ripley 137; Woodroof 7; Jas. Bradford none. For State Senator, S. Hiriart 150; Zenon Leblanc 155.

RECAPITULATION. White Dawson. Orleans 958 542 Plaquemine 17 32 St. Tammany 32 132 St. Bernard 168 21 St. Charles 157 66 St. John Baptist 65 45 St. John Baptist 160 18 Iberville 219 88 St. James 300 100 Ascension 350 50

Total, 2406 1211 Maj. of E. D. White, 1165.

We are informed by yesterday's Bee, two of the most important public functionaries, John Culberston, Recorder of the City, and P. F. Smith, Adjutant General of the State, were on Wednesday burnt in effigy, for having the first issued a warrant upon the affidavit of the latter, against certain individuals, guilty of using violence at the polls on Tuesday.

This may be called Democracy, but to our notion might properly be styled Mobocracy. It is a disgrace to our city; and the authors of the outrage should be punished in the most exemplary manner.

New Orleans, July 11. Our election terminated on the 9th inst. So far as returns are received, it is a complete route of the Jackson party, horse, foot, and dragoon.

The qualification for electors is such that the vote of the entire State does not exceed 8000, of which the Jackson party claimed for their candidate (Dawson) 5000, leaving 3000 for White: From present prospects, it will be about reversed, and I believe Mr. White will go in by a majority of 2000. His present majority is already 1400: In this city at every election since Jackson was first a candidate for President his friends have invariably carried their ticket until the present time, and the vote now stands—White 958, Dawson 542, majority 416.

DIED. In this Town on Wednesday night last, (30th inst.) Sarah L. Clark, daughter of Mrs. Sarah S. Clark, aged 18 months. In this county on Saturday night last Miss Lavina, daughter of Mr. Samuel Colston, in the 16th year of her age.

In this town, yesterday morning, William B. son of Mr. John Harper.

PRICES CURRENT—BALT. July 30. Wheat \$1 08 a 1 10 Corn 67 a 68

EASTON ACADEMY. A public examination of the scholars belonging to this Institution will be held on Thursday and Friday, the 14th and 15th of August, at the Academy, at which the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and the friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't. aug. 2. 11

To be drawn August the 9th 1834, the Virginia Dismal Swamp Lottery, Class No. 15. GRAND SCHEME.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Amount, Quantity. 1 prize of \$20,000, 20 prizes of \$2,000, 100 prizes of \$1,000, 200 prizes of \$500, 400 prizes of \$200, 800 prizes of \$100, 1600 prizes of \$50, 3200 prizes of \$25.

Also, the Literature Lottery, class No. 33, draws August the 14th 1834. SCHEME.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Amount, Quantity. 70 prizes of \$500, 70 prizes of \$100, 140 prizes of \$50, 280 prizes of \$25.

Tickets only \$2.50. Shares in proportion at the Lottery office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

FOR RENT. THE subscriber offers to rent his Grist Mill on the main road from Easton to Hillsborough. Also, several houses and lots on Washington street in Easton. For terms apply to the subscriber. J. LOCKERMAN.

PUBLIC SALE. By virtue of an order of Talbot county Orphan Court, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. at the Chapel, all the personal estate of Robert Williams, late of Talbot county deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture and some valuable Carpenters Tools.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approval of security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M. Attendance given by THOS. O. MARTIN, adm'r. of Robert Williams, dec'd Aug. 2

PUBLIC NOTICE. IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county Court at May Term, to value and divide the Real Estate of Samuel Yarnel, formerly of Talbot county, deceased, will meet on the Lands to be so valued, and divided in the execution of the said commission on WEDNESDAY the third day of September next.

John Edmondson, E. N. Hambleton, S. T. Kennard, John Stevens, J. M. G. Emory, Aug. 2 5w

MILL FOR SALE. Having concluded to leave this State, I offer at private Sale, my Mill, Mill-seat and Farm

adjacent, containing upwards of two hundred Acres of land—with a considerable bed of iron Ore thereon—the premises are a two STORY DWELLING with two rooms and a passage below and four above, well finished—nursery and Kitchen adjoining with a pump of good water in the yard—Mill house, meat house, Barn, Stables, carriage house, all in good repair—2 excellent Springs of water and one Spring house convenient—Storehouse a small dwelling for a miller, the Mill and Mill house are in good repair, the Mill in prime order for both Merchant and Country work, with a stream of water constantly flowing in all weathers, surpassed by few if any in the State—I presume this property possesses more real advantages than any of the kind I am acquainted with, which can be explained to any person wishing to purchase—an excellent stand for Grist work, Merchant work, and a country Store.—Terms of Sale will be accommodating, for further particulars apply to the Subscriber living on the premises. THOMAS HOPKINS, Spring Mills, near Denton Caroline County, Maryland.

Aug. 2 N. B. A clear and undoubted title will be given to the property.

A CARD. The thorough bred horse



O'CONNELL, Will be in Easton on Tuesday next, the 5th inst. Gentlemen wishing to breed from O'Connell, will have an opportunity of viewing him on that day—his pedigree, &c. &c. may be seen at this office. Easton, Aug. 2

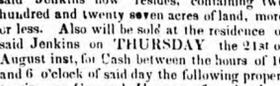
SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of nine writs of venditioni exponas, and three writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against John W. Jenkins, at the suits of the following persons, viz:—one at the suit of Joseph Fogue, Joskua G. Spry and Edwin Watkins, one at the suit of George R. Gaidner, Richard W. Harriott and Thomas S. Harwood, one at the suit of Henry Duhring, one at the suit of Francis Woolly and Thomas Welsh, one at the suit of Aaron Kellee and Moses Kempton, one at the suit of William Bromwell and Alfred T. Moore, one at the suit of Thomas and James Wood, one at the suit of William Cook and Joseph Snowden, one at the suit of Samuel Harvey, Samuel Harvey, Jr. and Joseph Harvey, one at the suit of James C. Sellman, William L. Abbott, and one at the suit of Thomas Harrison, John Harrison and Washington Harrison, will be sold at the front door of the Court house in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 26th day of August next, for Cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all that tract or parcel of land with the improvements thereon, situate on Choptank River, purchased by said Jenkins now resides, containing two hundred and twenty seven acres of land, more or less. Also will be sold at the residence of said Jenkins on THURSDAY the 21st of August next, for Cash between the hours of 10 o'clock and 6 o'clock of said day the following property, viz: one Gig and Harness, four head of Horses, one yoke of oxen, twenty head of Cattle, twenty three head of Sheep, 12 head of Hogs, one ox cart, one horse cart, 3 ploughs two Harrows and all the residue of his farming utensils and all his Crop of wheat. Also one side board, one large chest, two mahogany tables, one carpet, three beds, bedsteads and furniture and all the residue of his household and kitchen furniture, all sized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said John W. Jenkins, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

aug 2. 11

THE Eastern Shore Jockey Club RACES. WILL commence, over the Easton Course, on the last Wednesday in September next (the 24th) & continue three days—the course is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq. about half a mile from Easton, and will be in first rate order on the days of running.

FIRST DAY.—A Colts purse of 200 dollars two miles and repeat. SECOND DAY.—A purse of 300 dollars four miles and repeat, five for any horse, mare or gelding, foaled on the Eastern Shore of Md. Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Delaware. THIRD DAY.—A Handy cap purse of 100 dollars best three in five, one mile heats. A. GRAHAM, Sec'y. Easton, July 19, 1834. (W)

NOTICE. THE subscribers have now on hand and for sale a first rate



CLOSE CARRIAGE and harness, painted a handsome brown and trimmed with brown cloth, made of the best materials and workmanship, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, for cash or on Bay Terms, which could be bought very low. Persons who wish to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves. ANDERSON & HOPKINS. Easton, July 19 1834 W 3t

NOTICE. THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of

LUMBER, CONSISTING OF ONE AND TWO INCH WHITE PINE BOARDS, of superior quality. Also a quantity of RAILING BOARD AND CYPRESS SHINGLES which will be sold very low for cash or on punctual orders. The dealer's ob't. serv't. SAMUEL MACKEY. Easton, July 19 1834 W 3t

WHEAT FAN. A new Wheat Fan in complete order for sale by W. H. & P. Groome. July 19 9w

OFFICERS' FEES. ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore I look out for a visit from my instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on executions, will please bear in mind that the above mentioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again LOOK OUT! JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff. July 26 11

FOR SALE. A few young BUCKS from full blood Merino Ewes, and a choice imported full blood Saxon Buck. ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH. July 12

TANNERY. To rent and possession given the first of January next a Tan Yard and improvements in the village of Greensborough Caroline county.—Attached thereto are large and commodious bark, currying and beam houses, a good stone table, bark and hyde Mills &c.—This Yard, so that little or no land carriage is required in shipping articles to or from the city. Bark of the best quality and in great abundance is bought in this place very low and on accommodating terms; there is now a stock on hand sufficient to carry on the Yard for some time which a tenant can have on agreeable terms. Apply to Ann H. Godwin, or Geo. W. Harrington Greensborough, July 12.

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed against Wrightson Jones, at the suit of William Skinner, will be sold at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of August next, for cash between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz: All that Farm purchased of William Skinner by Wrightson Jones, being part of a tract of land called "Ray's Point," and part of a tract of land called "The Adventure," containing one hundred and four and a quarter acres of land more or less. The above mentioned property is situated on Broad Creek, near St. Michaels, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by Jos. Graham, Shff.

TO RENT. For the ensuing year—on very accommodating terms, the house and lot on Washington street, at present occupied by Edward B. Gibbs Esq. as a dwelling, with all the improvements,—any necessary repairs wanting will be done, for the accommodation of the family. Also, a dwelling house and lot in the town of Cambridge, at present occupied by Mr. William Russell, well calculated for carrying on the Lathing Business, having front and back shops, bow room, and all necessary out buildings—a good stand for this business, which has been carried on successfully for 17 years past—also two other houses and lots and one unimproved lot. (provided) those occupying them should not intend continuing for the ensuing year. For terms apply to the subscriber, or Mr. Samuel Mackey, Easton. WM. MACKEY, Dover road, near Easton. July 12

TALBOT COUNTY TO WIT. On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of William Hodges, praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said William Hodges having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order & adjudge that the said William Hodges shall be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the third Monday of November Term, next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said William Hodges to attend, & show cause, if any they have, why the said William Hodges should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 4th day of July 1834. E. N. HAMBLETON. July 12

To be Rented. For one or more years, that large & commodious BRICK TAVERN and its appurtenances, well known by the name of the EASTON HOTEL, situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present, and for some years past, occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House, of any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more particularly if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously. Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the distant counties on the Western and Eastern Shores, to those places, and foreigners from other States. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber. WM. H. GROOME. Easton, July 19, 1834.

Notice. THE subscriber offers for rent the existing year, the farm in Wye where George Naylor now lives. Also, his farm adjoining Col. Hughlett's residence, whereon James Underwood now resides. For terms apply to J. Lockerman. July 19 5w

FOR SALE. A small Farm in the neighborhood of Easton. Also a kiln of BRICKS. For terms apply to the Editor. July 26

BOOTS AND SHOES. Cheap & Great Bargains to be had THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, CONSISTING OF Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS, of all descriptions; LADIES' SHOES, consisting of KID, SEAL and MOROCCO, of the most fashionable style, and made by the best manufacturers; BOYS' and MISSES' SHOES of all descriptions; CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES. —ALSO— Palm leaf Hats, Trunks and Blucking.

All which will be sold on the most pleasing terms, and prices made to suit the pressure of the times. The public's obedient servant, JOHN WRIGHT. may 3 6w

GENERAL MEETING. The subscribers, Stockholders in the Commercial Bank of Millington and owners of more than five hundred shares of stock therein, in pursuance of the provisions of the 14th fundamental article contained in the Charter, do hereby give public notice that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at the Banking house in the town of Millington, on MONDAY the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the condition of the affairs of said Bank, and the expediency of winding up its business with as little delay as may be consistent with the interests of all parties concerned.

Kyan Morgan Allan Geyan, Evan Poultny, George Fitzhugh, Thomas Poultny, Ann Poultny, George Riggs, John Beance, Henry Cline, George Freulerger, Gawin Harris, William Percy, Isaac Knight, Thomas A. Richards, Charles Goldson, William D. Ball, Josiah Horon, William B. Guy, Joel Blaisdell, Abraham Boyse, William Kilmer, L. A. Jenkins, John Rose, Francis S. Walter, George Menet, Richard Donovon, Daniel P. Lee, William Dawson, Sam'l H. Redgreaves, John Fallon, R. S. Boggess, June 28 8w

The several papers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland will please copy the above and send their bills to the office of the Chestertown Talpo for payment.

PROPOSALS. To publish by Subscription, in the city of Baltimore a weekly Literary Newspaper, to be entitled the "Baltimore Young Men's Paper," Under the auspices of the Baltimore Young Men's Society.

The Baltimore Young Men's Society was instituted to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the Young Men in the city, to unite them more intimately in the bonds of mutual acquaintance, and to extend kindness and fellowship to those, who coming from their parental homes hither, in pursuit of wealth or distinction, are particularly exposed to all these temptations to vice and dissipation, which in every large city, are too often fatal to youth and inexperience. To carry out these principles, no means could be employed more effective than the press. With a periodical journal published under its auspices, the Society will be enabled to extend more widely a knowledge of its existence, and of its objects, while, by the same means, whatever of moral influence it may exert, whatever of power to do good it may possess, will be called more actively into operation, and find exercise in a more extensive field. Believing that the public favor would be bestowed upon such a journal, the Society has determined to issue the Prospectus and specimen number of a Periodical to be called the "Young Men's Paper," to the support of which the patronage of the friends of Young Men, and of the lovers of morality and good order, is now solicited. The character of the "Young Men's Paper," will be consistent with the principles of the Society of which it is the organ. Combining Literature with Morality, its aim will be to amuse and instruct; while, in accordance with its title, the general tenor of its influence will be to awaken Young Men to a sense of their obligations, to induce them to consider their vast capabilities, and to direct towards noble objects, that ardour which is too often wasted in frivolous dissipation, or let loose in vicious extravagance. A portion of the paper will be occupied by reviews and critical notices. The character and talents of the gentlemen whose names are appended to this Prospectus, will be an assurance not only that this department will be sustained with ability, but also that nothing undignified, scurrilous or vindictive, will find place in it. The "Young Men's Paper" will be printed on a royal sheet, quarto form, with new type at the subscription price of \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance. Advertisements inserted on the usual terms. The following named gentlemen have consented to contribute to the columns of the "Young Men's Paper." Prof. N. R. Smith, " E. Geddings, " J. T. Ducael, " J. A. Miller, " G. W. Musgrave, " S. A. Jennings, " G. G. Cookman, Francis Waters, D. D. " J. P. K. Houshaw, Dr. J. Fonardus, " Wm. McKenney, H. Dickhat, A. M. " N. C. Brooks, A. M. Baltimore, June 21

Per R. Johnson and J. Glenn, Assignees.

By Geo. W. Dobbin, their Attorney in fact.

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. XVII.

EASTON MD. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1834.

NO. 32.

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.

Having expressed our opinion on the
merits of Miriam Coffin, we annex an
extract from the work, confident that the
specimen will induce our readers to seek
for more entertainment from the book
itself.—[U. S. Gaz.]

THE MURDERER'S FATE.

"But his! seeest thou that lurking rascal,
prowling stealthily around the wafer
of life?"

"Is the same that had to do with
the boy just now: and see,—the lad is
again gambling in the water. Let us
keep an eye upon him."

The Indian soon afterwards deposited
his bundle of clothes between two oil
casks, and dropped silently into the wa-
ter, from the side of the wharf next the
Grampus. He disappeared beneath the
surface, as he doubled the corner of the
pier, which had previously hid him from
the sight of Isaac, who was carelessly and
boastfully turning summersets in the water
—sometimes floating like a sleeping ani-
mal upon its surface, and then diving
like a waterfowl, and reappearing after
a half minute's absence, a long distance
from the place of his exit.

It was necessary for him to breathe
more than once before he reached Isaac;
and he did so with the dexterity worthy
of an Indian, by turning on his back, and
merely projecting his nose for an instant
above water.

Jethro and the captain watched the
wary approach of the Indian to the vi-
cinity of the unsuspecting boy, until they
had satisfied themselves of the ulterior
design of the assailant. The skiff was
again in motion. Assailant and assailed
had both disappeared, the first to ferret
out his prey, and take him by surprise;
and the other, without a thought of what
was about to ensue, to try the length of
time that he could remain beneath the
water without drawing breath. Presently
two heads approach simultaneously
above water, confronting each other; and
two long breathing sounds, like the blowing
of a porpoise, accompanied by a hur-
ried ejection of water from the mouth,
freed the lungs of both the swimmers at
the same moment.

A strife of breathing the waves again
ensued, which betrayed the earnestness
with which each sought to outdo the o-
ther. In every thing, physically speak-
ing, the Indian appeared to be superior to
the boy. His sinewy frame, broad chest
and flat feet, were the identical requisites
for a swimmer: while the undeveloped
form of Isaac, and his protracted exer-
tion in the waters, unfitted him for cop-
ing with his athletic opponent.

But though he was not the equal of the
Indian in strength of limb, he was superi-
or to him in stratagem, which the aquatic
disciples of Franklin, who, in his time
was a practised swimmer, knew so well
how to execute in the water. Quibby
had several times nearly overtaken Isaac
and had stretched forth his hand to se-
cure his prey; but the little fellow eluded
his grasp, and slid away from him under
the water, in an opposite direction, which
left the Indian completely at fault.—
"Though the scoundrel was baffled time
after time, he returned to the assault so
often and so unrelentingly, that he suc-
ceeded at last in tiring the boy down.—
Isaac made his last dive, but the Indian
anticipated him and pounced upon his
back, as he was repeating, for the fifth
time, the trick of passing under his op-
ponent; and thus, by a well managed
feint, drawing his attention to a point to-
wards which he appeared to be steering
while his head was above water, but
which he changed to a different direction
the moment his body became submerged.

The greatest general of the age ceased
to be victorious after he had taught
his enemies the trick of his art, by beat-
ing them in a hundred battles. The ob-
tuse intellect of the Indian (they have
thick skulls like the African negro,) at
last comprehended that the little Quaker
meant to go South below the surface,
when his head was driving North above.
But he had him now; and dearly did he
intend to repay the gripe of the throat
and the punch in the stomach which Is-
aac had administered. Take thy last
look upon the sun, brave boy! The de-
mon of the island has fastened upon thee,
and it will be a miracle if thy spirit is not
soon winging its flight to eternity.

It is said that the struggles of the dy-
ing man, in the possession of all his fac-
ulties, are irresistible; and that no human
hand can grapple and master his, with-

out the sinews of a giant are brought to
try the issue of strength. It was the
demoniacal intention of the Indian to
drown the boy forthwith, let the conse-
quences be what they would. He had
Isaac's neck between his legs, at the
depth of several feet beneath the surface
of the water, where he held him immo-
vable; while with his hands he pressed
the body again strongly to the bottom.

One minute in this position is an age!
It is an eternity of time! The death
struggle was again come upon the poor
little fellow, and the fiend was once more
exulting over him! He felt the blood of
his whole body rushing to his brain—
imagined loathsome snakes twisting a-
bout his neck and brow, and his body
assailed by frightful sea monsters. A
streaming gush of water poured into his
ears and mouth. His reason was on the
point of giving way, in the agony of gas-
ping suffocation—but a moment it
rallied—and that moment was his salva-
tion!

Isaac, without being aware of the fact
had, in his struggles, been working him-
self, as well as his opponent, into deeper
water. The murderer was obliged to
discontinue his endeavors to press the
body of the boy downwards from the
necessity which required that he should
keep his own head, particularly his
mouth, and nostrils, in the free air. By
this means the limbs of the boy were
left at liberty, and he was enabled to
brace his feet firmly upon the sandy bot-
tom. His hands were free; but hereto-
fore he could do nothing with them, while
his feet were *hors du combat*.

But now he gathered himself, instinc-
tively, for a desperate effort, and lock-
ing his arms around the legs of his foe,
and planting his feet strongly beneath
his body, with one mighty surge he raised
the Indian from the bottom, and pitch-
ed him headlong into the sea! The re-
lief thus gained was just in time. A mo-
ment more would have closed the mor-
tal career of the boy. But the advan-
tage thus acquired was not to be lost.—
Isaac sprang after his enemy with the
agility of a dolphin—and, ere he could
regain his balance, his young hand still
nerved with the desperation of one bat-
tling for life, was firmly twisted in the
lank black hair of the Indian. He
avoided the experiment, which the na-
tive had tried, to conceal the struggling
of his victim, and contented himself with
holding the head, face downwards, be-
neath the water, at arm's length—caring
nothing for the splashing and flourishing
of the foe,—which the Indian, while
he held the lad, was anxious to conceal,
for fear of attracting notice from the
shore.

"Perish!" exclaimed Isaac, in accents
not loud, but deep;—"Perish!"—thou
black hearted savage! Ay, kick if thou
wilt, struggle on, monster! It is my turn
now. I owe thee no mercy, and die thou
shalt the death thou hast twice escaped
to bestow upon me, for the alleged sin of
my father. Ay, sprawl, bite, scratch, it
will require something more than human
interposition to save thee from death!"

"Boy! what doest thou do? Release the
Indian, and we will protect thee.—Re-
lease him, I say!" repeated and authori-
tative voice, close to the ear of Isaac.

"I am not deaf, good friends; I shall
release him in a minute or two, but in
my own discretion. The peril be mine,
keep off, meddle not with this quarrel, I
am desperate! I was but now dying in
the grasp of this hell-hound: twice with-
in the hour has he given me a taste of
the other world; and it shall go hard
but I requite the favor. Keep off, I say!
By the heavens above us, I will serve
thee after the same fashion, if thou dar-
est to come between me and my prey,
Away! I have said it, he shall die the
death of a dog!—There, all is over now!"

The limbs of the Indian became relax-
ed and quiescent. The tide of life had
withdrawn to the citadel whence it
sprang; the body floated for a moment,
without convulsion, on the surface of the
water, and then settled away gradually
from the sight. Isaac had loosed his
hold, and he stood gazing with stupid
wonder upon the water.

"Isaac, my son, what hast thou
done?" demanded Jethro, in a choked,
but fatherly voice, as, sorrowfully, he re-
flected on the termination of the violent
and tragic scene, and marked the wild
and aberrant look of his son.

"Father is it thou?—Oh save me from
the fangs of that dreadful Indian! But
where is he."

"Where, indeed?" responded the father,
mournfully.

Macy plunged into the water after the
drowned body. He found it without dif-
ficulty, for the water was shallow, and
not more than half body deep. The
captain placed the Indian carefully in
the boat, across a seat in the stern with
his mouth downwards to give the water
egress from the stomach, and then quick-
ly seizing the oars, he pulled for the
shore with all his strength, leaving Je-

thro and his son wading in the sea. The
case of the Indian would not brook de-
lay. The gaze of poor Isaac was fixed
and vacant while Jethro, taking his pas-
sive hand in his own, led him gently to-
wards the beach. Exhaustion had ren-
dered him powerless; and perception
and memory had fled. The faculties of
his mind were sleeping, curtained by what
seemed to be a horrid dream, but which
partook so nearly of a tragic reality.

(From the New England Galaxy.) HUMAN LIFE, or the first and last minute.

Minutes pass.—The anxious husband
paces slowly across his study. He is a
father, a man child is born unto him.—
Minutes pass.—the child has been bless-
ed by a parent, whom it cannot recog-
nize, and pressed to that bosom, to
which instinct alone guides for sustenance
—the young wife too has faintly answer-
ed to a husband's questions, and felt his
warm kiss on her forehead.

Hours pass.—The low moaning from
the closely covered cradle, tell of the first
wants of its infant occupant. The quiet
tread of the nurse speaks of suffering a-
round her; while her glad countenance
says that the very suffering which she is
trying to alleviate, is a source of joy,
and the nameless articles, which from
time to time she arranges on the hearth,
tell of a new claimant for the courtesies
& attentions of those, who have progress-
ed further on the pathway of existence.

Days pass.—Visitors are thronging the
chamber, and the mother, pale and inter-
esting after her recent sickness, is receiv-
ing their congratulations, and listening
proudly to their praises of the little trea-
sure, which lies asleep in its rocking bed
at her feet. The scene shifts, and the
father is there with her alone; as the twi-
light deepens about them, while they are
planning the future destiny of their child.

Weeks pass.—The eyes of the young
mother are sparkling with health, and the
rose blooms again on her cheek, and the
cares of pleasure and home engage her
attention, and the father is once more
mingling with the world, yet they find
many opportunities each day to visit the
young inheritor of life; to watch over his
dreamless slumber—to trace each other's
looks in his countenance, and to ponder
upon the felicity, of which he is the bear-
er to them.

Months pass.—The cradle is deserted.
But the chamber floor is strewn with
play things, and there is a little one loiter-
ing among them, whose half lispied words,
and hearty laugh, and sunny countenance
tell you, that the entrance into life is o-
ver a pathway of flowers. The cradle
is empty, but the last prayers of the pa-
rents are uttered over the small crib which
stands by their own bedside, and their
latest attention is given to the peace-
ful breathings of its occupant.

Years pass.—Childhood has strength-
ened into boyhood and gambled along
into manhood. Old connexions are bro-
ken—parents are sleeping in their graves
—new intimacies are formed a new home
is about him, new cares distract him—
He is abroad, struggling amid the busi-
ness of life, or resting from it with those
whom he has chosen from his own gen-
eration. Time is beginning to wrinkle
his forehead, and thought has robbed his
looks of their gaiety and study has dim-
med his eyes. Those who began life,
after he had grown up, are fast crowd-
ing him out of it, and there are many
claimants upon his industry and love,
for protection and support.

Years pass.—His own children have
become men, and are quitting him, as he
also quitted the home of his fathers.—
His steps have lost their elasticity—his
hand has become familiar with the cane,
to which he is obliged to trust in his
walks. He has left the bustle which fa-
tigue brings. He looks anxiously in each
days paper among the deaths—and then
ponders over the name of an old friend
and tries to persuade himself, that he is
younger, and stronger, and has a better
hold upon life than any of his cotempo-
raries.

Months pass.—He gradually diminish-
es the circle of his activity. He dislikes
to go abroad, where he finds so many
new faces; and he grieves to meet his
former companions, after a short absence
they seem to have grown so old and in-
firm. Quiet enjoyments only are relished,
a little conversation about old times—a
sober game at whist—a religious treatise
and his early bed, form for him the
sum total of his pleasures.

Weeks pass.—Infirmity keeps him in
his chamber. His walks are limited to the
small space between his easy chair and
his bed. His swollen limbs are wrap-
ped in flannels. His sight is failing—
his ears refuse their duty, and his cup is
but half filled, since otherwise, his shak-
ing hand cannot carry it to his shrunk
lips, without spilling its contents. His
powers are weakened—his faculties are
blunted—his strength is lost.

Days pass.—The old man does not

leave his bed—his memory is failing—
he talks but cannot be understood—he
asks questions but they relate to the trans-
actions of a former generation—he
speaks of occurrences, but the recollec-
tion of no one around him can go back
to their scenes—he seems to commune
with comrades, but when he names them
it is found that the waters of time and ob-
livion have long covered their tombs.

Hours pass.—The taper grows dim-
mer and dimmer—the machinery moves
yet more and more slowly; the sands are
fewer as they measure out the allotted span.
The motion of those about him is unheeded,
or become a vexation. Each fresh
inquiry after his health is a knell. The
springs of life can no longer force on its
wheels—the silver chord is fast untwist-
ing—the pitcher is broken at the foun-
tain—and time "is a burthen." His
children are about him, but he heeds them
not—his friends are near, but he does
not recognize them. The circle is com-
pleted. The course is run—and utter
weakness brings the damp, which ushers
in the night of death.

Minutes pass.—His breathing grows
softer and lower; his pulse beats fainter
and feebly. Those around him are list-
ening, but cannot tell when they cease.
The embers are burnt out; and the
blaze flashes not before it expires. His
"three score years and ten" are number-
ed. Human life "is finished."

USE OF THE TOMATO.

In quickening the action of the abdom-
inal viscera.

Like most persons of studious or seden-
tary habits, I often am more or less in-
convenient, and my health impaired, by
inaction of the stomach and bowels, so
as to render the necessity of resort-
ing to medicine, principally cathartics. In
order to enable our readers perfectly to
appreciate what I am about to say of a
remedy, this state of the bowels is al-
ways in some degree accompanied with
a sense of straitness of the chest, and
besides a general uneasiness, and lassitu-
de, with the head ache, or some de-
gree of pain in the region of the liver.
It seems to me a recurrence of those
symptoms that accompany attacks of
what is called by my physicians, a liver
complaint, to which I have been a good
deal subject. This appetite instead of
being keen becomes imperfect, with a
peculiar taste of the mouth, as if some-
thing was wanting in the functions of di-
gestion, to constitute health, for which
cathartics are only a temporary relief,
not a remedy.

The common Tomato, used in making
gravy, at once removes this taste of the
mouth, in a little time quickens the ac-
tion of the liver, and removes all the a-
bove noticed symptoms and feelings; I
regard it as an invaluable article of diet,
or, if you please as medicine, or of
medical dietetics. With me it has al-
ways been my object of solitude, to
find out such diet, as should supercede
the necessity of medicine. Except in
pickle, which I cannot use, I eat the Tom-
ato, in every imaginable mode of dress-
ing, and find it perfectly adapted to my
wants. In the hope of being of some use
to others, these facts are stated.—

The Tomato is of great use to me.—
It is raised with less trouble than
any other vegetable that I have any
knowledge of. It was planted
six years ago, drops its own seed into
the ground, and has produced bushels
every year since, with no other trouble
than once digging the same ground in
the spring, and one or two hoeings, on a
spot of perhaps six feet square. It makes
a good pickle, and is raised with one hun-
dredth part the labor and trouble of an
equal quantity of cucumbers. But, one
other object remains to be stated.

I incline to the opinion, though without
having yet fully tried it, that the Tomato
may be made into a rich sauce, for meat,
and be kept through the year, or from
season to season of the fruit. The grav-
y, I know, even in the hottest weather,
of summer, will keep perfectly unchang-
ed for several days, in a common open
dish in a pantry; and this I know, as my
cook does not like the article, I have
contrived to keep it over when she neg-
lects my directions.

If properly prepared, and bottled and
corked, it would certainly keep good in
an ice house, or perhaps in a common
cellar, or under water, or a low and uni-
form temperature. At any rate, if found
to be as useful to others as it is to me, it
will be quite desirable to find out how
it may be best preserved for use. As a
pickle kept in brine or vinegar, I could
not use it, and I am inclined to think
that its good qualities would be much di-
minished, for any one, by this mode of
preservation. It seems to me, that of
all the articles of diet or medicine that
have come to my knowledge, the Tom-
ato acts most directly upon the liver, and
thus on bile. Publish this if you please,
and let others try it, and make their own
observations. I know that several per-

sons of my acquaintance have derived a
like benefit from the use of it.

Constitutionally predisposed to a tor-
por of the liver, and the abdominal vis-
cera, I have through life, been subject to
the necessity of using cathartics, until
having discovered the good effects of the
Tomato. In all cases, except in such
above described, my flow of animal
spirits have always been uniform
rather abundant than otherwise, sustain-
ing severe mental effort, even to 12 & 19
hours each 24, for weeks in succession,
always without other stimuli than ordinary
food & drink. Wine never exhilarates, ex-
cept as it increases my general health,
and ardent spirits always depresses the
tone of my mind. How far they may
be regarded as peculiarities, I know not,
but think proper to state them, for the
sake of a clear understanding, and a sin-
cere desire to be useful to others. I have
never known the effect, even in the slight-
est degree, of any sort of intoxicating
drinks. Health exhilarates, and ailments
depress my spirits.

When afflicted with inaction of the
bowels, head ache, a bad taste of the
mouth, straitness of the chest, and a dull
painful heaviness of the region of the
liver, the whole of these symptoms
are removed by Tomato sauce; and the
mind in the course of some few hours is
put into a perfect tone, like a new violin.
These facts certainly merit a narration,
and I can but hope they may be of use to
persons. The true plan of life for men
of mind, and especially for men of study
and much mental effort is so to live, as
to have our food supply all that is nec-
essary of medicine. A wise man will
soon learn to relish what agrees with his
temperament, and reject all else, in food
and drink. To which I will only add,
that much employment of the mind, par-
ticularly in men of slow habits of the
body, slow action of the bowels, calls
for a larger proportion than they gener-
ally use, in temperate men, of liquid
food or drink.—N. Y. Fern.

THE CAPITOL.—The Capitol is
probably the most splendid building of
the kind in the world. It is built of
granite and painted white. In the centre
is a vast circular Hall, 100 feet in diam-
eter, called the Rotunda. In the northern
end, besides many smaller rooms, &c. is
the Senate Chamber, and under the Hall,
in which the United States Court holds
its sessions. In front of the Rotunda
and over the Vestibule of the western
front, is the Library of Congress, with
its 40,000 volumes including works of lit-
erature; while in the northern end is the
House of Representatives Hall.

The chambers of the Senate and House
of Representatives are very beautifully
fitted up, each member has his own desk,
and the walls are tastefully adorned.—
The columns of the latter, made of a
peculiar kind of marble obtained near the
Potomac, above this city, I believe, are
very beautiful. They appear as if they
were composed of an infinite number
of small stones, of a great variety of col-
or, and all susceptible of the finest pol-
ish.

The Rotunda, which is surrounded by
a splendid dome, is ornamented with
four grand paintings, made by Col.
Trumbull. They represent the Declara-
tion of Independence, the surrender of
Burgoyne, the surrender of Cornwallis,
and General Washington resigning his
commission to Congress at Annapolis.
There are several basso-relief scenes a-
bove the four entrances of this Rotun-
da, representing events in the early his-
tory of our country. Spaces remain for
four more large paintings, which will
some day or other be occupied.

On the west front of the Capitol, and
a few feet from the foot of the flight
of steps which lead up to the vestibule,
is a naval monument to the memory of
Wadsworth, Somers, and others who
were killed in the Tripolitan war. But
it was a sad want of taste which led to
the placing of that monument there es-
pecially to have it surrounded by a small
basin of water.

The grounds around the Capitol, are
now beautifully adorned with shrubbery
and small forest trees. It is altogether
a most enchanting place. The view is
fine from the east portico over the large
and elegantly laid out yards on that side
which lie on the west side, which car-
ries the eye over the city of Washington
in that direction, and especially along
the Pennsylvania Avenue, exceeds any
thing of the kind which I have ever seen.

The cost of this immense building,
with all its furniture, library, &c. includ-
ing the expenditure in improving the
grounds around, and enclosing them
with a high iron fence, has exceeded, if
I mistake not, the sum of three millions
of dollars.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE.—The
Washington Correspondent of the Bos-
ton Transcript speaks of the Rev. Mr.

Stockton, chaplain to the House of Rep-
resentatives in the following terms.

"He is a Maryland man, I believe,
and a Methodist; what else I know not,
but from his preaching, which was cer-
tainly remarkable enough to entitle him
to a paragraph, as well as to crowded
and distinguished audiences which com-
monly collect around him.—Imagine a
man of thirty-five years of age; tall, thin,
erect; with lustrous eyes, aimed, for the
most part, over the heads of his hearers,
and uniformly conveying the impression
and expression of a mind absorbed in
the imaginative contemplation of unseen
and future things. To this air of enthu-
siasm, spending itself on phantasies of
the invisible world his whole manner
and matter in a great degree correspond.
He preached on the divine character as
the source of life and light, and his specu-
lations, metaphors, and language, were
intellectually worthy of his theme; always
commanding attention, and sometimes
startlingly beautiful. This discourse
was neither extempore nor written, but
apparently very well studied, and per-
haps arranged with the aid of notes.—
His voice is indifferently; his gestures rath-
er monotonous, but occasionally strik-
ing and bold, much after the notion we
have of Whitefield's manner. His pow-
er was feelingly tested by the effect he
produced by a picture of domestic
bereavement, which brought tears to my
eyes before I was quite aware what the
gentleman was driving at, and by the
time I had fairly repented my frailty,
he was talking with his hands flying o-
ver his head, about the "yellow garland
of the morning, and the spheres that fill
the ear of boundless space with their
music." I never have seen a speaker
unite so much deliberate dignity of style;
for he is slow almost to a fault; with so
much enthusiasm of sentiment."

Irish Sympathy.—A party retiring
late from a tavern, in a rather boister-
ous state, were stopped by some watch-
men. One of the bon vivans recognized
in one of the watchmen certain melli-
fluous tones which located the speaker
on the banks of the river of Blarney, "You
are from Cork," said the man in custo-
dy, "Faith, you may say that," replied
Pat, "and many the fine day I turned
up the sod in Mulligan's nursery, there."
"Mulligan's nursery," said the captive,
finding he had touched the string that
reached his heart; "true," he continued,
"I am the son of Mr. Mulligan." "The
son of Mulligan," repeated the watchman,
relaxing his fingers which had awkward-
ly compressed his cravat. "The son of
Mr. Mulligan," said Pat again, "now
faith, if I could swear at all, I'd say you
are Master George that has been so long
abroad." "The very same," said the
captive, with an indicative sigh. The
hand of Pat fell by his side argumenta-
tively: "Why, then, Master George, the
devil a foot of you I'll put inside the
watchhouse this blessed night! Master
George, do you see that lane, run you
devil down there, and dont let me see
your face this night; I'll look out for a
prisoner in place of you." So, seizing
a sober passenger by the breast, he hur-
ried the unoffending substitute to the
watch-house, rebuking him for trying
to get away! "Come away," said Pat,
"or I'll knock you up to smithereens."
—Irish Monthly Mag.

From the Farmer and Gardener.

CALCAREOUS MANURE.

A gentleman from Kent county called
at our office a few days ago, and gave
us some account of his management on
his farm, who, we think, has gone to
work in the right way.

In the first place, he has made a pur-
chase of a plantation on the Eastern
Shore of Maryland, on navigable water,
instead of going to the western country
(perhaps a thousand miles from a mar-
ket)—this strikes us as a judicious step
in the commencement, for we believe
there is no part of the union where lands
are offered for sale more below their in-
trinsic value, taking all circumstances
into consideration, than on the Eastern
Shore of Maryland.

The plantation under consideration,
contains large masses of oyster shells,
lying on the banks of the rivers and
creeks which, in all probability, once
formed the beds of the several streams.

The owner of this plantation has made
a kiln, and is burning his shells into lime
which he sells to the farmers, delivered
on the navigable streams to a certain dis-
tance at eight cents per bushel, or sells
the lime at the kiln for five cents per
bushel. He informed us, he has many
thousand bushels bespoken, there is no
doubt he will have shells enough in this
way to pay all expenses of burning, and
to return him the purchase money for
his land, besides leaving a sufficient
quantity to enrich his own land, provided
a proper rotation of crops be instituted,
for ages to come. When we consider
the natural advantages of the location of

his plantation, having such facility in approaching the three great markets of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York; and that the land is free of charge for nothing! we think it may be safely said, that lands cannot be purchased on better terms in the union.

The attention of farmers has been but lately directed to this source of calcareous manure; though, it has been presented to their senses in more ways than one, for ages past.

These shells undergo a partial decomposition, and when placed in the soil are in the same proportion rendered useful as a manure; but when suffered to remain in large masses, they are in an equal ratio deleterious to animal life, and operative in rendering their vicinity unhealthy.

These beds of undecomposed shells have by some been called marl; but they have no other claim to this title, than as they have become decomposed & entered into a new combination with clay, sand or other substances. They are altogether distinct from that article, of which we have sometimes spoken as the marl of New Jersey, and require a different management, to reap the full benefit which they are capable of imparting to the land.

The oyster shell, when divested of its animal substance, is a pure carbonate of lime, containing 41 parts of carbonate acid, and 55 of calcareous earth, and in this state, they are as unchangeable, without the application of fire or some chemical test, as quartz of mica. Unless there exist in the earth, some acid for which lime has a stronger affinity, than it has for carbonic acid, the shells will remain unchanged, and will exert no other effect as a manure, than would be done by sand or broken bricks—without chemical action they would merely operate mechanically in separating the particles of a too adhesive soil.

When calcined, they yield a quick lime perfectly free from any metallic or fossil substance; and being less pervious to water, they make a superior mortar for plastering walls, and are in high estimation for that purpose with the Dutch, who make their excellent cement with burnt shells.

Some have objected to burning the shells for manure, under the impression that they contained an animal matter, which would be destroyed by the action of fire; but we cannot conceive that kind after lying for centuries exposed to the action of the atmosphere; and even in fresh shells, the animal matter which they may contain, would be far more than compensated for by the chemical action of the lime which would be gained by calcination.

If the vast beds of shells, which abound on the Chesapeake and its tributary streams, had been combined with sulphur or had a free sulphuric acid been present in the soil to combine with the shells, and the carbonic acid had been, thereby, in part expelled, and the shells disintegrated, other combinations would have been formed, which would have effected an exposure to the atmosphere, and in that state the mass would have constituted what is called marl.

Pure sulphate of lime, or gypsum, contains lime 33 parts, sulphuric acid 46, water 22—it is sometimes contaminated by carbonate of lime, alumine, sesquioxide of iron, when it obtains the name of Plaster of Paris.

It will be observed that the difference between oyster shells and marble is this, the shell is in the form of an animal secretion, and the marble, supposed to be of the same origin, but has been in a state of solution, and now in a concrete or granular form. Gypsum, or plaster of Paris is composed of the same earthy basis, but combined with different acid. It contains the sulphuric, and marble the carbonic acid.

The Belvidere (Warren county) Apolo furnishes a short account of the conduct of the followers of "Andrew Jackson" in that place on the 4th ult. We quote a few of the toasts to show the character of the General's glorifiers.—We hope our readers will excuse us for republishing them, but we wish them to see what Jacksonism is made of.

By an officer of the county, and one of the committee of arrangement—
"May all those who are opposed to Jackson be in Jonah's belly—Jonah in the whale's—the whale in the devil's—the devil in the back kitchen of hell—the door locked—the key lost—a blind man hunting for it—and our prayer to God is he may never find it!"

By one of the builders of the arch—
"May those opposed to Jackson be lathered with aquafortis and shaved with a hand saw!"

By a Jackson Inkeeper—
"May the Clay men be taken to a brick-yard and moulded into bricks and laid in a pavement for the Jackson men to walk on."

Sugar Tong.—A black woodman, who had never seen a pair of tongs, being invited to a tea party; requested a person who unhappily was seated near him, to give him some information respecting its use. "It is a very ingenious instrument," said the crucial wag, "which has been invented lately to blow the noses they are now in general use in genteel society, and it is expected that the disgusting habit of using the fingers will be altogether abolished." The sugar dish was handed round, the unfortunate man seized the tongs and the polite part of the assembly was scandalized at the odious application of the instrument, and the tremendous explosion which followed.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.—George Washington was born 22d February 1732. He lived at Mount Vernon, Fairfax county, Virginia; was elected president of the United States in 1789 at the age of 57 years, and died December 14th 1799, 67 years of age.

John Adams was born 16th October, 1735. He lived at Quincy, Norfolk county, Massachusetts; was elected president of the United States in 1797, at the age of 62; and died July 4th 1826, at 6 o'clock P. M. almost 90 years of age.

Thomas Jefferson was born in Chesterfield county, 2d April, 1743. He lived at Monticello, Albemarle county, Virginia, was elected president of the United States in 1801, at the age of 58 years, and died on the 4th July, 1826, at 1 o'clock, P. M. He was 85 years of age.

James Madison was born 1756. He lived at Montpelier, Orange county Virginia, was elected president of the United States in 1809, at the age of 53 years. He still lives in the enjoyment of good health, at Montpelier, in the 78th year of his age.

James Monroe was born 1758. He lived in Loudon county, Virginia, was elected President of the United States in 1817, aged 59. He died in New York, July 4th, 1831, at the age of 73.

John Quincy Adams was born July 11, 1767. He lives at Quincy Norfolk county, Massachusetts; was elected president of the United States, 9th February, 1825, by the house of representatives, at the age of 58 years.

Andrew Jackson was born in South Carolina, in 1767. He lived in Nashville, Tennessee, was elected president of the United States in 1823, at the age of 61, and re-elected 1832.

Mr. Durant's Ascent at Boston on Thursday afternoon is thus noticed in the Commercial Gazette of Friday:
"We can find no words, at such short notice, and at this late hour, to express our unbounded admiration of the magnificent sight we have just witnessed. Pursuant to previous arrangements, the inflation of the balloon commenced not far from 3 o'clock. The whole city was in motion some time previous to this, every one wending his way to the scene of operations. The streets were all alive, and the mall and common, together with the adjacent houses on Beacon Street, the Mill Dam, &c. were thronged with spectators."

The amphitheatre too, began to fill at an early hour, and by 3 o'clock, we are happy to state, was nearly filled on three sides, to view the inflation of the balloon, and to witness other interesting operations. We should judge there were at least four thousand persons inside and the crowd in the mall and common was immense, estimated by different persons from 25 to 30,000. The afternoon was rather too windy, but by the assistance of many kind friends, Mr. Durant, who was perfectly cool and collected during the whole operation, was enabled about ten minutes before six to ascend in a beautiful style, taking as near as we could judge, an E. N. E. direction. The interest of the scene was heightened to an intense degree by one or two slight accidents, which however were soon overcome by the judicious arrangements of Mr. D. and the shouts which rent the air as he passed from the inclosure into the immense regions of space, were deafening.

The last we saw of him, he was apparently taking the direction of Nahant, and rather, as we thought, descending.

P. S. 10 o'clock.—The steambark Hancock, Capt. Marsh, arrived about 9 o'clock last evening, and brings the latest intelligence from Mr. Durant. Just as the Hancock was starting from Nahant, Mr. D. was seen approaching that shore in his balloon, from over Point Shirley; the Steamer Suffolk was then lying in Lynn Bay. In a few minutes afterwards Mr. D. appeared to encounter a new current, which swept him in an easterly direction, towards the sea. He descended near to the water, and the Hancock went in pursuit of him; but all at once he ascended and took a fresh start, and proceeded towards Cape Ann. The Hancock followed in pursuit till near seven o'clock, when, off Baker's Island, she gave up the chase; and proceeded to Boston. At this time Mr. Durant was within four or five miles of Cape Ann, with a brig and two or three schooners in the same range to the leeward of him. He was lost sight of soon afterwards; and his only chance of safety is that he was picked up by one of the above vessels. We hope for the best, but cannot help thinking that the poor fellow took a cold bath last evening in the vicinity of Cape Ann. He was prepared for an emergency of this kind, having purchased an india-rubber life preserver a few hours before he made his ascension. We shall probably have some tidings of him this morning.

MR. DURANT.—We are pleased to learn from the Boston papers, that this gentleman, whose ascent in a balloon was published yesterday, and for whose safety considerable solicitude was felt, was safely taken up at sea, after a hazardous descent; in which he ran a narrow risk of losing his life, from the bursting of his Balloon when it came in contact with the vessel on board which he was taken.

WOODEN HEAD IDOLS.—"I'm for the burrah boys!"—High authority. On receiving the news that some daring friend of the Constitution had decapitated the figure head by which it was attempted to disgrace that noble ship the people of Wheeling, in Virginia, rang the bells, assembled in public meeting, and passed resolutions approving of the act—so odious is the name of Jackson in Western Virginia.

A Jackson paper printed at Boston—the Morning Post, intimates that it would be, but fair retaliation (for disgusting the figure head) if some members of the "party" should represent the wrong done to the wooden image by destroying the ships and factories of certain citizens of that town.

TOAST.—THE BOSTON BOYS: If they can't "Go the whole Hog," they can "Go a Head."—Boston Trans.

From the Baltimore Patriot.
The Figure Head.—The following paragraph from the Washington Telegraph intimates the mode and measure of the reward which it intended to bestow upon the projector of the Figure Head. Captain Elliott having shown so much tact in advancing himself in the grace of the Kitchen; we do not wish to "stop his preference"—for truly the projector of this outrage upon Old Ironsides, deserves all the honors of that department of the government;—but still we may say, that unless the Capt. Elliott should "die before his time," he will live long enough to repeat this trick of subserviency, in dust and ashes. The Telegraph of this morning, says:—

"The Globe boasts, that while the expenditures in the other departments have more than doubled, those of the Navy Department have not increased. Is this the reason why Commodore Rodgers is to be driven out of the Navy Board, and the servile lick-spittle Elliott, put in his place? With a suitable Navy Board we may expect the same extravagance in that department that we have seen in all the rest."

Kendall and company will have fine picking when they have driven out the stubborn Old Commodore. We will have an eye to Captain Elliott's doings—his speaking trumpet to the contrary notwithstanding.

CORRUPTIONS AT WASHINGTON.
Elliott, the Kid, Barry, and Parson Brown, have but a rough time of it in the hands of the correspondent of the Charleston Mercury. The fact of the Boston Breakfast, and the allowance of pay for it, to the hospitable Commodore who gave it, by Kendall and Jackson, is confirmed by this writer. It is admitted by the Globe. We ask that paper to say, if it is true that Elliott charged the United States with the breakfast he ostentatiously gave Gen. Jackson when he visited Boston, and that the account of \$300—(he must have leased the Hero like Hellogabalus, on the tongues of nightingales) was allowed by Mr. Kendall, and although rejected by the 2d Comptroller, ordered to be paid by the President's Aye or No?

We feel some commiseration for Mr. Barry, who we believe to be an honorable man, and the victim of Parson Wolf in sheep's clothing, but none for toady Elliott, who certainly stands before the United States in the most contemptible light of any man in it. Richmond Whig.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury. WASHINGTON, July 16, 1834.

The President has been gone to Tennessee for some days past, and the Gen'l of the Kitchen preside over the destinies of the nation without control. We have now high life below stairs in reality. To such an extent have the Heads of the Department been divested of their legitimate control over the business of the office, that they do not now make an appointment in their respective departments without first obtaining the sanction of the Kitchen establishment, through the nominal chief, The Secretary of the Navy has already made the appointments in his own office, but a knowing member of the Kitchen Cabinet a day or two ago said, that Mr. Dickerson dare not fill up the vacancies in the Marine Corps, until Jackson returned from the Hermitage. Wm. B. Lewis is the ruling genius in the culinary department, and President of the United States pro tem. Kendall only executes his orders; and no matter what he says to the contrary, he is obliged to all the machinery of both Cabinets. Kendall is unprincipled, and executes the intellectual part of the duty, but his knowledge of men and measures is so limited, that he has little influence in disposing of the leaves and fishes—Lewis is Jackson's Mentor, and Ritchie knew that when he approached the old Roman. The extra Globes and Barry's Address, are now being sent off in all directions. Every officer connected with the Government who has the franking privilege, and who can be relied on as a tool has his quantum of these documents to frank. This has become an important duty of our public officers, and they are paid, as Jack Downing said, by the whole nation, and they work principally for a faction of that country. It is a pity, though it is now a stale comment on the President's Inaugural Address, in which he expressed such hypocritical horror about bringing the patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of elections. The whole energy of every officer of the Government, from the President down to the tide waiters and penny post, has been, and continues to be, wielded, in order to control the State elections and to procure all who refuse to sacrifice the despotic and corrupt career of General Jackson, and the base crew by whom he is surrounded.

The decapitation of the wooden idol in the Constitution, has led to an investigation (in private circles) of the character of Commodore Elliott. All who recollect the circumstances of the late war, know that Elliott acted most shamefully at the Battle of Erie; and nothing but the benevolence of Com. Perry, and the blaze of glory in which that Battle terminated, saved Elliott from public disgrace.—When Perry rushed on board Elliott's ship, which was still edging out of the port of danger, he exclaimed, "my God! Captain Elliott, why don't you bring your ship into action?" At the same moment taking command of Elliott's unmanageable vessel, and bringing her gallantly into action. When Elliott saw that the ship would be brought into the thick of the fight he bravely volunteered his services to go and bring up some of the boats in the rear! There is no question of the truth of these facts. But Elliott is notoriously cunning; even in this very battle he avoided disgrace by his cunning. After the most piteous appeal to the better feelings of Com. Perry's nature after the battle had been fought and won—when Perry in the plenitude of his generosity declared that there was glory enough for all, and forbore to single out Elliott, while he was preparing his despatches, Elliott was preparing a letter to an editor of a newspaper, a personal friend, in which he represented himself as gallantly leading the van, and mainly contributing to the glory of the day by his skill and intrepidity! To this day Elliott is a master hand at puffing himself. He never arrives at any station but he is announced in the most grandiloquent terms. The "gallant Commodore" the order some style in which he bore his vessel into the harbor, are so characteristic of all the newspaper notes of Elliott's arrivals, that they must be written by himself. He understands Gen. Jackson's weak spots perfectly, and therefore plies him with the most consummate flattery. He knows how to play it on as thick

as he pleases, it cannot be too gross for the "rock of ages." But the best joke is, he invited the President and his friends to breakfast with him last year when they were on the Northern tour at Boston, and has actually made out a bill against the Government for this very breakfast to which he invited the President of the United States and his friends and visitors in Boston; and what is more surprising, Amos Kendall, the fourth Auditor, has allowed this item in Elliott's account.—It is said that this sycophant is about to be transferred to this city, and appointed one of the Commissioners of the Navy.

The administration are moving Heaven and Earth to cover the damning developments made by the Committee on the Post Office Department. But it is impossible by equivocation or sophistry, to erase the blighting corruption of Barry and Brown. Barry has never been able to show how he repaid the thousands which were given to him by his extra allowance Contractors to pry his Kentucky debts, nor Brown to account for the money he borrowed from the same men without interest, to lend to others on interest. Those two men appear to have lived like fighting cocks, from the reciprocal generosity of the extra allowance Contractors. The presents of wine, carriages, horses, &c. were only grateful reminders of the liberality of Brown and Barry. But the people paid the piper, while the office holders rode, danced and drank at their expense. Yet the Government is not fifty years old! "This old in youth, 'tis blasted in its prime" by corruption and all sorts of uncleanliness. Its precocious proclivity under the administration of A. Jackson, is deplorable to any true lover of liberty.—Balt. Chron.

THE NEXT ELECTION.
The time is drawing near when the freedom of Maryland will be called upon to pass judgment, through the ballot box, on the acts of the present executive of the United States, or more properly, of the Kinderhook politician and his Kitchen Cabinet, and as it is manifest to all, that great exertion and active zeal will be necessary to ensure success to those who are opposed to that vile cabal, we cannot too soon take the field against them—supported as they are by an organized band of office holders and retainers, and holding in their hands the whole patronage of the government and the money of the people.

The accounts received from our friends throughout the State, give assurance that Maryland will present at the next election almost united front on the side of the people, and the people's rights showing that those who have unlawfully undertaken to try an "Experiment" upon them, and even to scoff and jest at the ruin and distress they have caused, meet with no favor in this State.—It is due to the great city of Baltimore, that her citizens should not be wanting in the cause, but be up and doing, and that in a contest like the present they should be found rallying to the support of the constitution and the laws, against those who have ventured to trample upon the one, and even affected to despise the other.

The times are fraught with danger; and every one who has observed the insidious attacks upon our present form of government, by attempting to destroy the conservative branch of our union, must be impressed with the importance of the coming elections. Perhaps at no time since the days of the Revolution, have our republican institutions been in greater danger, and the condition of our country more imperiously demand of the people more and more activity. The doctrine of "passive obedience," finds open advocates here, and we see the representatives of the people, (forgetting what is due to themselves and their constituents) subserviently following the dictates of the executive, and sacrificing to party the interests of those whom they were sent to represent. Faithful and honest officers are dismissed to make room for brawling partisans and office-seekers openly countenanced and sustained, while they bring the patronage of their office into interference with the freedom of elections. The vast power and influence of the post office are so directed as to blind and mislead the people, and we find the head of that department borrowing money in admitted violation of the constitution and the law, and still retaining his place, as if such violation were to be countenanced and justified! We find that he has made false reports to Congress of the situation of his department, representing it as highly prosperous, and that he is unconstitutionally borrowing money to sustain his credit, concealing such insolvency from the people, and advertising it only when the fact could no longer be denied. Such corruption cannot, and will not be permitted by the people; and when they find such a man at the head of such a department, and such practices committed with impunity, it behooves them not to pause or relax in their efforts till they have renovated and purified all the offices of the government, and driven from place all those who have abused the power confided to them.

Our city has, perhaps, suffered more from the misrule of those in power than any other part of our country and we should be among the first to take a stand against it. Look at our present situation—our commerce almost at all last port merchants, mechanical & manufacturing establishments decaying and dying under the blighting effects of the "Experiment," our industry paralyzed, and hundreds of our most worthy and intelligent mechanics and workmen without employment, numbers of houses tenanted, & whole families reduced to penury and want. Look at this, our present situation, and recollect the prosperity of the city twelve months ago, and all will see how important it is for the People to rise up in their strength to vindicate the supremacy of the Constitution and the majesty of the Laws. It is absolutely necessary that those who see and feel the evil, should not remain inactive, if they wish to have a different state of things, and, if possible, to avert the danger that still threatens us whilst the authors of it retain power. They must come boldly forward and assert their rights as Freeman, firmly and fearlessly, and shut out from the councils of the nation all those who would unite in, or silently submit to any exercise of arbitrary and unconstitutional power.

Nothing is wanting but energetic and speedy action to ensure triumphant success in this city at the next election; and if we go to the work, as the cause demands we should, the most favorable auspices are before us, as they meet in Louisiana, and as they will meet in the most of the States of the Union—total defeat.

Will you call the attention of the people to this subject, and state that the foregoing is the voice of
OLD TOWN.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)
Saturday Morning, Aug. 9.

The Jackson men pretend to ask where is the victory gained in the late elections in Louisiana? We answer, in carrying the whole State by increased majorities. Gen. Ripley has been a decided Jackson man, but he was obliged to forswear Jacksonism before the election, and that was the ground of his election—but the strongest point is, that in New Orleans, the field of 'Jackson Glory' where he always had a majority of about 500, he is now beaten by an anti-Jackson majority of considerably upwards of 400 votes—making a change against the General on the field of his glory of more than 900 votes in New Orleans—that looks like victory and change. Besides, General Walker, the strongest Jackson man in the State, was beaten by Mr. Garland, no touch—and the hopes of Jacksonism in Louisiana are lost, lost, lost.

AGRICULTURAL.
The Crops.—The wheat crop has been secured and is in great progress of being threshed out. Upon threshing, the yield is variable, some very good, some indifferent—upon the whole we expect the quantity will be near an average, and the quality good—but the grain will be lighter than common, from the circumstance of the long continued and repeated rains after the head and grain had formed.

The Indian corn crop on the 1st of August was generally very promising, as in the last year—except in the very low and stiff lands, which had been flooded in the early part of the season, on which there will scarcely be any crop at all. We learn also, that the sandy lands, of which there is a good deal in the adjoining counties, have their crops much burnt up, so as to forbid the hope of a crop from them. Should the weather be seasonable in this month (August) and speedily afford rain, there will be rather a good crop made, but not so much as in the last year—but unless the month of August does well favor the corn crop, it will be unusually short. We are now at the 9th of the month and rain is wanted—the corn is just now in one or the other of its most critical states, shooting or filling, according to its state of forwardness. It is impossible to say what the Indian corn crop will be, except that it will not be so good as in the past year. The lots and the fine corn lands never promised better.

Hay will be abundant—Oats have yielded well, & where pastures have not been over burdened with too much stock, they have been fine throughout the season, very fine.

We are informed, by a passenger in the Steambark Maryland, last evening, that the Hon. E. F. CHAMBERS was appointed on Thursday last, by the Executive, Chief Judge of the second Judicial District, vice Judge EARLE, resigned.

OHIO CROPS.—The Franklin (Ohio) Gazette, of July 24 says:
"The wheat harvest in this immediate region is good—and small grain generally—corn never looked more promising."

The accounts from almost all parts of the country, and particularly from Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York concur in the statement that the harvest of the present year will yield an abundant return to the labors of the husbandman.

In noticing the report that Col. A. Blanding, of South Carolina, had been offered the office of Post Master General, the National Intelligencer mentions another, which is said to be current in Washington, viz. that Mr. BARRY is to resign the office of Postmaster General, and to be succeeded in it by Col. R. M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

A candid confession.—The Worcester Republican, a Jackson paper, holds the following language: "We will not hesitate to say that we believe a change is needed in the Post Office Department; that a more efficient Head to it, is demanded by the people. They are not satisfied with the present management of the department.—We do not hesitate to say that the people call upon Gen. Jackson to appoint efficient men to assist him in the administration of the Government—and he is responsible to them if he does not do so."

A handsome operation.—Nick Biddle's Monster has turned a clever penny out of the new Gold Coin law. This law enhances the value of the American Gold Coin at the rate of five per cent. Immediately after its passage the "Monster" sent its Gold bullion and coin to the mint, to be received, with an alloy of five per cent, by which process the Bank makes a share of \$70,000!

The Collar Presses claim great credit for the Administration on account of the passage of this law, but are they quite sure that the "Monster" was not at the bottom of it?
Albany Journal.

TO THE FREEMEN OF TALBOT COUNTY.

The season is at hand when the People generally take their political concerns in hand, and interest themselves in the selection of Candidates for the General Assembly of the State. As this is no ordinary crisis at which we have arrived, would it not be well to meet it in a manner adapted to its importance? The public mind throughout the United States has been greatly agitated since shortly after the 1st day of October last, when the management & control of the national treasury was assumed in a most usurpatory manner by President Jackson. By this usurpation of power, the currency of the whole Country has been greatly embarrassed, if not destroyed—the business of the country has been broken up and stopt—numerous failures of men in trade have been occasioned thereby. All property has suffered depreciation in consequence—the Government revenues will be found diminished in inconveniently—and a general distrust is created throughout. This is a startling state of things—Besides, this, we see the Chief Magistrate, presuming upon his popularity, abusing his lawful power, and setting up claims to other powers in violation of Constitution and law. We see the most palpable and disgusting corruptions in what is now called one of the Executive Departments, the Post Office Department, for all of which General Jackson, by his own avowed principles and declarations, has rendered himself responsible to the American people. We see a general and strong sense of indignation expressed in all parts of our Country against these things.—We see extended and numerous changes of opinion against the Jackson Administration in consequence of these things, and most among the most intelligent—and we see the evidence of these conversions in the large majorities which have been given against the Jackson Administration in every election which has taken place in the Country, since this feeling has been roused.

One branch of the National Legislature have done all that men could do to rescue the Constitution and the Country from the outrages and injuries committed on them—whilst the other branch, paralyzed by the infatuated influence of an idolized old man and a desperate faction who rule him and dictate his course instead of coming to aid and join in the rescue, have left the country subject to the malign influence of corrupt councils, and overwhelmed in the horrors of corrupt malversations.

In this condition, there is no redress but from the people themselves. Through the constitutional exercise of their powers, at their elections, they alone can retrieve what is lost; and it is for them now to say, whether they will calmly and ignobly see their constitution and their Laws trampled on, their rights and property invaded, their country and their fellow men deeply injured, without one honest or manly effort to avert it—or whether, faithful to their duty of patriotism, and devoted to the principles of Liberty and sound Republican Government, they will unite in their strength and with a cordial and magnanimous effort put down the corruptions, the abuses, the usurpations, and malpractices which degrade the Republic and the People, and restore them to their just rights and high destiny.

Such is the state of things to which we are now reduced by the Jackson Administration that, except the adherents of that administration who constitute a party as Jackson men, who hang to the destiny of the faction. All other parties are broken up—They have lost sight of shades of difference, and participating in a common alarm for the safety of the Country, and animated by an indignant sense against the griefs and injuries under which the nation is left to writhe, they form a common and united body of the people, distinguished as such by their union to resist and put down the present Jackson Administration, and to resist that which is now forming, and which is to be nothing else but the Jackson Administration extended, with his chosen friend, the secret ruling Magician in his councils, at the head of it. The view to be presented now then is, the Jackson Administration and Jackson Party against THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES—and the question is whether the people will unite and resist and triumph over usurpation, corruption, and faction, or ignominiously fall before their feet and worship their oppressors.

Is it not time that the people should begin to act? Is it not proper for them to consult now and make their arrangements? If it is thought so, let a day be named, and let a universal call be extended to all who are opposed to the Jackson Administration and the succession of Van Buren to the Presidency, to assemble together to discuss the State of things, and to come to such determinations as are calculated to give effect to the true sentiments of the People.

Would it not be well to arrange the meeting fully and satisfactorily, to give timely notice, and to have things done in such form and order as would be most likely to give gratification to all? It is left to a few to do all this, much will be omitted and neglected—if it is fit that it should be done at all, it is worthy of a general co-operation, and all should lend a hand to make the necessary arrangements.

These suggestions are offered for consideration, and they may be improved on or not as the disposition and wishes of the people may direct.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.
The following humorous article is copied from the New Orleans Courier, a Jackson paper.
We have further returns to-day of the election, but they do not inspire us with the least hope. General Walker, it appears, is beaten in the third Congressional District, by Mr. Garland—making our defeat total and complete. Our not being accustomed to disasters of this sort, renders them peculiarly unpleasant. In our palmy days, when the opposition people trembled at our "waked wrath," and the ballot boxes were wont to give us prizes.—But this unexpected reverse has unsettled our humor, and we feel all the horrors of a cast down minority. To be sure the Whigs haven't crowded over us much; but their forbearance in this respect, is doubtless owing to the sympathy they feel for our unhappy situation.

When it was our good fortune to beat the people who now call themselves Whigs, we had not the least pity for them—it was exquisite pleasure to us to flog them—because when they were clearly "used up," they would cry out "victory," as lustily as though they had gained it; and never in a single instance would they confess themselves beaten. There was pluck in their conduct, that's certain, but it used to provoke us amazingly, and we could not, on such occasions, that we could not always be flogging them. They have kept at us, however, until they have got us down hill,

and we are afraid, last escape, it will we have heretofore shorsted, and that to take place three to twenty miles, they could possibly us in the least, but public exultations christianlike and purely out of respect suggest to the Whig their banquet a p from the city. Mr. strikes us the Baltimore. We wish it to be ever, that there is an our own account.

From the Union MAIL.

Mr. Editor.—If in my composition man, I should not the air, the first for getting a first most forcibly, that peditions way of fortune than any my imagination, the official report mail contracts, letters, and extra inducements held muster the means mail bag, to shout wars," and start in and procure a job.

In reading over sketch a few of the view of showing first place, and the Postmaster's conditional compensation. The extra bounty affords a scale, might afford to put for the tonnes as a on the extra changes which stings, and without it appears to me the contract, but independent fortune in

Stockton & Neill, Stockton & Neill, R. C. Stockton, E. Porter & Co., Wm. Smith, F. P. Johnson, J. P. Robins, Porter, Reside & Bennett, extra copies Reside & Shym, James Reside, John T. Temp, James Reside, Reside & Shym.

I have only this above baker's doze difference between the amount paid and three dollars and two dollars. They, how they

A New French chusetts Whig, ton, who owns a has discovered produces a most by the mixture kind of fuel, with the gre declares that he Providence to five dollars. acre of the cotton gin of opinion that he will double the will be especially which are employed remove one of general use of roads.

From the New OBITUARY.
—Since the extinction of the Department, mortality among Democratic a month or two crest after of enl expressed pro creating and seized we and unaccount died. The shared a victim, a n american, a vi at the city of designs of the Presidency he The Jefferson emerged into weeks ago a Jackson, he —Really— "we can no —not beca postmaster Post Office grant extr

PRICES OF Wheat (w Corn Eye Oats

In this town Hazel, Lamb Maria, eldest

and we are afraid, that when we get out of this last scrape, it will be the loss of all the honors we have heretofore won from them. We understand they propose having a great feast shortly, and that the feast and the rejoicings to take place three miles from town. We shall have no objections if the distance be increased to twenty miles. Not that any noise which they could possibly make, would incommode us in the least, but that we are of opinion that public exultations over a prostrate foe, is unchristianlike and improper. It is, therefore, purely out of respect to themselves that we suggest to the Whigs the propriety of holding their banquet a pretty considerable distance from the city. Now that we think of it, it strikes us the Baliz would be a capital place. We wish it to be distinctly understood, however, that we are no way concerned about it on our own account.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

Mr. Editor.—If there was roguesy enough in my composition to allow me to turn Jackson man, I should not lose an hour in doing so; and then, the first push I should make would be for getting a mail contract. It strikes me most forcibly, that it is decidedly a more expeditious way of making an independent fortune than any that ever before entered into my imagination. I should think, after reading the official report respecting the post office mail contracts, liberal allowances, improvements, and extra pay, that there are sufficient inducements held out to every man, who can muster the means to carry a portmanteau or mail bag, to shout aloud for the "hero of two ears," and start immediately for Washington, and procure a job for carrying a mail.

In reading over the report, I was induced to sketch a few of the many contracts, with a view of showing the sums agreed upon in the first place, and then the great liberality of the Postmaster General, in the shape of additional compensation for alterations and for extras. The extra pay is indeed upon so very bountiful a scale; that it appears a contractor might afford to put in for one or two of these jobs, without asking a cent of compensation for the routes as advertised, but rely entirely upon the extra compensation for variations and changes which are made "without advertising, and without competition"—a plan which it appears to me would not only ensure him the contract, but enable him to make an independent fortune in a few years.

Original contracts.	Improved contracts.	Extras, &c.
Stockton & Neill, \$7,000	\$38,462	
Stockton & Neill, 30,000	70,968	
E. C. Stockton, 11,950	35,100	
E. Porter & Co., 7,566	18,166	
Wm. Smith, 6,000	18,900	
F. P. Johnson, 3,300	17,802	
J. F. Robins, 1,000	4,000	
Porter, Reeside & Sothers, 24,000	51,000	
Bennet, extra over contract, 6,080		6,080
Reeside & Slaymaker, 8,250	27,070	
James Reeside, 6,000	25,625	
John T. Temple, 3,500	4,500	
James Reeside, 1,900	5,495	
Reeside & Slaymaker, 8,250	40,150	
	\$121,716	\$356,318

I have only time to take from the list the above baker's dozen, in which there appears a difference between the original contract and the amount paid for extras, &c. of two hundred and thirty four thousand, six hundred and two dollars. The poor people and their money, how they have been fleeced.

A New Invention.—The Taunton Massachusetts Whig, states that a gentleman in Boston, who owns a large chemical establishment, has discovered a new species of fire, which produces a most intense heat. It is produced by the mixture of tar and water. With this kind of fuel, a steam boat can pass the Atlantic, with the greatest safety. The discoverer declares that he can carry a steambot from Providence to New York by using this fuel, for five dollars. It is said that the invention of the cotton gin doubled the value of every acre of land in the southern states, and we are of opinion that the discovery above mentioned will double the value of the steam engine. It will be especially important to the engines which are employed upon rail roads, and will remove one of the greatest obstacles to the general use of locomotives upon our common roads.

OBITUARY OF THE JACKSON PRESS.

—Since the exhaustion of funds and extinction of credit in the Post Office Department, there has been a lamentable mortality among its stipendiaries. The Democratic Chronicle of this city hung a month or two by the gills—erected its crest after the death of the Standard—spoke of enlargement and new type—expressed profound gratitude for an increasing and liberal patronage, but was seized a week or two ago, with a sudden and unaccountable paralysis of which it died. The Newark Daily Gazette shared a similar fate. The North American, a violent Tory print established at the city of Washington to promote the designs of Martin Van Buren upon the Presidency has likewise become defunct. The Jeffersonian Democrat also, which emerged into existence some six or seven weeks ago at New Haven, the chief end of whose being was to glorify Andrew Jackson, has also gone by the board. —Really—"Our sufferings is intolerable—we can no longer penetrate the interior"—not because we have not "rascally postmasters enough," but because the Post Office itself is no longer able to grant "extra allowances."

PRICES CURRENT—BALT. Aug. 5.

Wheat (red)	\$1 00 a 1 07
Wheat (white)	1 05
Corn	66 a 67
Rye	61 a 63
Oats	50

MARRIED.

In this town on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Lambert W. Ford, Esq. to Miss Ann Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Robinson, all of this county.

DIED.

In this county on Saturday last, George W. infant son of Col. William Hughlett.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

To be drawn August 19th 1834, the Washington City Lottery, Class No. 15.

1 prize of \$25,000	10 prizes of \$2,000
1 12,000	10 1,500
1 6,000	10 1,000
1 4,000	10 500
1 3,492	10 500

Ticket \$10. Shares in proportion. No prize less than \$19.

Also, the Literary Lottery, class No. 34, draws August 21st 1834.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10,000	4 prizes of \$1,000
1 2,500	4 400
1 2,000	5 300
1 1,200	5 200
1 1,004	11 150

Tickets \$5 50. Shares \$1 75. Quar-ters 87 1-2 at the Lottery office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md. Aug. 9

Lumber for Sale.

The subscribers have for sale about 30,000 feet of

WHITE PINE BOARD, Two inch Plank, Chesnut Railing and Oak and Maple Scantling.

The above articles having been laid in at reduced prices, will be sold proportionably cheap, for cash, good paper or to punctual dealers, a reasonable credit.

Persons can be supplied with boards for Camp Meeting tents on the ground of encampment or from the yard.

The Public's obt. Serv'ts.
McNEAL & ROBINSON, Easton, Md. Aug. 9

TO RENT.

That farm called "Mount Pleasant" on which Isaac Bowers now resides. This farm contains about 150 acres of Land, and is pleasantly situated within a mile of Easton.—The improvements consist of a large and comfortable brick dwelling house and good out-houses. The Tenant to have permission to seed wheat the ensuing fall and possession given on first January 1835.

For terms apply to
SAMUEL HAMBLETON, Jr. Easton, Aug. 9

TALBOT COUNTY TO WIT.

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

Given under my hand the 5th day of August 1834.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER, Aug. 9

Notice.

THE citizens of Easton and the public generally are respectfully informed that the orders for the sloop Thomas Hayward, will be taken on Tuesdays, in the afternoon, when they will be waited on for their orders if possible; but will always be at Thos. H. Dawson & Son's, early on Wednesday mornings, and there remain until 9 o'clock. At that hour we will leave Easton as it is greatly to our disadvantage to remain longer, and we are sure the public will be much better accommodated, passengers especially, to start at the time named.

Samuel H. Benny, Aug. 9 Sw

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber has just returned from Baltimore a FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF



BOOTS AND SHOES.

Consisting in part of gentlemen's Boots, Monroes and Shoes, of all descriptions, also ladies' Kid, Seal & Stuff Shoes, boys' Monroes, and a general assortment of children's Shoes.—Also, Trunks and Blacking, all of which will sell very low for cash.

The public's obedient servant,
PETER TARR.

N. B. The subscriber having taken considerable pains to accommodate the public, hopes it will be reciprocated by them, particularly in paying off their bills, especially those of long standing. He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the support he has received, and solicits a continuance of the same.

aug 5 8t P. T.

\$30 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Talbot County, State of Maryland, on Saturday, August 24 a negro woman who calls herself

BETTY,

of a dark chesnut colour, about five feet 2 or 3 inches high, well made, about fifty years of age, with large mouth. Betty had on when she went away a striped domestic frock, but has a variety of clothing which she took with her—whoever will take up said runaway and deliver her in the Jail at Easton or in any other Jail, so that the subscriber gets her again shall receive the above reward.

WM. E. SHANAHAN, Adm'r. of Jesse Shanahan, Talbot county, near Easton, Md. Aug. 9

PROSPECTUS OF MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution is situated in the most healthful and pleasant part of the city, corner of Saratoga and Courtland streets, Baltimore. After having conducted an extensive Boarding School for young ladies, for several years, in North Carolina, and Virginia, Mr. & Mrs. H. removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Seminary for young Ladies, upon a scientific and liberal plan, which has received an almost unprecedented patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus, necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is equal to any other that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their Cabinet of minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's & Gardner's Globes, several Pianos and a Harp.

Mr. & Mrs. H. beg leave to remark, that the instruments they possess, are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 1600 volumes of the best authors, as connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access.

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

Mr. & Mrs. H. assure parents, that the most parental care will be extended to their children, having ever found, where the esteem and affection of the pupil were engaged, the influence of the teacher was proportionally increased. The Seminary will be at all times open for the reception of parents and guardians of the scholars.

The course of instruction in this institution, is carried on in a regular and continued system of academic studies embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a complete course of female education. The scholastic year in this Seminary, commences on the first Monday in September, and terminates on the third Friday in July following—Young Ladies entering as boarders will be charged from the date of entrance until the close of the scholastic year.

REFERENCES.

Fayetteville (N. C.) Academy, 25th July 1835.

"The President and Trustees of this Academy, deeply regret that the health of Mr. Hamilton's family renders this separation necessary, and with pleasure testify in their behalf, that both Mr. & Mrs. H. are eminently qualified to conduct a large school, and instructed in all the branches of learning taught in the largest academies in the United States, and possess characters highly exemplary for moral worth."

From the Rev. JOHN M. DUNCAN, Baltimore, 19th Aug. 1833.

"I have no hesitation in saying, I am much pleased with the progress made by my daughter under your tuition, and shall return her to your care, after the vacation, as her preceptor, I feel strongly assured that those placed under your care, must rapidly improve under the efficient system of instruction, which you have adopted."

From the Rev. Mr. JOHNS of Christ Church whose daughter has been attending their school since their residence in Baltimore. Baltimore, Aug. 19th 1833.

"Permit me to avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my entire satisfaction with the school conducted by Mrs. Hamilton and yourself, I have for sometime past, carefully watched the progress of some of your pupils, and have discovered abundant evidence of the diligence and skill, with which they have been instructed; I have no hesitation in saying to you that I consider your Institution as second to no one with which I am acquainted, and I trust it will continue to receive that patronage, it has attracted, and which it fairly merits."

From the Rev. Mr. HELFENSTEIN, Sen'r Baltimore, Aug. 25th 1833.

"Mr. Hamilton—As I understand you intend to open a boarding department in your school, permit me to express my entire confidence in your qualifications, together with my full approbation of your establishment. To be convinced of the latter, a visit to your rooms is sufficient, and to be persuaded of the former, an experiment need only be made by sending, as was the case with myself, a daughter to profit by your instructions. I would consider it a privilege to send a daughter to your boarding school, as Mrs. Hamilton not only possesses superior qualifications as a teacher, but by her amiable disposition, polished manners, maternal feelings, and domestic habits, she is peculiarly well calculated to prepare young ladies for the relations they are intended to occupy at home, and in society."

From the Hon. Chief Justice MARSHALL, Richmond, 29th July, 1833.

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton have conducted a large Seminary in this city for some years; several of my grand-children have been among their pupils; in the performance of their duties, they have given great satisfaction, and leave Richmond much to the regret of its inhabitants. Baltimore, Aug. 9 3m

By order of the Commrs. of Talbot County. AN ACT

Entitled, a supplement to an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all the powers vested by the original law to which this is a supplement, in the levy court of Talbot county, be and the same are hereby extended to the commissioners for said county.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That in case the taxable inhabitants of any school district in Talbot county, shall neglect or refuse to assemble together, when notified to do so, to levy a tax on the taxable property of such district, to raise a sufficient sum therefor in some other way, for the purpose of building a school house and for purchasing fuel, books and stationary therefor, or shall neglect or refuse to elect a district clerk, the commissioners for the county shall proceed to levy upon the taxable property in said district, a tax sufficient to purchase a site, build a school house thereon, and to purchase the necessary books, stationary and fuel for the same, and shall also appoint a district clerk and three trustees to manage the concerns of such school district.

TO RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The House on Washington Street adjoining the dwelling of T. R. Lockerman, Esq. and at present occupied by the Miss Goldborough's. The above property has lately been put in thorough and complete repair.

For terms apply to
ROBERT T. G. THOMAS, near Easton. Aug. 9

NOTICE.

The purchasers of the Lands of the late Lloyd Nicola deceased are requested to make their payments to the subscriber, as the bonds for the same are now due.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Administrator of Lloyd Nicola, dec'd. Aug. 9

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent his Grist Mill on the main road from Easton to Hillsborough, also, several houses and lots on Washington street in Easton. For terms apply to the subscriber.

J. LOCKERMAN. Aug. 2

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of Talbot county Orphan Court, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. at the Chapel, all the personal estate of Robert Williams, late of Talbot county deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture and some valuable Carpenters Tools.

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 under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.

Attendance given by
THOS. O. MARTIN, adm'r. of Robert Williams, dec'd. Aug. 2

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county Court at May Term, to value and divide the Real Estate of Samuel Yarnel, formerly of Talbot county, deceased will meet on the Lands to be so valued, and divided in the execution of the said commission on WEDNESDAY the third day of September next.

John Edmondson, E. N. Hambleton, S. T. Kennard, John Stevens, J. M. G. Emory, Aug. 2 Sw

EASTON ACADEMY.

A public examination of the scholars belonging to this Institution will be held on Thursday and Friday the 11th and 15th of August, at the Academy at which the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and the friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend. After the examination, the Summer vacation will commence, and the schools be again opened on Monday, the 22d day of September.

By the Board.
THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't. Aug. 2. 11

The Eastern Shore Jockey Club RACES.

WILL commence, over the Eastern Course, on the last Wednesday in September next (the 24th) & continue three days—the course is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq. about half a mile from Easton, and will be in first rate order on the days of running.

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

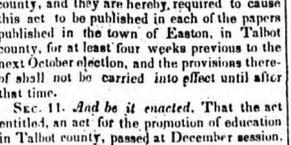
SECOND DAY.—A purse of 300 dollars four miles and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding, foaled on the Eastern Shore of Md. Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Delaware.

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

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y. Easton, July 19, 1834. (W)

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have now on hand and for sale a first rate



CLOSE CARRIAGE

and harness, painted a handsome brown and trimmed with brown cloth, made of the best materials and workmanship, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, for cash or good paper. They have also for sale a handsome Bay Mare, which could be bought very low. Persons who wish to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS. Easton, July 19 Sw

WHEAT FAN.

A new Wheat Fan in complete order for sale by
W. H. & P. Groome. July 19 2w

TO RENT

For the ensuing year—on very accommodating terms, the house and lot on Washington street, at present occupied by Edward B. Gibbs Esq. as a dwelling, with all the improvements, and any necessary repairs wanting will be done, for the accommodation of the family. Also, a dwelling house and lot in the town of Canton, at present occupied by Mr. William Roszel, well calculated for carrying on the Hatting Business, having front and back shops, good room, and all necessary out buildings—good stand for this business, which has been carried on successfully for 17 years past—also two other houses and lots and one unimproved lot, (provided those occupying them should not intend continuing for the ensuing year. For terms apply to the subscriber, or Mr. Samuel Mackey, Easton.

WM. MACKEY, Dover road, near Easton. July 12.

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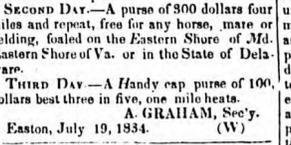
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WM. MACKEY, Dover road, near Easton. July 12.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Cheap & Great Bargains to be had THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, CONSISTING OF Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS, of all descriptions; LADIES' SHOES, consisting of KID, SEAL and MOROCCO, of the most fashionable style, and made by the best of manufacturers; BOYS' and MISSES' SHOES of all descriptions; CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

—ALSO—
Palm leaf Hats, Trunks and Blacking.

All which will be sold on the most pleasing terms, and prices made to suit the pressure of the times.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT. may 3 6w

GENERAL MEETING.

The subscribers, Stockholders in the Commercial Bank of Millington and owners of more than five hundred shares of stock therein, in pursuance of the provisions of the 14th fundamental article contained in the Charter, do hereby give public notice that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at the Banking house in the town of Millington, on MONDAY the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the condition of the affairs of said Bank, and the expediency of winding up its business with as little delay as may be consistent with the interests of all parties concerned.

Evans Morgan, Allan Quinn, Evan Poulney, George Fitzhugh, Thomas Poulney, Ann Poulney, George Riggs, John Pearce, Henry Clute, George Freeburger, Gawin Harris, William Percy, Isaac Knight, Thomas A. Richards, Charles Godkin, William D. Bull, Josiah Horton, William B. Gay, Joel Blaisdell, Abraham Byrse, William Kilmer, L. A. Jenkins, John Rose, Francis S. Walter, George Memet, Richard Donovan, Daniel P. Lee, William Dawson, Sam'l H. Redgrave, John Fallon, R. S. Bowers, June 29 Sw

Per R. Johnson and J. Glenn, Assessors.

By Geo. W. Dobbin, their Attorney in fact.

PROPOSALS

To publish by Subscription, in the city of Baltimore a weekly Literary Newspaper, to be entitled the "Baltimore Young Men's Paper," Under the auspices of the Baltimore Young Men's Society.

The Baltimore Young Men's Society was instituted to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the Young Men in the city, to unite them more intimately in the bonds of mutual acquaintance, and to extend kindness and fellowship to those, who coming from their parental homes hither, in pursuit of wealth or distinction, are particularly exposed to all those temptations to vice and dissipation, which in every large city, are too often fatal to youth and innocence. To carry out these principles, no means could be employed more effective than the press. With a periodical journal published under its auspices, the Society will be enabled to extend more widely a knowledge of its existence, and of its objects, while, by the same means, whatever of power to do good it may possess, will be called more actively into operation, and find exercise in a more extensive field.

Believing that the public favor would be bestowed upon such a journal, the Society has determined to issue the Prospectus and specimen number of a Periodical to be called the "Young Men's Paper;" to the support of which the patronage of the friends of Young Men, and of the lovers of morality and good order, is now solicited.

The character of the "Young Men's Paper," will be consonant with the principles of the Society of which it is the organ. Combining Literature with Morality, its aim will be to amuse and instruct while, in accordance with its title, the general tenor of its influence will be to awaken Young Men to a sense of their obligations, to induce them to consider their vast capabilities, and to direct towards noble objects, that ardour which is too often wasted in frivolous dissipation, or let loose in vicious extravagance.

A portion of the paper will be occupied by reviews and critical notices. The character and talents of the gentlemen whose names are appended to this Prospectus, will be an assurance not only that this department will be sustained with ability, but also that nothing undignified, scurrilous or vindictive, will find place in it.

The "Young Men's Paper" will be printed on a royal sheet, quarto form, with new type at the subscription price of \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms. The following named gentlemen have consented to contribute to the columns of the "Young Men's Paper":

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Rev. R. Breckenridge, | Professors, N. R. Smith |
| " J. G. Morris, | " E. Geddings, |
| " J. A. Collins, | " J. T. Duer, |
| " G. W. Musgrave, | " J. A. Miller, |
| " J. Johns, | " S. K. Jennings, |
| " G. G. Cookman, | Francis Waters, D. D. |
| " J. P. K. Henshaw, | Dr. J. Fonerden, |
| " Wm. McKenney, | H. Dickhaut, A. M. |
| | N. C. English, A. M. |
- Baltimore, June 21

POETRY.

From the Albany Evening Journal. THE BURIAL OF THE FIGURE HEAD. Which fell on the Evening preceding the 4th of July, 1854.

Not drum was heard; nor a funeral note, As away with the Head I was rowing— No voice save the Pompeus saluted my boat, Or told that "the Hero" was going.

I buried him darkly at dead of night, The grave with my paddle preparing, And I smiled when I thought how each poor Kitchen wight In the morn would be cursing and tearing.

No coffin was closed on "the Greatest & Best," Nor in sheet nor in shroud, I bound him— But he lay like a thing without friends taking rest, With the dust of the reptiles around him.

Short and sweet was the prayer I said; And I spoke not a word of sorrow, But I gazed on the Augur, the Sower, and the Head, And I joyfully thought of the morrow.

I thought as I hollow'd the sandy bed, That the Whigs of the old Revolution Would rejoice that the FOURTH did not dawn on the Head That disfigured their loved CONSTITUTION.

Lighly they'll talk of the scene that is gone, And the slaves of the Image who made it, But nothing I'll care if they'll let it sleep on, In the "Hermitage" where I have laid it.

But half my pleasant task was o'er When a ghost by its name forsaken; Instantly to his airy work on the shore, And take steps for preserving my bacon.

And now that the friends of my country declare That the deed was a crime or transgression, To the Kinderhook Hacks and Kennels, and Blair, I make this explicit confession—

At low water mark single handed, alone I buried the Kings' effigy— I carved no name, I used not a stone, But left it alone in its glory.

JACK HALYARD.

NOTICE.

A Camp-Meeting for Talbot Circuit, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will commence in the wood adjoining the meeting house, in the Chappel district of this county on FRIDAY, the 15th of August next.

Bread and horse food, will be sold by authority on the ground, except that, by a special order of the Conference, the bread market will be closed on the Sabbath day.

Joshua Humphris, Ignatius T. Cooper, Preachers.

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 Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm. R. Price, Esq.—his 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 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 Oilers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Tables 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 same to Baltimore twice a week to Baltimore, via Centerville; and the two Horse 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 aid of the friends of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.

Oct 5.

THE undersigned, a committee appointed to superintend the building of a Church at Miles River Ferry, near Easton in Talbot county Maryland, propose to build the same of certain dimensions of Church 50 feet by 48—They invite proposals from Stone Masons of price and time, and will be prepared to receive them, addressed to the undersigned at Easton, Talbot county, until the first TUESDAY in August next.

R. H. Goldsborough, Rich'd Feddeman, Rich'd. Spencer.

FRESH SPRING GOODS. Received at the Store of THOMAS H. JENKINS, Who can exhibit the latest styles and Prices either for Ladies or Gentlemen.

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Bibles from the Breviers of Nassau. A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Marcellus de la Tuile, who was confined for thirty five years in the Bastille in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:—Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardinglass written by himself a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter; a tale by the author of Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page, a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.; by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels in the London Magazines of the present day.

Tutor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allen Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Journey, from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Copper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted, from the same.

LOUIS A. GODEY

Having become sole proprietor of the LADY'S BOOK. A Monthly Magazine containing Tales, original and selected, Moral and scientific Essays, Poetry, from the best Authors, The quarterly representation of Lady's Fashions, adopted in Philadelphia—Coloured.

Music, of the newest style, &c. &c. Published regularly on the first day of every month at No. 3 Alhambra Buildings Franklin place, Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED WITH beautiful and extensive variety of ENGRAVINGS.

From original and selected designs, both colored and plain, with two engraved Titles Pages, and two distinct Indexes, (intended to perfect separate volumes in the year.)

—ALSO. A choice Collection of MUSIC, original and selected, arranged for the Piano or Guitar, with nearly 600 Pages large octavo Letter Press, and only Three Dollars per annum.

Each number of this periodical contains 48 pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed with clear, new and beautiful type, (arranged after the manner of the London Ladies Assembly) on paper of the finest texture and whitest color. It is embellished with splendid Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by artists of the highest skill and distinction, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Romantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and portraits of Illustrious Females. The number commencing each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, designed, drawn, engraved and colored expressly for this work, by competent persons, especially engaged for that purpose. The embellishments of this character which have appeared in former numbers, are confessedly superior to any which have been furnished in any other similar American publication, and from the arrangement which has been made, there is every reason to believe they will be improved in the ensuing volumes. In addition to the Engravings, several engravings on wood, representing Foreign and Native Scenes, curious and interesting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology, Mineralogy, Geology, Humorous Incidents, Amusement, Productions, Embroidery, and other needle work, Riding, Dancing, &c. &c. are also one or more pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano or Guitar.

Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume suitable for binding, and which are furnished gratuitously a superbly engraved Title Page, and a general index of Contents.

The typographical execution of the Lady's Book is such that the proprietor challenges comparison with any Magazine, whether European or American. The best materials and the most workmen are employed, and the most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness, harmony, and uniformity, in the arrangement of the various subjects which compose the letter-press.

The Literary department of the Lady's Book comprises every thing which is deemed suitable for that sex to whose use it is principally devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative, classic diction, and the absence of monkish sentiment; Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to sound, but where glowing thoughts are sensibly expressed. Essays upon pleasing and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches of Illustrious Women; Anecdotes, untaunted by indelicate innuendoes; lively Bon-mots, and humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treated, constitute, along with descriptions of the various embellishments, the reading of the Work.

Though enormous expenses have been incurred in making this work deserving of the immense patronage it has received, the proprietor does not mean to relax in his exertions. Where ever improvement can be made, he is determined to accomplish it, without regard to cost or labor, confident that he will be amply remunerated.

The terms of the Lady's Book are three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Persons remitting ten dollars shall be entitled to four copies of the work. Persons remitting fifteen dollars shall be entitled to six copies of the work, and additional copies of the best Engravings.

Persons procuring ten subscribers, and forwarding the cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen per cent, shall be presented with a copy of the third volume of the work superbly bound.

For current Notes of solvent banks received at par value.

An extra copy of the work, or any information respecting it, may be obtained by addressing the publisher, (post paid)

NOTICE. THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of LUMBER, CONSISTING OF ONE AND TWO INCH WHITE PINE BOARDS, of superior quality. Also a quantity of RAILING BOARD AND CYPRESS SHINGLES which will be sold very low for cash or at punctual dealers.

The public's obt. servt. SAMUEL MACKAY. Easton, July 10

MILCH COWS FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale two or three good MILCH COWS, all of which have had calves this spring, and one of them has a calf now with her—they are also in good order and of fine size. Not having a use for them they will be sold upon moderate terms.

Apply to W. M. H. GROOME. Easton, July 19 1854.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING THE EASTON GAZETTE

In an extended and improved form.

BY the generous offer of a gentleman well known throughout the State, to superintend the Agricultural and Political department of the Easton Gazette, I am enabled to propose to publish a Journal particularly devoted to Agriculture and Politics, which I flatter myself will merit and receive an extended patronage.

From the irritations long produced by political warfare, it has been hitherto thought best to separate these interesting subjects by giving them possession of distinct papers—as it was supposed that all parties would unite in the first, whilst none but partisans of one cast would be likely to take an interest in the other—Where political discussions and commentaries are marked with personal offence and rude intrusions upon feelings, there seems to be a necessity for this separation. But if a paper maintains its own principles and views of public men and things fearlessly and with decorum, the union of these interesting topics would only enable those of a different political way of thinking to hear the other side of the question.

Without meaning however to press this view of the subject, I must say, that the real design in uniting these two highly interesting topics is to give greater interest to the paper, and to make it more worthy of general attention.

How far the plan can be made acceptable to the public taste must be left to the sequel, in case a sufficient patronage is extended to justify the increased expenses to be incurred in wages for additional labour, type and other materials—as well as in procuring the most interesting papers and works relating to Politics and Agriculture, which cannot be had by the ordinary interchanges among Editors—and the prospect from which they are of comfort and prosperity from which they have been so generally so carelessly, and so lawlessly rejected.

Pressed down as the people are in their pecuniary concerns by measures equally ruinous and absurd—evicted and indigent as they ought to be at the high landed, unostentatious, and arbitrary course that arrogant and stimulated power has adopted, patience for a moment under such suffering would be construed into acquiescence that would tend to swell the list of their grievances, and embolden during submission in its usurpations and abuses.

The People must resist or they are degraded and proscribed. The People must resist or they are proscribed. The People must resist or they are proscribed. The People must resist or they are proscribed.

Let not this language be misinterpreted—we speak in all we say in the spirit and under the sanction of the Constitution and the Law. It is the triumph of these we aim at as the means under Heaven's merciful bestows, of restoration to happiness and peace.

TERMS. The paper is intended to be called "THE MARYLAND COUNTRY JOURNAL AND FARMERS SOCIAL COMPANION," to be published twice a week during the session of Congress, which will also embrace the period of the session of the General Assembly of Maryland, and once a week the rest of the year—Saturday and Tuesday, days of publication.

The price of the paper to Subscribers will be \$3 00 per annum—one half payable at the time of subscribing, the other half at the end of the year.

Where the whole subscription runs due for three months over the year, it enhances the subscription dues for each year twenty five per cent.

HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

William H. Hopkins respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton, and the public generally that he has commenced the above business in the wing adjoining Messrs Ozmon and Shanahan's Cabinet shop and directly opposite McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store, where he is prepared to execute every variety of painting with neatness & dispatch, and at such prices as he hopes will accord with the pressure of the times. He solicits a trial, and feels assured that it will ensure a continuance of public patronage.

All orders from the country thankfully received and promptly executed; also Old Chaires repaired and Gilded in the latest style. June 28.

NOTICE. WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County on the 17th day of May last, as a runaway, a dark negro man who calls himself SAM GALAWAY.

He is about 62 years of age, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high. Had on when committed, a drab coat and pantaloons, green vest, an old hat—says he belongs to John Dorsey near Baltimore. The owner if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

MAHLON TALBOTT Sheriff of Frederick County.

Nat. Intelligencer, Washington, and Gazette Easton, will copy the above 8 times and charge M. T.

June 14 St

TO THE PUBLIC. THE undersigned having been appointed GEOLOGIST to the State of Maryland, deems it advisable to make known to his fellow citizens the duties which under such appointment he is required to perform, and to inform them of his readiness to satisfy their inquiries as well as of the most convenient mode in which their application to him may be made.

It is the duty of the Geologist to make a complete, minute geological survey of the State, commencing with that portion which belongs to the Tertiary order of geological formation, and with the Southern division thereof, and progressing regularly with the course of the waters of the Potomac, and Chesapeake through that region, and thence through the other subdivisions of the State with as much expedition and dispatch as may be consistent with minuteness and accuracy, and he shall prepare and lay before the legislature at the commencement of every session a detailed account of all remarkable discoveries made, and the progress of the work.

I shall further be his duty that those seasons not suited to the active prosecution of the geological survey, to analyze and ascertain the qualities and properties of all specimens of mineral substances or soils left at his office or residence, for that purpose, by any citizen of the State, and taken from any portion of the Territory of the State.

In pursuance of those duties, the undersigned is about to proceed immediately to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he will remain until the end of June, after which he will visit the counties lying between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, proposing to make his examination of this portion of the State during the months of July and August. His duties during the month of September, and before the month of September, he desires, however, that no avoidable delay should be experienced by such of his fellow citizens as are interested in the subject of his investigation, the undersigned has made arrangements with Mr. Philip F. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson and Fisher, No. 192 Baltimore street, to receive during his absence the specimens of mineral substances, soils, waters, &c. which may be submitted. Any information concerning these, not requiring to be determined on an elaborate investigation or analysis, will be furnished by Mr. Tyson, further information will be communicated by the undersigned himself at the earliest convenience.

J. T. DUCATEL, 14 Lexington street, Baltimore. May 17, 1854 16w

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of nine writs of vendition exponas, and three writs of fieri facias, issued out of the County Court, and to me directed, against John W. Jenkins, at the suits of the following persons, viz:—one at the suit of Joseph Pogue, Josiah G. Spry and Edwin Watkins, one at the suit of George R. Gaither, Richard W. Marriott and Thomas S. Harwood, one at the suit of Henry Dulring, one at the suit of Francis Woolly and Thomas Welsh, one at the suit of Aaron Kellee and Moses Kompson, one at the suit of William Brownell and Alfred T. Harlow, one at the suit of Thomas and James Wood, one at the suit of William Cook and Joseph Snowden, one at the suit of Samuel Harvey, Samuel Harvey, Jr. and Joseph Harvey, one at the suit of James C. Sellman, one at the suit of Richard D. Wood, and William L. Abbott, and one at the suit of Thomas Harrison, John Harrison and Washington Harrison, will be sold at the front door of the Court house in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 26th day of August next, for Cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all that tract or parcel of land with the improvements thereon, situate on Choptank River, purchased by said Jenkins of Samuel Mackey, and where said Jenkins now resides, containing two hundred and twenty seven acres of land, more or less. Also will be sold at the residence of said Jenkins on THURSDAY the 21st of August inst, for Cash between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock of said day the following property, viz: one Gig and Harness, four head of Horses, one yoke of oxen, twenty head of Cattle, twenty three head of Sheep, 12 head of Hogs, one ox cart, one horse cart, 3 ploughs two Harrows and all the residue of his farming tools and all his Crop of wheat. Also one side board, one large clock, two mahogany tables, one carpet, three beds, bedsteads and furniture and all the residue of his household and kitchen furniture, all seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said John W. Jenkins, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writs of vendition exponas and fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attention by JO. GRAHAM, Shff. Aug 2

W. W. HIGGINS

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a fresh supply of SADDLERY, Easton, May 17

FOR SALE. A small farm in Miles River neck, adjoining the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr. E. Spedden, called "Wheatland"—this farm is beautifully situated on Hunting Creek, (a river abounding with fish and oysters,) the land is of the best quality, and well calculated for wheat or corn—the improvements are, a new two story framed house with kitchen, smoke house, stable, barn, &c. The above described farm will be sold low and on accommodating terms.—Apply to A. Graham, or to the subscriber.

JAS. H. BENSON. April 5 (W)

OFFICERS' FEES. ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore look out for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on executions, will please bear in mind that the above mentioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again LOOK OUT!

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff. July 26

THE STEAM ROAT

MARYLAND. Will as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (by the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton, returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.

On Monday the 21st inst, she will commence the routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chertstern, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day; Passage as heretofore.

All baggage, packages &c at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

By order L. G. TAYLOR, Commander. April 12

NOTICE. THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Harper, is now dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, are requested to make payment to Thomas Harper, who still continues the business, and has constantly for sale a handsome assortment of Beaver, Otter and Muskrat

HATS, which he is disposed to sell on terms to suit the pressure of the times. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. THOS. HARPER. Easton, June 21, 1854.

\$100 REWARD. RAN off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday the 21st of this month of May, a negro lad named JACOB, of tawny complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laboured and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whitesville holidays—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whenever he delivers to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, near Easton Talbot county Eastern Shore of Maryland

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

Given under my hand the 4th day of July 1854. E. N. HAMBLETON. July 12

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

VOL.

PRINTED AND SATURDAY BY ALEXANDER T. TWO DOLLAR PER ANNUM, PAYABLE ADVANCE. Not exceeding a SATURDAY DOLLAR PER ANNUM, PAYABLE ADVANCE. From the "Naval THE E... One of the group in the Act... the, rose cheeks... whose flaxen hair... lets around his... mounted by a s... paulin hat, cool... side, in amusing... the full grown ja... "Hullo, Jigger... now?" cried the... messboys, as his... appearance down... "She head over... Burton, answered... face dilated with... showing the relief... question. "It is... you know, Mi... main yard is bra... "I see" rejoine... have her to her... a Lemon to keep... has outstaid the... "to wait for it." "Lying by ind... is going like a t... "And if she lo... she will soon g... man's schooner... port under a hea... the sails having... at sea." "Oh I heard of... little Burton, t... she that sailo... broke up her hat... bottom off!" "Her skipper... was both m... they made the d... between them, w... "Yet the Dou... on it, added litt... got home his m... both look at him... "And his dog... weak, it had to... bark." "Come, com... helay," cried on... was stretched a... "Come yo... far enough. I... can't give us... er." "W... Tom... yr in 's, lip ut... yr in 's, yr in 's... jaw-tacks abou... "No, no, Ch... out any slack... as a look out... like the marin... ed so taught, h... meet. Hullo... mock from th... you know wh... "K! I wish... know which... mork is!" eage... This charac... heavy burst... and merrimen... slipped away... gushing the l... ter-master ca... gim. "Well, Var... Burton, 'tis i... rican on d... down like a j... "It is all q... the sky has a... be a hurrica... you are man... "Is there n... asked the mi... Derrick. "There is... clouds we do... the old man... shall have m... fore long, o... ing." "Let it c... chooses, an... young Bur... rather than... flesh, nor... Yangs, nor... such a bre... Charlotte, y... sheet anchor... three men t... his head." The old

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. XVII.

EASTON MD. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1834.

NO. 32

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.

From the "Naval Stories," by William Leggett.

THE ENCOUNTER.

One of the merriest and noisiest of the group in the Active's stowage was a little, rosy-cheeked, bright eyed reefer, whose flaxen hair curled in natural ringlets around his temples, and was surmounted by a small low-crowned tarpaulin hat, cocked knowingly on one side, in amusing imitation of the style of the full grown jack tar.

"Hullo, Jigger, how does she head now?" cried the little wag to one of the messboys, as his bandy legs made their appearance down the companion ladder.

"She head ebbery which way, Mister Burton," answered the black, his shining face dilated with a prodigious grin, showing he relished the humor of the question. "It is a dead calm on deck you know, Mister Burton, and de main yard is brace frab aback."

"I see" rejoined the urchin. "they have hove her to, Jigger, to give her half a Lemon to keep her from fainting. She has outstaid the wind, and is lying by to wait for it."

"Lying by indeed!" said another, "she is going like a top."

"And if she keeps on, 'added a third, she will soon go as fast as the Dutchman's schooner, when she stood into port under a heavy press of bolt ropes, the sails having blown clean out of them at sea."

"Oh I heard of that schooner," resumed little Burton, the first speaker. "It was she that sailed so fast, that when they broke up her hatches she had sailed her bottom off."

"Her skipper," interrupted another, "was both master and carpenter, and she made the duty easy by dividing it between them, watch and watch."

"Yet the Dutchman grew so thin upon it, added little Burton, "that when he got home his mother and sister couldn't both look at him at once."

"And his dog," said the other, "got so weak, it had to lean against the mast to bark."

"Come, come, take a turn there, and helay," cried one of the midshipmen, who was stretched at full length upon a locker. "Come you have chased that joke far enough. Heave about and see if you can't give us something better on 'other side."

"Well, Tom Derrick, if you don't like our 'gigs, tip us a twist, yourself. Come, give us a yarn, my boy, if you have your jaw-lacks aboard."

"No, no, Charley Burton, I can't pay out any slack to night. I am as sleepy as a look out in a calm. My eyes feel like the marine's when his cue was served, so taught, he couldn't make his eyelids meet. Hullo, Jigger, rouse out my hammock from the heap and hang it up— you know which it is, don't you?"

"Kil I wish I had as much tobacco as I know which Mister Derrick's hammock is!" eagerly replied the negro.

This characteristic speech produced a heavy burst of laughter; and in chat and merriment of this sort, the evening slipped away, until the hour for extinguishing the lights arrived, and the quarter-master came down to douse the glim.

"Well, Vangs," cried the ever ready Burton, "it is blowing an Irishman's hurricane on deck, isn't it—strait up and down like a pig's eye?"

"It is all quiet yet," replied Vangs, "but the sky has a queer look, and there will be a hurricane of a different sort before you are many hours older. Mr. Charles, 'Is there really any prospect of wind?"

"Is there really any prospect of wind?" asked the midshipman we have called Derrick.

"There is something brewing in the clouds we do not understand," answered the old man in his low quiet tone. "We shall have more wind than we want before long, or I am out in my reckoning."

"Let it come but-ender foremost, if it chooses, and the sooner the better," said young Burton, laughing; any weather rarer than this; for this is neither fish, flesh, nor red herring. Let it blow, Vangs, and I wouldn't mind if it were such a breeze as you had in the old Charlotte, you know when it blew the sheet anchor into the foretop, and took three men to hold the captain's hair on his head."

The old quarter-master turned a grave

and thoughtful look on the round face of the lively boy, and seemed meditating an answer that might repress what probably struck him as untimely mirth, but even while he was in the act to speak, the tempest he had predicted burst in sudden fury upon the vessel. The first indication those below had of its approach was the wild rushing sound of the gust, which broke in upon their ears like the roar of a volcano.

The heaving and rolling of the ship ceased all at once, as if the waves had been subdued and chained down by the force of a mighty pressure. The vessel stood motionless an instant, as if instinct with life, and covering in conscious fear of the approaching strife; the tempest then burst upon her but-ender foremost, as Burton expressed it, and the stately mast reeled and fell over before it, like a tower struck down by a thunder bolt. The surge was so violent that the ship was thrown almost on her beam ends, and every thing on board, not secured in the strongest manner, was pitched with great force to leeward. Midshipmen, moss-tables, hammocks, and the contents of the mess lockers, fell rustling, and rattling, and in a strange disorder, to the lee-supper; and when the ship slowly righted, straining and trembling in every plank, it was a moment or two before those who had been so unexpectedly heaped together in the heads, could extricate themselves from the confusion, and make their way to the upper deck.

There, a scene of fearful grandeur was presented—the sky was of a murky, leaden hue, and appeared to bend over the ship in a nearer and narrower arch, binding the ocean in so small a round, that the eye could trace through the whole circle, the line where the sickly looking heaven rested on the sea. The air was thick and heavy; and the water, covered with driving snow like foam, seemed to be packed and flattened by the fury of the blast, which scattered its billows into spray as cutting as the steel of a December storm. The wind howled, and screamed through the rigging with an appalling sound, that might be likened to the shrieks and wailings of angry fiends, and the ship fled before the tempest, like an affrighted thing, with a velocity that piled the water in a huge bank around her bows, and sent it off, whirling and sparkling in lines of dazzling whiteness, soon lost in the general hue of the ocean, which resembled a wild waste of drifting snow.

There was one on deck, however, who had foreseen this awful change, and made preparations to meet it; and when the tempest burst, in full, fell, sweep, upon his ship, it found nothing but the bare hull and spars to oppose its tremendous power.

Every sail had been closely and securely furl'd, except the fore-storm stay-sail, which was set for a reason that seamen will understand; but being hauled well aft by both sheets, it was stretched stiffly amid ship, and presented nothing but its bolt rope for the wind to act upon. The masts and yards, with their snug and well-bound rolls of canvas, alone encountered the hurricane. But even these were tried to the uttermost—the topmast bent and creaked before the blast, and the royal poles of the top-gallant-masts, which extended above the cross-trees, whipped and thrashed about like plant roots. The running rigging rattled against the spars, and the shrouds and backstays strained and cracked, as if striving to draw the strong bolts which secured them to the vessel.

For more than an hour did the Active flee along in this way, like a will horse foaming and stretching at his utmost speed, driven on in the van of the tempest and exposed to its fiercest wrath—At length, the fury of the gale passed away, and the wind, though still raging tempestuously, swept over her with less appalling force. The ocean, now, as if to revenge for its constrained inactivity, roused from its brief repose, and swelled into billows that rolled and chased each other with the wild glee of ransomed demons. Wave upon wave, in multitudinous confusion, came rearing in from a stern; and their white crests, leaping and sparkling, and hissing, formed a striking feature in the scene. The wind, fortunately, issued from the right point, and drove the Active towards her place of destination. The dun pall of clouds which had totally overspread the heavens, except in the quarter whence the blast proceeded, now began to give way, and a reddish light shone out here and there in long horizontal streaks, like the glow of expiring coals between the bars of a furnace. Though the first dread violence of the storm was somewhat abated, it still raged with too much fierceness and power to admit of any relaxation of vigilance. The commander himself still retained the trumpet, and every officer stood in silence at his station clinging to

whatever might assist him to maintain his difficult footing.

"Light, oh!" cried the lookout on the cat-heads.

"Where away?" demanded the captain.

"Dead ahead!"

"What does it look like, and how far off?" shouted the captain, in a loud and earnest voice.

"Can see nothing sir, the glim is doubted."

"Here, Mr. Burton," cried the commander, "take this night glass; jump aloft on the foreyard-sir, and see if you can make out any object ahead. Hurry up, hurry up, and let me hear from you immediately, sir! Lay aft to the braces! Fore-castle, there! have hands by your staysail sheets on both sides! foreyard, there!"

But before the captain had finished his hail, the voice of little Burton was heard singing out, "sail ah!"

"What does she look like, and where away?"

"A large vessel lying to under bare poles starboard your helm sir, quick—hard a starboard, or you will fall aboard of her!"

This startling intelligence was hardly communicated before the vessel descried from aloft loomed suddenly into sight from the deck through thick leeward—Her dark, shalazy form seemed to rise up from the ocean, so suddenly did it open to view, as the driving mist was scattered for a moment. She lay right ahead of the Active's bows, and almost under her fore-foot—as it seemed while she pitched into the trough of an enormous sea—and the trough of the ridge of the succeeding wave, which curled above the chasm, as it to overwhelm the vessel beneath.

"Starboard your helm, quarter-master!" cried the Active's commander in a tone of startling urgency.

"Starboard!" repeated the deep solemn voice of old Vangs, who stood on the quarter nettings, his tall figure propped against the mizzen rigging, and his arm weathered round the shroud.

"Jump to the braces, men!" continued the captain strenuously—"stand in your stowage! brace haul—ease off your arms—what does she come to, quarter-master?—Fore-castle there! ease off your larboard staysail sheet—let all go, sir!"

These orders were promptly obeyed, but it was too late for them to avail—The wheel, in the hands of four stout and experienced seamen, was forced swiftly round and the effect of the rudder was assisted by a pull of the starboard braces; but in such a gale, and under bare poles, the helm exerted but little power over the diving and ponderous mass. She had headed off hardly a point from her course, when she was taken up by a prodigious surge, and borne onwards with fearful velocity. The catastrophe was now inevitable. In an instant the two ships fell together, their massive timbers crashing with the fatal force of the concussion. A wild shriek ascended from the deck of the stranger, and a woman's shrill wail mingled with the sound. All was now confusion and uproar on board both vessels. The Active had struck the stranger broad on the bows while the bows of the latter, rushing in between the fore-mast and the starboard fore rigging of the Active, had snarled her shrouds and stays and torn up the bolts and chainplates, as if they had been thread and wire. Staggering back from the shock, she was carried to some distance by a reluctant wave, which suddenly subsiding, she gave such a heavy lurch to port that the fore-mast—now wholly unsupported on the starboard side—snapped short off like a withered twig, and fell with a loud splash into the ocean.

"The fore-mast is gone by the board!" shouted the officer of the fore-castle.

"My—!" exclaimed the captain, "and Charles Burton has gone with it! Fore-castle there! Did Charles Burton come down from the foreyard?"

"Burton! Burton! Burton!" called twenty voices, and "Burton!" was shouted loudly over the side, but there was no reply.

In the mean while another furious billow lifted the vessel on its crest, and the two ships closed again like gladiators, faint and stunned, but still compelled to do battle. The bows of the stranger this time drove heavily against the bows of the Active just about her main rigging, and her bowsprit darted quivering in over the bulwarks, as if it were the arrowy tongue of some huge sea monster.

At this instant a wild sound of agony, between a shriek and grown was heard in that direction, and those who turned to ascertain it saw as the vessels again separated, a human body, swinging and whirling at the stranger's bowsprit-head. The vessel heaved up into the moonlight and showed the face of poor

Vangs, the quarter-master, his back apparently crushed and broken, but his arms clasped round the spar, to which he appeared to cling with convulsive tenacity. The bowsprit had caught him on its ends as it ran over the Active's side and diving against the mizzenmast deprived the poor wretch of all power to rescue himself from the dreadful situation. While a hundred eyes were fastened in a gaze of horror on the impaled seaman, thus dangling over the boiling ocean, the strange ship again reeled forward as if to renew the terrible encounter. But her motion was now slow and laboring. She was evidently settling by the head; she paused in mid-career, gave a heavy drunken lurch to the starboard till her topmast whipped against the rigging of her antagonist then slowly on the ridge of the next wave, plunged head foremost, and disappeared forever. A loud shriek of horror and despair rose through the storm—one wild delicious shriek. The waters swept over the drowning wretches and hushed their gurgling cry. Then all was still—all but the rush and whirl of waves as they were sucked into the vortex, & the voice of the storm, which howled its wild dirge above the spot.

When the day dawned on the ocean, the Active presented a different appearance from that which she exhibited, but a few short hours before. Her fore-mast gone, her bowsprit sprung, her top-gallant-mast struck, her bulwarks shattered, her rigging hanging loose, and whitened by the wash of the spray—she looked little like the gallant thing which, at the same hour of the previous day had ploughed her course through the sea, despite the adverse gale, and moved proudly along under a cloud of canvass, as if she defied the fury of the elements.

Now, how changed how low sat the contrast! The appearance of such of the officers and crew as were moving about the deck harmonized with that of the vessel. They looked pale and dejected, and the catastrophe they had witnessed had left traces of horror stamped on every brow.

The Active was still near the spot of the fatal event, having been lying to under a close reefed mainsail, which the falling of the wind had enabled her to bear. As the dawn advanced, the upper deck became crowded, and long and searching looks were cast over the ocean in every direction, in the hope to discover some vestige of those who had met their doom during the night. Such of the boats as had not been staved were lowered, and long and patient efforts were made to discover traces of the wreck. But search was fruitless, and at last reluctantly abandoned. The boats were again hauled up and stowed; the Active filled away, and under such sail as she could carry in her crippled state, crept forward towards her goal.

During the rest of her voyage no merry laugh, no lively prattle cheered the steersman's mast. The bright eyes of Charles Burton were closed; his silver voice was hushed; his gay heart was cold; and his messmates mourned his times-late with full sorrow.

In a few days, the Sloop of War reached her port, and was immediately stripped, hove down, and thoroughly overhauled. The officers and crew put themselves earnestly to the duty, and a short time served to accomplish it. In less than a week, every thing got up and all stanzas, the ship hauled out again, gleaming with fresh paint, & looking as bright and as lately as before the disaster. But where was she that had been wrecked in the encounter? Where and who were those that perished with her?—Fond hearts were doubtless eagerly awaiting them, and anxious eyes strained over the ocean to hail the bark that never could return. "No war," no whisper ever told their fate. They who saw them perish knew not the victims, and the deep gave not up the dead.

From the Hartford Observer.

ABOLITIONISM.—Will some reflecting advocate of immediate emancipation be so good as to solve a doubt, which troubles us? Let us suppose (if common sense will permit the supposition) that the efforts of the Anti-Slavery men should prove entirely successful; that the eloquence, the logic, the truth originating, and circulating Liberator of the Emancipator, and other papers of a similar stamp, should produce conviction of guilt, and repentance in the mind of southern slaveholder, and change the public sentiment of the whole country; and as the immediate consequence, every slave should receive his freedom and be admitted to all the rights and privileges of his master. Our ultimate question is, how can two distinct races of men, as diverse in mental as in bodily conformation, with different interests, tastes, and feelings, dwell together in peace, under the same government, with the same rights, and the same footing in every respect.

Our historical reading, perhaps is not so extensive as that of the learned men of the Anti-Slavery Society, nor our policy economy so deep thorough, but we do not remember from the days of Adam till the present hour a solitary nation peaceful and prosperous, with such a state of society, as would necessarily result from the success of such a civil organization of two great parties. The blacks would never forget their wrongs, nor the whites their prejudices. Continual contentions upon every question of possible disagreement, and the almost certain end of all, would be a war carried on with the utmost fury, and terminated only by the extermination or subjugation of one of the parties. The analogy of all ages strengthens such a belief. But perhaps, the self-denying, and theoretic gentlemen of the anti-Slavery Society would recommend that all the whites should be withdrawn across the Potomac and the Ohio, and the whole southern country given up to the blacks. This may seem no difficult matter to those who have no homes to relinquish, no pleasant valleys, and fertile fields to leave forever; but to the inhabitants of the country to be given up, it would be quite a different thing, and besides, what would such a separation be, but the setting in array against each other of two great armies; an event could any thinking man expect, but continual fighting, invasion, defence, for many miles on each side of the dividing line? It seems to us that the only safety in settling the blacks, and the whites as far as possible asunder, to roll a whole ocean of cold water between the fires of revenge and prejudice. It is at this point of the dilemma that the Colonization Society meets us and proposes to remove the African race, who are strangers and pilgrims amongst us; to the land of their fathers. What land so fit to dwell in, as that which God himself provided for them, and to which he has adapted their habits of body and mind? The impossibility of removing the whole race may be objected, it is indeed a mighty undertaking, but there can be no question that with suitable encouragement, and assistance such a number could be transported, and comfortably located in Africa, as to leave no danger to be apprehended from giving the most entire freedom to those who remain. It is due to ourselves, to our children to our whole country; and we hesitate long before we consent to set such combustible materials in just position.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.

Another Balloon Ascension.—Agreeably to announcement, we had yesterday afternoon an aeronautic novelty of high interest, in the ascension of Mr. Parker, accompanied by a Young Lady! The ascension was altogether successful, and doubly interesting from the circumstance that, now for the first time in this city of the aeronauts, an individual of the timid sex was one of the adventurous voyagers. We adopt from the Chronicle the details of this aerial excursion, and only add that the ascent particularly was one of the most imposing spectacles yet witnessed here.

A FEMALE AERONAUT.—Mr. Parker's judicious preparations for his second ascension from Fair Mount yesterday afternoon, with his large and elegant silk balloon, were entirely successful; his balloon was inflated as rapidly as any that we have witnessed, but as the inflation was not commenced until four o'clock, and it was necessary to provide a greater ascending power to enable him to accommodate his intended fair companion in his aerial voyage, it was after six o'clock before a sufficient quantity of gas was obtained to effect an ascension. At a quarter past six the car was a teacher placed in the car, and having made the necessary arrangements, a very young lady, scarcely twelve years of age, with the consent of her father who was present, with great apparent composure and even cheerfulness, was placed in the opposite seat.—It was a moment of deep and most exciting interest to all who were present, but all were satisfied that the young but intrepid fair one, was not merely willing, but anxious to make the hazardous experiment. Mr. Parker, having ascertained that the ascending power was sufficient, directed his assistants to cut the cord that held them to earth; the balloon with its double freight rose majestically and nearly perpendicularly for about a minute.

When they had ascended several hundred yards, during which Mr. Parker was waving a flag, and throwing out printed addresses—the young lady rose from her seat, and gracefully waving a small flag while she stood up in full view of the audience, gave manifest and gratifying proof that she was quite collected and free from apprehension.

A light breeze gently wafted the balloon for a few minutes in a direction a little east of north; but as it rose rapidly it soon passed into a directly counter current of air, which bore it in nearly a southern direction, to the vicinity of Fort McHenry, where it is probable Mr. Parker was preparing to alight, as the balloon descended so low as to be within speaking distance; but meeting with the same current of air, in which the ascension was commenced, it was driven back in the direction towards Fair Mount—and having lost too much of its ascending power in the preparation to descend at or near the Fort, it sunk so low when nearly over the ship channel, between the Fort and Point, that the car touched the water; but the balloon keeping its erect position, the aeronauts were only slightly dipped, not immersed; and a number of boats soon surrounded and relieved them from the inconvenience, which was so slight as to form rather a pleasant incident in this most extraordinary and diversified excursion. The inhabitants of Fell's Point, who witnessed the ascension and course of the Balloon—and the apparent peril of the aeronauts, now become (if we may coin a word for the purpose) aquarians, rushed in numbers to the wharves, anxious to give them aid if aid were necessary; and welcome if they were safe; they received them with loud and repeated cheers, when they were brought on shore. The Balloon being still majestically suspended in the air by its own buoyancy, with power enough to sustain the weight of Mr. Parker in the car, was held by ropes by the assembled citizens, of which an immense crowd assembled and led it in triumph accompanied by the fair aeronaut, in a barouch, to Fairmount.

Bottled Oysters.—We saw a day or two since the neck of a common pint rum bottle found in an oyster bed in our harbor, and in which a number of erratic oysters had taken up their lodgings.—They had most undoubtedly, introduced themselves when quite young, and had so snugly invested themselves to the inner surface, and became so firmly attached to their unnatural abode, that it was impossible to extricate them without actually breaking the bottle. In this predicament they died. They must have lived there a long time. The condition of these stupid oysters fully illustrates the history of the tippler. He is introduced to the bottle in early life, and sucks away at its contents year after year—and becomes more & more cemented to it; it is at last the permanent abode of his natural appetite; in ninety nine cases out of a hundred, the rough hand of death alone can dissolve the connexion, and he lies as stupid as the oyster.

Portsmouth Journal.

From the Farmer and Gardner.

TO PRESERVE POTATOES AND TURNIPS THROUGH WINTER.

To the Editor of the Farmer & Gardner: In compliance with thy request of the 8th inst. I will describe my practice of preserving potatoes and turnips through the winter, for the benefit of thy southern correspondent, H. C. Hoyt, and others.

I have found but little difficulty in keeping them, in a sound state, in the latitude of Baltimore, and I think they could also be preserved in North Carolina, by managing as follows:—

Dig the potatoes after there has been frost enough to kill the vines. One day sun will dry them sufficiently for storing a longer time of exposure would make them rancid. Select a place for storing the roots, on a dry, north hill side, sufficiently elevated to preserve them from the injurious effects of soaking rains. Dig the holes for receiving them from one to three feet deep, according to the soil, and not more than four feet wide else it will contain too large a bulk for preserving them without fermentation. The hole or pit may be made of any convenient length which may be desired then fill in the potatoes and raise the pile above ground as long as they will lie on the pile and cover them one or two inches thick with dry leaves, wheat straw or chaff; then cover the hole regularly with the surrounding earth, enough to keep out the frost—here (Baltimore) it requires 19 inches of earth, especially on the north side of the heap. Let it be well packed, and heaped to a point or ridge and smoothly pressed with a shovel, so as to exclude the water from soaking in. If the heap be surrounded by a small drain, at a little distance from the pile, so as to carry off the rain, it would be an additional security against the injurious effects of dampness.

The potatoes may be saved in the same manner, with the additional precaution of forming a vent at the top of each hole or one at each end of a long pit, if that form is adopted; which may be in the following way.

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After the straw covering is on, fix a piece of wood about three inches diameter, and eighteen inches or two feet long, on the top of the hole, and then pile on the earth around it, and pack it close the thickness intended. By working the piece of wood, it may be withdrawn, leaving a smooth hole through the covering to the roots. In order to keep out the rain, &c. lay around the hole three half bricks, or stones, to support a large sod, cut from a firm green sward, which will cover the hole and the bricks or stone, and will preserve the opening to pass off the moisture from the turnips which is very injurious to their preservation. Smaller holes or sides for the turnips will be safer, and perhaps a mixture of dry sand would be found useful, as it has been found valuable in saving beets, &c.

THE FRIEND,
ROBERT SINCLAIR.

VANE, THE STEAM BOAT ROBBER.
Perhaps a greater scoundrel than this man never existed, as the following brief sketch of his life will show. He was born in Lancashire, England, in the year 1776, of poor but honest parents. At an early age, he manifested an extraordinary propensity for robbing orchards and hen roosts, but generally played his cards so well that he escaped detection. On one occasion, however, he was the leader of a gang of juvenile rascals in robbing an out-house belonging to his grandmother, and was detected by a dog that fastened upon him and tore off a part of his dress, which the dog retained in its teeth till the old lady took it from him; for this offence he was put into the stocks of his native village, and in revenge, he went the very night of his release and poisoned the dog, and subsequently fired the premises. They were unable, however, to bring proof against him sufficient to convict him, and for his relations' sake he was spared.

His next essay was to seduce a farmer's daughter; and when she became enceinte by him, he gave her coercive subsidies, with a view to produce abortion, and caused her death. But unfortunately he again, the evidence was not conclusive against him. He was next removed to the adjoining county of Durham, and placed by his mother in a sailing vessel, soon after which he married her used to her; he was so frequently that she was prematurely delivered of a still-born child, and he eventually married all his prospects thereby committing a rape upon the daughter of one of his farm laborers. He was arrested, but was bailed out and soon after sold his farm and fled to Whitehaven, in Cumberland, where he kept a public house under the name of Williams; here he married a second wife by whom he had no family. Soon after this marriage the brother of his first wife, who was still living, coming in a coasting vessel to Whitehaven, went to board at the house of Vane, whom he recognized and exposed; a quarrel and a fight ensued, and Vane drew a knife and stabbed his opponent, and the same evening fled to Whitehaven and Red to London. On his road to the metropolis, he committed a highway robbery near Highgate, attended with circumstances of great brutality; he stopped a post chaise, in which was a young lady and her father, by knocking down the driver from his seat; he then bound and robbed the father and ill-treated the daughter. He was then taken by the police, (a noted Bow street officer, who was termed, for excellence, the "Royal Turk," and who arrested the noted Jerry Abernathy,) tried at the old Bailey in the year 1801, and cast for death; the sentence was however commuted to transportation for life, and he was sent to Sydney, in New South Wales.

From this place he escaped in the year 1809 and returned to England, (although he thereby incurred the risk of losing his life,) and ran a career of villainy for nearly twenty years, without being detected. During this time he organized gangs of burglars, opened a depot for the reception of stolen goods, picked pockets, plundered even palaces, trained thieves and led on the very threshold of justice with unparalleled impunity. At last he was engaged in 1829 in robbing the cashier of the Stratford and Avon Bank, of notes to the amount of \$100,000. The robbery was effected by jostling the cashier, in a way very similar to that put in force, when the notes were stolen from the office of the Providence steamboat in this city. He was detected by a broker to whom he repeatedly offered some of the notes to be changed, and he was tried under the name of Vane and again sentenced for life.

A second time he contrived to escape from Botany Bay, and in less than a twelve month after his last conviction, he was detected in attempting to pick the pockets of the very lawyer who had defended him on his last trial, and that too in the same court where he had received his sentence. Knowing that his case was a desperate one, and that if taken, he must inevitably suffer death, he escaped from the officers of justice and ultimately fled to this country. Here he had the hardihood to open a "Tuscan hat store in Broadway, and was considered to be doing business on a large scale. He and his accomplices surrounded the boy who took the package containing \$12,000 down to the office of the captain of the Providence steam boat, and contrived to run off with it. Moriarty, the officer, after watching Vane for some days, ventured—at the risk of incurring a prosecution—to arrest him. He was tried in December and found guilty.

The recorder, at that time, in his charge to the jury stated that being advanced in years, he must have formed some kind of character, (our readers will doubtless be of the same opinion) and his failing to establish a good one, ought to mitigate against him. To this part of the charge his counsel took exception, and his case was argued before the Superior Court, which decided against him. He has been in prison six months, and was sentenced on Saturday, to be imprisoned at Sing Sing for four years and six months, making in all a period of five years, the penalty allotted by law for the offence of which he was guilty. He has now, we think, filled the measure of his guilt, and in all probability will quit this squalid scene within the walls of a prison, without a friend to regret his loss or drop a tear on his grave. He is about five feet 10 inches in height, stoutly built; with long black hair, and coarse, bold, forbidding features, presenting altogether one of the most gallous looking countenances we ever saw.—N. Y. Transcript.

The Sea Serpent.—It is intimated in the Boston Transcript, that a Marine Monster, resembling the Sea Serpent, was seen off Nantuxet a few days since.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND

From the Boston Daily Gazette.
The ship Chatham, Capt. Wood, arrived at this port on Saturday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 5th July, and brings London papers to the 4th, and Liverpool to the day of sailing.

In the Commons little or nothing has been done. The Poor Law Amendment Bill has passed, and the Irish Title Bill has been postponed.

The Zara Gazette announces that in Hungary, millions of beetles are devouring the crops and the foliage.

Thames Tunnel.—We have been informed, says the Dublin Register, that the Exchequer bill loan commissioners have agreed to advance £200,000 for the completion of the Thames Tunnel, on such security as the work affords. If it were an Irish concern, two hundred farthings would not be hazarded on such security, and indeed with reason, for until the last yard of the excavation is completed, no one can be certain, after what has occurred, that the design of the projector will prove otherwise than visionary.

France.—The difference between France and Sweden is conciliated by the mediation of England, and the Ministers of the two powers have appeared at their respective courts as before.

Spain.—The cholera has broken out with some violence at Xeres, Malaga, Alcañiz, Avinar, Seville, and the whole of the surrounding country. The news to that effect seems to have produced a sort of panic in Madrid.

The court and all the foreign ambassadors had been determined that the Cortes shall not meet in the capital, but at a place a few leagues on this side of the Escorial. The Spanish Government had ordered that the mail which ran suspended until further orders; in consequence of the appearance of the cholera at Xeres.

TWO DAYS LATER.
By the ship President, Capt. Moore, the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce, have received London dates to the evening of July 4th.

In the House of Commons July the 2d, Mr. Bouverie Thompson gave notice that it was the intention of the government to reduce the duty on currants, raisins and prunes one half—a sacrifice of 150,000l. The export duty on raisins was to be reduced; the import on currants to 21 1/2% of value; and on prunes to 10% and a further reduction on various small articles.

Letters from Smyrna mention that several practical vessels had appeared off that port, and had already captured a Greek vessel.—The sea of Cassandra was equally infested by these depredators, who were most audacious in their attempts at pillage.

The merchants and ship owners of Antwerp had addressed a petition to the Chamber of Representatives, stating that under the preceding government, the port of Antwerp had 120 ships while now it has only 80, and 78 ships, which entered the port in 1834 from the coast of France, there were only eight under Belgian colours.

The advices from the Russian capital reach down to the 18th June. The ships arrived this season were 682 in number, of which 151 were British, 20 Americans and 411 for signers. The total number that had arrived up to the corresponding period of last year was 374, of which 156 were British 17 American, and 210 foreign.

The Editor of the Morning Post, committed by the House of Lords for a breach of privilege in assailing the Lord Chancellor—had been reprimanded and discharged after an expression on his part of contrition for the offence.

LONDON, July 4.—The Consol market has been active to-day, and at one time advanced to 93 1/8, but at 1 o'clock was a shade lower. This advance is in consequence of the state of the revenue, which will be published to-morrow, and is of the most satisfactory character, an increase of upwards of two millions sterling having been received during the year. Spanish and Portuguese stocks, also advanced about one per cent.

Reports of insurrectionary movements in the north of Spain still continue to prevail; and it is added, that so great is the pressure of the Carlists upon the queen's troops that the latter have, for the most part been obliged to shut themselves up in fortified places. The most active measures, however, are stated to be now in the course of adoption for strengthening the army of Gen. Rodil, and putting an end to the desultory and harassing war which, for many months past, has been carried on by the Carlist Chiefs.

Singular Will and Funeral.—Among curious wills, that of Louis Cassius, a Judge of Padua, deserves to be mentioned. Here are some of the principal articles.—1st, I forbid my house being hung with black after my death; and I desire that all those who attend my funeral may be dressed in orange. 2d, I require that there be collected all the violins, all the flutes, and all the drums in the city, in order that they may accompany me to my last home. 3d, I name for my heir the person who shall laugh most at my funeral.

Never did funeral present a more singular appearance. There were all the relations of the deceased striving to laugh, with as much sincerity as under the usual circumstances, they would have endeavored to cry. The will was disputed by a near relative, as the production of a madman; but the lawyer, who was retained to defend it, maintained that a Judge could never be charged with madness; and upon this conclusive reasoning the will was pronounced valid.

Death of Judge Johnson.—We lament to have to announce that the Hon. WILLIAM JOHNSON, of South Carolina, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States died on Monday, at one o'clock, at Brooklyn in the 64th year of his age.

Judge Johnson had been laboring, we understand, for a long time, under an affection in his jaw, which had recently increased to such a degree, as to render it necessary to take a way the affected part. The Judge submitted to, and underwent this very difficult surgical operation, in the most heroic manner, without any aid from his surrounding friends, preferring to rely on his own fortitude to sustain him under it.—The exertion thus used, it is supposed, excited his nerves to their utmost power, and when the operation was safely over, a reaction took place, and he died of exhaustion.—N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

From the Delaware State Journal.

THE PROGRESS OF HUMBUNG.

If we trace General Jackson's career from the time he became a candidate for the presidency to the present moment, it will be seen that the whole mystery of his tactics consists in practicing upon the credulity of the people by a series of canting professions, each words, tricks, and expedients; in short, that sort of game which has been aptly designated by the word *humbung*. He was surrounded, from the beginning, by a knot of intriguers, who sought power for selfish purposes alone; and, since they possessed it, they have acted as if they believed they might practise any abuse with impunity, if they could keep the people aroused, or their passions so excited as to set reason and argument at defiance. The policy is, as usual, the policy of Machiavel, Demagogues, usurpers, and tyrants, indeed, long before and since Machiavel's time, have always dealt with men as if they were non-reasoning animals, to be led by names, instead of things. It never was practiced in this country until Jacksonism reared its head among us, and we confess that the success of the experiment so far, has egregiously deceived us.

We will enumerate some of these devices, and, in going along, will briefly show, from the utter falsehood of some of them, and the gross folly of others that there could be but one intention in their conception and use, and that that intention was to deceive—in a word, that they exhibit every feature and attribute of the science of *humbung*, for general Jackson has reduced it to science.

The series began when general Jackson was a candidate—and, for the sake of perspicuity, we will number these *humbungs* in their order of time.

Humbung No. 1.—General Jackson's first *humbung* was his promise to put down the "MONSIEUR PARTY," as unworthy of the chief magistracy of a great nation. That *humbung* took admirably for a time, and procured him unquestionably a large number of votes. We believe that it can deceive nobody now.

No. 2. He declared, that, if members of congress continued to be appointed to office, corruption would be the order of the day. That *humbung* took too, and unduly excited him votes. It is also worn out, and can gain no more votes.

No. 3. He was to establish the principle that the present should hold his office but for one term. Some might say that this was no *humbung* at all, and the people had voted him in, a second time, in spite of himself;—do we not know that he has, through his private secretary, sought a nomination for a second term from the legislature of Pennsylvania. We know, however, that the trick took excellently well, and that many voted for him expressly because he was to serve but one term.

No. 4. He promised reform—his partisans told us that the officers of government were steeped to the lips in corruption and profligacy, and that the officers themselves had the impudence to declare before the people, that Jackson said he would put an end to all this, and the great *humbung*, reform, was immediately in every Jacksonian's mouth. This answered the purpose, and told at the elections. We cannot dilate on the truth of this *humbung*, but we may refer the reader to the post office department, and the land office for the most approved specimens of modern profligacy and corruption, and to the following letters from that great apostle of reform, that accomplished professor of the science of *humbung*, Amos Kendall, to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, the other just before general Jackson's second election, enclosing proposals for subscriptions to the Globe:

March 2d, 1829.
The interest of the country demands that the 4th auditor's office shall be filled with men of business, and not with babbling politicians. Partisan feelings shall not enter here if I can keep them out. To others belong the whole business of electioneering. To me and my clerks other duties are assigned.—Them I shall endeavor to discharge in the spirit of reform which has made Gen. Jackson president. Vain I may be, proud I am, that the president has given me an opportunity to do and him in proving that reform is not to apply merely to a change of men. Henceforth, exclusively devoted to my official duties, I shall leave my enemies and his to their freedom of speech and the press, reserving my claims to public confidence on my acts.

Very respectfully, your friend, &c.
AMOS KENDALL.

To J. MURKIN.
SECOND LETTER.
WASHINGTON, April 28th, 1832.

"Dear Sir—I take the liberty to enclose you certain proposals, which speak for themselves. The enclosed need only correct information, and the proposed paper will give it on the cheapest terms. It is intended to reach every neighborhood in the union, and it is peculiarly desirable that it should be circulated through all your quarters. Will you take the trouble, for the sake of our good cause, to raise a subscription in your quarter, to make a speedy return of names and money. The time for action is at hand.

The president is well, and of excellent spirits. I do not doubt that the people, whom he has so honestly served, will gratefully sustain him. With great respect, yours truly,
AMOS KENDALL.

No. 5. Retrenchment, was, among the professions, which were too many officers living upon the public chest, fattening on the people's tax, and the proposed paper will give it on the cheapest terms. It is intended to reach every neighborhood in the union, and it is peculiarly desirable that it should be circulated through all your quarters. Will you take the trouble, for the sake of our good cause, to raise a subscription in your quarter, to make a speedy return of names and money. The time for action is at hand.

No. 6. Economy—was probably the most conspicuous in this list of *humbungs*. General Jackson was to bring back the government to the halcyon days of simplicity and economy. The *humbung* succeeded to a charm—the people were exasperated at the extravagance of Mr. Adams, and economy was loudly demanded as a national want. Jackson came into power and under his glorious reign, the expenses of the government, have been economized from thirteen millions, the maximum in Mr. Adams' time to twenty-one millions, the actual expense of last year.

No. 7. The next *humbung* in order of time was the glorious achievement of the payment of the public debt, by and through the sole exertions, wisdom and cunning of Gen. Jackson. It was made manifest, that gen. Jackson was for the express purpose of relieving the people from this burden, that none of it had been paid till he came into power, that no arrangement whatever was previously made for

paying it, and that he himself was paying it out of his own private estate. This was a glorious *humbung*; and told well at the second election. It begins now, however, to be generally understood, that gen. Jackson is not paying off this debt with his own money; that the whole system of the sinking fund was arranged long before he was thought of for the presidency, and that Mr. Adams paid off forty-five millions during his four years. The *humbung* has had its day.

No. 8. The splendid diplomatic achievements, the successful negotiations of gen. Jackson, cannot be forgotten in this list of *humbungs*. They covered him with a "blaze of glory" about the time of his election, and what was more to the purpose, gained him a good many votes. There was the West India arrangement, which abandoned the carrying trade to the British;—then there was Mr. Rives' treaty with France, which abandoned twenty millions of dollars for five millions, and which we are likely to lose through a splendid piece of diplomatic vanity on the part of the negotiator. There were also some small matters adjusted with Denmark, Brazil, Naples, &c. which have been magnificently exaggerated, and part of which were settled by ministers appointed by Mr. Adams.

These *humbungs* are now worn out. The people universally begin to find that they were shewn *humbungs* to try you, as the days of mountebankship, of trick, and chicanery, are gone;—to be drawing to a close, and so great was the deficiency of Jacksonism when five hundred millions of dollars were paid out, or the whole nation would sink under the exactions of an abused and injured people.—Something must be devised to excite the passions and draw the reason of the people—something to divert them from the naked realities of Jacksonism. Then arose *Humbung*.

No. 9. THE BANK MONSTER—this has been the most lucky conception of the whole family of *humbungs*. It is worth all the rest. It is the parent indeed, of a whole litter of little *humbungs*. The bank a monster, and aristocracy a monopoly; it interferes in elections, bribes printers, corrupts congress, subjects us to the sway of foreign capitalists and British monopolies and threatens to engulf in its treacherous stomach the liberties of a whole people. The *humbung* has succeeded gloriously—people have pined pell mell with general Jackson in hunting down this Chimerical monster, and seeing their almost devoured liberties slip from their grasp. Jack of Don Quixote and the windmill, St. George and the Dragon, Hercules and the Hydra, or any other authentic exploit, ancient or modern, and how infinitely insignificant do these achievements appear, compared with this combat of general Jackson and the bank monster! Happy *humbung*! Exquisite gallantry! how admirably do you work together, and enable general Jackson to conceal the fatal state he is aiming at the constitution. From it a trustful driver flows another and the last *humbung* name by.

No. 10. THE GOLD HUMBUNG—the golden age revived—General Jackson has restored it. Every man's pocket is to be filled with gold—it is to "flow up our rivers," and men will have nothing to do but fish for it, or pick it up in the streets. "In eight or nine months from this time say that elastic and veritable organ, the Globe—every substantial citizen will have a long silver purse of fine open net work, through the intricacies of which the yellow gold will shine and glitter—every substantial citizen will have a long silver purse upon gold." Now who would not be a substantial citizen with a long silk purse filled with yellow boys, or what lady of our acquaintance would not like to be a substantial man's wife or daughter traveling on gold? We insinuate naught against our fair countrywomen for we believe them to be the very best countrywomen in the world; but we have read of another Eve, and of Danae's golden shower, and we say, that if our wives and daughters, resist this temptation and do not turn Jack-somen in maize, the sex will forever stand redeemed from the imputations which attributors have been pleased to lavish upon them.

Such, in brief, has been the reign and progress of *humbung* under Jackson. One *humbung* has followed another in quick succession, like the figures in a magic lantern—each is thrown aside when it has lost its power to dupe the people—and now the whole stock in trade of the party is limited to the BANK and the GOLD HUMBUNG. They will have their day; but that day will be brief, it cannot be that the reign of Charlatanism is to be perpetual in this country; the people will awake to a full consciousness of the mountebank tricks, the gross quackery, by which they have been cheated into a forgetfulness of their best and highest interests; and when they do awake, we may then hope that the reason they have been taught will be effectual, for the preservation and permanence of our happy institutions.

STATE ELECTIONS.

The following table is published as a matter of reference.

STATE.	TIME OF ELECTION.
Alabama,	1st Monday of July.
Arkansas,	1st "
California,	1st "
Delaware,	1st "
District of Columbia,	1st "
Florida,	1st "
Georgia,	1st "
Illinois,	1st "
Indiana,	1st "
Iowa,	1st "
Kentucky,	1st "
Louisiana,	1st "
Maine,	1st "
Maryland,	1st "
Massachusetts,	1st "
Michigan,	1st "
Minnesota,	1st "
Missouri,	1st "
Montana,	1st "
Nebraska,	1st "
Nevada,	1st "
New Hampshire,	1st "
New Jersey,	1st "
New York,	1st "
North Carolina,	1st "
Ohio,	1st "
Oregon,	1st "
Pennsylvania,	1st "
Rhode Island,	1st "
South Carolina,	1st "
Tennessee,	1st "
Texas,	1st "
Vermont,	1st "
Virginia,	1st "
Washington,	1st "
West Virginia,	1st "
Wisconsin,	1st "
Wyoming,	1st "

Shoe Blacking.—Perhaps the best in the world is elderberries. Mash the berries with your hand in a large kettle of water; set them in the shade for a few days; until they ferment, then boiling it half a day, filling it up with water. After it is cool, strain and wring them through a coarse cloth and then boil it down to the thickness of molasses. Put a small quantity with a feather on a bush,—rub the shoe till there is a fine gloss. The same will make good writing ink.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Aug. 16.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Citizens of Talbot County, opposed to the measures of the Jackson Administration and the succession of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidential Chair, are invited to attend a general meeting, at the Court House, in Easton, on TUESDAY the 26th inst. at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the political state of affairs and to select committees to make a nomination of Candidates for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

From the Annapolis Republican.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE

August, 1834:

- Esauel F. Chambers, chief judge of the 2d judicial district, *resigned.*
- Thomas Karney, Examiner General, *vice Brown, deceased.*
- James A. D. Dalrymple, Register of Wills of Calvert county, *vice Baden, deceased.*
- Benedict I. Heard, a justice of the Levy Court of St. Mary's *vice Dunbar, deceased.*
- Nathan Waters, of H. a justice of the Levy Court of P. George's, *vice Crass, who declined serving.*
- J. C. Magraw, ad. justice of peace of Cecil co. C. R. Dimmitt, do do Balt. co.
- George Herb, do do Allegany.
- John L. Moore, do do A. Annapolis.
- Elijah C. Johnson, additional Coroner of Somerset county.

HARFORD COUNTY.—The Jackson party have announced Henry H. Johns, James Nelson, Isaac D. Manly, and Samuel Sutton, their candidates for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

The names of James Moore, Frederick T. Chace, and Dr. William L. Horton, are also announced.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.—We regret to notice that Mr. Duell declines being a candidate. The Convention are notified to meet this day at Mattison's to supply this and the vacancy heretofore announced in the ticket.

FREDERICK COUNTY.—The whig convention which met at Frederick, on Saturday last, have unanimously nominated Daniel Duell, Francis Brongle, Robert Chace, and William Roberts, as delegates for that county.

At a meeting of the Whig party of the Third Election District in Cecil County, held at the Hotel of Mr. J. P. Vanneman, in Port Deposit on the 5th August, 1834, it was unanimously resolved, that they will rally for the October election, and will use every honorable exertion to elect such candidates as may be nominated for the Legislature and County Commissioners. And they also resolved to meet in convention at the Hotel of Mr. John F. Kazier in Elkton, on the 3d day of August next, to select suitable candidates. And they earnestly recommend to the Whig party in each District in the County, to meet on the said 23d inst. at the usual places of holding elections in said Districts to appoint the like number of delegates to meet in convention aforesaid.

M. Wyer, bearer of the Treaty of Commerce agreed upon between the United States and Spain, left Paris June 30, for Madrid.

The Crops.—The Milton (Pa.) Advertiser on Thursday says—"The crop is now all taken in, & we presume a better one was never harvested in this region of country. We have understood that it is computed in a large portion of Buffalo Valley, that the Wheat crop will average 30 bushels per acre. The corn crops throughout the country are very flourishing."

More counterfeiters.—The Louisville Price Current of the 26th ult. states that counterfeit five dollar notes of the Bank of Louisville, are in circulation; some of them are made payable to R. Milligan, letter C, dated Oct. 18th, 1833, others Wm. Nisbit. The signatures are well executed, but the engraving is coarse, and may easily be detected.

SPURIOUS GOLD COIN.—We were informed yesterday by a respectable Broker of this city, that quantities of spurious gold coin are in circulation. They are said to be extremely well executed, and calculated to deceive the best judges. Several store keepers have expressed to us their determination to receive no gold pieces, in consequence of the great difficulty in detecting attempts at imposition.—[Phil. Gaz.]

Gold Region of Pennsylvania.—It is stated in the Lancaster Journal, that veins of gold having large deposits, have been found in that county, which are thought to be as rich as any mine in the South. With her Iron and Coal, her veins of Gold, and above all, her hardy and industrious population, the Keystone state, ever despite misgovernment, must even continue to be a great and powerful commonwealth.

SMUGGLING.—A novel attempt at smuggling was lately detected in France. A wagon with five horses, laden with enormous masses of stone, was stopped while entering the town of Lille, and upon breaking some of the stones, they were found to have been hollowed, and filled with cotton twist and English net. The wagon was consigned to the Custom-house, and the driver sent to prison. It appears that the wagon and horses had been hired for the expedition, & that the owner was a total stranger to the fraud.

The Saratoga Sentinel of Tuesday morning states that the arrival of strangers during the past week was much greater than at any former period in the season. "The public establishments," says the Sentinel, "are nearly all filled to overflowing; and though the departures for the lakes and falls are numerous, the influx is still greater—so that we may fairly anticipate no diminution in numbers during the continuance of the warm season.—Yesterday morning it was supposed that there were not less than 2000 guests at the different boarding establishments; and we should not be surprised if this number should be augmented to 3000 before the close of the week." Mr. Van Buren reached the springs on Saturday evening.

The American Turf Register says—"We have just heard that the Washington Race Course has been transferred to Mr. OLIVER of Virginia—a gentleman of the highest respectability, and ample means. For accommodations and purses it will be placed at once on a footing with the first establishments in the Union, and become again the metropolitan theatre of great attraction, as in the days of its greatest splendor."

THE CHOLERA.—It will be seen from the report of the New York Board of Health, made on Saturday last, that the Cholera is announced as existing in that city.

In Montreal, during the 25 days previous to Monday last, the whole number of deaths had been 701, of which 596 are stated to have been of Cholera.

Treatment of Cholera patients.—The Montreal Daily Advertiser gives the following as the mode of treating cholera patients, pursued by the physicians of that city.

When the patient enters the Hospital he is bled, if the circulation is in a proper state. The same is done even when collapse exists to a certain degree, but never if he be in the latter stages of disease. At the same time, to stop the vomiting and purging, a small dose of opium (never more than a grain and a half) or a powder composed partly of opium and partly of some astringent substance, is administered to him. Application is then made of large poultices of flour of mustard and vinegar on different parts of the body, frequently at the same moment on both legs, and on the abdomen. For alleviating the cramp [which is diminished by the bleeding] recourse is had to friction on the suffering parts, with warm brandy and ground pepper, or other heating material. To quench the insufferable thirst of the patients and the anxiety of the *persecordia* they are allowed ice-water, and, *vice versa*, to any quantity they may desire. Repeated vomiting does not prevent their being furnished with it, as in these cases the vomiting soon discontinues of its own accord.—In short, the principle of the treatment at the Hospital, as now established by the practice, is to endeavour to diminish the external heat or irritation, and to produce a heat upon the skin or surface of the body with the least possible use of medicines. A more outline is here given, as Doctor Beauchien intends publishing a detailed treatise on the subject.

From Bermuda.—Dates to the 9th July, have been received via Halifax.

Bermuda 8th July.—On Thursday last, the Portuguese slave schooner, Desfrizquez, prize to H. M. schooner Firefly, arrived here on her way to Sierra Leone for condemnation. She was captured on the 25th May on the coast of Cuba, and her cargo of slaves (226 in number) were landed at Nassau, N. P. We have a large file of Antigua papers, up to the close of June. They contain full details of the proceedings of the Legislature. The bill for the emancipation of their slaves had been returned to them, without receiving the Royal assent, in consequence of its repealing the 4 1/2 per cent duty.

MYSTERIOUS.—We understand that a great degree of excitement at present exists in Charlestown, in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of a young lady at the Nunery in that place. The circumstances as far as we can learn are as follows:—The young lady was sent to the place in question to complete her education, and became so pleased with the place and its inmates, that she was so induced to seclude herself from the world and take the black veil. After sometime spent in the Nunery, she became dissatisfied, and made her escape from the institution—but was afterwards persuaded to return, being told that if she would continue but three weeks longer, she would be dismissed with honor. At the end of that time, a few days since her friends called for her but she was not to be found, and much alarm is excited in consequence.

Boston Mer. Jour.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALT. Aug. 11.

Wheat (red)	\$1 00 a 1 08
Wheat (white)	1 10 a 1 14
Corn	66 a 68
Rye	62
Oats	50 a 52

DIED.

In this county on Sunday last, Miss AMANDA, daughter of Gen. Solomon Dickinson.

In this town on Friday the 6th inst. ANN ELIZABETH, infant daughter of John Stevens, Esq.

At Cedar Grove, the residence of her father near Centerville, on Monday night last, SARAH LOUISA, youngest daughter of the Hon. P. B. Hopper.

On Saturday evening the 9th inst. in Oxford Neck, after a short illness, Nicholas C. Bowdler, in the 22d year of his age.

At Easton Point, Jana, only daughter and, aged 6 months. In this county on Wednesday the 5th inst. In Carolina county Turpin, youngest Esq. aged two months. Happy infant early in peace. Early avowed from Which increase.

The Semi-Annual census of the Purse place on THURSDAY friends of the pupil to attend.

To be drawn August Lottery, Class SPLENDID

1 prize of \$10,000
1 " " 5,000
1 " " 2,500
1 " " 1,000
1 " " 500
1 " " 250
1 " " 100
1 " " 50
1 " " 25
1 " " 10
1 " " 5
1 " " 2
1 " " 1

Also, the Maryland Lottery, Class SPLENDID

1 prize of \$10,000
1 " " 5,000
1 " " 2,500
1 " " 1,000
1 " " 500
1 " " 250
1 " " 100
1 " " 50
1 " " 25
1 " " 10
1 " " 5
1 " " 2
1 " " 1

Tickets \$3 50.
Also, the Maryland Lottery, Class SPLENDID

1 prize of \$10,000
1 " " 5,000
1 " " 2,500
1 " " 1,000
1 " " 500
1 " " 250
1 " " 100
1 " " 50
1 " " 25
1 " " 10
1 " " 5
1 " " 2
1 " " 1

At Easton Point on Sunday last, Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of Capt. Robinson Leonard, aged 6 months and 10 days. In this county on Wednesday last, Mrs. Elliott, in the 58th year of her age. In Caroline county on Sunday 3d inst. Jacob Turpin, youngest son of Jacob C. Willson, Esq. aged two months and 3 days. Happy infant early bleat, Rest in peaceful slumber rest, Early weaned from the care, Which increase with growing years.

NOTICE.
The Semi-Annual examination of the students of the Parsonage Seminary will take place on THURSDAY the 29th inst. The friends of the pupils are respectfully invited to attend.

To be drawn August 21st 1834, the Literature Lottery, Class No. 34.
PRIZE SCHEME.
1 \$10,000 5 prizes of \$1,000
1 5,000 4 400
1 2,000 5 300
1 1,000 5 200
Ticket \$3 50. Halves 1 75. Quarters 62 1/2
Also, the Maryland State Lottery, class No. 17 draws August 26th 1834.
SCHEME.
2 Capital prizes of \$10,000 20 prizes of \$500
1 5,000 30 200
1 2,000 30 150
1 1,000 35 100
Tickets \$5. Halves \$2 50. Quarters 1 25 at the Lottery office of P. SACKETT, Easton, Md. Aug. 16

A CARD.
Having determined to discontinue the Mercantile Business in Easton, and disposed of my entire Stock of Goods, I beg leave to acquaint all those indebted to me, that I shall expect a speedy settlement of their dues. I trust this request will be attended to, more particularly, as I purpose leaving the Shore very soon.
THOMAS H. JENKINS.
Aug. 16

Chancery Sale Postponed.
THE sale of that highly valuable property viz—
The Upper Mill, Mill seat and Premises, and the Brick Dwelling House and Lots in Centerville, being a part of the real estate of John T. Miers, dec'd, and heretofore advertised for sale on the 8th of this month, is postponed until Tuesday the 21st of September next, to take place at the court house door in Centerville at 5 o'clock, P. M.
John T. Miers, Trustee.
Aug. 16 Sw
The Caroline Advocate will copy the above.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Talbot County, I will sell at public vendue on FRIDAY the 22d inst. all the personal estate of Rachel Wilson late of Talbot County deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. On all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required. Sale to commence at ten o'clock and attendance given by
THOMAS C. NICOLS,
Agent for Benj. Parrott, admr.
of Rachel Wilson, dec'd.
Aug. 16

JOHN W. WILLIS
Coach, Gig and Harness Maker
Respectfully informs the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the shop on Washington street near the site of Mr. R. Spencer and John B. Evers, and immediately fronting the St. Michaels road, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and having employed some first rate hands in their different branches, together with his own knowledge of the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their work.
All kinds of repairing done to order, and when ordered, and the prices made to suit the pressure of the times, as he is determined to do his work as well, as it is possible, to enable him to live. And he is also determined his work shall not be surpassed either in strength or style of finish, by any other establishment on the Eastern Shore.
aug. 16 Sw

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from Baltimore with a handsome assortment of the above articles, consisting of gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of all descriptions; Ladies' Lasting, Kid, Seal and Morocco, Boots, most fashionable kind; Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes of various kinds and best quality. He has also on hand a supply of prime materials, which will be made up to order by the best of workmen at the shortest notice. All which will be sold on the most pleasing terms, by
The public's obedient serv't.
JOHN WRIGHT.
aug. 12 Sw

Thorough bred Colt for sale.
The subscriber not having a proper groom to attend him is disposed to sell his full bred colt
FELUCO,
who is of the best blood in the country. He was sired by Marshall New, who was sired by American Felipe, out of Diana—Diana was by Bond's First Consul, her dam by Messenger, (see Turf Register vol. 2, p. 260) FELUCO's dam was bred by the late Governor Wright, got by Top Gallant, grand dam by Vington out of Col. Lloyd's Pandora. Feluco was three years old last 4th of April. He will be sold on accommodating terms, or exchanged for young mules and cattle.
Wm H. DeCourcy.
Cheston, Q. Ann's county, }
Aug. 16 Sw }

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, against John H. Holt and Mary E. Holt, his wife, at the suit of Ann C. O. Martin, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of September next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit: all that House and lot in the town of Easton, conveyed by a certain William Brown, to Susan Seth, and the undivided third part of the Lot or parcel of Land, called Turkey Neck, which was sold and conveyed by a certain Mary Stevens, and the said Ann C. O. Martin to a certain William Arrindale, with their appurtenances, which descended to the said Mary E. Holt, formerly Mary E. Seth, from her deceased mother Susan Seth, that is to say, all and singular that parcel of land and ground, formerly in the occupation and possession of the said William Brown, and lying and being in the town of Easton and County aforesaid, on Goldsborough Street, and adjoining the property of George Martin, being part of a tract of land called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanners Alley, then running with the said Tanners Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet, thence East five perches and five feet to a stopping branch window, thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Brown and George Martin in exchange; South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner and division line between the aforesaid Brown and Martin, thence East five perches and six feet to the aforesaid place of beginning, be the quantity what it may, more or less. And also one undivided third part of a certain tract of land called Turkey Neck, containing the quantity of seven acres of land, which lies to the north of the Farm heretofore purchased by John Arrindale deceased, of Thomas Martin, Trustee for the sale of the lands of Baynard Wilson deceased, and also one undivided third part of all that part of the said tract of land called Turkey Neck, containing the quantity of ten acres and fifteen sixteenths of an acre, which lies on the south side of the said farm, the whole of which said parcels of lands are situate, lying and being in Talbot County aforesaid and are contiguous to and adjoining each other all seized and taken to satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.
Jo. Graham, Shff.
Aug. 12

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of the President, Directors & Co. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against William Hayward, will be sold at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, for cash, the following property, viz:—all that farm where William Anderson formerly lived, situate near Tuckahoe creek, and adjoining Lewintown, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit: "Hampton," "Loverdy's Purchase," "Fences Plains," and "Parker's Farm," supposed to contain in the whole, the quantity of five hundred acres, also all that part of a tract of land called "Partner-ship Reserve," situate between the waters of Third Haven creek, and St. Michaels creek, on the north of the road leading to the Bay-side, adjoining the lands on which the said William Hayward now lives, supposed to contain fifty acres of land, more or less, all taken as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid William Hayward, to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.
Tho: Henrix, former Shff
aug. 16

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of five writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Thomas P. Smith and four at the suit of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against William Hayward, will be sold at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 23d of September next, for cash, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the life estate of the said Wm. Hayward in the farm whereon he now resides, also his life estate in a lot on Washington street, also the fee simple in a lot on the point road, sold to satisfy the above 5 writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.
E. N. Hambleton, former Shff.
aug. 16

Dissolution of Partnership.
The co partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of
Bainton & Bancroft
is this day dissolved. JOHN BANCROFT, Jr. having purchased the interest of Chris Bainton in the concern, the business will be continued by John Bancroft, Jr. at the old stand, corner of 8d and Orange streets.
All persons indebted to the old firm are requested to make early payment, and those having claims to present them to John Bancroft, Jr. who is duly authorized to settle the business.
Chris. Bainton,
John Bancroft,
Wilmington, Del. Aug. 16 Sw

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.
The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at Boston, the residence of N. Goldsborough, on THURSDAY next the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. The punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.
M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Secy.
Aug. 16

NOTICE.
The purchasers of the Lands of the late Lloyd Nicola deceased are requested to make their payments to the subscriber, as the bonds for the same are now due.
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Administrator of Lloyd Nicola, dec'd.
Aug. 9

PROSPECTUS OF
Mr. & Mrs. HAMILTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
THIS Institution is situated in the most healthful and pleasant part of the city, corner of Saratoga and Courtland streets, Baltimore. After having conducted an extensive Boarding School for young ladies, for several years, in North Carolina, and Virginia, Mr. & Mrs. H. removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Seminary for young Ladies, upon a scientific and liberal plan, which has received an almost unprecedented patronage.
Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus, necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is equal to any other that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their Cabinet of minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Amulinary S. here, Cary's, Wilson's & Gardner's Globes, several Pianos and a Harp. Mr. & Mrs. H. beg leave to remark, that the instruments they possess, are the best they could procure in this country or in England.
The Library contains upwards of 1600 volumes of the best authors, as connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access, and in all the departments the most competent teachers have been engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.
Mr. & Mrs. H. assure parents, that the most parental care will be extended to their children, having ever found, where the esteem and affection of the pupil were engaged, the influence of the teacher was proportionally increased. The Seminary will be at all times open for the reception of parents and guardians of the scholars.
The course of instruction in this institution is carried on in a regular and continuous system of academic studies embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a complete course of female education. The scholastic year in this Seminary, commences on the first Monday in September, and terminates on the third Friday in July following—Young Ladies entering as boarders will be charged from the date of entrance until the close of the scholastic year.
REFERENCES.
Fayetteville (N. C.) Academy, 25th July 1835.
"The President and Trustees of this Academy, deeply regret that the health of Mr. Hamilton's family renders this statement necessary, and with pleasure testify in their behalf, that both Mr. & Mrs. H. are eminently qualified to conduct a large school, and instruct in all the branches of learning taught in the largest academies in the United States, and possess characters highly exemplary for moral worth."
From the Rev. JOHN M. DEKCAN, Baltimore, 19th Aug. 1834.
"I have no hesitation in saying, I am much pleased with the progress made by my daughter under your tuition, and shall return her to your care, after the vacation, as her preceptor, I feel strongly assured, that she will, under your care, most rapidly improve under the efficient system of instruction, which you have adopted."
From the Rev. Mr. JONES of Christ Church whose daughter has been attending their school since their residence in Baltimore. Baltimore, Aug. 19th 1835.
"Permit me to avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my entire satisfaction with the school conducted by Mrs. Hamilton and yourself, I have for some time past, carefully watched the progress of some of your pupils, and have discovered abundant evidence of the diligence and skill, with which they have been instructed, I have no hesitation in saying to you that I consider your Institution as second to no one with which I am acquainted, and I trust it will continue to receive that patronage, it has attracted, and which it fairly merits."
From the Rev. Mr. HELPFENSTEIN, Sen'r. Baltimore, Aug. 25th 1835.
"Mr. Hamilton—As I understand you intend to open a boarding department in your school, permit me to express my entire confidence in your qualifications, together with my full approbation of your establishment. To be convinced of the latter, a visit to your rooms is sufficient, and to be persuaded of the former, an experiment need only be made by sending, as was the case with myself, a daughter to profit by your instructions. I would consider it a privilege to send a daughter to your boarding school, as Mrs. Hamilton not only possesses superior qualifications as a teacher, but by her amiable disposition, polished manners, maternal feelings, and domestic habits, she is peculiarly well calculated to prepare young ladies for the relations they are intended to occupy at home, and in society."

By order of the Comm'rs. of Talbot County.
AN ACT
Entitled, a supplement to an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state.
Section 1. *And be it enacted,* That the General Assembly of Maryland, that all the powers vested by the original law to which this is a supplement, in the levy court of Talbot county, be and the same are hereby extended to the commissioners for said county.
Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That in case the taxable inhabitants of any school district in Talbot county, shall neglect or refuse to assemble together, when notified to do so, to levy a tax on the taxable property of such district, or to raise a sufficient sum therefor in some other way, for the purpose of building a school house and for purchasing fuel, books and stationary therefor, or shall neglect or refuse to elect a district clerk, the commissioners for the county shall proceed to levy upon the taxable property in said district, a tax sufficient to purchase a site, build a school house thereon, and to purchase the necessary books, stationary and fuel for the same, and shall also appoint a district clerk and three trustees to manage the concerns of such school district.
Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That until there shall be a sufficient sum appropriated by the legislature of the state to carry into operation the general system of instruction in primary schools throughout this state, the commissioners for Talbot county shall raise the deficiency for said county, by a tax on the inhabitants of said county, in manner and form following, viz. on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred dollars, they shall levy a tax of two dollars per annum; on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred and fifty dollars, they shall levy a tax of three dollars per annum; whatever amount shall then remain or be wanting, to pay off the teachers in the several school districts in the county, after having first ascertained the amount which will be received by Talbot county from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the support of primary or free schools, and levied the tax as above, shall be raised by a tax on the taxable property in the county, as other charges are levied and raised.
Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That all contracts made by the trustees of the several school districts, for the employment of teachers, shall be ratified and confirmed by the commissioners for the county, before such contract shall be obligatory, or the teacher be allowed to receive any portion of the salary or compensation allowed him for his services.
Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That the amount to be levied on the inhabitants of Talbot county, for the provisions of this law, shall be collected by the clerk of the commissioners for the county, to the credit of the primary schools for Talbot county, in the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, and in conjunction with whatever sum or sums of money may be received from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the support of primary schools in said county, shall constitute a general fund for the payment of teachers in the primary schools in said county.
Sec. 6. *And be it enacted,* That the tax to be levied on the inhabitants of Talbot county under the provisions of this law, shall be collected by the collector of the county tax as other county taxes are collected, & at the same commission and when collected shall be paid over to the commissioners of Talbot county, to be by them deposited in the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, for the use of the primary schools for Talbot county.
Sec. 7. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the district clerk in each school district in Talbot county, to ascertain annually the number and names of the inhabitants of his district, having one child or more, between six and fourteen years of age, and having in his judgment an income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars, as the case may be, and on or before the first day of June in each year, to return to the commissioners of Talbot county, a list thereof, giving the name and the supposed amount of their respective incomes, from which abstract of the district clerk, each individual believing him or herself aggrieved thereby, shall have the right of appeal to the commissioners for the county aforesaid, at any time within twenty days after such return is made.
Sec. 8. *And be it enacted,* That the commissioners for the county be and they are hereby allowed to make any compensation to the several district clerks which they may deem just and right, not exceeding fifteen dollars to each in any one year.
Sec. 9. *And be it enacted,* That the treasurer shall furthermore pay over to the commissioners for Talbot county for the use of primary schools in said county, whatever amount may have been or hereafter may be apportioned or assigned, to said county, for the support of primary or free schools therein.
Sec. 10. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county, and they are hereby required to cause this act to be published in each of the papers published in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, for at least four weeks previous to the next 9th day of October, and the provisions thereof shall not be carried into effect until after that time.
Sec. 11. *And be it enacted,* That the act entitled, an act for the promotion of education in Talbot county, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, shall be and remain in full force and effect, until the people of Talbot county shall decide to carry this act into operation by their assent, as is hereinafter provided, and until the first day of July thereafter.
Sec. 12. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county to pay to the trustees of each school district, in Talbot county, or to their order, their proportion of the primary school fund be drawn by the president of the board of commissioners, on the cashier of the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, stating in said check the fund in bank from which it shall be paid, and the purposes for which said check was drawn, which check shall be countersigned by the clerk to the commissioners.
Sec. 13. *And be it enacted,* That the commissioners for Talbot county shall cause to be prepared a good and sufficient well bound volume, in which they shall cause to be entered an account of all moneys levied and collected from the inhabitants of Talbot county, and all other moneys which may come into their hands

for the support of primary schools, and shall cause their clerk to keep regular and separate accounts for each school district.
Sec. 14. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county, to report in the month of December annually, a summary of their proceedings under this act, to the General Assembly.
Sec. 15. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of judges of election in the several election districts of Talbot county, at the next annual election for delegates to the General Assembly of this state, to ask each and every voter when he offers to vote, whether he be for or against this act; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said election, to make an entry of both the affirmative and negative votes, on said question, on the poll books, in two separate columns, to be prepared for that purpose by the sheriff of said county; and it shall be the duty of said judges to count all the votes so entered, and make return thereof to the commissioners for said county, and if it shall be ascertained that a majority of voters are in favor of this act, then it shall be operative; but if there be a majority against it, it shall be null and void.
August 9

FOR RENT.
THE subscriber offers to rent his Grist Mill on the main road from Easton to Hillsborough. Also, several houses and lots on Washington street in Easton. For terms apply to the subscriber.
J. LOCKERMAN.
Aug. 2

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Honorable the Judges of Talbot County Court at May Term, to value and divide the Real Estate of Samuel Yarnel, formerly of Talbot County, deceased will meet on the 10th day of September next, on the Lands to be so valued, and divided in the execution of the said commission on WEDNESDAY the 3rd day of September next.
John Edmondson,
E. N. Hambleton,
S. T. Kenward,
John Stevens,
J. M. G. Emory,
Aug. 2 Sw

The Eastern Shore Jockey Club
WILL commence, over the Eastern Course, on the last Wednesday in September next (the 24th & continue three days—the course is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq. about half a mile from Easton, and will be in first rate order on the days of running.
FIRST DAY—A Colts purse of 200 dollars two miles and repeat.
SECOND DAY—A purse of 300 dollars four miles and repeat, free for any horse, male or gelding, foaled on the Eastern Shore of Md. Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Delaware.
THIRD DAY—A Handy cap purse of 100 dollars best three in five, one mile heats.
A GRAHAM, Secy.
Easton, July 19, 1834. (W)

NOTICE.
THE subscribers have now on hand and for sale a first rate
CLOSE CARRIAGE
and harness, painted a handsome brown and trimmed with brown cloth, made of the best materials and workmanship, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, for cash or good paper. They have also for sale a handsome Bay Mare, which could be bought very low. Persons who wish to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves.
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
Easton, July, 19 W Sw

TO RENT
For the ensuing year—on very accommodating terms, the house and lot on Washington street, at present occupied by Edward B. Gibbs Esq. as a dwelling, with all the improvements, any necessary repairs wanting will be done, for the accommodation of the family. Also, a dwelling house and lot in the town of Centerville, at present occupied by Mr. William Russell, well calculated for carrying on the Hatting Business, having front and back shops, a good stand for this business, which has been carried on successfully for 17 years past—also two other houses and lots and one unimproved lot, (provided) those occupying them should not intend continuing for the ensuing year. For terms apply to the subscriber, or Mr. Samuel Mackey, Easton.
WM. MACKAY,
Dover road, near Easton.
July 18

Lumber for Sale.
The subscribers have for sale about 30,000 feet of
WHITE PINE BOARD,
Two inch Plank, Chestnut Railing and Oak and Maple Scantling.
The above articles having been laid in at reduced prices, will be sold proportionably cheap, for cash, good paper or to punctual dealers, a reasonable credit.
Persons can be supplied with boards for Camp Meeting tents on the ground of encampment or from the yard.
The Public's ob't Serv'ts.
M-NEAL & ROBINSON.
Aug. 9 cow3t

30 Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Talbot County, State of Maryland, on Saturday, August 2d a negro woman who calls herself
BETTY,
of a dark chesnut colour, about five feet 2 or 3 inches high, well made, about fifty years of age, with large mouth. Betty had on when she went away a striped domestic frock, but has a variety of clothing which she took with her—whenever she will take up said runaway and deliver her in the Jail at Easton or in any other Jail, so that the subscriber gets her again shall receive the above reward.
WM. E. SHANNAHAN, Admr.
of Jesse Shannahan Talbot County, near Easton, Md. Aug. 9

TALBOT COUNTY TO WID.
On application, to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Zarah Downes, (coloured man) praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, and the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Zarah Downes having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—and the order & adjudge that the said Zarah Downes, shall be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the third Monday of November Term, next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Zarah Downes to attend, & show cause, if any they have, why the said Zarah Downes should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.
Given under my hand the 5th day of August 1834
Aug. 9 LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

GENERAL MEETING.
The subscribers, Stockholders in the Commercial Bank of Millington and owners of more than five hundred shares of stock therein, in pursuance of the provisions of the 14th fundamental article contained in the Charter, do hereby give public notice that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at the Banking house in the town of Millington, on MONDAY the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the condition of the affairs of said Bank, and the expediency of winding up its business with as little delay as may be consistent with the interests of all parties concerned.
Evan Morgan,
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Evan Poultny,
George Fitzhugh,
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Ann Poultny,
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John Brace,
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William D. Ball,
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William B. Guy,
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Abraham Boyse,
William Kilmear,
L. A. Jenkins,
John Rose,
Francis S. Walter,
George Momet,
Richard Donovan,
Daniel P. Lee,
William Dawson,
Sam'l H. Redgrave,
John Fallon,
R. S. Boggers,
June 28 Sw
The several papers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland will please copy the above and send their bills to the office of the Chestertown Telescope for payment.

PROPOSALS
To publish by Subscription, in the city of Baltimore a weekly Literary Newspaper, to be entitled the
"Baltimore Young Men's Paper,"
Under the auspices of the Baltimore Young Men's Society.
The Baltimore Young Men's Society was instituted to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the Young Men in the city, to unite them more intimately in the bonds of mutual acquaintance, and to extend kindness and fellowship to those, who coming from their parental homes hither, in pursuit of wealth or distinction, are particularly exposed to all the temptations to vice and dissipation, which every large city, are too often fatal to youth and inexperience. To carry out these views, no means could be employed more effectual than the press. With a periodical journal published under its auspices, the Society will be enabled to extend more widely a knowledge of its existence, and of its objects, while, by the same means, whatever of moral influence it may exert, whatever of power to do good it may possess, will be called more actively into operation, and find exercise in a more extensive field.
Believing that the public favor would be bestowed upon such a journal, the Society has determined to issue the Prospectus and specify a number of a Periodical to be called the "Young Men's Paper," to the support of which the patronage of the friends of Young Men, and of the lovers of morality and good order, is now solicited.
The character of the "Young Men's Paper," will be consistent with the principles of the Society of which it is the organ. Combining Literature with Morality, its aim will be to amuse and instruct, while, in accordance with its title, the general tenor of its influence will be to awaken Young Men to a sense of their obligations, to induce them to consider their vast capabilities, and to direct towards noble objects, that ardor which is too often wasted in frivolous dissipation, or let loose in vicious extravagance.
A portion of the paper will be occupied by reviews and critical notices. The character and talents of the gentlemen whose names are appended to this Prospectus, will be an assurance not only that this department will be sustained with ability, but also that nothing ungenial or ill, scurrilous or vindictive, will find place in it.
The "Young Men's Paper," will be printed on a royal sheet, quarto form, with new type at the subscription price of \$8.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.
Advertisements inserted on the usual terms. The following named gentlemen have consented to contribute to the columns of the "Young Men's Paper."
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" E. Giddings,
" J. T. Ducalet,
" J. A. Collins,
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" N. C. Brooks, A. M.
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POETRY.

HARVEST HYMN.

God of the year!—with songs of praise,
And hearts of love, we come to bless,
Thy bounteous hand, for thou hast shed
Thy manna o'er our wildness—

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 Lee's Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. R. Price, Esq.—

LOUIS A. GODEY PROPRIETOR OF THE LADY'S BOOK.

Having become sole proprietor of the LADY'S BOOK. A Monthly Magazine containing Tales, original and selected, Moral and scientific Essays, Poetry, from the best Authors, The quarterly representation of Lady's Fashions, adopted in Philadelphia—Coloured.

EMBEZZLED WITH beautiful and extensive variety of ENGRAVINGS, From original and selected designs, both coloured and plain, with two engraved Title Pages, and two distinct Indexes, (intended to perfect separate volumes in the year.)

Also, A choice Collection of MUSIC, original and selected, arranged for the Piano or Guitar, with nearly 600 Pages large octavo Letter Press, and only Three Dollars per annum.

Each number of this periodical contains 48 pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed with clear, new and beautiful type, arranged in the manner of the London Labels assembly on paper of the finest texture and whitest color. It is embellished with splendid Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by artists of the highest skill and distinction, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Romantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and portraits of Illustrious Personages. The number commencing each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, designed, drawn, engraved and coloured expressly for this work, by competent persons specially engaged for that purpose.

THE undersigned, a committee appointed to superintend the building of a Church at Miles River Ferry, near Easton in Talbot county, Maryland, propose to build the same of stone—dimensions of Church 50 feet by 38—They invite proposals from Stone Masons of price and time, and will be prepared to receive them, addressed to the undersigned at Easton, Talbot county, until the first TUESDAY in August next.

R. H. Goldsborough, Rich'd Feddeman, Rich'd Spencer.

FRESH SPRING GOODS. Received at the Store of THOMAS H. JENKINS.

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

The typographical execution of the Lady's Book is such that the proprietor challenges comparison with any Magazine, whether European or American. The best materials and the most skillful workmen are employed, and the paper is of the finest quality, and the arrangement of the various subjects which compose the letter press.

Though enormous expenses have been incurred in making this work deserving of the immense patronage it has received, the proprietor does not mean to relax his exertions. He ever improves what he can, and is determined to accomplish it, without regard to cost or labor, confident that he will be amply compensated.

TERMS. The paper is intended to be called "THE MARYLAND COURIER, JOURNAL, AND FARMERS SOCIAL COMPANION," to be published twice a week during the session of Congress, which will also embrace the period of the session of the General Assembly of Maryland—and once a week the rest of the year—Saturday and Tuesday, days of publication.

Where the whole subscription runs due for three months over the year, it enhances the subscription dues for each year twenty five per cent.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of LUMBER, CONSISTING OF ONE AND TWO INCH WHITE PINE BOARDS, of superior quality. Also a quantity of RAILING BOARD AND CYPRESS SHINGLES which will be sold very low for cash or punctual dealers.

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MILCH COWS. The subscriber has for sale two or three good MILCH COWS, all of which have had Calves this spring, and one of them has a calf now with her—they are also in good order and of fine size. Not having a use for them they will be sold upon moderate terms.

FOR SALE. The subscriber has for sale two or three good MILCH COWS, all of which have had Calves this spring, and one of them has a calf now with her—they are also in good order and of fine size. Not having a use for them they will be sold upon moderate terms.

WM. H. GROOME. Easton, July 19 1854.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING THE EASTON GAZETTE.

BY the generous offer of a gentleman well known throughout the State, to superintend the Agricultural and Political departments of any paper, I am enabled to propose to publish a Journal particularly devoted to Agriculture and Politics, which I flatter myself will merit and receive an extended patronage.

Without meaning however to press this view of the subject, I must say, that the real design in uniting these two highly interesting topics is to give greater interest to the paper, and to make it more worthy of general attention.

How far the plan can be made acceptable to the public taste must be left to the sequel, in case sufficient patronage is extended to justify the increased expenses to be incurred in wages for additional labour, type and other materials—as well as in procuring the most interesting papers and works relating to Politics and Agriculture, which cannot be had by the ordinary interchanges among Editors—and the procuring which, cannot be risked until I can ascertain the public opinion in relation to the plan, and their disposition to sustain it.

TO THE PUBLIC. THE undersigned having been appointed GEOLOGIST to the State of Maryland, does as it respects to be made known to his fellow citizens the duties which under such appointment he is required to perform, and to inform them of his readiness to satisfy their inquiries as well as of the most convenient mode in which their application to him may be made.

It is the duty of the Geologist to make a complete, a minute geological survey of the State, commencing with that portion which belongs to the Territory of geological formation, and progressing regularly with the course of the waters of the Potomac and Chesapeake through that region, and thence through the other subdivisions of the State with such expedition and despatch as may be consistent with minuteness and accuracy, and he shall prepare and lay before the legislature at the commencement of every session a detailed account of all remarkable discoveries made, and the progress of the work.

It shall further be his duty at these seasons not suited to the active prosecution of the geological survey, to analyze and ascertain the qualities and properties of all specimens of mineral substances or soils left at his office or residence, for that purpose, by any citizen of the State, and taken from any portion of the Territory of the State.

In pursuance of these duties, the undersigned is about to proceed immediately to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he will reside until the end of June, after which he will visit the counties lying between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, proposing to make his examination of this portion of the State during the months of July and August. His cabinet duties cannot therefore be commenced before the month of September. Desirous, however, that no available delay should be experienced by each of his fellow citizens as are interested in the subject of his investigation the undersigned has made arrangements with Mr. Philip T. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson and Fisher, No. 192 Baltimore street, to receive during his absence the specimens of mineral substances, soils, waters, &c. which may be submitted. Any information concerning these, not requiring to be determined on an elaborate investigation or analysis, will be furnished by Mr. Tyson; further information will be communicated by the undersigned himself at the earliest convenience.

By virtue of nine writs of replevin, expens, and three writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to be directed, against J. Wm. Jenkins, at the suits of the following persons, viz—one at the suit of Joseph Pogue, Joshua G. Spry and Edwin Watkins, one at the suit of George R. Gaither, Richard W. Marrott and Thomas S. Harwood, one at the suit of Henry Duhring, one at the suit of Francis Wolby and Thomas Welsh, one at the suit of Aaron Kolbe and Moses Kempton, one at the suit of William Brownell and Alfred T. Moore, one at the suit of Thomas and James Wood, one at the suit of William Cook and Joseph Snowden, one at the suit of Samuel Harvey, Samuel Harvey, Jr. and Joseph Harvey, one at the suit of James C. Sellman, one at the suit of Richard D. Wood, and William L. Abbott, and one at the suit of Thomas Harrison, John Harrison and Washington Harrison, will be sold at the front door of the Court house in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 26th day of August inst., for Cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all that tract or parcel of land with the improvements thereon, situate on Choptank River, purchased by said Jenkins of Samuel Mackey, and where said Jenkins now resides, containing two hundred and twenty seven acres of land, more or less. Also will be sold at the residence of said Jenkins on THURSDAY the 21st of August inst., for Cash between the hours of 10 o'clock and 6 o'clock of said day the following property, viz: one Gig and Harness, four head of Horses, one yoke of oxen, twenty head of Cattle, twenty three head of Sheep, 12 head of Hogs, one ox cart, one horse cart, 3 ploughs two Harrows and all the residue of his farming utensils and all his Crop of wheat. Also one side board, one large clock, two mahogany tables, one carpet, three beds, bedsteads and furniture and all the residue of his household and kitchen furniture, all seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said John W. Jenkins, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writs of replevin, expens and fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

William H. Hopkins respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton, and the public generally that he has commenced the above business in the wing adjoining Messrs Ozmon and Shanahan's Cabinet Shop and directly opposite McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store, where he is prepared to execute every variety of painting with neatness & despatch, and at such prices as he hopes will accord with the pressure of the times. He solicits a trial, and feels assured that it will ensure a continuance of public patronage.

All orders from the country thankfully received and promptly executed; also Old Chaises repainted and Gilded in the latest style. June 29.

NOTICE. WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County on the 17th day of May last, as a runaway, a dark negro man who calls himself SAM GALAWAY.

June 14 81

MAILON TALBOT Sheriff of Frederick County. Nat. Intelligencer, Washington, and Gazette Easton, will copy the above 8 times and charge M. T.

June 14 81

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Attendance by JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

W. W. HIGGINS



Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a fresh supply of SADDLERY, Easton, May 17

FOR SALE. A small farm in Miles River neck, adjoining the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr. E. Spedden, called "Wheatland"—this farm is beautifully situated on Hunting Creek, (a river abounding with fish and oysters,) the land is of the best quality, and well calculated for wheat or corn—the improvements are, a new two story framed house with kitchen, smoke house, stable, barn, &c. The above described farm will be sold low and on accommodating terms.—Apply to A. Graham, or to the subscriber.

JAS. H. BENSON. April 5 81

BOOTS AND SHOES. The subscriber has just returned from Balti more with A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF



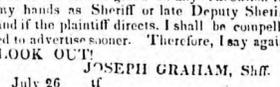
BOOTS AND SHOES. Consisting in part of gentlemen's Boots, Monroes and Shoes, of all descriptions, also ladies' Kid, Seal & Stuff Shoes, boys' Monroes, and a general assortment of children's Shoes.—Also, Trunks and Blacking, all of which he will sell very low for cash.

PETER TARR. N. B. The subscriber having taken considerable pains to accommodate the public, hopes it will be reciprocated by them, particularly in paying off their bills, especially those of long standing. He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the support he has received, and solicits a continuance of the same.

OFFICERS' FEES. ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore look out for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscribers on executions, will please bear in mind that the above mentioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff, and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again LOOK OUT!

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff. July 26 81

THE STEAM ROAST



MARYLAND. Will as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castle Harboe) and Easton, returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castle Harboe) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castle Harboe, or Easton \$2.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence the routes from Baltimore, to Corson and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day; Passage \$3 heretofore.

All baggage, packages &c at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

By order J. G. TAYLOR, Commander. April 12

NOTICE. THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Harper,

is now dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, are requested to make payment to Thomas Harper, who still continues the business, and has constantly for sale a handsome assortment of

Beaver, Otter and Muskrat HATS,

which he is disposed to sell on terms to suit the pressure of the times. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. THOS. HARPER. Easton, June 21, 18 4.

\$100 REWARD. RAN off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday the 21st of this month of May, a negro lad named

JACOB, of tawney complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is labouring and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before Sunday of the Whitenside Holidays—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whoever will deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, near Easton Talbot county Eastern Shore of Maryland. May 21

TO RENT. That farm called "Mount Pleasant" on which Isaac Powers now resides. This farm contains about 150 acres of Land, and is pleasantly situated within a mile of Easton.—The improvements consist of a large and comfortable brick dwelling house and good out-houses. The Tenant to have permission to seed wheat the ensuing fall and possession given on first January 1855.

For terms apply to SAMUEL HAMELTON, Jr. Easton, Aug 9

TALBOT COUNTY TO WIT. On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of the county aforesaid petition in writing of Sarah Dawnes, (now and man) praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred & five, for the relief of Isadore D. Dors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, and the said Sarah Dawnes having complied with the several requisites required by the said act of assembly—I do hereby order & adjudge that the said Sarah Dawnes shall be and appear before the Justice of Talbot County Court, on the third Monday of November next, to wit, at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Isadore D. Dors, to attend, & show cause, if any they have, why the said Sarah Dawnes should not have the benefit of the said act of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 5th day of August 1854.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

William Lovejoy Has just returned from Baltimore with additional supply of NEW GOODS, which he can offer to his friends and the public generally upon fair terms.

June 14. (W)

NEW SPRING GOODS SAMUEL MACKEY

HAVING just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with

in full supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES QUEENSWARE, &c.

which he will dispose of low for cash or to punctual customers.

N. B. All persons having accounts standing for six months or more are earnestly requested to come forward and close them up by early notice.

May 17

FOR SALE. A few young BUCKS from full blood Merino Ewes, and a choice imported full blood Saxon Buck.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH. July 12

TANNERY. To rent and possession given the first of January next a Tan Yard and improvements in the village of Greenborough Caroline county.—Attached thereto are a large and commodious bark, curving and beam houses, a good stone table, bark and hyde Mills &c.—This Yard is situated directly on the Choptank River, so that little or no land carriage is required in shipping articles to or from the city. Bark of the best quality and in great abundance is bought in this place very low and on accommodating terms; there is now a stock on hand sufficient to carry on the Yard for some time which a tenant can have on agreeable terms.

Apply to Ann H. Godwin, or Geo. W. Harrington Greensborough, July 12.

TO RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEIR. The House on Washington Street adjoining the dwelling of T. R. Lockerman, Esq. and at present occupied by the Messrs Goldsborough's. The above property has lately been put in thorough and complete repair.

For terms apply to ROBERT F. G. THOMAS, near Easton. Aug 9

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS FOR SA AT LE TUIS OFFICE.

VOL.

PRINTED AND SATURD BY ALEXAN

THE TWO DOLLAR

Pe'r annum, payable

ADVERT

Not exceeding a s for ONE DOLL

CENTS for every sub

From an A GALLANT Sam L—

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EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XVII.

EASTON MD. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1834.

NO. 34.

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.

From an English paper.

A GALLANT NAVAL ACTION.

Sam L. was a lad of temper as joyous and as kind as ever wedded to a daring spirit. He was not of that class called nobly born; his name had shed no lustre on his dawning fortunes; so if recorded, it could add no interest to his story. His honest ambition was "to build not boast," the credit of a name which he derived from an humble house; and poor lad! he died too young to reap the glories to which his warm heart aspired. It is inserted only on a small stone, raised in a foreign land, by the affections and esteem of his messmates, who

"Still, through the wild waves as they sweep,
With watchful eye and dauntless mien,
Their steady course of honor keep."

and they loved him well, because they had known him nearly. At nineteen, he had passed for a lieutenant, and by that fortune which sometimes forms a young seaman's early fame, he was placed in command of a clipping privateer schooner made prize of by the frigate on board of which he served. She had been captured on an enemy's coast, and his orders were to join in her the admiral's flag, which was flying some fifty or sixty leagues off on the station; and few, who have not felt it, can know the joy of a stripling's heart who finds himself sole master of a separate command, and knows that he has skill and resources for it. For two days nothing happened to vary the ordinary log of a beating passage in light winds, the third day was a thick fog; and, as it cleared up towards evening, with a rising breeze, a stranger was seen to windward, under three topsails; and what could he do but trim sails to reconnoitre? This true, he had no orders but to proceed with due diligence to his station but to go about, and stand on for his hour on the other tack, and so edge a little nearer the stranger, would by no means take him out of his course; and who is there but knows that one of a seaman's first duties in such a case, when not under orders positively to the contrary, is to gain intelligence of a suspicious-looking sail. He had not gone upon the windward tack above half an hour before he saw another large sail, hull down, on his lee bow; and the last sunbeam was now red in the west. It was plain that he could not hope to bring either of the ships within distance before dark to show colors; but they made more sail, and the leadboard bore up a little, as to near him. He now tacked again, and feeling that he had no right to run into strange company at night, he kept a point or two free, under easy sail, in a parallel to the course she was steering, trusting to a good sailing craft, and a commanding breeze, and a good look-out withal. As it became dark, he tried his night signals; but for awhile there was no reply; and then the headmost ship showed lights, but her answer was unintelligible to him. The code of night signals in the British navy was, at that time, imperfect and subject to many mistakes. At daybreak they were both on his weather quarter, the nearest about three miles off; but two more large ships showed their lofty sails on the horizon. It was a clear morning; and the leading frigate—for frigates the two first were—now signaled him; but her flags spoke a language as foreign to him as that of her lights had been the night before. Both had the ensign of England streaming from the peak; but it was most improbable that an English squadron should be cruising on that part of the coast; and now his private code was tried in vain; and some-thing there was in the cut of the sails, which almost convinced him that they were foreigners. The moment was an anxious one; but it was to Sam one more of mortification than anxiety for the fate of the charge entrusted to him. He had a good clean craft beneath his foot & let the weather but keep moderate, and not too much sea, come what would, he had reason to believe that, holding a steady luff, the schooner might yet weather upon their square sails, so as to get to windward of them without passing within gun shot; but he knew that his duty was not to risk his prize when nothing was to be gained; and little to be sure was to be gained by working up to over-

haul two strange frigates, and two other ships of war, proud though he was of his command, in a schooner mounting eight twelve-pounder carronades, and a long-traversing gun amidships. So now, shaking out the last reef from his foresail, he prepared to carry on, and a regular and eager chase began. For a time, he believed he was increasing his distance from the leading ship.

At all events, he stood nearer the wind, and she was not perceptibly fore-reach- ing on him; and her consort was evidently dropping fast astern. But alas! the clouds rose black as thunder on the horizon, the white horses came speeding along with them in the distances, it had already begun to blow strong, and the wind was gradually drawing more aft and bringing the pursuer nearly on his beam. The little vessel groaned and staggered under the pressure of sail; the sea curled high over her lee, and sheets of spray at every pitch came flying over all. Suddenly the headmost frigate, which was now gaining rapidly on him to within long gunshot range, hauled down the colors she had worn, and hoisted a different ensign at her peak. It was the one which, at that moment, Sam could least have wished to see: it was that of a gallant nation, between which and England long may it be before a gain a cannon shall speak in anger. A gust of white smoke issued from her bow; and, before the sound of the threaten- ing message could be heard, a shot came skimming over the tops of the waves right a head of the schooner. Presently another, which passed over her, between her masts, but struck nothing. "Now point the long-traversing gun, and cast loose the weather carronades, against closer work; for here's what tells us she's within distance already of our mid-ship challenge." Something might be brought down, by it which might slacken the frigate's pace, and save the little vessel yet; so up went the union; and, as the schooner lurched, Sam himself, with a ready hand to the lock lanyard, quick answering to a ready eye, fired the first shot in reply, and, jumping up on the slide, saw it strike right under the frigate's cutwater. "Give it her again, my hearties!" The second shot parted. "Well done long Bess!" bellowed the mate, the glass to his eye; splinters near the forecastle. Again!—when an eighteen pound ball came in from one of the enemy's bow-chasers, struck a timber head, and two men lay in blood upon the deck: the one a mangled corpse, the other with a leg knocked sheer from under him. "Luff her up a bit!" cried Sam, still looking firmly at the advancing ship, whose bow towered high above the water. "Starboard the helm! Now, watch your time, men; stand by for a broadside!"

Six of the schooner's eight carronades had been run out to windward; and as she heeled up to bring them to bear upon her adversary, the fire of her whole weather-side was given at once. Her slight frame heeled from the explosion of her own guns. She quivered from the centre to the mast-head; and, hurrah! down came the frigate's driver; but in an instant after, as her helm went down, and her head sails shook in the wind, the red muzzles of the whole tier, to her quarters, appeared, and a tremendous broadside from her main-deckers followed, as she luffed and came up to deliver it. The schooner's counter was torn up to the very bulwarks; three men were, as it were, blown away before the blast of the artillery and a splinter striking the young commander near the chest, broke his left shoulder, and dashed him down against the side. The gallant youth sprang up; his arm hung mangled, and the blood gushing from his mouth showed what had been the violence of the blow; but his courageous eye unclouded yet by pain, lit up with matchless energy. "Stand to it, my hearts, my darlings!" he shouted; but the whole mis- chief now appeared. As the wounded chief staggered once more to the weather bulwark, to hold on, he looked up. The crippled mainmast reeled. "Lower away! lower away! ease off the fore sheet, and put her right before it!" For a few moments the fight was silenced. All hands were busy aft in getting up a pre- venter shroud and fishing the mainmast; and, as she was falling off, another broadside came from the frigate's quar- ter-deck. The havoc was not so great as before; but an unlucky shot, ranging forwards under the bows, severed the bobstay. The powerless bowsprit could no longer stay the foremast, as it swayed forward and aft with the send of the sea. "Get out a tackle forward!—up with the helm! Hard!" But it was too late! The weakened mainmast, now deprived of all support, broke short off where the shot had entered. It fell with a tremendous crash; the deck, forward and to leeward, was overwhelmed with a mass of confused ruin; and the vessel was left rolling on the swell, a defence- less wreck. "Will you strike, sir?" whis-

pered the mate; "see your men lying about; and—" "Never!" exclaimed Sam, in the last excitement of a daunt- less heart; "not I! Haul in the ensign that's towing there alongside, and send a hand," pointing upwards, "to stop it to that stump there." "I suppose," con- tinued he, in a lower tone; "I suppose they'll have it down without us soon. I see she's lowering a quarter-boat. We have but to wait for them now!"

He sat down on a carronade slide. His face was deadly pale. Suddenly rising, he drew his blunder from its sheath, and, with a strong blow, broke it in two, across the carronade. His father had given it to him on parting— "On its blade, was engraved a powerful falchion, 'England expects every man to do his duty.'" As the first boat (for two were lowered and manned) pulled up under the stern, he flung the pieces into the deep, and again sunk upon the deck, his face resting downwards on his right arm as he lay. "Mr. L., sir," said the mate, "they're alongside. Look up, sir. Come, sir, don't be ashamed; you've fought her well, and they won't make much of the prize, at any rate. Oh, Mr. L.—I hope you're not much hurt, sir. All's over now!" He raised his brave young officer in his arms. Yes, all was over indeed! He never spoke again, nor did his eyes ever more unclosed, to see his darling first command in the hands of another! But a gallant enemy did honor to his memory and to his remains.—*London Antolo- gist.*

TOUGH YARNS.—We find the following very excellent caricature of a Yankee Captain, in Mr. Margat's new work, "Jacob Faithful." The dialogue took place on board an American schooner, in the river Thames, between the Captain of the schooner and an English waterman:

"She being a pretty craft, that little thing of yours," observed old Tom, "how long may she take to make the run?" "How long? I expect in just no time, and she'll go as fast again, only she won't wait for the breeze to come up with her." "Why don't you leave to it?" said young Tom. "Loose to much time, I guess. I have been chased by an easterly wind all the way from your Land's End to our Narrows, and it never could overhaul me." "And I presume the porpoises give it up in despair, don't they?" replied old Tom, with a leer; "and yet I have seen the creature play- ing before the bow of an English Frigate at her speed, and laughing at her!"

"They never play their tricks with me, old snapper; if they do, I cuts them in halves, and asten they go, head part floating on one side and tail part on the other." "But don't you talk together again, when they meet in your wake?" inquired Tom. "Shouldn't wonder," replied the American Captain. "Pray, Captain, what may be that vessel they talk so much about at N. York?" Old Tom referred to the first steam vessel, whose qualities at that time had been tried, and an exaggerated report of which had been copied from the American papers. "That ship or what-ever she may be, that sails without masts, yards, or canvas; it's quite above my comprehension." "Old country heads can't take it in, I'll tell you what—she goes slick through the water, ahead or astern; broadside on, or up down, or any way, and all you have to do is to poke the fire and warn your fingers, and the more you poke, the faster she goes, against wind and tide." "Well, I must see that to believe it, though," replied old Tom. "No fear of a capsize, I calculate. My little craft did upset with me one night, in a pretty considerable heavy gale; but she's smart, and came up again on the other side in a moment, all right as before. Never should have known any thing about it if the man at the wheel had not found his jacket wet, & the men below had a round turn in all the clues of their hammocks." "After that round, then, you may believe," cried Tom, laughing. "Yes, but don't let's have a stopper over all, Tom, replied his father. "I consider all this excessively diverting. Pray, Captain, does every thing else go fast in the new country? 'Every thing with us clean slick, I guess.' What sort of horses have you in America?" inquired T.

"Our Kentucky horses, I've a notion, would surprise you. They're al- mostly goes at a trot, beat a N.W. gale of wind. I once took an Englishman with me in a gig-up Alabama country, and he says, 'What's that great church yard we are passing through?' And strangers says, 'I calculate its nothing but the mile-stones we are passing so slick.' But I once had a horse who, I expect was a deal quicker than that. I once seed a flash of lightning chase him for half an hour round the clearance, and I guess it couldn't catch him."

From *Breckenridge's Recollections of the West.*

FIRST COURT IN A NEW COUNTY.

The first Court in Butler, [Pa.] drew the whole population to the town, some on account of business, some to make business, but the greater part from idle curiosity. They were at that time chiefly Irish, who had all the characteristics of the nation. A log cabin just raised and covered, but without a window sash or doors, or daubing, was prepared for the hall of justice, a carpenter's bench, with three chairs upon it was the judgment seat. The bar of Pitts- burgh attended, and the presiding judge, a stiff formal, and pedantic old bachelor took his seat, supported by two associ- ate judges who were common farmers, one of whom was blind of an eye. The hall was barely sufficient to contain the bench, bar, jurors, and constables. But a few of the spectators could be accom- modated on the lower floor, the only one yet laid; many therefore clambered up the walls, and placing their hands and feet in the open interstices between the logs, hung there suspended like enor- mous Madagascar bats. Some had taken possession of the joists; and big John McJunkin (who, until now, had ruled at all public gatherings) had placed a foot on one joist, and a foot on another, di- rectly over the heads of their honors, standing like the Colossus of Rhodes. The judge's sense of propriety was shocked at this exhibition. The Sheriff, John McCallister, was called, and ordered to clear the walls and joists. He went to work with his assistants, and soon pulled down by the legs those who were in no very great haste to obey. McJunkin was the last, and began to growl, as he prepared to descend. "What do you say, sir?" said the judge. "I say, I pay my taxes; and his good a reete here as in any mon." "Sheriff, sheriff, said the judge, bring him before the court!" McJunkin's ire was now up; and as he reached the floor, began to strike his breast, exclaiming, "My name is John McJunkin d'ye see—here's the brist that never flinched; if so be it was in goode cause—I'll stan in my man a hitch in Bot- ter county, if so be he'll clear me of the law." "Bring him before the court," said the judge. He was accordingly pinioned, and, if not gagged, at least forced to be silent, while his case was under consid- eration. Some of the lawyers volunteered as *advocates*, some ventured a word of apology for McJunkin. The judge pro- nounced the sentence of imprisonment for two hours, in the jail of the county, and ordered the sheriff to take him into custody. The sheriff, with much sim- plicity, observed, "May it please the court there is no jail at all at all till put him in!" Here the judge took a learned dis- tinction, upon which he expatiated at some length for the benefit of the bar. He said, there were two kinds of cus- tody, the first, safe custody; secondly, custody. The first, in which the body must be forthcoming to answer a demand or accusation, and in this case the body may be delivered for the time being out of the hands of the law, on bail or recognizance; but when the imprisonment forms a part of the satisfaction or pun- ishment, there can be no bail or main- prize.

This is the reason of the common law in relation to escapes under *captus ad satisfaciendum*, and also why a *ca. sa.* cannot issue after the defendant has been once treated and then discharged by the plaintiff. In like manner a man cannot be imprisoned twice for the same offence, even if he be released before the expiration of the term of imprisonment. This is clearly a case of close custody, and the prisoner must be confined, body and limb, without bail or mainprize, in some place of incarceration." Here he was interrupted by the sheriff, who seemed to have hit on a lucky thought. "May it please the court, I'm just thinking that may be I can take him 'till Bowser's pig pen; the pigs are kill for the court, and it's empty." "You heard the opinion of the court," said the judge, "proceed sir, do your duty." The sheriff accordingly retired with his prisoner, and drew after him three fourths of the spectators and suitors, while the judge, thus relieved, proceeded to organize the court. But this was not the termination of the affair. Peace and order had scarcely been re- stored, when the sheriff came rushing to the house with a crowd at his heels, cry- ing out "Mr. Judge, Mr. Judge, may it please the court? What is the matter sheriff?" "Mr. Judge—Mr. Judge—John McJunkin's got off, d'ye mind? What! escaped sheriff? Summon the posse comitatus!" "The posse, the posse—why, now, I'll just tell ye how it happened. He was going a long-queerly enough, till we got tith the hal-patchman all at once he pitched aff tith the bushes, and I after him, but a lumb of a tree kitched my fut, and I pitched three lads off, but I fell for it, an' that's good luck ye mints! The Judge could not retain his gravity, the bar raised a

laugh, and there the matter ended, after which the business proceeded quietly enough.

The relative degree of effect on vegetation of several sorts of Manure.

In making a few remarks, in the way of answers to these queries, I shall ar- range the manures included in the last referred to according as they appear to me to deserve precedence by their effects on vegetation, placing the most power- ful or active first, and confining my re- marks to those sorts of which experience enables me to speak with some degree of confidence.

1. "Night soils not dry."—This, al- though the most disgusting of the ordi- nary manures, is, perhaps, the most pow- erful in its effects than some other of the active manures. When desic- cated, or rendered dry, is less powerful in its active qualities; these being partly neutralised by the lime used in drying it. In this shape, however, it is less repul- sive in its application, and as permanent in its effects.

2. "Pigeon or Poultry Dung" forms a very powerful manure in raising excel- lent crops of turnips in the fields; but its effects will not reach through an ordi- nary farm rotation.

3. "Fetichs &c. ploughed in."—Under this article may be included all sorts of green manure. Amongst the most ac- tive plants employed as manure, I have found [wild species of the genus] *Sinipis*, ploughed in fresh in the bottom of turnip drills, at the rate of twenty tons per acre. The produce brought by ac- tion £12, while the rest of the field man- ured with farm yard dung, brought only £9 to £10 per acre. Other weeds such as nettles, thistles, ragwort, &c. produce crops superior to farm yard dung. Po- tato stems, ploughed in, on clover leaf wheat, I have found to produce crops exceeding by two bolls per acre in quality, with more proportionate weight of straw, the other parts of the same field manured with farm yard dung, but otherwise under the same circumstances.—The stems from three acres of good po- tatoes will manure an acre for wheat to much better purpose than fifteen tons of farm yard dung, the usual quantity al- lowed to that part of the rotation; clover after wheat being the crop which gener- ally precedes fallow. Under the head of "green manure," I may mention an experiment I this year made with pea- straw converted into dung without the aid of cattle. Having something of that sort on hand, about the middle of last May, and being in want of some loads of manure to finish a potato field, I had the peas threshed at the mill, and the straw and chaff carried to the side of the potato field, made up like a large hot-bed giving each layer of straw an ample watering. Fermentation soon commenced, and by the fifth day, the mass was so far decomposed as to be easily filled into the carts. The effluvia in filling was almost intolerable. It was in this state laid in the bottom of the drills; the sets of potatoes planted above, and the earth ploughed over the whole. Notwithstand- ing the dry nature of the ground and the dry state of the weather in the summer months, the part of the field manured with decomposed pea straw yielded a better return than where farm yard dung was applied.

4. "Pig's Dung."—I have found it a strong manure, but I apprehend it con- tains something not favorable to vegeta- tion, if applied to any thing like excess in a recent state.

5. "Sheep's dung."—When the sheep are lodged at night in winter in fold or field, and so managed as to have to walk over the ground where they previous- ly lay, so as to tread in the dung with their feet in going out and in, the benefi- cial effects will be observable for three years on the poorest soils, if dry. Eating off tumps with sheep is followed by the same result.

6. "Horse dung," very slightly fer- mented, I should say, might come next in order for cold lands, and cow dung for hot or dry land, and neither the one nor the other is logacious in its effects.

7. "Liquid manure" (urine) is active and powerful, but the effects not last- ing.

8. "Soil" might have ranked among the first kinds of manures as to activity, if applied to green crops immediately before, or during the time of rain; but soot, like liquid manure, is of an intox- icating quality, producing a rapid growth at the expense of after-crops.

Gardner's Magazine.

[From the American Farmer.]

Directions for Boiling Potatoes.

We copy the following from the Irish Farm- er's Journal; a very good authority on such a subject.

How to boil Potatoes nicely without waste.—Seldom do we see potatoes well cooked without waste. By the follow-

ing directions both ends will be attained:—choose your potatoes of equal size, and put them into a sauce pan or pot without a lid, with no more water than is sufficient to cover them, as the potatoes themselves on being boiled, yield a con- siderable portion of water. By being boiled in a vessel without a lid, they do not crack, and all waste is prevented.—After the water is come nearly to a boil pour it off and replace the hot by cold water, into which throw a good portion of salt the cold water sends the heat from the surface to the heart of the potato, and makes it mealy. Like all other vegetables, they are improved by being boiled with salt, which ought not there- fore, to be spared. The only proper test of their being done enough, is trying them with a fork. When they are boiled with a lid, cracking is usually considered as the test of their being done enough; but they will often crack when they are quite raw at the heart. After straining off the water, they should be allowed to stand ten or fifteen minutes on the fire to dry.

From the Boston Mer. Journal.

We have more than once adverted to the multiplicity of foreign paupers, who are to be found in our almshouses, and suggested that some expedient should be adopted to check the evil. When a poor fellow is overwhelmed with misfortune, loses all his property, quarrels with his wife, or forfeits his character, the advice given by his friends, or the magistrates who happen to be obliged to take cogni- zance of his case, is to emigrate to Amer- ica. The following extract from a late London paper, will illustrate our re- marks.

A hopeless case.—A pale-faced, elder- ly man, with a wo-begone countenance, approached Mr. Chambers, and in a voice of doleful despondency begged that he would grant him his protection.

Mr. Chambers. Protection against whom?

Complainant. Against my wife. She's always beating me.

Beating you? Then have her bound over to keep the peace.

I have done so; but it's no use. She kicked me three times this morning, because I had not finished a pair of welt- ings when the gentleman called for them. She gets drunk, and then I catches it worse than ever.

Lock up the money, and then she can't get drunk.

Hah! but she will keep the cash herself.

Part from her, then, and allow her a separate maintenance.

She won't let me.

Then run away to America. I don't see how a magistrate can help you.

The applicant paused, looked up at the ceiling, shook his head dismally, and walked out of the office.

Facts for Farmers and Millers.

The present number of the Examiner is issued on the 13th of August, and the wagon price of Flour is quoted at \$5 to \$5-12 1-2 in the Baltimore Market. On the corresponding day of the month last year, (1833) it was \$6, and the corre- sponding day in the year before, (1832,) it was \$6.25 a \$6.37 1-2. For the corre- sponding week in 1832, the inspection amounted to 8461 barrels and for the corresponding week in 1833, they amount- ed to 10,916 barrels. For the last week (the present year), they amounted to only 6517 barrels. So that it seems not- withstanding the amount carried into the market, at this season, in 1832 and 1833, was nearly twice as great as now, the price was then one dollar or one dol- lar and thirty seven cents higher than it now is. Then the market was full and yet the price was high. Now the mar- ket is empty and yet the price is low.—Unriddle the mystery, ye deceivers of the people. Let us hear your explanation, ye wolves in sheep's clothing. Ye are dumb. A dignified silence seals your lips. The truth confounds you.

Frederick Examiner.

A Riot.

A considerable riot was made on Tuesday night, in South street between Seventh and Eighth street, Philadelphia. The particulars and causes of which, we have heard stated as follows: Some time since, a man erected on the city side of South street, one of those places of low amusement called "flying horses." Here, though the owner is a white man, the blacks of the neighbourhood chiefly resorted. It is added, that on Monday evening, some young white men made their appear- ance near the place, and were beaten off by the blacks. On Tuesday evening, a party of whites assembled and repaired to the "flying horses," and there com- menced assaulting the building, its inmates, and a party of the police. The contest soon became general and bloody, and several were much injured, one of whom was taken to the hospital. The

Mayor was present, and led his police officers to the rescue of the place, and finally succeeded in restoring order, though not until the work of demolition and beating had been very thoroughly accomplished. Some offenders were arrested, and will probably be bound over to take their trial at the next session of the Mayor's Court.

We understand that the person who has kept the place, at which the riot took place, will be proceeded against as a disturber of the peace, and as a protector and abettor of evil practices. One or two persons have expressed to us a belief that the disorders to which we have referred, had their origin in other feelings than those arising out of the disturbances at the flying horses. We have no reason to believe that any of the 'leaves' of that feeling which was some time since manifested in New York, operated in these riots, and we trust from whatever cause the violation of the peace arose, that hereafter no occurrence of the kind will need circling among us.—U. S. Gazette.

[From the Boston Atlas.]

Incendiary Outrage.—The community were thrown into great alarm and excitement yesterday morning, by the conflagration during the night previous, of the Ursuline Convent, Charlestown. To learn the particulars of this melancholy affair, we immediately hastened to the spot, where the remains of the adjacent sections, the blackened walls of the spacious convent, the trampled gardens, and the violated tomb, bore a fearful witness to the commission of violence and outrage. The scene was indeed one of the most melancholy interest, and to one who witnessed it as we did, the ill-repressed emotion and agitation of the Catholics, as they clustered about the desolated sepulchre, and gazed on the dishonored dwellings of the dead—but would have turned away with horror and just indignation at the unholy perpetrators of this most disgraceful outrage.

Some idle rumors of coercive and violent management in the affairs of the institution had created among the people in the vicinity much irritation and excitement. Increasing from day to day, they threatened to burst forth in acts of violence, and we understand that the publication of handbills and an apparent movement among a certain class of the community during the preceding day, had produced a general impression that some gross outrage would be perpetrated. Of this foreboding, however, it appears that no notice was taken by the civil authorities.

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buildings where a farm house and college. The inmates of the convent were the Lady Superior, five or six nuns, three female attendants, and from fifty to sixty children placed by their friends principally Protestants for the purpose of instruction. Of the property thus destroyed, we cannot give any accurate estimate. It is supposed to have cost from 50 to 100,000 dollars. It is stated that there was insurance against fire at the American Office, on the nursery, for \$12,000 and on the furniture for \$20,000; on a policy however not protecting the property against outrages of this kind.

On Tuesday at one o'clock, a large meeting of the citizens of Boston was held at Faneuil Hall, who were addressed by the Hon. H. D. Ous and others and adopted a series of resolutions, expressive of their abhorrence of the outrage; and appointing a Committee to adopt suitable measures to bring the authors and abettors of it to justice.

A similar meeting was held on the same day at Charlestown, and resolutions of like purport adopted, with the addition of one authorizing the Committee of Vigilance to offer a suitable reward, not exceeding \$1000, for the detection of the perpetrators of the conflagration to be paid in proportion to the degree of guilt proved against the offenders, and requesting the Governor of the Commonwealth to offer a suitable reward for a similar purpose.

From the Boston Gazette.

Fears were entertained yesterday that there would be fresh disturbances last evening. It was reported that the Irish laborers on the Worcester, Lowell, and Providence rail roads were on their way to the city in great numbers, for the purpose of aiding their Irish brethren in avenging the insult that was offered to them by the destruction of the Catholic seminary at Charlestown. It is true, we believe, that several hundred of these laborers arrived in the city last evening, but we have heard of no acts of violence on their part, or from any other quarter. The evening passed off quietly, at least so far as the city is concerned, although the streets were thronged until a late hour. We have rarely seen so many people abroad as were last evening.

Much credit is due to Bishop Fenwick for the exertions he made to dissuade the Catholics from all acts of retaliatory violence. He despatched five or six priests in different directions, during the afternoon, to intercept the laborers who were known to be on their way to Boston, and to instruct them not to raise a flag of defiance of what they consider their violated rights. This was a judicious movement, and, considering the unparalleled state of excitement into which our citizens had been suddenly thrown, by the outrageous conduct of a portion of the people of Cambridge and Charlestown.

We understand that all the Independent Light Infantry Companies were under arms last night, prepared with ball cartridges to act in any emergency which might require their services. Hundreds of respectable citizens were also on hand, to aid the civil authorities. Most sincerely do we hope there may be no occasion for them to act.

So great was the excitement among the Catholics yesterday that, Bishop Fenwick deemed it necessary to call them together in the afternoon, at the Church in Franklin street.

At 6 o'clock, several hundred were assembled, when the Bishop came in and addressed them for about thirty minutes in a most eloquent and judicious manner.

[From the Boston Atlas.]

Postscript.—Serious apprehensions were entertained last night that measures of a retaliatory character would be resorted to, and rumors came from Cambridge that threats had been thrown out by some of the Irish population that they would destroy the buildings of the University. But at the time our paper went to press (1 o'clock) the peace of the city and neighborhood had not been disturbed.

The following notice was issued by the Selectmen of Charlestown:

TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, numerous statements have appeared in the public papers, intimating, that the liberty of a female body was improperly and unlawfully exercised at the Convent in this town, and believing that said publications were calculated to excite the public mind against that institution, and might result in unpleasant or serious consequences, the Selectmen considering it their duty to endeavor to allay any such excitement, have at the request of the government of the Institution, fully examined into the circumstances of the case, and were conducted by the lady in question through out the premises, and into every apartment of the place—the whole of which is in good order and nothing appearing to them to be in the least objectionable; and they have the satisfaction to assure the public, that there exists no cause of complaint on the part of said female as she expresses herself to be entirely satisfied with her present situation, it being of her own choice, and that she has no desire of her own to alter it.

THOMAS HOOPER,
ABRAHAM MONROE,
SAMUEL POOR,
STEPHEN WILEY,
JOHN RUNEY,
Selectmen.

Charlestown, Aug. 11, 1834.

The Boston Journal says:—"The innocent cause of all the tumult at the Ursuline Convent at Mount Benedict is Miss Elizabeth Harrison, a native of Philadelphia. Previous to leaving the institution she had been unwell, and at the time was laboring under a partial mental derangement. She was a teacher of music in the Convent, and her relatives and friends called on her whenever they desired, except during school hours, and were never refused admittance. She has a brother in this city, Mr. Thomas Harrison, an intelligent and industrious engraver, in the employ of the Boston Hawick Company, from whom these facts are elicited, &c. she assures us that there was nothing about the Convent, or the treatment of his sister in the least degree calculated to cause the past or present excitement, other than the fact of her leaving, as above stated, and that his sister was not aware that her liberty was in the least restrained. Her taking the veil was a voluntary act, and she has no disposition, and no consideration, she assures her brother, would induce her to relinquish the Order."

From the Pennsylvania of Friday.

PHILADELPHIA RIOTS—SECOND NIGHT.—The Riots recommenced on Wednesday night with redoubled activity and fury. In consequence of the disturbances of the preceding evening, the City Police, under the Mayor, were marched just after dark to the southern boundaries of the city, and the Police of the districts were also assembled. The rioters, however, did not show themselves in any force until about 11 o'clock, when the peace officers, worn out by the toils of the day on Tuesday, and not anticipating a second riot, had generally retired. The onset was made in Seventh Street, between Shippen and Fitzwater streets. Two three storied brick houses on the west side, occupied by blacks, were first assailed. The windows and doors were dashed to pieces, the furniture demolished, and the inhabitants dragged from their beds and dreadfully beaten. In the morning one of them was carried to the hospital. The mob then moved on to Baker street where three frame houses were almost torn to pieces, and completely riddled with stones. The little property of the inhabitants; beds, bedding, &c. was strewn about the streets in fragments. It is not known whether the occupants were much hurt. In Baker street below Seventh street, several frame buildings shared the same fate; and in Seventh below Baker street, two other houses were much injured. The First African Presbyterian Church in Seventh street, exhibits sad marks of the fray. The doors are opened and battered, and the window sashes knocked to pieces. The rioters found it impossible to effect an entrance, or the interior of the church would have been demolished.

In Shippen street below Seventh, two large three story brick houses are reduced to mere wrecks. The doors and window shutters are hanging in fragments, and the houses are thoroughly gutted. A frame house adjacent suffered as badly. The parlors, a small front parlor, and the fragments of the buildings at this point, exhibit melancholy instances of the fury of the rioters. A small court opposite, occupied altogether by blacks, appear to have been an especial object of attack. Upwards of 200 blows were here assailed and dealt with as violently as the others. In South st., four or five frame tenements suffered severely.

The damage above described was seen by us in a hasty walk over the ground yesterday; but we are informed that it is only part of the whole mischief perpetrated. The scene was a melancholy example of mob violence.

The furniture of the houses was broken into the smallest fragments, nothing escaped. The building was carried into the streets, riddled with knives, and the contents scattered far and wide. The trustees, chairs and tables were hacked to chips. The inhabitants who were not fortunate enough to fly at the first approach of the rioters, were treated with brutal cruelty; and we learned that an old Indian negro was lying dead from the effects of treatment he received, in the wreck of his house. Others who were carried to the hospital, it is said, cannot survive. Murder is then to be added to the account of the riots in Philadelphia.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock the combined police made an effectual rush upon the mob, headed, we believe, by the Mayor of the city, and quietness was restored. Ten or fifteen prisoners were made, who were carried direct to prison.

The property destroyed to vent the animosity of the negroes, all belonged to white people! One of the brick houses in Shippen street, was the property and sole dependence of an old and infirm widow, who lost all except that house for her last winter. The building, thanks to the activity of the mob, was completely wrecked. We conversed with several respectable men on the scene of the riots, whose property was almost completely destroyed, their outsome savings having been vested in small houses. The negroes owned nothing except a little furniture; the amount of the loss falls exclusively on the white landlords. So much for mob discrimination and mob law.

At Spire Longhead's office we were shown the bludgeons and other weapons wrested from the captured rioters. Very thick and heavy clubs, between two and three feet long, prepared with every kind of iron, and some were but ill degrees of every shape and size were among them. The weapon with which Mr. Lane of the Movingmen's Police was wounded, is a heavy wooden bar, four feet long, with a projecting blade of iron, riveted at the heavy end. Mr. Lane received a blow with it across the face, and is much hurt. The rest of the Movingmen's officers show marks of severe violence.

The body of the rioter was composed of boys between the ages of 16 and 21, aided, it may be, by the desperadoes, whose depredations on the outskirts of the city have been carried on with unusual boldness, and to a great extent, who saw in these disturbances a good opportunity for pillage. Few persons of more mature years were observed among them.

The following particulars are from the *free-temper papers*:

The mob assembled, as before, in the Hospital lot. From thence they proceeded in a body to the corner of Small and Sixth streets. At this time the crowd must have consisted of nearly 500 persons, generally lads of from 17 to 20 years old, with a number of men. They appeared to act in accordance with a preconcerted plan generally understood. The white rioters in the district extended a light from their windows, and the houses thus designated were respected.

Not a house, the dwelling of colored people, was spared. The poor blacks, affrighted at the approaching storm, had fled from their houses, and even the city, and took refuge by thousands in the fields and woods in the neighborhood of the city.

The mob entered one house where a man, who had not been awakened by his frightened companions, was found in his bed asleep. The rioters, in despite of his piteous entreaties for mercy, seized the poor fellow and hurled him out of the window.

Soon after the mob collected at the corner of South and Seventh st., word was given to march down Seventh st., the police of the city being too strong to permit any breaches of the peace within their boundaries. On the way down several blacks were inhumanly beaten and dreadfully lacerated. In one house there was a corpse, which was thrown out of the ceiling and another, a dead infant, was taken out of bed and cast on the floor, the mother being at the same time barbarously murdered.

The signal words of the mob were 'Go!' 'Push!' 'Big gun!' Robbers were busy during the disturbance, in pillaging the houses that were attacked.

Friday Night's Proceedings.—In consequence of various rumors of an intention upon the part of the mob, to renew the outrages against the blacks; carried through the city on Friday, efficient precautionary measures were taken by the Mayor and Sheriff, during the day.

The members of several volunteer corps were ordered to meet at their armories, at 8 o'clock; P. M. and hold themselves in readiness for a march when called upon by the authorities; and the 1st troop, City Cavalry, commanded by Captain Hart, were ordered to parade, fully equipped. The Mayor and High Constable, organized their forces with caution and skill, and appointed a general place of rendezvous, and the Sheriff solicited and obtained the aid and services of a large number of respectable citizens, who met at Ryckman's about nine o'clock, and were commissioned as peace officers.

Through the day the vicinity of the late disturbance was generally quiet.

Large bodies assembled at night but the formidable appearance and prompt movements of the Police prevented serious disturbances.

THE CHOLERA.

HEALTH OFFICE.

Washington, Aug. 15, 1834.

Anxiously alive to every thing that may in the slightest degree contribute to the health of their fellow citizens, the Board of Health feel impelled by a high sense of duty to announce that the Cholera, that so much and justly dreaded disease, seems to be taking the same course that it did two years since, when this community suffered so severely under its visitation; and as three fatal cases have already occurred in this city, the Board earnestly recommend to their fellow citizens the utmost precaution respecting their diet, and more especially would take the liberty of urging them to abstain from the use of all crude indigestible vegetables and unripe fruits.

They also recommend the greatest attention to cleanliness, particularly as it regards eatables, &c.

In all three cases reported to the Board, the exciting cause has been readily traced to the imprudent use of vegetables and fruits, perhaps too long gathered, and badly dressed.

The Board, from all the information in their possession, not only anxiously hope, but honestly believe, that this terrible disease, as an epidemic, may be, during this season and in this place, altogether avoided, provided their fellow citizens adhere rigidly to the rules recommended for their government, as it regards their food and attention to cleanliness; and, in addition, they are also urged to avoid all unnecessary exposure to the influence of excessive heat and night air.

NATH. P. CAUSIAN, M. D. President of the Board of Health.

JAMES LARNED, Secretary.

The above notice reached us at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, though bearing date on the previous day. We have nothing of later date from the Board. [Though feeling it to be our duty to publish this notice, being requested to do so, we must be allowed, without meaning to derogate in the least from the respect due to every promulgation of the Board of Health, derived from its own knowledge, to express the opinion that the tone of the notice is calculated to alarm the public mind more than the facts, as far as we have heard them, will warrant. There are respectable medical gentlemen in our city who are of opinion that the city is not less healthy than usual at this season, and that few cases reported as Cholera are sporadic cases, such ought not to excite any alarm whatever as to Asiatic Cholera.]

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

When we first saw it stated in the public prints that the Postmaster General was endeavoring to levy contributions on post masters and others in the shape of subscriptions for his likeness, we thought it a mere joke; for we could not believe that either vanity or love of money could have induced to be guilty of the gross folly of such a step; but the fact is established by the annexed paragraphs, which we copy from the *New York Gazette*.

THE POST MASTER GENERAL.—It will be recalled by our readers that we gave the other day a statement, from the Albany Evening Journal, relative to a new mode of raising the wind, by Major Barry, viz: soliciting one dollar from every Post Master throughout the country for an engraved likeness of himself. The statement having been doubted we cannot in justice to our own feelings and those of the community, withhold the following facts which we take from the *Nantucket Inquirer*. The circular, it appears, was issued more than a year ago. The following are extracts from a copy in the possession of the editor of the above named paper.

"You are requested to procure as many subscribers as you can, immediately and within one week after the receipt of this, return it, with the names of subscribers and the money, to Edmund F. Brown, of the Post Office Department.

"Current money of your state will be taken at par. The copies will be forwarded to order as soon as the money is received."

This is not all, the likeness required of subscribers which will be seen by the following.

"The undersigned have examined the engraved portrait of Major Barry, and pronounce it an excellent likeness.

as to take current money of any State in the Union at par. He should have demanded Jackson currency. The subject is however, too disgusting for comment, and we give the statement to the public to receive, which it undoubtedly will from every unprejudiced man, a *Veto*.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The route of the Jackson Van Buren party appears to have been complete and decisive at the recent trial of strength in Kentucky. Of one hundred members of the Legislature, the collar men have at most succeeded in electing twenty—probably not more than 17 or 18. In the Senate of that state, also there will be a decided Whig majority. A letter from Jefferson (Ky.) under date of the 8th inst. says:

"Jefferson, Bullitt, Oldham, adjoining counties, hitherto Jackson, have, to the great astonishment of the 'Collar' men, returned Whig members. Henry county, the residence of Mr. LeCompte, has returned to Whigs by a large majority. It does indeed seem that Jacksonism is uprooted and exterminated in the State.

Those who live to see the next election of members to Congress from this State, will live to see the whole delegation Whigs."

The Louisville Journal of the 9th says, there will certainly not be twenty Jackson men in the next legislature, and adds:—Kentucky Jacksonism is buried forever—buried with its heels upwards and its head pointing to the centre. Let it scratch. It will never make its appearance here again; if it digs out, it will find itself upon the other side of the earth!"

INDIANA.—So far as one may judge from the complexion of the returns already in hand, the Whigs of Indiana, as in Kentucky, have carried all before them, and put the Van Burenites to the rout at all points. The *Indianapolis Journal* of the 9th, gives the votes for Governor in 16 counties; the aggregate vote places Noble, the Whig candidate, upwards of 5000 a head of Read. This majority is greater 2700 votes than he obtained in the same counties at the election of 1831 (two incomplete). Besides our own state, we find that they gave Noble, Co. Whig candidate, a majority of 5000 over Read, the Jackson candidate. There can be little doubt of Noble's election.

NORTH CAROLINA.—How too, so far as national politics was made a test, at the recent election, the result has been highly favorable to the cause of good government, and against the Usurpationists. The supposition made some days ago, may be repeated with confidence, that Jackson Van Burenism will find itself in a lean minority in the next Legislature of North Carolina.

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cause of defence of the Constitution and of public liberty against their corrupt oppressors, who are perverting & grasping all power, seizing the people's money unlawfully and hiding it, running the country into debt unknown to and without the authority of Congress, who alone can borrow money under the constitution—and all this is done to get things ready to make Mr. Van Buren President after General Jackson.

But happily the People, laying aside prejudice and party, have the intelligence to see into this—and seeing into it, they have the firmness and the patriotism to resist it and put it down. And it is going down—the elections in every State since the protest, and more especially since the detection of the corruptions in the Post Office department, have all gone against Van Buren and General Jackson and their corrupted office holders and contractors.—The people must come to their own rescue or Van Buren-tory Jacksonism will enslave all.—The People will not be the servile followers of any man.—They will have others than office holders for Advisers. Let the people here then rally as the people in the West have done, and teach Mr. Van Buren & Gen. Jackson & their cabal, the solemn lesson, that they will not permit favourites, under specious names, to deceive & enslave them; but that they will resist and conquer all attempts to rob them of their constitutional privileges, to deprive them of the fair force of the laws, and to misuse and abuse their money in corrupt and profligate expenditures.

A REAL V.

They say Gen Jackson got a little gold and some U. States Bank notes before he sat out for Tennessee, to pay his bills where the State Bank notes would not pass.—But he was so anxious to show the Gold that it gave out before he got half way—then the U. States Bank notes served his purpose as well—but when he came to the pet Bank notes, they would not go at all, and the Tavern Keepers refused to take them, telling the General at the same time, if he had no other sort of money they would take his own note for the amount of his bills, for that must be paid in a legal tender or its equivalent at the option of the holder of the note. So the real puppet begins the Show!!

It is stated in the Boston Atlas, that the Hon. Edward Everett, Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, has resigned his seat.

ANOTHER WHIG VICTORY.

ALABAMA.—We have cheering intelligence from this state also. The course of the Whigs is onward. Their triumphs continue to multiply. The *New York Courier* of Tuesday says:—

"As is well known to our political readers, the counties of Mobile and Montgomery are the largest in Alabama, and heretofore have been considered the strong holds of Jackson and Van Burenism. We have a letter now before us, by which it appears that in the city and county of Mobile, where heretofore, the Jackson vote has been more than two to one, the result at the late elections, is as follows:

Whigs	665	Dunns	492
Erret	625	Ryan	415
Roberts	525	Ryan	415

In Montgomery county, the strong hold of the Jacksonites, where heretofore the Whigs have never presumed to run a candidate, and where the vote has been unanimous in favor of Jackson and G. B. Bibbey the Whig candidate for the Legislature, and Mr. Gilmore the Whig Senator, are elected by an overwhelming majority!!! Well done Alabama!

Since the reception of the above, we learn from a gentleman just arrived from Alabama, that the Anti-Jackson ticket had succeeded in ten counties out of eleven heard from, when he left. Jacksonism was almost extinct in Alabama.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The Prospects.—Louisiana, Kentucky, Indiana and Alabama, have struck the hickory pole, and hoisted the glorious flag of the Union. Jacksonism is dead and buried in the western country, & is grasping & panting for existence elsewhere. The "Monster" has had its head taken off as clean as the Figure Head at Charlestown; and its useless trunk is now quivering in expiring agony. In a few weeks it will disturb the world no more, and the halcyon days of peace

and half Eagles, and quarters of Eagles, and hold them up to view—play off your glittering hocus-pocus tricks before an unsuspecting people, and tell them that the show of these few pieces of gold coin is to repay them for the lost hundreds of thousands of dollars that Jacksonism has plundered from the Post Office Department. Tell them the sight of these gold pieces is to console them for the corruptions in the P. Office Department—that these pieces of gold are to make them forget General Jackson's illegally seizing the people's money and putting it in hiding places that no man can tell where it is—Tell the people that the sight of these gold pieces are to cure all General Jackson's violations of the Constitution and abuses of power—In fine, tell the people, that you have no other hope, no other chance, but to try to deceive them with something new, to try to draw off their attention from the profligate administration of General Jackson and the more profligate measures of his subalterns and supporters, to keep them from rising up against General Jackson and his adherents and putting them all down, as the People have done in the Western States and every where that elections have been held in the last year—Tell the truth to the people for once, and then meet your fate like honest penitents who are sorry for your misconduct, and don't plunge yourselves deeper and deeper in sin, by acting falsehoods as well as telling falsehoods to all you hope to mislead.—This is the advice to you for

A REAL FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

PRICES CURRENT—BALT. Aug. 20.

Wheat (red)	1 02
Wheat (white)	90 a 99
Corn	63 a 64
Rye	60 a 63
Oats	23 a 27

On Sunday last, in this county, after a severe but short illness, CATHERINE A. S. daughter of Joseph E. Smith, Esq. of Dorchester county, aged 11 years.

To be rented for the ensuing year, the farm where the subscriber now lives, consisting of three fields of 150 thousand cord bills each, two meadows and an apple orchard of about 150 trees of first rate fruit. For terms apply to WM. BILES.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and do me directed, against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robt. H. Goldsborough, Wrightson Jones and Thos. Henrix, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance & use of James Price, one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of D. M. Moore, and one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Isaac Akinson, also one writ of fieri facias at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of William Townsend, against Joshua M. Faulkner, Samuel Harrison, William H. Dawson and Wrightson Jones, and one writ of fieri facias at the suit of John Durham, against Calob Brown, Joshua M. Faulkner and Anna Maria Faulkner, his wife, and one other writ of fieri facias, at the suit of Thomas Armstrong against Caleb Brown and Joshua M. Faulkner, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, for cash, on Tuesday, the 9th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property to wit—one negro man named Jory, and a lot of ground in Broad Creek Neck, containing eleven acres of land, more or less, called part of Divine St. Andrews, with a Dwelling house and Shop on the same.—Also I will offer for Sale on Tuesday the 2d day of September, at 10 o'clock of said day, and continue the sale until all of the following property shall be disposed of for Cash, that is to say, two Side Boards and Glasses, two Mahogany Tables, one Pine do., two dozen Windsor Chairs, three Carpets, five Beds, Bedsteads and furniture, one Bureau, one Secretary Book Case, one small Work Stand, one eight day Clock, five wash stands, two pair of Brass Andirons, four pair other Andirons, 3 pair of long and shaver, three large looking glasses, three small dressing glasses, one cupboard and contents, seven washers, four writing desks, two old cases with bottles, ten common chairs, one old chest of drawers, one wardrobe, a quantity of knives and forks, tea and table spoons, four iron pots, three ovens, two spiders, two tea kettles, one coffee kettle, one lot tin, one lot wood-n-ware and all the balance of the household and kitchen furniture, of the above mentioned Joshua M. Faulkner, one stallion called Red Rover, one old bay mare, one black mare, one double carriage and gear, one pair of harness, one horse and one cow. Also the following property, purchased by said Faulkner of Henry Clift to wit—seven feather beds, three high post bedsteads, with bedding and curtains, two camp bedsteads, with cords and curtains, two low post bedsteads, six pair muslin sheets, two pair linen sheets, four cotton and yarn counterpanes, one white cotton counterpane, six pair rose blankets, four calico quilts, one cot, one dozen round back Windsor chairs, half dozen yellow do., five rush bottom do., one mahogany side board, one iron do., one mahogany table, one small do., three pine dining do., five chamber stools, two red tables with drawers, two oak rod chamber tables, three carpets, one writing desk, one kitchen cupboard, one large iron pot, one large Dutch oven, one small do., one tea kettle, one frying pan, one griddle, three washing tubs, one alarm mantle Clock, three dozen dining plates, half dozen soup plates, one and a half dozen brass spoons, two dozen knives and forks, six blue dishes, one tureen and spoon, one Britania coffee pot, one tea pot, six bar kegs, eight quart decanters, six pint do., three dozen tumblers, one dozen wine glasses, one saddle and bridle, one red cow with short tail, seven half gallon pitehers, one large stone piteher, six large wash bowls, one gilt framed looking glass, five chamber looking glasses, one large iron do., one small do., one walnut do., one walnut knife box, one pair brass andirons, one pair large cast andirons, two pair wrought do., three pair short and long, four brass candle sticks, two large glass lamps, four chamber do., and one light four wheel carriage and harness, seized and taken as the property of Joshua M. Faulkner, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by Jo. Graham, Shff.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, I will sell, at the Court House door, in Cambridge, on Monday the 8th day of September next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, that valuable FARM of which Richard Willoughby died seized, containing

724 1-2 Acres.

more or less. This is, perhaps, one of the most valuable farms in Dorset. The land is highly productive. The improvements in the best condition. The Dwelling House a large two story brick house, nearly new, and the situation of the farm as eligible as could be desired, being immediately on the main road from Cambridge to Vienna, near Salem. The above property will be sold on the following terms, viz—one-fourth cash, to be paid on the day of sale, one-fourth in twelve months and the balance in eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale. The purchaser or purchasers giving bond and security to be approved by the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money.

Brice J. Goldsborough, Trustee.

Notice.

WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick county, on the 20th day of July last, as a runaway, a black boy, who calls himself

HENRY BROOKS,

he is about twenty years of age, has a scar on the left side of his breast near the collar bone, and one on the left shoulder; flat nose, and has his left eye tooth, nor any perceptible marks. Had on when committed, a black cloth coat, cotton pantaloons, and a black hat; says he is free, and last from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

MAHLON TALBOTT, Shff. of Frederick county, Md.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court, sitting as a court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 23d day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all and singular that lot or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the town of Easton, on the East side of Washington st. & being part of a tract of land called "London-derry," according to the metes & bounds hereof, contained in a deed of Mortgage executed by Joseph Hussey, otherwise called Joseph Hussey, to Nicholas Hammond, bearing date the 5th day of July 1821. The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are, that twenty dollars of the purchase money be paid by the purchaser on the day of sale, and the residue on a credit of six months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from said day, to be secured by a bond or bonds, with such security or securities as the subscriber, as Trustee, shall approve. On the ratification of the sale and the payment of the purchase money with interest, the subscriber as Trustee will execute the deed to the purchaser or purchasers for the said property, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the complainants and defendants in the cause in which said decree has been passed, and those claiming by, from, or under them, or either or any of them.

T. R. Loockerman, Trustee.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and do me directed, against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robt. H. Goldsborough, Wrightson Jones and Thos. Henrix, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance & use of James Price, one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of D. M. Moore, and one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Isaac Akinson, also one writ of fieri facias at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of William Townsend, against Joshua M. Faulkner, Samuel Harrison, William H. Dawson and Wrightson Jones, and one writ of fieri facias at the suit of John Durham, against Calob Brown, Joshua M. Faulkner and Anna Maria Faulkner, his wife, and one other writ of fieri facias, at the suit of Thomas Armstrong against Caleb Brown and Joshua M. Faulkner, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, for cash, on Tuesday, the 9th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property to wit—one negro man named Jory, and a lot of ground in Broad Creek Neck, containing eleven acres of land, more or less, called part of Divine St. Andrews, with a Dwelling house and Shop on the same.—Also I will offer for Sale on Tuesday the 2d day of September, at 10 o'clock of said day, and continue the sale until all of the following property shall be disposed of for Cash, that is to say, two Side Boards and Glasses, two Mahogany Tables, one Pine do., two dozen Windsor Chairs, three Carpets, five Beds, Bedsteads and furniture, one Bureau, one Secretary Book Case, one small Work Stand, one eight day Clock, five wash stands, two pair of Brass Andirons, four pair other Andirons, 3 pair of long and shaver, three large looking glasses, three small dressing glasses, one cupboard and contents, seven washers, four writing desks, two old cases with bottles, ten common chairs, one old chest of drawers, one wardrobe, a quantity of knives and forks, tea and table spoons, four iron pots, three ovens, two spiders, two tea kettles, one coffee kettle, one lot tin, one lot wood-n-ware and all the balance of the household and kitchen furniture, of the above mentioned Joshua M. Faulkner, one stallion called Red Rover, one old bay mare, one black mare, one double carriage and gear, one pair of harness, one horse and one cow. Also the following property, purchased by said Faulkner of Henry Clift to wit—seven feather beds, three high post bedsteads, with bedding and curtains, two camp bedsteads, with cords and curtains, two low post bedsteads, six pair muslin sheets, two pair linen sheets, four cotton and yarn counterpanes, one white cotton counterpane, six pair rose blankets, four calico quilts, one cot, one dozen round back Windsor chairs, half dozen yellow do., five rush bottom do., one mahogany side board, one iron do., one mahogany table, one small do., three pine dining do., five chamber stools, two red tables with drawers, two oak rod chamber tables, three carpets, one writing desk, one kitchen cupboard, one large iron pot, one large Dutch oven, one small do., one tea kettle, one frying pan, one griddle, three washing tubs, one alarm mantle Clock, three dozen dining plates, half dozen soup plates, one and a half dozen brass spoons, two dozen knives and forks, six blue dishes, one tureen and spoon, one Britania coffee pot, one tea pot, six bar kegs, eight quart decanters, six pint do., three dozen tumblers, one dozen wine glasses, one saddle and bridle, one red cow with short tail, seven half gallon pitehers, one large stone piteher, six large wash bowls, one gilt framed looking glass, five chamber looking glasses, one large iron do., one small do., one walnut do., one walnut knife box, one pair brass andirons, one pair large cast andirons, two pair wrought do., three pair short and long, four brass candle sticks, two large glass lamps, four chamber do., and one light four wheel carriage and harness, seized and taken as the property of Joshua M. Faulkner, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, I will sell, at the Court House door, in Cambridge, on Monday the 8th day of September next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, that valuable FARM of which Richard Willoughby died seized, containing

724 1-2 Acres.

more or less. This is, perhaps, one of the most valuable farms in Dorset. The land is highly productive. The improvements in the best condition. The Dwelling House a large two story brick house, nearly new, and the situation of the farm as eligible as could be desired, being immediately on the main road from Cambridge to Vienna, near Salem. The above property will be sold on the following terms, viz—one-fourth cash, to be paid on the day of sale, one-fourth in twelve months and the balance in eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale. The purchaser or purchasers giving bond and security to be approved by the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money.

Brice J. Goldsborough, Trustee.

Notice.

WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick county, on the 20th day of July last, as a runaway, a black boy, who calls himself

HENRY BROOKS,

he is about twenty years of age, has a scar on the left side of his breast near the collar bone, and one on the left shoulder; flat nose, and has his left eye tooth, nor any perceptible marks. Had on when committed, a black cloth coat, cotton pantaloons, and a black hat; says he is free, and last from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

MAHLON TALBOTT, Shff. of Frederick county, Md.

PROSPECTUS

OF

Mr. & Mrs. HAMILTON'S

BOARDING SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution is situated in the most healthy and pleasant part of the city, corner of Saratoga and Courtland streets, Baltimore. After having conducted an extensive Boarding School for young ladies, for several years, in North Carolina, and Virginia, Mr. & Mrs. H. removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Seminary for young Ladies, upon a scientific and liberal plan, which has received an almost unprecedented patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus, necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is equal to any other that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their Cabinet of minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Ptolemy's and Gardner's Globes, several Plans and a Harp. Mr. & Mrs. H. beg leave to remark, that the instruments they possess, are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 1600 volumes of the best authors, as connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access.

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

Mr. & Mrs. H. assure parents, that the most parental care will be extended to their children, leaving ever found, where the esteem and affection of the pupil were engaged, the influence of the teacher was proper, and the instruction of the Seminary will be at all times open to the reception of parents and guardians of the scholars.

The course of instruction in this institution, is carried on in a regular and continued system of academic studies embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a complete course of female education. The scholastic year in this Seminary, commences on the first Monday in September, and terminates on the third Friday in July following—Young Ladies entering as boarders will be charged from the date of entrance until the close of the scholastic year.

REFERENCES.

Payetteville (N. C.) Academy, 25th July 1825.

"The President and Trustees of this Academy, deeply regret that the health of Mr. Hamilton's family renders this separation necessary, and with pleasure testify in their behalf, that both Mr. & Mrs. H. are eminently qualified to conduct a large school, and instruct in all the branches of learning taught in the largest academies in the United States, and possess characters highly exemplary for moral worth."

From the Rev. JOHN M. DEKANE, Baltimore, 19th Aug. 1833.

"I have no hesitation in saying, I am much pleased with the progress made by my daughter under your tuition, and shall return her to your care, after the vacation, as her preceptor. I feel strongly assured that those placed under your care, must rapidly improve under the efficient system of instruction, which you have adopted."

From the Rev. Mr. JONES of Christ Church whose daughter has been attending their school since their residence in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Aug. 19th 1833.

"Permit me to avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my entire satisfaction with the school conducted by Mrs. Hamilton and yourself. I have for some time past, carefully watched the progress of some of your pupils, and have discovered abundant evidence of the diligence and skill, with which they have been instructed; I have no hesitation in saying to you that I consider your Institution as second to no one with which I am acquainted, and I trust it will continue to receive that patronage, it has attracted, and which it fully merits."

From the Rev. Mr. HILFENSTINE, Son of Baltimore, Aug. 25th 1833.

"Mr. Hamilton—As I understand you intend to open a boarding department in your school, permit me to express my entire confidence in your qualifications, together with my full approbation of your establishment. To be convinced of the latter, a visit to your rooms is sufficient, and to be persuaded of the former, an experiment need only be made by sending as was the case with myself a daughter to profit by your instructions. I would consider it a privilege to send a daughter to your boarding school, as Mrs. Hamilton not only possesses superior qualifications as a teacher, but by her amiable disposition, polished manners, and paternal feelings, and domestic habits, she is peculiarly well calculated to prepare young ladies for the relations they are intended to occupy at home, and in society."

From the Hon. Chief Justice MARSHALL, Richmond, 28th July 1828.

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton have conducted a large Seminary in this city for some years; several of my grand children have been among their pupils; in the performance of their duties, they have given great satisfaction, and leave Richmond much to the regret of its inhabitants.

Baltimore, Aug. 9 33.

P. S. Any parent or guardian wishing a more detailed account of the Seminary, can obtain a Prospectus gratis on applying to the Editor.

Thorough bred Colt for sale.

The subscriber not having a proper groom to attend him is disposed to sell his full bred colt

FELUCO,

who is of the best blood in the country. He was sired by Marshall Noy, who was sired by American Eclipse, out of Diana—Diana was by Bond's First Consul, her dam by Messenger, (see Turf Register vol. 2, p. 360.) FELUCO's dam was bred by the late Governor Wright, not by "Top Lloyd's" Pandora. Feluco was three years old last 4th of April, he will be sold on accommodating terms, or exchanged for young mules and cattle.

Wm H. DeCourcy, Cheston, Q. Ann's county, Aug. 16 3w

By order of the Commrs. of Talbot County.

AN ACT

Entitled, a supplement to an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all the powers vested by the original law to which this is a supplement, in the levy court of Talbot county, and the same are hereby extended to the commissioners of said county.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That in case the taxable inhabitants of any school district in Talbot county, shall neglect or refuse to assemble together, when notified to do so, to levy a tax on the taxable property of such district, or to raise a sufficient sum therefrom, in some other way, for the purpose of building a school house and for purchasing text books and stationary therefor, the commissioners for the county shall proceed to levy upon the taxable property in said district, a tax sufficient to purchase a site, build a school house thereon, and to purchase the necessary books, stationary and fuel for the same, and shall also appoint a district clerk and three trustees to manage the concerns of such school district.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That until there shall be a sufficient sum appropriated by the legislature of the state to carry into operation the general system of instruction in primary schools throughout the state, the commissioners for Talbot county shall raise a deficiency for said county, by a tax on the inhabitants of said county, in manner and form following, viz: on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred and fifty dollars, they shall levy a tax of two dollars per annum on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred and fifty dollars, they shall levy a tax of three dollars per annum, whatever amount shall remain or be wanting, to pay of the teachers in the several school districts in the county, after having first ascertained the amount which will be received by Talbot county from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the support of primary or free schools, and levied the tax as above, shall be raised by a tax on the taxable property in the county, as other charges are levied and raised.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That all contracts made by the trustees of the several school districts, for the employment of teachers, shall be ratified and confirmed by the commissioners for the county, before such contract shall be obligatory, or the teacher be allowed to receive any portion of the salary or compensation allowed him for his services.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the amount to be levied on the inhabitants of Talbot county, under the provisions of this law, shall be placed by the clerk of the commissioners for Talbot county, in the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, and in conjunction with whatever sum or sums of money may be received from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the support of primary schools in said county, shall constitute a general fund for the payment of teachers in the primary schools in said county.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the tax to be levied on the inhabitants of Talbot county, under the provisions of this law, shall be collected by the collector of the county tax as other county taxes are collected, & at the same commission and when collected shall be paid over to the commissioners of Talbot county, for the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, for the use of the primary schools for Talbot county.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the district clerk in each school district in Talbot county, to ascertain annually the number and names of the inhabitants of his district, having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and having in his district an income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars, as the case may be, and on or before the first day of June in each year, to return to the commissioners for the county a list thereof, giving the names and the supposed amount of their respective incomes, from which abatement of the district clerk, each individual believing him or herself aggrieved thereby, shall have the right of appeal to the commissioners for the county aforesaid, at any time within twenty days after such return is made.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That the commissioners for Talbot county for the use of primary schools in said county, whatever amount may have been or hereafter may be apportioned or assigned to said county, for the support of primary or free schools therein.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county, and they are hereby required to cause this act to be published in each of the papers published in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, for at least four weeks previous to the next school election, and the provisions thereof shall not be carried into effect until after that time.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That the act entitled an act for the promotion of education in Talbot county, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, shall be and remain in full force and effect, until the people of Talbot county shall decide to carry this act into operation by their assent, as is hereinafter provided, and until the first day of July thereafter.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county to pay to the trustees of each school district, in Talbot county, or to their order, their proportion of the primary school fund belonging to their respective districts, by a check drawn by the president of the board of commissioners, on the cashier of the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, stating in said check the fund in bank from which said check was drawn, and the purposes for which said check was drawn, which check shall be countersigned by the clerk to the commissioners.

Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That the commissioners for Talbot county shall cause to be procured, in good and sufficient well bound books, in which they shall cause to be entered an account of all moneys levied and collected from the inhabitants of Talbot county, and all other moneys which may come into their hands,

for the support of primary schools, and shall cause the clerk to keep regular and accurate accounts for each school district.

Sec. 14. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county, to report in the month of December annually, a summary of their proceedings under this act, to the General Assembly.

Sec. 15. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of judges of election in the several election districts of Talbot county, at the next annual election for delegates to the General Assembly of this state, to ask each and every voter when he offers to vote, whether he be for or against this act; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said election, to make an entry of both the affirmative and negative votes, on said question, on the poll books, in two separate columns, to be prepared for that purpose by the sheriff of said county; and it shall be the duty of said judges to count all the votes so entered, and make return thereof to the commissioners for said county; and if it shall be ascertained that a majority of voters are in favor of this act, then it shall be operative; but if there be a majority against it, it shall be null and void.

August 9

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN: That the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county Court at May Term, to value and divide the Real Estate of Samuel Yarnel, formerly of Talbot county, deceased will meet on the Lands to be so valued, and divided in the execution of the said commission on WEDNESDAY the third day of September next.

John Edmondson, E. N. Hambleton, S. T. Kennard, John Stevens, J. M. G. Emory,

Aug. 2 5w

The Eastern Shore Jockey Club

RACES.

WILL commence, over the Eastern Course, on the last Wednesday in September next (the 24th) & continue three days—the course is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq. about half a mile from Easton, and will be in first rate order on the days of running.

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

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

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

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y. Easton, July 19, 1834. (W)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and do me directed, against John H. Holt and Mary E. Holt, his wife, at the suit of Ann C. O. Martin, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of September next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit: all that House and lot in the town of Easton, conveyed by a certain William Bromwell to Susan Seth, and the undivided third part of the Lot or parcel of Land, called Turkey Neck, which was sold and conveyed by a certain Mary Stevens, and the said Ann C. O. Martin to a certain William Aringdale, with their appertinences, which descended to the said Mary E. Holt, formerly Mary E. Seth, from her deceased mother Susan Seth, that is to say, all and singular that parcel of land and appertinences, formerly in the occupation and possession of the said William Bromwell, and lying and being in the town of Easton, County aforesaid, on Goldsborough Street, and adjoining the property of George Martin, being part of a tract of land called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanners Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a stepping brick wall, thence running with the division line, and four rods and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange; South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner and division line between the aforesaid Bromwell and Martin, thence East five perches and six feet to the aforesaid place of beginning, be the quantity what it may, more or less. And also one undivided third part of a certain tract of land called Turkey Neck, containing the quantity of seven acres of land, which lies to the north of the Farm heretofore purchased by John Aringdale deceased, of Thomas Martin, Trustee deceased, and also one undivided third part of all that part of the said tract of land called Turkey Neck, containing the quantity of ten acres and fifteen sixteenths of an acre, which lies on the south side of the said farm, the whole of which said parcels of lands are situate, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, and are contiguous to and adjoining each other, all seized and taken to satisfy the above mentioned writs facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Jo. Graham, Shff.

Aug. 12

30 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot County, State of Maryland, on Saturday, August 2d a negro woman

who calls herself

BETTY,

of a dark chestnut colour, about five feet 2 or 3 inches high, well made, about fifty years of age, with large mouth. Betty has on her face a variety of stripes which she took with her—whenever she takes up said runaway and deliver her in the Jail at Easton or in any other Jail, so that the subscriber gets her again shall receive the above reward.

WM. E. SHANNAHAN, Adm'r. of Jesse Shannahan, Talbot county, near Easton, Md. Aug. 9

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The Semi Annual Examination of the students of the Talbot county Seminary will take place on THURSDAY the 25th inst. The friends of the Seminary are respectfully invited to attend.

TALBOT COUNTY TO WIT:

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

Given under my hand the 5th day of August 1834.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

GENERAL MEETING.

The subscribers, Stockholders in the Commercial Bank of Millington and owners of more than five hundred shares of stock therein, in pursuance of the provisions of the 14th fundamental article contained in the Charter, do hereby give public notice that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at the Banking house in the town of Millington, on MONDAY the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the condition of the affairs of said Bank, and the expediency of winding up its business with as little delay as may be consistent with the interests of all parties concerned.

Evan Morgan, Allan Quinn, Evan Poulney, George Fitzhugh, Thomas Poulney, Ann Poulney, George Riggs, John Boares, Henry Oline, George Freyburger, Gawin Harris, William Persey, Isaac Knight, Thomas A. Richards, Charles Goddard, William D. Ball, Josiah Horon, William B. Guy, Joel Blaisdel, Abraham Boyce, William Kliner, L. A. Jenkins, John Ross, Francis S. Walter, George Menet, Richard Donovan, Daniel P. Leo, William Dawson, Sam'l H. Redgrave, John Fallon, R. S. Boggers, June 29 3w

Per R. Johnson and J. Glenn, Assignees.

By Geo. W. Dobbin, their Attorney in fact.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and do me directed, at the suit of the President, Directors & Co. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against William Hayward,

William Lovejoy
Has just returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of
NEW GOODS,
which he can offer to his friends and the public generally upon fair terms.
June 14. (W)

NEW SPRING GOODS
SAMUEL MACKAY
HAVING just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with
a fresh supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES
QUEENSWARE, &c.
which he will dispose of low for cash or to punctual customers.
N. B. All persons having accounts standing for six months or more are earnestly requested to come forward and close them up by cash or note.
May 17

TANNERY.
To rent and possession given the first of January next a Tan Yard and improvements in the village of Greenborough Caroline county. Attached thereto are large and commodious barns, carrying and beam houses, a good stone table, bark and lye Mills, &c.—This Yard is situated directly on the Choptank River, so that little or no land carriage is required in shipping articles to or from the vicinity. Bark of the best quality and in great abundance is bought in this place very low and on accommodating terms; there is now a stock on hand sufficient to carry on the Yard for some time which a tenant can have on agreeable terms.
Apply to
Ann H. Godwin, or
Geo. W. Harrington
Greenborough, July 12.

NOTICE.
The purchasers of the Lands of the late Lloyd Nicols deceased are requested to make their payments to the subscriber, as the bonds for the same are now due.
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Administrator of Lloyd Nicols, dec'd.
Aug. 9

A CARD.
Having determined to discontinue the Mercantile Business in Easton, and disposed of my entire Stock of Goods, I beg leave to acquaint all those interested to me, that I shall expect a speedy settlement of their dues.
I trust this request will be attended to, more particularly, as I purpose leaving the Shore very soon.
THOMAS H. JENKINS.
Aug. 16

Chancery Sale Postponed.
THE sale of that highly valuable property viz—
The Upper Mill, Mill seat and
Premises, and the Brick Dwelling House and Lots in Contreville, being a part of the real estate of John T. Miers, dec'd, and heretofore advertised for sale on the 23d of this month, is postponed until Tuesday the 23d of September next, to take place at the court house door in Centreville at 3 o'clock, P. M.
John Kilgiman, Trustee.
Aug. 16 Sw
The Caroline Advocate will copy the above.

JOHN W. FAHLES

Coach, Gig, and Harness Maker
Respectfully informs the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the shop on Washington street near the shop of Mr. R. Spencer and John B. Faulkner, and immediately fronting the St. Michael's road, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and having employed some first rate hands in their different branches, together with his own knowledge of the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their work.
All kinds of repairing done to order, and when ordered, and the prices made to suit the pressure of the times, as he is determined to do his work as low as is possible, to enable him to live. And he is also determined his work shall not be surpassed either in strength or style of finish, by any other establishment on the Eastern Shore.
aug. 16 Sw

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from Baltimore with a handsome assortment of the above articles, consisting of gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of all descriptions; Ladies' Lasting, Kid, Seal and Morocco, Boots, most fashionable kind; Boys and Children's Boots and Shoes of various kinds and best quality. He has also on hand a supply of prime materials, which will be made up to order by the best of workmen at the shortest notice. All which will be sold on the most pleasing terms, by
The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.
aug. 12 Sw

FOR SALE.
A few young BUCKS from full blood Merino Ewes and a choice imported full blood Saxon Buck.
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
July 12

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 Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm. R. Price, Esq.—his 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 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 shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive 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 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 Centreville; 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—also, solicit the old smokers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.
Oct. 5

NOTICE
TO STONE MASONS.
THE undersigned, a committee appointed to superintend the building of a Church at Miles River Ferry, near Easton in Talbot county Maryland, propose to build the same—dimensions of Church 50 feet by 38—They invite proposals from Stone Masons of price and time, and will be prepared to receive them, addressed to the undersigned at Easton, Talbot county, until the first TUESDAY in August next.

R. H. Goldsborough,
Rich'd Feddeman,
Rich'd. Spencer.
July 5.

WALDIE'S
SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY
Bibles from the Brevians of Nazian.
A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.
This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry M. de la Harpe, who was confined for thirty five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.
The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:—
Knutzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.
Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardara; written by himself a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.
Glad Sir Walter, a tale by the author of Family Portraits.
The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.
Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.
The D and Dumb Page, a Tale.
Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV. by the Duke of St. Simon.
The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels now in the London Magazine of the present day.
Tudo's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.
Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.
Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.
Journal of a Wes. India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.
The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.
The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted, from the same.
A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Polew, in 1753, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boe.
All the above cost in the "Library" but 42 50c!
Office—No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.
Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at 65 per annum, thankfully received by
ADAM WALDIE,
Philad. Apta.
June 25

Notice.
THE citizens of Easton and the public generally are respectfully informed that the orders for the sheep Thomas Hayward, will be taken on Tuesdays, in the afternoon, when they will be taken on for their orders if possible; but will always be at Thos. H. Dawson & Son's, early on Wednesday mornings, and there remain until 9 o'clock. At that hour we will leave Easton as it is greatly to our disadvantage to remain longer, and we assure the public will be much better accommodated, passengers especially, to start at the time named.
Samuel H. Benny.
aug. 9 Sw

LOUIS A. GODEY
Having become sole proprietor of the
LADY'S BOOK.
A Monthly Magazine containing
Tales, original and selected,
Novels and scientific Essays,
Poetry, from the best Authors,
The quarterly representation of Lady's Fashions, adopted in Philadelphia—Coloured.
Music, of the newest style, &c. &c.
Published regularly on the first day of every month at No. 7. Alhambra Buildings Franklin place, Philadelphia.
EMBELLISHED WITH
beautiful and extensive variety of
ENGRAVINGS,
From original and selected designs, both colored and plain, with two engraved Titles Pages, and two distinct Jackets, (intended to perfect separate volumes in the year.)
—ALSO—
A choice Collection of MUSIC, original and selected, arranged for the Piano or Guitar, with nearly 600 Pages large octavo Letter Press, and only
Three Dollars per annum.

Each number of this periodical contains 48 pages of extra magnificent letter press, printed with clear, new and beautiful types, arranged after the manner of the London Labelle assembly, on paper of the finest texture and whitest color. It is embellished with splendid Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by artists of the highest skill and distinction, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Romantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and portraits of illustrious Females. The number commencing each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, designed, engraved, and coloured expressly for this work, by competent persons specially engaged for that purpose. The embellishments of this character which have appeared in former numbers, are confessedly superior to any which have been furnished in any other similar American publication, and from the arrangements which have been made, there is every reason to believe they will be improved in the coming volumes. In addition to the Engravings just referred to, every number contains several engravings on wood, representing Foreign and Native Scenes, curious and interesting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology, Mineralogy, Conchology, Humorous Incidents, Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, and other needle work, Riding, Hunting, &c. besides one or more pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano or Guitar.
Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume suitable for binding, and with these are presented gratuitously a superbly engraved Title Page, and a general index of Contents.
The typographical execution of the Lady's Book is such that the proprietor challenges comparison with any Magazine, whether European or American. The best materials and the ablest workmen are employed, and the most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness, harmony, and uniformity in the arrangement of the various subjects which compose the letter press.
The Literary department of the Lady's Book comprises every thing which is deemed suitable for that sex to whose use it is principally intended. Tales which are distinguished by their interesting incidents, vigorous narrative, classic diction, and the absence of morbid sentiment; Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to sound; but where glowing thoughts are sensibly expressed; Essays upon pleasing and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches of illustrious Women; Anecdotes, unstained by indelicate intentions; lively Romances, and humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treated, constitute, along with descriptions of the various embellishments, the reading of the work.
Though enormous expenses have been incurred in making this work deserving of the immense patronage it has received, the proprietor does not mean to relax in his exertions. Whenever improvement can be made, he is determined to accomplish it, without regard to cost or labor, confident that he will be amply remunerated.
The terms of the Lady's Book are three dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Persons remitting ten dollars shall be entitled to four copies of the work. Persons remitting fifteen dollars shall be entitled to six copies of the work, and additional copies of the best Engravings. Persons procuring ten new subscribers, and forwarding the cash for the same, besides a discount of fifty per cent, shall be presented with a copy of the third volume of the work superbly bound.
Persons remitting Notes of solvent banks received at par value.
An extra copy of the work or any information respecting it, may be obtained by addressing the publisher, (postpaid)

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of
LUMBER,
CONSISTING OF ONE AND TWO INCH WHITE PINE BOARDS,
of superior quality. Also a quantity of
RAILING BOARD
AND
CYPRESS SHINGLES
which will be sold very low for cash or to punctual dealers.
The public's obt. servt.
SAMUEL MACKAY.
Easton, July 19

MILCH COWS

FOR SALE
The subscriber offers for sale two or three good MILCH COWS, all of which have had Calves this spring, and one of them has a calf now with her—they are also in good order and of fine size. Not having a use for them they will be sold upon moderate terms.
Apply to
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, July 19 1854.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING THE
EASTON GAZETTE
In an extended and improved form,

BY the generous offer of a gentleman well known throughout the State, to superintend the Agricultural and Political departments of my paper, I am enabled to propose to publish a Journal particularly devoted to Agriculture and Politics, which I flatter myself will merit and receive an extended patronage.
From the irritations long produced by political warfare, it has been hitherto thought best to separate these interesting subjects by giving them possession of distinct papers—as it was supposed that all parties would unite in the first, whilst none but partisans of one cast would be likely to take an interest in the other—Where political discussions and commentaries are marked with personal offence and rude intensions upon feelings, there seems to be a necessity for this separation. But if a paper maintains its own principles and views of public men and things fearlessly and with decorum, the utility of those interesting topics would only enable those of a different political way of thinking to hear the other side of the question. Without meaning however to press this view of the subject, I must say, that the real design in uniting these two highly interesting topics is to give greater interest to the paper, and to make it more worthy of general attention.
How far the plan can be made acceptable to the public taste must be left to the sequel, in case a sufficient patronage is extended to justify the increased expenses to be incurred in wages for additional labour, type and other materials—as well as in procuring the most interesting papers and works relating to Politics and Agriculture, which cannot be had by the ordinary interchanges among Editors—and the prospect which cannot be risked until I can ascertain the public opinion in relation to the plan, and their disposition to sustain it.
That the plan can be rendered acceptable I have no doubt, if adequate encouragement is given.
It may perhaps be thought the same, that the depressed and ruined condition of our country at the present time renders it an unseasonable occasion to put forth proposals for a Journal, that is to require patronage at the hands of the people—The remark is obviously a plausible one, and would be irresistible, if the Journal proposed did not mainly contemplate an agency in furnishing to the People the information and the aids necessary to meet the crisis, and to enable them to restore that state of content and prosperity from which they have been so wantonly, so carelessly, and so lawlessly ejected. Pressed down as the people are by their pecuniary concerns by measures equally ruinous and absurd—excited and indignant as they ought to be at the high handed, unconstitutional, and arbitrary course that arrogant and stimulated power has adopted, patience for a moment in such suffering would be construed into acquiescence that would tend to swell the list of their grievances, and embolden during subsidence in its usurpations and abuses. The People must resist or they are degraded and ruined—The People must resist or their Republican Institutions, their Liberty, and their Rights will be annihilated—The People must resist now early, or they will have later to seek through blood and slaughter the restoration of a loss too great to be borne, involving all that is dear to the heart of man. The crisis calls for the proposal—it is necessary to act—the loss of time may be the loss of all—the object is to prepare the means to make known to the People their real condition, the causes that have produced it, and the way to resist it.
Let not this language be misinterpreted—we speak in the spirit and under the sanction of the Constitution and the Law—it is the triumph of these we aim at by the means under Heaven's merciful bestows, of restoration to happiness and peace.

TERMS.
The paper is intended to be called "THE MARYLAND COUNTRY JOURNAL AND FARMERS SOCIAL COMMISSION" to be published twice a week during the session of Congress, which will also embrace the period of the session of the General Assembly of Maryland—and once a week the rest of the year—80 cents per copy, and 25 cents per copy during the session of Congress.
The price of the paper to subscribers will be \$3 00 per annum—one half payable at the time of subscribing, the other half at the end of the year.
Where the whole subscription runs due for three months over the year, it enhances the subscription dues for each year twenty five per cent.
The present Subscribers to the Easton Gazette will be considered as subscribers to the Maryland Country Journal, unless forbidden by them.
No Subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, without the consent of the publisher of the paper.
Advertising, not exceeding a square, at a cost of one dollar for three insertions, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.
A. GRAHAM.
MILL FOR SALE.
Having concluded to leave this State, I offer at private Sale, my
Mill, Mill-seat and Farm
adjoining, containing upwards of two hundred Acres of land—with a considerable bed of Iron Ore thereon—on the premises are a two
STORY DWELING
with two rooms and a passage below and four above, well finished—nursery and Kitchen adjoining, with a pump of good water in the yard—Milk house, meat house, Barn, Stable, carriage house, all in good repair, 2 excellent Springs of water and one Spring house convenient—Storehouse a small dwelling for a miller, the Mill and Mill house are in good repair, the Mill in prime order for both Merchant and Country work, with a stream of water constantly flowing in all weathers, surpassed by few if any in the State—I presume this property possesses more advantages than any of the kind I am acquainted with, which can be explained to any person wishing to purchase—an excellent stand for Grist work, Merchant work, and a Country Store—Terms of Sale will be accommodating, for further particulars apply to the Subscriber living on the premises.
THOMAS HOPKINS,
Spring Mills, near Denton Caroline County, Maryland.
Aug. 2
N. B. A clear and undoubted title will be given to the property.

HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

William H. Hopkins respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton, and the public generally that he has commenced the above business in the wing adjoining Messrs Ozon and Shanahan's Cabinet shop and directly opposite McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store, where he is prepared to execute every variety of painting with neatness & despatch, and at such prices as shall accord with the pressure of the times. He solicits a trial, and feels assured that it will ensure a continuance of public patronage.
All orders from the country thankfully received and promptly executed; also Old Chairs repainted and Gilded in the latest style.
June 28.

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County on the 17th day of May last, as a runaway, a dark negro man who calls himself **SAM GALAWAY,** he is about 62 years of age, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high. Had on when committed, a drab coat and pantaloons, green vest, an old hat—says he belongs to John Dorsey near Baltimore. The owner if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.
MAHLON TALBOTT Sheriff of Frederick County.
Nat. Intelligencer, Washington, and Gazette Easton, will copy the above 3 times and charge M. T.
June 14 81

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having been appointed **GEOLOGIST** to the State of Maryland, deems it advisable to make known to his fellow citizens the duties which under such appointment he is required to perform, and to inform them of his readiness to satisfy their inquiries as well as of the most convenient mode in which their application to him may be made.
It is the duty of the Geologist to make a complete, a minute geological survey of the State, embracing that portion which belongs to the Tertiary order of geological formation, and with the Southern division thereof, and progressing regularly with the course of the waters of the Potomac and Chesapeake through that region, and thence through the other subdivisions of the State with as much expedition and despatch as may be consistent with minuteness and accuracy, and he shall prepare and lay before the legislature at the commencement of every session a detailed account of all remarkable discoveries made, and the progress of the work.
It shall further be his duty that those sections not suited to the active prosecution of the geological survey, to analyze and ascertain the geologies and properties of all specimens of mineral substances or soils left at his office or residence, for that purpose, by any citizen of the State, and taken from any portion of the Territory of the State.
In pursuance of these duties, the undersigned is about to proceed immediately to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he will reside until the end of June, after which he will visit the counties lying between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, proposing to make his examination of this portion of the State during the months of July and August. His cabinet dates cannot therefore be commenced before the month of September. Desirous, however, that no avoidable delay should be experienced by such of his fellow citizens as are interested in the subject of his investigation the undersigned has made arrangements with Mr. Philip T. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson and Fisher, No. 192 Baltimore street, to receive during his absence the specimens of mineral substances, soils, waters, &c. which may be submitted. Any information concerning these not requiring to be determined on an elaborate investigation or analysis, will be furnished by Mr. Tyson; further information will be communicated by the undersigned himself at the earliest convenience.
J. T. DUCATEL,
14 Lexington street, Baltimore.
May 17, 1854

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of nine writs of reditioni expensis, and three writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against John W. Jenkins, at the suits of the following persons, viz:—one at the suit of Joseph Pogue, Joshua G. Spry and Edwin Watkins, one at the suit of George R. Gaither, Richard W. Marriott and Thomas S. Harwood, one at the suit of Henry Dalring, one at the suit of Francis Wally and Thomas Welsh, one at the suit of Anson Kellogg and Moses Knapp, one at the suit of William Finwell and Alfred T. Moore, one at the suit of Thomas and James Wood, one at the suit of William Cook and Joseph Snowden, one at the suit of Samuel Harvey, Samuel Harvey, Jr. and Joseph Harvey, one at the suit of James C. Sellman, one at the suit of Richard D. Wood, and William L. Abbott, and one at the suit of Thomas Harrison, John Harrison and William Harrison, will be sold at the front door of the Court house in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 26th day of August next, for Cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all that tract or parcel of land with the improvements thereon, situate on Choptank River, purchased by said Jenkins of Samuel Mackey, and where said Jenkins now resides, containing two hundred and twenty seven acres of land, more or less. Also will be sold at the residence of said Jenkins on THURSDAY the 21st of August next, for Cash between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock of said day the following property, viz: one Gig and Harness, four head of Horses, one yoke of oxen, twenty head of Cattle, twenty three head of Sheep, 12 head of Hogs, one ox cart, one horse cart, 3 ploughs two Harrows and all the residue of his farming utensils and all his Crop of wheat. Also one table, one large clock, two mahogany tables, one carpet, three beds, bedsteads and furniture and all the residue of his household and kitchen furniture, all seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said John W. Jenkins, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writs of reditioni expensis and fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by
JO. GRAHAM, Shif.
aug 2

W. W. HIGGINS

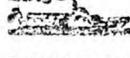

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore
a fresh supply of
SADDLERY,
Easton, May 17

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with
A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF


BOOTS AND SHOES.
Consisting in part of gentlemen's Boots, Monroes and Shoes, of all descriptions, also Ladies' Kid, Seal & Stuff Shoes, boys' Monroes, and a general assortment of children's Shoes—Also, Trunks and Blacking, all of which he will sell very low for cash.
The public's obedient servant,
PETER TARR.
N. B. The subscriber having taken considerable pains to accommodate the public, hopes it will be reciprocated by them, particularly in paying off their bills, especially those of long standing. He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the support he has received, and solicits a continuance of the same.
aug 5 Sw P. T.

TO RENT.
That farm called "Mount Pleasant" on which Isaac Bowers now resides. This farm contains about 150 acres of Land, and is pleasantly situated within a mile of Easton.—The improvements consist of a large and comfortable brick dwelling house and good out-houses. The Tenant to have permission to seed wheat the ensuing fall and possession given on first January 1855.
For terms apply to
SAMUEL HAMBLETON, Jr.
Easton, Aug. 9

OFFICERS' FEES.
ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore look out for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscribers on executions, will please bear in mind that the above mentioned three will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again **LOOK OUT!**
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shif.
July 26 Sw

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,
Will as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton, returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.
On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence the routes from Baltimore, to Corlies and Chertswater, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return on Tuesday. Passage as heretofore.
All baggage, packages &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.
By order
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.
April 12

NOTICE.
THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of
Thompson & Harper,
is now dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, are requested to make payment to Thomas Harper, who will continue the business, and has constantly for sale a handsome assortment of
Beaver, Otter and Muskrat

HATS,
which he is disposed to sell on terms to suit the pressure of the times. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
THOS. HARPER.
Easton, June 21, 1854.

\$100 REWARD.
RAN off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday the 21st of this month of May, a negro named
JACOB,
of tawny complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is lurching and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holidays—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whoever deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward.
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
near Easton Talbot county Eastern Shore of Maryland.
May 24

VOL.
PRINTED AND
SATURDAY
BY ALEXA
TWO DOLLAR
Per annum, payab
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Not exceeding a
for ONE DOLL
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William Loreley
Has just returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of
NEW GOODS,
which he can offer to his friends and the public generally upon fair terms.
June 14. (W)

NEW SPRING GOODS
SAMUEL MACKAY
HAVING just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with
a fresh supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES
QUEENS-WARE, &c.
which he will dispose of low for cash or on punctual customers.
N. B. All persons having accounts standing for six months or more are earnestly requested to come forward and close them up by cash or note.
May 17

TANNERY.
To treat and possession given the first of January next a Tan Yard and improvements in the village of Greensboro, Caroline county. Attached thereto are large and commodious bark, currying and beam houses, a good stone table, bark and hide Mills &c. This Yard is situated directly on the Choptank River, so that water or no hand carriage is required in shipping articles to or from the mill. Bark of the best quality and in great abundance is bought in this place very low and on accommodating terms, there is now a stock on hand sufficient to carry on the Yard for some time which a tenant can have on agreeable terms.
Apply to
Ann H. Godwin, or
Geo. W. Harrington
Greensboro, July 12.

NOTICE.
The purchasers of the Lands of the late Lloyd Nicols deceased are requested to make their payments to the subscriber, as the bonds for the same are now due.
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Administrator of Lloyd Nicols, dec'd.
Aug. 9

A CARD.
Having determined to discontinue the Mercantile Business in Easton, and disposed of my entire Stock of Goods, I beg leave to acquaint all those interested to me, that I shall expect a speedy settlement of their dues.
I trust this request will be attended to, more particularly, as I purpose leaving the Shore very soon.
THOMAS H. JENKINS.
Aug. 16

Chancery Sale Postponed.
THE sale of that highly valuable property viz—
The Upper Mill, Mill seat and
Premises, and the Brick Dwelling House and Lots in Centreville, being a part of the real estate of John T. Myers, dec'd, and heretofore advertised for sale on the 23d of this month, is postponed until **TUESDAY** the 23d of September next, to take place at the court house door in Centreville at 3 o'clock, P. M.
John Tilghman, Trustee.
Aug. 16 Sw
The Caroline Advocate will copy the above.

JOHN W. FAIRLES
Coach, Gig, and Harness Maker
Respectfully informs the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the shop on Washington street near the shop of Mr. R. Spencer and John R. Pinhook, and immediately fronting the St. Michaels road, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and having employed some first rate hand in their different branches, together with his own knowledge of the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their work.
All kinds of repairing done to order, and when ordered, and the prices made to suit the pressure of the times, as he is determined to do his work as low as is possible, to enable him to live. And he is also determined his work shall not be surpassed either in strength or style of finish, by any other establishment on the Eastern Shore.
aug. 16 Sw

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from Baltimore with a handsome assortment of the above articles, consisting of gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of all descriptions; Ladies' Lasting Kid, Seal and Morocco, Boots, most fashionable kinds; Boys and Children's Boots and Shoes of various kinds and best quality. He has also on hand a supply of prime materials, which will be made up to order by the best of workmen at the shortest notice. All which will be sold on the most pleasing terms, by
The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.
aug. 12 Sw

Notice.
THE citizens of Easton and the public generally are respectfully informed that the address for the shop of Thomas Hayward, will be taken on Tuesdays, in the afternoon, when they will be taken up for their orders if possible, but will always be at Thomas H. Darsey & Son's, early on Wednesday mornings, and there remain until 9 o'clock. At that hour we will leave Easton as it is greatly to our disadvantage to remain longer, and we are sure the public will be much better accommodated, passengers especially, to start at the time named.
Samuel H. Benny.
aug. 9 Sw

FOR SALE.
A few young BUCKS from full blood Medico Ewes and a choice imported full blood Saxon Buck.
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
July 12

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 Lee's Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr., and directly that of Wm. R. Price, Esq.—his house is situated in the most fashionable 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 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 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. This Tavern will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, and 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 Centreville; 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

NOTICE
TO STONE MASONS.
THE undersigned, a committee appointed to superintend the building of a Church at Miles River Ferry, near Easton in Talbot county Maryland, propose to build the same of stone—dimensions of Church 50 feet by 38—They invite proposals from Stone Masons of price and time, and will be prepared to receive them, addressed to the undersigned at Easton, Talbot county, until the first **TUESDAY** in August next.
R. H. Goldsborough,
Rich'd Feddeman,
Rich'd. Spencer.
July 5.

WALDIE'S
SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY
Bibles from the Breviary of Nazara.
A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.
This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Mar de la Tuile, who was confined for thirty five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.
The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:—
Knutson, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.
Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardross, written by himself a very popular book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.
Good Sir Walter, a tale by the author of Family Portraits.
The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.
Rome in the Nineteenth Century, in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.
The Draf and Dumb Page, a Tale.
Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV, by the Duke of St. Simon.
The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels say the London Magazines of the present day.
Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.
Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.
Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.
Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. Author of the Monk, &c.
The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.
The Three Westminster boys, or Copper Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, continued, from the same.
A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Bos.
All the above cost in the "Library" but \$2 50.
Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.
Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at \$5 per annum, thankfully received, at
ADAM WALDIE,
Philad. April.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of
LUMBER,
CONSISTING OF ONE AND TWO INCH WHITE **PINE BOARDS,**
of superior quality. Also a quantity of **RAILING BOARD**
AND **CYPRESS SHINGLES**
which will be sold very low for cash or on punctual dealers.
The public's obt. servt.
SAMUEL MACKAY.
Easton, July 19

MILCH COWS
FOR SALE
The subscriber offers for sale two or three good MILCH COWS, all of which have had Calves this spring, and one of them has a calf now with her—they are also in good order and of fine size. Not having a use for them they will be sold upon moderate terms.
Apply to
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, July 19 1854.

LOUIS A. GODEY
Having become sole proprietor of the
LADY'S BOOK.
A Monthly Magazine containing
Tales, original and selected,
Moral and scientific Essays,
Poetry, from the best Authors.
The quarterly representation of Lady's Fashions, adopted in Philadelphia—Coloured.
Music, of the newest style, &c. &c.
Published regularly on the first day of every month at No. 2, Athenian Buildings Franklin place, Philadelphia.

EMBELLISHED WITH
Beautiful and extensive variety of
ENGRAVINGS,
From original and selected designs, both coloured and plain, with two engraved Title Pages, and two distinct Indexes, (intended to perfect separate volumes in the year.)
A Choice Collection of MUSIC, original and selected, arranged for the Piano or Guitar, with nearly 600 Pages large octavo Letter Press, and only
Three Dollars per annum.
Each number of this periodical contains 48 pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed with clear, new and beautiful type, (arranged after the manner of the London Labelle assembly) on paper of the finest texture and whitest color. It is embellished with splendid Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by artists of the highest skill and distinction, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Romantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and portraits of Illustrious Females. The number commencing each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, designed, drawn, engraved and coloured expressly for this work, by competent persons specially engaged for that purpose. The Embellishments of this character which have appeared in former numbers, are confessedly superior to any which have been furnished in any other similar American publication, and from the arrangements which have been made, there is every reason to believe they will be improved in the coming volumes. In addition to the Embellishments just referred to, every number contains several engravings on wood, representing English and Native Scenes, curious and interesting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology, Mineralogy, Cosmology, Humorous Incidents, Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, and other needle work, Riding, Drawing, &c. &c. and one or more pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano or Guitar.

Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume suitable for binding, and with these are furnished gratuitously a superbly engraved Title Page, and a general index of Contents.
The typographical execution of the Lady's Book is such that the proprietor challenges comparison with any Magazine, whether English or American. The best materials and the ablest workmen are employed, and the most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness, harmony, and uniformity, in the arrangement of the various subjects which compose the letter press.
The Literary department of the Lady's Book comprises every thing which is deemed suitable for every to whose use it is principally devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative, classic diction, and the absence of morbid sentiment; Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to sound but where glowing beauties are sensibly expressed; Essays upon pleasing and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches of Illustrious Women; Anecdotes, untaught by indolent juveniles; Arcs Bon-mois, and humorous topics generally but modestly treated, constitute, along with descriptions of the various embellishments, the reading of the work.
Though enormous expenses have been incurred in making this work deserving of the immense patronage it has received, the proprietor does not mean to relax in his exertions. Whatever improvement can be made, he is determined to accomplish it, without regard to cost or labor, confident that he will be amply compensated.

The terms of the Lady's Book are three dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Persons remitting ten dollars shall be entitled to four copies of the work. Persons remitting fifteen dollars shall be entitled to six copies of the work, and additional copies of the best Engravings. Persons procuring ten new subscribers, and forwarding the cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen per cent, shall be presented with a copy of the third volume of the work superbly bound.
Discurrent Notes of solvent banks received at par value.
An extra copy of the work, or any information respecting it, may be obtained by addressing the publisher, (post paid)

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Easton, July 19 1854.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING THE
EASTON GAZETTE
In an extended and improved form,

BY the generous offer of a gentleman well known throughout the State, to superintend the Agricultural and Political departments of any paper, I am enabled to propose to publish a Journal particularly devoted to Agriculture and Politics, which I flatter myself will merit and receive an extended patronage.
From the irritations long produced by political warfare, it has been hitherto thought best to separate these interesting subjects by giving them possession of distinct papers—as it was supposed that all parties would unite in the first, whilst none but partisans of one cast would be likely to take an interest in the other—Where political discussions and commentaries are marked with personal offence and rude intrusions upon feelings, there seems to be a necessity for this separation. But if a paper maintains its own principles and views of public men and things fearlessly and with decorum, the union of these interesting topics will only enable those of a different political way of thinking to hear the other side of the question.
Without meaning however to press this view of the subject, I must say, that the real design in uniting these two highly interesting topics is to give greater interest to the paper, and to make it more worthy of general attention.
How far the plan can be made acceptable to the public taste must be left to the sequel, in case a sufficient patronage is extended to justify the increased expenses to be incurred in wages for additional labour, type and other materials—as well as in procuring the most interesting papers and works relating to Politics and Agriculture, which cannot be had by the ordinary interchanges among Editors—and the procuring which, cannot be risked until I can ascertain the public opinion in relation to the plan, and their disposition to sustain it.
That the plan can be rendered acceptable, I have no doubt, if adequate encouragement is given.
I have no doubt, that the public will be benefited by the proposed addition of our country at the present time, to the hands of the people—The remark is obviously a plausible one, and would be irresistible, if the Journal itself did not mainly contemplate an agency in furnishing to the People the information and the aids necessary to meet the crisis, and to enable them to restore that state of comfort and prosperity from which they have been so wantonly, so unfeelingly, and so lawlessly ejected. Pressed down as the people are in their pecuniary concerns by measures equally ruinous and absurd—excited and indignant as they ought to be at the high handed, unconstitutional, and arbitrary course that arrogant and stimulated power has adopted, patience for a moment in such suffering would be construed into acquiescence that would tend to swell the list of their grievances, and establish during a long period of its usurpation and abuses. The People must resist or they are degraded and ruined—The People must resist or their Republican Institutions, their Liberty, and happiness will be annihilated—The People must resist now early, or they will have later to seek through blood and slaughter the reparation of a loss too great to be borne, involving all that is dear to the heart of man. The crisis calls for the proposal—it is necessary to act—the loss of time may be the loss of all—the object is to prepare the means to make known to the People their real condition, the causes that have produced it, and the way to resist it.
Let not this language be misinterpreted—we speak in all we say in the spirit and under the sanction of the Constitution and the Law—it is the triumph of these we aim at as the means under Heaven's merciful bestowals, of restoration to happiness and peace.

TERMS.
The paper is intended to be called "THE MARYLAND COUNTRY JOURNAL AND FARMERS SOCIAL COMPANION" to be published twice a week during the session of Congress, which will also embrace the period of the session of the General Assembly of Maryland—and once a week the rest of the year—Saturday and Tuesday, days of publication.
The price of the paper to Subscribers will be \$3 00 per annum—one half payable at the time of subscribing, the other half at the end of the year.
Where the whole subscription runs due for three months over the year, it enhances the subscription dues for each year twenty five per cent.
The present Subscribers to the Easton Gazette will be considered as subscribers to the Maryland Country Journal, unless forbidden by them.
No Subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, without the consent of the publisher of the paper.
Advertising, not exceeding a square, at a cost of one dollar for three insertions, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

MILL FOR SALE.
Having concluded to leave this State, I offer at private Sale, my
Mill, Mill-seat and Farm
adjoining, containing upwards of two hundred Acres of land—with a considerable bed of Iron Ore thereon—the premises are a two
STORY DWELLING
with two rooms and a passage below and four above, well finished—nursery and Kitchen adjoining, with a pump of good water in the yard—Milk house, neat house, Barn, Stables carriage house, all in good repair—2 excellent Springs of water and one Spring house convenient—Storehouse a small dwelling for a miller, the Mill and Mill house are in good repair, the Mill in prime order for both Merchant and Country work, with a stream of water constantly flowing in all weathers, surpassed by few in any in the State—I presume this property possesses more real advantages than any of the kind I am acquainted with, which can be explained to any person wishing to purchase—an excellent stand for Grist work, Merchant work, and a Country Store.—Terms of Sale will be accommodating, for further particulars apply to the Subscriber living on the premises.
THOMAS HOPKINS,
Spring Mills, near Denton Caroline County, Maryland.
Aug. 2
N. B. A clear and undoubted title will be given to the property.

HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.
William H. Hopkins respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton, and the public generally that he has commenced the above business in the wing adjoining Messrs Ozmon and Shanahan's Cabinet shop and directly opposite McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store, where he is prepared to execute every variety of painting with neatness & dispatch, and at such prices as he will accord with the pressure of the times. He solicits a trial, and feels assured that it will ensure a continuance of public patronage.
All orders from the country thankfully received and promptly executed; also Old Chairs repainted and Gilded in the latest style.
June 28.

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County on the 17th day of May last, as a runaway, a dark negro man who calls himself **SAM GALAWAY.**
He is about 63 years of age, 5 feet 2 1-2 inches high, thin on when committed, a drab coat and pantaloons, green vest, an old fur hat—says he belongs to John Darsey near Baltimore. The owner if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.
MAHLON TALBOT Sheriff of Frederick County.
Nat. Intelligencer, Washington, and Gazette Easton, will copy these five times and charge M. T.
June 14 Sw

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE undersigned having been appointed **GEOLOGIST** to the State of Maryland, deems it advisable to make known to his fellow citizens the duties which under such appointment he is required to perform, and to inform them of his readiness to satisfy their inquiries as well as of the most convenient mode in which their application to him may be made.
It is the duty of the Geologist to make a complete, minute geological survey of the State, commencing with that portion which belongs to the Territory order of geological formation, and with the Southern division thereof, and progressing regularly with the course of the waters of the Potomac and Chesapeake through that region, and thence through the other subdivisions of the State with as much expedition and despatch as may be consistent with minuteness and accuracy, and he shall prepare and lay before the legislature at the commencement of every session a detailed account of all remarkable discoveries made, and the progress of the work.
It shall further be his duty at those seasons not suited to the active prosecution of the geological survey, to analyze and ascertain the qualities and properties of all specimens of mineral substances or soils left at his office or residence, for that purpose, by any citizen of the State, and taken from any portion of the Territory of the State.
In pursuance of those duties, the undersigned is about to proceed immediately to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he will remain until the end of June, after which he will visit the counties lying between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, proposing to make his examination of this portion of the State during the months of July and August. His cabinet duties cannot therefore be commenced before the month of September. Desires, however, that no avoidable delay should be experienced by such of his fellow citizens as are interested in the subject of his investigation the undersigned has made arrangements with Mr. Philip P. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson and Fisher, No. 192 Baltimore street, to receive during his absence the specimens of mineral substances, soils, waters, &c. which may be submitted. Any information concerning these, not requiring to be determined on an elaborate investigation or analysis, will be furnished by Mr. Tyson; further information will be communicated by the undersigned himself at the earliest convenience.
J. T. DUCATEL,
14 Lexington street, Baltimore.
May 17, 1854 Sw

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of nine writs of execution, and three writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against **John W. Jenkins,** at the suits of the following persons, viz—
one at the suit of Joseph Pogue, Joshua G. Spry and Edwin Watkins, co-defendants, against George R. Gaither, Richard W. Marriott and Thomas S. Harwood, one at the suit of Henry Dabring, one at the suit of Francis Wooley and Thomas Welsh, one at the suit of Aaron Kelley and Moses Kempton, one at the suit of William Brownell and Alfred T. Moore, one at the suit of Thomas and James Wood, one at the suit of William Cook and Joseph Snowden, one at the suit of Samuel Harvey, Samuel Harvey, Jr. and Joseph Harvey, one at the suit of James C. Sellman, one at the suit of Richard D. Wood, and William L. Abbott, and one at the suit of Thomas Harrison, John Harrison and Washington Harrison, will be sold at the front door of the Court house in the town of Easton, on **TUESDAY** the 26th day of August inst, for Cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all that tract or parcel of land with the improvements thereon, situated on Choptank River, purchased by said Jenkins now resides, containing two hundred and twenty seven acres of land, more or less. Also will be sold at the residence of said Jenkins on **THURSDAY** the 21st of August inst, for Cash between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock of said day the following property, viz: one Gig and Harness, four head of Horses, one yoke of oxen, twenty head of Cattle, twenty three head of Sheep, 12 head of Hogs, one cart, one horse cart, 3 ploughs two Harrows and all the residue of his farming utensils and all his Crop of wheat. Also one side board, one large clock, two mahogany tables, one carpet, three beds, bedsteads and furniture and all the residue of his household and kitchen furniture, all seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said John W. Jenkins, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by
JO. GRAHAM, Shif.
aug 2

W. W. HIGGINS
Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore
a fresh supply of
SADDLERY,
Easton, May 17

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with
A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
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Consisting in part of gentlemen's Boots, Monroes and Shoes, of all descriptions, also Ladies' Kid, Seal & Stuff Shoes, boys' Monroes, and a general assortment of children's Shoes—Also, Trunks and Blacking, all of which he will sell very low for cash.
The public's obedient servant,
PETER TARR.
N. B. The subscriber having taken considerable pains to accommodate the public, hopes it will be reciprocated by them, particularly in paying off their bills, especially those of long standing. He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the support he has received, and solicits a continuance of the same.
aug 5 Sw
P. T.

TO RENT.
That farm called "Mount Pleasant" on which Isaac Bowers now resides. This farm contains about 150 acres of Land, and is pleasantly situated within a mile of Easton.—The improvements consist of a large and comfortable brick dwelling house and good out-houses. The Tenant to have permission to seed wheat the ensuing fall and possession given on first January 1855.
For terms apply to
SAMUEL HAMBLETON, Jr.
Easton, Aug. 9

OFFICERS' FEES.
ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore look out for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, Jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscribers on executions, will please bear in mind that the above mentioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, lay again **LOOK OUT!**
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shif.
July 26 Sw

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND,
Will as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton, returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven), Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.
On Monday the 21st inst, she will commence the routes from Baltimore, to Corson and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return the next day. Passage as heretofore.
All baggage, packages &c at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.
By order
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.
April 12

NOTICE.
THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of
Thompson & Harper,
is now dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, are requested to make payment to Thomas Harper, who still continues the business, and has constantly for sale a handsome assortment of
Beaver, Otter and Muskrat
HATS,
which he is disposed to sell on terms to suit the pressure of the times. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
THOS. HARPER.
Easton, June 21, 1854.

\$100 REWARD.
RAN off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday the 21st of this month of May, a negro lad named
JACOB,
of tawny complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is labouring and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whitsunday Holydays—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whoever will deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward.
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
near Easton Talbot county Eastern Shore of Maryland.
May 24

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PRINTED BY **SATUR**
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EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XVII.

EASTON MD. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1834.

NO. 35.

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.

From the Dublin Magazine. THE IRISHMAN IN PARIS.

It was in a saloon of the Palais Royal that I first met Arthur Mac Dermot; the night was wild, tempestuous and disagreeable; the wind howled, and so did the rain splash and so did the passengers; I was heart sick of Paris; tired of sights; abominable theatres; discovered that my valet was a rogue, and my mistress a rone; had been jockeyed in the morning, and filled in the afternoon; and not knowing how else to kill a dreary hour, as a last resource, dropped into hell itself.

Every body has played Rouge et Noir if they had but the honesty to acknowledge it. Therefore every body knows the locale of the table, and the character of the company. On this night there was the usual family party, with some legs and some soft ones, a few small merchants were peddling cautiously, and the only player was just then regularly done up.

May the course of Ceasarwell attend you red and black; ejaculated a tragicomic voice; which issued from the mouth of a strapping Emerald. I looked at the blunderer; he was a fine stout, dark-haired fellow of six feet. "He will be in the morgue" to-morrow," whispered a lemon-coloured dwarf, with a nondescript ribbon at his button hole; "he has lost five hundred Napoleons." I examined the sufferer again. The Frenchman was wrong; the careless dare devil indifference of the man showed that he possessed that true mercantile temperament indigenous to the land of potatoes, which rises while fortune sinks, and sets calamity at defiance.

While I still gazed at the unlucky gambler, he had assumed his hat and gloves, preparatory to leaving the scene of his defeat, when a sudden thought occurred, that even yet luck might change, and the poor fellow retrieve his losses, I took ten Napoleons from my purse, called him a part, and whispered my wishes. A broad, suspicious stare from the stranger, was succeeded by an inquiry of "whether I was serious?" On this point I satisfied him, and the next moment he took out his ticket case, begged me to interchange cards, and returned as merrily to play as if he had already netted a thousand.

"The devil's in the fellow's clarelessness," said I, "my Napoleons are gone forever," and the very first movement at the table demolished the moiety of my subsidy. It silenced my own folly and determined not to witness the result, left the Palais Royal and hastened to my hotel, reproaching mankind and the elements.

Some hours passed; every lodger in the house was sleeping but myself. Suddenly a thundering knocking threatened destruction to the door, and the drowsy porter, muttering curses "deep, not loud," rose to parley with the untimely visitor. A colloquy in broken English ensued. My name was mentioned—Monsieur in bed—Monsieur is not visible. "Bedroom, my jewel!" roared a voice whose tones I began to recollect—"Monsieur, I'll see him. I will by every thing that's fortunate," and in the briefest space imaginable the black whiskered adventurer of this Palais Royal bore down all opposition, and was standing at my bedside.

"We have been lucky, my darling boy," exclaimed the excited Miesam, as he flung a handkerchief filled with notes and gold coin upon the coverlet. "The old girl of the wheel proved herself a gentlewoman, stuck to me like bird lime, till by Saint Patrick, I cleaned out the company, and broke the bank—and now for a division!"

men of very suspicious appearance, loitering before the hotel, and had no doubt but they had dogged the stranger thither, with evil design against his purse or person.

The windows of my sitting room commanded a view of the street, and leaving the candle in my chamber, to prevent our being discovered by those without, we peeped cautiously abroad. The light was variable as the clouds careered across the moon; presently she shone brilliantly for a moment and in the passing gleam we saw distinctly two figures, such as the servant had described, lurking in the opposite port coché. The successful gambler had been pursued from that sink of villainy, the Palais Royal and the ruffians outside were waiting his leaving the hotel to rob and murder him. I shuddered when I thought how narrowly the unconscious victim had escaped assassination.

"Now what the plague can these fellows want with me?" inquired the countryman, with peevish indifference. The porter grinned, and replied with a polite bow, "nothing more than to qualify Monsieur for the morgue in the morning."

"Pshaw!" said the Miesam with a peculiar whistle, "is it that they're after? Well I have the luck of thousands to-night I saw a very decent looking pair of marking irons on your table. I'll borrow them if you please. Just when I go out, do you lift the window, and if, in course of your travels, you ever saw a couple of private gentlemen more beautifully taken in, never trust me with the tools again."

"Now would it not save you some trouble, and me a charge or two of powder, if you would not interfere with the executioner and remain contented for a few hours where you are?—There is an excellent sofa, wood enough in the grate, candle's wine, and you can make pillow of your property, and sleep upon Napoleons and bank notes."

"Egad you are right; but—" "You are dying for a row," said I. "Why faith, I would give a few pieces to accommodate the scoundrels with the wrong metal, and while they expect gold make lead answer."

"Well, I have no doubt but finishing a brace of cut throats would be a pleasant wind up to a night of play; but still I recommend the sofa to you, and them to the hangman."

"You are right, said Mac Dermot, "but it is unfair to let the honest man without waste time in useless expectation. He opened the window. Gentlemen of the paves, the top of the morning to ye, as we say in Tipperary. Tiddle o, if you please. I'm going to practice at the post beside ye, and as the lights but indifferent, why monamondiaou! I might by mistake, shoot into the gateway."

The address of Mr. Mac Dermot was understood, and, indeed, would be surprising had it not, as he delivered it in three languages, namely English, Irish and French. A shuffling of feet, a muttered sacred and a momentary glimpse of two persons stealing round the corner showed that the hint was attended to.

ods in which it would be naturally expected that apprehension, anxiety, or sorrow, would seize all the faculties of thought with a grasp so paralyzing, as to rivet them immovably to the consideration of their own immediate destiny.

It was in a state of mind not wholly dissimilar to that which we have endeavored to shadow forth, that Mary, in the solitude of her last earthly night, diverting her attention entirely from the terrible shock she was about to undergo on the morrow, thought only of her native land, still dear, though still ungrateful, a pray to the fierce contentions of her own factious offspring; of her son, torn at the earliest dawn of his affections from the arms of a mother, nurtured among those who would teach him to eradicate every warmer recollection; to pluck forth, as if it were an offending eye, every lingering tenderness for that being who, amidst all her sorrows and all her sorrows, had never ceased to love him with a perfect and entire love. There is, in truth, a something more evidently divine partaking more nearly of that, which we believe to be the very essence of divinity, in a mother's love, than in any other pang or passion; for every passion, how sweet cover it may be, is yet a pang,—of the human soul. All other love is liable to diminution, to change, to extinction, all other love may be alienated by the neglect, chilled by the coldness, frozen to the core by the worthlessness, of the object once beloved.

All other affections are influenced by a thousand trivial circumstances of time and place; absence may weaken their influence, time obscure their vividness; and above all, custom may rob them of their value; over all other love, the estimation of the world exercises an almost boundless sway; we honor, in our hearts, those whom the world has dignified with its approval and too often, if that approval be unmeritedly withdrawn, we too insensibly desert from that admiration which must be a component part in every warmer sentiment. But on the love of a mother, commencing as it does, before the object of her solicitude possesses form or being; springing from agony and sorrow; ripening in anxiety and care; and reaching too often the bitter harvest of ingratitude, all external influences, all incidental causes, are powerless and vain. Time, but excites her admiration, but increases her solicitude, but redoubles her affections. Absence, but causes her to dwell with a more engrossing memory on him, from whom her heart is never absent. Custom, but hallows the sentiments to which nature has given birth. Neglect and coldness but cause her to strain every nerve to merit more and more the poor return of filial love, the solitary aim of her existence, so heartlessly denied her. Nay, worthlessness itself, but binds her more closely to him whom she feels and feels the world has cast aside, to find a refuge in the only bosom which will not perceive his errors, or credit his utter desertion.

Thus, thus it was with Mary!—She knew that the child of her affections regarded those affections as vile and worthless weeds!—She knew that he was selfish, vain and heartless!—She knew that when she had toiled through many a summer's day and many a wintry night in framing for her beloved boy a garment, embroidered with the best of her poor skill, decked with every gem that yet remained to her of her former pomp—that garment, the labor and the same time a solace to her imprisonment—was now, which a man, possessing every spark of human feeling, would have cherished above the value of man's jewels, or woman's love,—would have worn beyond those of principle, would have treasured up, as sacred only to the God of his altar,—that garment, on a miserable pretext of court etiquette, was returned to the heart broken captive, as a mere gift of ceremony, a thing under any circumstances valueless, but now impertinent and calling for contempt instead of gratitude!—She knew that a single embassy single word from that child, who she still adored,—if conveyed to her relentless persecutor in the strong language of sincerity and zeal, if borne over by a fawning courier, but by one of those high spirits which Scotland has found ever ready at her need, if enforced by instant threats of war, would have broken her fetters in a moment, and conveyed her from the dangerous of Forth to the courts of Holyrood!—All this she knew, yet her heart would not know it. When all Europe rang with curses on the unnatural vacillation of that son; when every Scottish heart, whatever might be its policy or its party despised this abject cringing; when Elizabeth herself, while she flattered his vanity and affected to honor and esteem his virtue, scoffed in her royal privacy at the tool she designed to use in public; Mary alone,—Mary the only sufferer,

the only victim of his baseness, still clung to the imagination of his probity, still adored the child, who was driving her out, as the scape-goat of the Jews, to expiate the sins of himself and his people, by her own destruction. But it was not on James alone that her wayward memory was fixed. At a time when any soulless dauntless, any spirit less exalted, would have shrunk beneath its load of sorrows, Mary had a fond regret, a tear of sorrow, a sigh of sincere gratitude, for every gallant life that had devoted itself to ward from her that fate which their united loyalty had failed only to defer, not to avert. Chastelar passed before her with his tones of sweetest melancholy; & that unutterable love, which made him invoke blessings upon her who doomed him to the block & Darnley, as he had seemed in the few short hours, when he had been, when he had deserved to be, the idol of her heart; & Bothwell, the bold, the eloquent, the glorious, but the guilty Bothwell, her ruin and her betrayer; Douglas, the noble, hapless Douglas, who had riven the bolts of Lochleven, and sent her forth to a short freedom and a worse captivity; Huntley, and Hamilton and Sayton, and Kirkcaldy the most formidable of her foes, till he became the firmest of her friends, all passed in sad review before the eyes of her entrance imagination.

Thus it was that the last Queen of Scotland passed the latest night of her existence. With no consciousness of time, with no care for the present, no apprehension of the future, she had paced the narrow floor of her apartment during the still hours of midnight. Unperceived by her, had the stars paled, and then vanished from the brightening firmament; unseen had the faint dappling of the east grown into the cold clear light of a wintry morning; unheard had the castle clock sent forth its giant echoes hour after hour, to be heard by every watcher over leagues of field and forest. Another sound rose heavily, and at once she was collected; time, place, and circumstances, flashed fully on her mind; she was prepared to meet them. It was the roar of the morning gale, & scarcely had its deafening voice swept over, before a single bell, hoarse, slow and solemn, pealed minute after minute, the signal of her approaching dissolution.

Calmly, as if she were about to prepare for some gay festival, she turned to the apartment where her ladies, overdone by wo and watching, yet slumbered, forgetful of the dread occasion. "Arise!" she said, in sweet low notes, "arise, my girls, and do your last of earthly duties to the mistress ye have served so well. Nay! start not up so wildly, nor blush that ye have slept while we were watching. Dear girls, the time hath come; the time for which my soul has so long thirsted. Away ye then, array me as to a banquet; a glorious banquet of immortality! See! she continued, scattering her long locks over her shoulders, see, they were bright of yore, as the last sunbeam of a summer day, yet I am prouder of them now, with their long streaks of untimely snow, for now they tell a tale of sorrows borne as it becomes a queen to bear them! Braid them with all your skill, and place your pearls around my velvet head-gear. We will go forth to die, clad as a bride; and now methinks the Queen of France and Scotland owns but a single robe of rich device; bring forth our royal train and brodered farthingale, it suits us not to fall with our limbs clad in the garb of mourning, when heaven knows, the heart is clothed in gladness." Tearless, while all around were drowned in lamentations, she strove to cheer them to the performance of this their last sad office, not with the common place assurances, the miserable resources of earthly consolation, much less with argut of heartless levity, or of that unfeeling parade which so oft adorned the scaffold with a jest, and concealed the anxiety of a heart ill at ease beneath the semblance of ill-timed merriment; but by suffering them to read her inmost soul, by showing them the true position of her existence, by pointing out to them the actual hardships of body, and the still deeper humiliations of the soul, from which the door of her escape was even now unclosing; and if she was not wholly successful, she yet prevailed upon them to restrain the bitterness of their grief, and if sorrow they must, at least to sorrow in secrecy and silence. Scarcely had she completed her attire, and tasted of the holy wafer, long ago procured for this extremity, when the tread of many feet, and a slight clash of weapons in the ante-chamber, announced that the hour had arrived.

Once and again, ere she gave the signal to uncloset the door, she embraced each one of her attendants—"Dear faithful friends, adieu, adieu!" she said—"for ever; and now remember!—remember the last words of Mary. Weep not for me, and, if ye love me, shake not my steadfastness, which, thanks to him who is the Father and Friend of the afflicted, the fear of death cannot shake by useless lamentation or abject terror. We would die as a martyr, cheerfully—as a queen, nobly!—Fair ye well—and remember!"—With an air of royal dignity she seated herself, and with her maidens standing around her throne, she bore the mien of a high potentate, awaiting the arrival of some proud legation, rather than of a captive expecting a summons to the block—"And now!" she said, as she arranged her draperies with dignified serenity—"admit their envoy!"

The doors were instantly thrown open as she spoke—the sheriff uttered his customary summons, and without a studder she arose. "Lead on!" she said—"we follow thee more joyously than thou, methinks, can marshal us! Sir Amias Paul, lend us thine arm, it fits us not, that we proceed even to the death, without some show of courtesy. Maidens—bear up our train—and now sir, we are ready!" But a heavier trial than the axe awaited the unhappy sovereign; for as she set her foot on the first step of the stairs, Melvil, her faithful steward, flung himself at her feet with almost girlish wailings. Friendly and familiarly she raised him from the ground. "Nay, sorrow not for me," she said, "true friend, subject for sorrow there is none, unless thou grievest that Mary is set free, that for the captive's weeds she shall put on a robe of immortality, and for a crown of earthly misery, a circlet of beatitude!" "Alas!—God grant I may die, rather than look upon the damned deed!" "Nay, live good Melvil, for my sake, live! Commend me to my son, and say to him Mary's last thoughts on earth were due to France and Scotland—her last but these to him! Say that she died, unshaken in her faith to God, unwavering in her courage, and confident in her reward. Farewell, true servant; take from the lips of Mary, the last kiss that mortal e'er may taste, and far thee well forever!"

At this moment the Earl of Kent stepped forth, and roughly bade her dismiss her women also—for the present matter lacked other ministers than such as these. For a moment she condescended to plead that they might be suffered to attend her to the last, but when she was again refused, her ancient spirit flashed out in every tone, as she cried trumpet-like and clear, "Proud lord, beware!—I too am cousin to your queen—I too am sprung from your proud blood of Tudor—I too am an anointed queen. I say thou shalt obey, and these shall follow their mistress to the death—or by foul violence shalt thou force me thither—Beware, I say, how thou dares do me this dishonor!" Her words prevailed—without a shudder she descended—entered the fatal hall looked with an air of stolid composure, an air of almost of pity, on the spectators crowded almost to suffocation, and mounting the scaffold stood in proud and abstracted unconcern, while, in the measured sounds of a proclamation, the warrant for her death was read beside her elbow. The bishop of Peterborough then drew near, and in a loud voice and inflated style, harassed her ears with an oration, which, whatever might have been its merits, was at that moment but a barbarous and needless outrage. "Trouble not yourself, she broke in at length disgusted with his intemperate eloquence, "trouble not yourself any more about this matter; for I was born in this religion, I have lived in this religion, and in this religion I am resolved to die. Turning resolutely aside, as if resolved to hear no further, she knelt apart, fervently prayed, and kissed again and again the sculptured emblem which she bore of Him who died to save. As she arose from her orisons, the Earl of Kent, with heartless cruelty, her constant and relentless persecutor, burst into low revellings against "that papish trumpery," which she adored. "Suffer me now, she said, gazing on him with an expression of beautiful resignation that might have disarmed the malice of a fiend, suffer me now to depart in peace. I have come here, not to dispute on points of doctrine, but to die!" Without another word she began to disrobe herself! but once, as her maidens hung weeping about her person, she laid her finger on her lips, and repeated emphatically the word, "remember!" And once again, as the executioner would have lent his aid to remove her upper garments; "good friend," she said, with a smile of ineffable sweetness, "will dispense with thine assistance. The Queen of Scotland is not want to be disrobed before so many eyes not yet by valets, such as thou! All was now ready—the lovely neck was bared; the wretch who was to perform the deed of blood, grasping the fatal axe; and the fierce Earl of Kent beating the ground with his heel, with savage eagerness, "Without a sigh she knelt, without a sign

of trepidation, a quicker heave of her bosom, or a brighter flush of her brow, she laid down her innocent head; and without a struggle or convulsion of her limbs, as the axe flashed, and the life-blood spouted into the very countenance of her slayer, did her spirit pass away.

A general burst of lamentation broke the silence; but, amidst that burst, the heavy stride of Kent was heard, as he sprang upon the scaffold, and raised the ghastly visage, the yet yet twinkling and the lips quivering in the death struggle! A single voice, the voice of the zealot bishop, cried aloud. "Thus perish all the foes of Queen Elizabeth!" But e'er the response had passed the teeth of Kent, a wilder cry rang through the hall. The savage yell of a small greyhound, the fond companion of the murdered queen's captivity. Bursting from the attendants who vainly strove to hold her back, she dashed, with a quick wild cry, full at the throat of the astonished earl; but e'er he could move a limb, the peril, if peril there were, was past. The spirit had been too mighty for the little frame. The energies of the faithful brute were exhausted, its heart was broken, in that death spring. It struck the headless body of its mistress as it fell, and in the agony of tenderness, perished while licking the hand that had fed and cherished it so long. Wonderful! that when all men had deserted her a brute should be found constant in its pure allegiance! and yet more wonderful, that the same blow should have completed the destiny of two rival sovereigns! And yet, so it was! The same axe gave the death blow to the body of the Scottish, and to the fame of the English queen! The same stroke completed the sorrows of Mary, and the infamy of Elizabeth.

H. SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.—It does not appear to be generally known that the terms of the following United States Senators expire at the end of the approaching session of Congress:

- Mr. Sprague, of Maine.
- Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire.
- Mr. Silsbee, of Massachusetts.
- Mr. Knight, of Rhode Island.
- Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.
- Mr. Clayton, of Delaware.
- Mr. Leigh, of Virginia.
- Mr. Brown, of North Carolina.
- Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina.
- Mr. King, of Georgia.
- Mr. Bibb, of Kentucky.
- Mr. White, of Tennessee.
- Mr. Waggaman, of Louisiana.
- Mr. Poindexter, of Mississippi.
- Mr. King, of Alabama.
- Mr. Robinson, of Illinois.

Besides the above, there are three vacancies by resignations to be filled, viz: from Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Wilkins; from Georgia, in place of Mr. Forsyth; and from Maryland, in the place of Mr. Chambers. The elections now in progress, therefore, are more than usually interesting, for they are to decide the complexion of the next Senate.

Important from the British West Indies.—The New Haven Herald of Tuesday says: "By arrivals at this port from the West Indies yesterday, we learn that the abolition of slavery in the English Islands (Antigua or St. Kitts) the governor called together a portion of the most intelligent of the slaves, and informed them of the conditions upon which they were to be made free, and the course to be pursued for that purpose. A spirit of revolt was immediately manifested, and martial law was about to be proclaimed for the protection of the whites."

We regret to find that there was another riot in Philadelphia, on Wednesday night, 20th ult. Our neighbours seem determined to earn for themselves a most unenviable distinction for acts of lawless violence.

From the U. States Gazette. MONA RICHMOND.—We are sorry to give an account of a riot in Southwick. The immediate cause of this disturbance was not the same as that of the former excess, though it can scarcely be doubted that some of the same feelings were awakened by the outrage of the black man. It is stated that a colored man named Batis, committed a violent assault upon a white man, on Wednesday. The sufferer was taken to the hospital, and a report of the injury was generally circulated. A large number of individuals assembled and assaulted the house, broke in doors and windows, destroyed most of the furniture, turned out Batis and his women, and left the whole a complete wreck. The Mayor was at an early hour on the line of the city, with his police. The names of Paul, McCullough, Barney McLaughlin, John Ganett, and Samuel Forrest, are given as those of the rioters arrested, and held to bail in the sum of \$1000.

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PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

CHARLESTOWN, Virginia, Aug. 21.
We regret to learn that an alarming
doubt prevails in the Valley above us.
In the western part of Frederick, em-
bracing the greater portion of that large
and usually fertile county, no rain has
fallen since the 29th ult. (four weeks yester-
day). Consequently, the corn, which
previously was remarkably promising,
will not yield half a crop. The price it
is supposed, will be \$2 50 or \$3 00 per
barrel. Although the rye crop, at the
recent harvest, was very good, yet, in
consequence of the failure of the corn
crop, rye will sell now, very readily, at 50
cents. It is believed that it must ad-
vance. From the blasted cornfields of
our neighbours, we turn with relief to
our own, and witness, in the smiling
faces of our farmers, an acknowl-
edgment of the "early and the latter
rains" have given them an assurance,
doubtless, of an abundant reward of
their labours.

THE CHOLERA.
NEW YORK BOARD OF HEALTH.
Aug. 22, 12 o'clock, noon.
The Board of Health reported success-
fully at 12 o'clock, they have been re-
ported 25 cases and 12 deaths.

J. MORRIS, Secy.
In Albany the Board of Health on Thursday
noon reported two new cases of cholera and
1 death.
The most afflicted city in our State from the
ravages of this disease is Buffalo. We men-
tioned on Wednesday, that 12 deaths had
occurred in that place of Saturday last. By the
reports of the Board of Health it appears that
for the 24 hours preceding Sunday noon, the
deaths were 7—and for the 24 hours prece-
ding Monday noon, the deaths were five by
cholera.

Among them we regret to perceive an-
nounced the decease of the Hon. M. A. Andrews,
late Mayor of that city, who died on Monday
morning, and of Mrs. Andrews, who died on
the preceding night. Mrs. A. was the daughter
of the late Chief Justice Tilmer, of Mid-
dletown, Conn. whose death was announced
but a few days since. Mr. Andrews had al-
so before his death, lost two children by the
same disease. The Buffalo Daily Advertiser
this morning says: "The clock tells twelve.
Its intentions are unobscured, its reverbera-
tions sound like a requiem of the dead. But
hark!—The midnight hour is passing to the
hour, to drop at its vicissitudes. Other heart-
strings are severed—'tis a lovely daughter!
Who closed her eyes? Not a father or a
mother; for they were both on the bed of death!
—And now is removed the mother to her last
and silent abode, the solitary valley, as if
to cheer her spirit, the father's eye
And now the agonizing pop—the father's
groan—The mother is dead—and who
remains to weep?—The fountain of sympathy
is closed—grief's drink the offering ere it
reached the eye—'Who could not explain
'Would to God I had died for you!' But
'peace, be still.' Murmur not at the dis-
positions of Omnipotence, for who can resist
His mighty mandate?"

Another case of Cholera has made its ap-
pearance at Rochester, and two have occurred
at Ogdensburg. It also prevails at Platts-
burgh, on the opposite side of the River.

Since the last previous Cholera report in
Detroit, four deaths had occurred during the
afternoon of Tuesday, the 12th inst.—on
Wednesday, the 13th—20 on Thursday, the
14th and 7 on Friday, the 15th, up to 12 o'clock,
noon.

The Montreal Herald of Monday states that
a total number of deaths in that city during
the week preceding the 15th inst., has been
1110
Of which by cholera 755
By other diseases 355

The average mortality in the same space of
time during the years 1830, 1831, and 1833
was 195—presenting an increase during the
season of 914—or of 159 more than usual
from other diseases than cholera. This uncom-
mon mortality is said to have existed prin-
cipally among children.

On the 15th inst., the deaths by cholera
were 11, and on the 16th, 20—making the
whole number of deaths by cholera in the city
of Montreal during the present season—3167.
In Quebec the malady has been still
more fatal. The Board of Health of that city,
on the 15th inst.—and after the disease had
continued its ravages for nearly six weeks,
has ventured for the first time to make a
report, and state the fact, that no fewer than
seven hundred and sixty-nine had fallen vic-
tims to the Cholera the present season in that
small city! The Health Committee say,
they refrain from making known the number
of deaths on the ground that it would un-
necessarily foster public alarm. Such being
the principle on which the Quebec authori-
ties act, it would be well for all other places
to cut off communication with it, as soon as
the existence of the disease in that city is known.
After the danger has passed by, the report of
the Health Committee is superfluous.

Letters from Toronto state, that out of one
hundred and fifty individuals, in Gait, U. C.,
forty had perished by Cholera.

PETER DEAN.—The case of a man
called Peter Dean, now in prison at Hager-
stown, has excited more than ordin-
ary interest from the peculiar circumstan-
ces attending it. Dean, if we remem-
ber right, was arrested some time ago
in Ohio, on the testimony of a citizen of
Washington county, in this State, who
recognized him as the murderer of a cer-
tain Jacob Hine, in 1823. He was
brought to Hagerstown for trial, and many
of the citizens of that place, it is
said, are strong in their belief
that the prisoner is Dean, the perpetra-
tor of the crime in question. On the
other hand, the prisoner firmly denies
that his name is Dean. He asserts that
his name is William Clark, that he went
from Harford county Md.—and that he
is well known to a number of citizens
there. A few days ago, a paper was re-
ceived by the Sheriff of Washington
county, signed by a number of highly
respectable citizens of Harford, in which
they state that there was a man named
William Clark, formerly a resident there,
that he left the county about eighteen

months since, and that if the prisoner is
really Clark, he will be able to give cer-
tain answers about persons and events
coinciding with those which they had
appended to questions to be propounded
to him. He was accordingly question-
ed, agreeably to the suggestion of the
Harford signers, and his answers are said
to have been satisfactory. He is to be
brought before Washington county court
on Monday next, under a writ of habeas
corpus, when the question of his identity
will be determined. Upwards of sixty
witnesses have been summoned in the
case from Harford, Cecil and Washing-
ton counties.—*American.*

The following is copied from the Phil-
adelphia Commercial Intelligencer:
Can such things be?—If the allegations
alleged be true, a suit should forthwith
be instituted against the Post Master,
for the fraudulent detention and disposi-
tion of the said Documents.
PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.
*Outrage, Corruption, Violation of the
Law.*

The Post office of this city emulates,
and we think transcends the rotten de-
partment at Washington, in bold depravity
and reckless outrage on the rights of
the people. Not content with making it
the headquarters of a desperate political
corps, always active in their interference
with the elections, the Post Master has
not hesitated to pervert it into a scene of
official corruption and proscriptio.—
The following facts can, if necessary, be
substantiated by evidence the most con-
clusive.

Col. John G. Watmough, during the
recent session of Congress was generally
censured by his constituents for his negli-
gent to forward to them documents and
other sources of information. Some of
his friends wrote to Mr. Watmough, ap-
prizing him of these murmurs, and were
astonished to receive in answer, informa-
tion that a large quantity of important
documents had been forwarded by him to
his constituents; that his duty in this
particular had been scrupulously and
fully complied with, and that if the docu-
ments had not been delivered, the fault
was with the Post Office.

Inquiry was at once made at the Post
Office and it was discovered that the
documents had been stopped. Anxious
to excite animosity against Col. Wat-
mough, his communications with his con-
stituents had been arrested by the office
holders, and immense quantities of docu-
ments and other communications franked
by Col. Watmough, were allowed to
accumulate in the office. These docu-
ments, sealed and franked, directed with
great care and accuracy, were sold by
the clerks of the Post Office as waste pa-
per by the hundred weight, to a gentleman
of Market street, whose name has been
left with us, and can be given if applied
for.

It may be remarked that this sale of
the documents took place AFTER Mr.
Watmough—who had heard of the out-
rageous conduct of the Post Office—had
sent an order for them to the office,
which order was disregarded.

So bold and insolent was the perpe-
tration of this outrage, that it became nec-
essary for Mr. Watmough to forward
his communications by private convey-
ance.

There is, there can be, no excuse al-
leged for these official crimes. The pack-
ets, some of which we have seen, were
directed with such peculiar accuracy
that the office holders cannot affect any
difficulty in their distribution.

Thus the citizens of the Third District
see the officers of the General Govern-
ment violating the laws to prevent the
dissemination of public knowledge among
them; depriving the citizens of their
property; and by a vile official trick
endeavouring to undermine Col. Wat-
mough's popularity with his constituents.

[From the Boston Atlas.]
Bought by the Bank.—The administra-
tion men have but a single string to their
fiddle, and that has been so long played
upon that it sends out no sort of music.
In truth they had better hang the instru-
ment up—for since their jig is over they
will have little need for a fiddle. We
gave an imperfect list the other day of
the deserters from Jacksonism—of the
men who had been of course bribed and
bought by the United States Bank. This
infamous institution has since, according
to the Globe, been engaged in making
large purchases, and makes nothing of
buying up half a dozen States. This is
very improper of the Bank, very, and
must appear particularly so to our friends
of the Post, who cannot think a specu-
lation likely to prove so unprofitable as
to be fairly considered patriotic. With
them, the fact of the propriety and con-
stitutionality of a measure is the degree
"in which they can make money out of it."
We find in a late New York Courier a
catalogue of these purchases, compre-
hending among other Senators—origi-
nally Jackson Senators, Messrs. Calhoun,
Preston, Leigh, Mangum, Tyler, Poin-
dexter, Moore and Tipton.

It includes the following Jackson
Cabinet Ministers—Messrs. Ingham,
Branch, Berrien, Livingston, Duane, and
McLane.

And the following independent and
Sovereign States, South Carolina, Vir-
ginia, Louisiana, Kentucky, North Car-
olina, and Indiana.

Here we see six thorough-going Jack-
son States sovereign bought by the Bank!
It is not very strange that all these States
should sell themselves a bargain to the
Bank, when they might get double, tre-

ble and quadruple bids from the Post Of-
fice?

INDIANA.—In the Indianapolis Jour-
nal of Saturday, we find the following
returns of the vote for Governor:

COUNTIES.	Noble.	READ.
Marion	1,620	776
Harrison	870	172
Putnam	854	718
Morgan	713	438
Hancock	295	260
Shelby	885	480
Bartholomew	657	657
Scott	804	291
Jefferson	1,005	656
Rush	1,219	704
Franklin	975	546
Johnson	511	441
Lawrence	596	472
Wayne	2,225	573
Union	709	559
Vigo	939	292
Knox	700	435
	13,926	8,335

Gov. Noble's majority in these coun-
ties is nearly 6,000; and we have no
doubt that his majority in the whole
State is at least 15,000. The Whig can-
didate for the office of Lieutenant Govern-
or appears to have a still more over-
whelming majority. In the Legislature
the Jackson party will scarce have even
a shadow of strength. These are glori-
ous results. A year ago, Indiana was
an administration state; and she is now
side by side with Kentucky in the fore-
most rank of the champions of Con-
stitutional freedom.

On the above, the Louisville (Ky.)
Journal says.

In the recent elections in our sister
State, the Jackson party put forth their
whole strength.—They had the fullest
expectation of a triumph. They raised
beforehand the shout of anticipated vic-
tory. The Louisville Advertiser of the
25th ult. said: "We are pleased to learn
that Judge Read will be elected Govern-
or of Indiana. All the intelligence that
we have received from that State is as fa-
vorable as can be desired." The Indiana
Democrat, the leading administration
paper in the State, said: "Noble's friends
are deserting him like leaves in windy
weather, and rallying under the democra-
tic republican standard. Success to our
cause! The victory is worth contend-
ing for. The last hope of Clayism
in our State is the election of Noah Noble,
Indiana will stand completely disenfran-
ched from the domination of Noble and
his gang of public defamers after the
first Monday in August." Whilst the
administration party were thus vaunting
of their coming glories, the Whigs, un-
aware of their strength, silently prepared
themselves for the conflict, scarcely ex-
pecting a victory, but resolved to do their
duty. The issue has astonished all parties.
It shows that there is a change in
public opinion, far deeper and more pow-
erful than the most sanguine fan of
usurpation has dared to anticipate. The
spirit of Revolution is stalking among us
with a giant's tread; it is climbing every
hill, descending into every valley, and
sweeping over every plain in the land,
and it will never depart from among us
until a roused and indignant people shall
have rebuilt the temple of the Consti-
tution which has been cast down by the
political Vandals of the age.

The Indiana Democrat, a Jackson pa-
per,—owns best, as follows:

The election has terminated somewhat
to our disappointment. Noah Noble is
doubtless re-elected Governor, and Dav-
id Wallace Lieutenant Governor.—
Much as we deplore the issue, we
must submit to the fiat of a sovereign
people, whose right it is to elect
who they please. . . . All
we have to say, this week is—we are
beaten in the election for Governor and
we are sorry for it; but can't help it.

Fourth Whig Triumph.—At length we
have from Illinois sufficient returns to justify
the belief that she has cast off the collar,
and followed the glorious example of Louisiana,
Kentucky, and Indiana.

Partial returns (from about ten counties)
give, for the office of Governor, to Gen. Jos.
Duncan, (Representative in Congress) 3300
votes; to Kinney 2,100, and to McLaughlin
the southern part of the State, and Gen. Dun-
can's strength lies more in the middle and
western parts of it. There is no doubt, there-
fore, of his election.

A letter from Alton says:—"From such re-
turns as have been received, I draw the infer-
ence that Gen. Duncan is certainly elected.
"Our county and Green county, which were
expected to go the other way, have given him
handsome majorities, and all others heard
"from in the same way."

Not a doubt can be entertained of this elec-
tion having turned mainly on the politics of
the General Government, or of its being a clear
and decided triumph of Whig principles over
democratic pretensions. In his course in Con-
gress, Gen. Duncan, though originally a friend
of Gen. Jackson, has gone of late notoriously
and firmly against the Administration on the
Deposit question, on the Bank question, and
on every thing connected with corruption or
usurpation in the Government. He is openly
opposed to the heir-apparent of the present dy-
nasty, and risked his election on the broad and
unequivocal avowal of that opposition, on which
account he was opposed and vilified by the
whole collar press during his absence from the
State on public duty. Notwithstanding all
which, he has run away ahead, and even dis-
tanced his opponents.

We congratulate our readers, therefore, on
this fourth Whig Victory.—*Nat. Int.*

Jackson Currency.—Three spurious
half eagles were taken on Saturday last
at the counter of the Philadelphia city
Bank, by the receiving teller,

EASTON GAZETTE

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

WHIG MEETING.

At a general meeting of the citizens of Tal-
bot county, opposed to the present Ad-
ministration, held at Easton on Tuesday
the 26th inst. in compliance with previous no-
tice, T. R. Lockerman, Esq. was called to
the chair and W. W. Higgins appointed Sec-
retary. On taking the Chair Mr. Lockerman
stated the object of the meeting in an ap-
propriate speech, which was followed by one
from H. Goldsborough, Esq. of much force &
eloquence, in support of the following resolu-
tions, which were unanimously adopted with
two exceptions. Several questions were raised
and discussed during their passage, in
which Messrs. Goldsborough, Duff, Kerr,
and Hamblenton participated.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That since the first day of Oc-
tober last, the day when President Jackson
most unwarrantably and illegally assumed
the responsibility of laying hands upon the
People's money by removing it from the Bank
of the U. States, where the Representatives of
the People and the States, under the sanction
of President Madison, had deposited it by law
—the Monied concerns of the whole country,
its trade, its commerce, every species of its
business, and the rewards of general industry
have been sadly changed for the worse.

2. Resolved, That the conduct of William
J. Duane, late a Secretary of the Treasury,
in refusing to submit to the control of President
Jackson and his privy advisers to remove the
People's money from the deposit, ordered by
law, to unknown and irresponsible State Banks,
was wise and independent—manifesting a pro-
per respect for the law and a just sense of
official duty—and that the consequent dismis-
sal from office of Mr. Duane by President Jack-
son, was an abuse of power under colour of
right, by which he inflicted a grievous and un-
constitutional wrong.

3. Resolved, That inasmuch as one of the
leading reasons avowed by President Jackson
and his Secretary for the removal of the Peo-
ple's money from its legal deposit in the Bank
of the U. States was to put a stop to that Bank
and to compel it to wind up its concerns and
immediately to discontinue its accommodations
to the citizens by loans—and as the Bank thus
forced and menaced, did, at once, in self-defence,
commence cutting down its discounts and
winding up its affairs—whatever evil or wrong
may have been experienced by the
community from these events is justly and
fairly chargeable to the act of President Jack-
son and his Secretary, and can only be ascrib-
ed to them.

4. Resolved, That the People of the United
States have a direct interest in the present
Bank of the U. States to the amount of seven
millions of dollars in Stock—that whatever
embarrasses or impairs the interest of that
Bank, necessarily impairs the interest of the
National Treasury—and that the consideration
of Secretary Taney in President Jackson's
"Experiment" in removing the People's money
from the Bank, where it was promoting the
interest of the National Treasury, to a State
Bank, where it would cease to do any thing
to the People's Treasury, but would promote
Mr. Secretary Taney's own private interest
as he held stock in that State Bank, was as un-
becoming the character of a financier as it was
unjust in the man.

5. Resolved, That so far from our having
evidence that the removal of the People's money
from the Bank of the United States was
dictated by any salutary national considera-
tion, or by any view to public benefit, creation
of a new party, or the belief, that it was an
"experiment" undertaken merely to soothe
the political passions of those in power, and the
schemes of their adherents who are looking up
for place through them—as well as a plan laid
hold on by some of the immediate auxiliaries
of the President to speculate and make for-
tunes out of the stock of the Bank.

6. Resolved, That the confidential commu-
nication of President Jackson in March 1833,
through his Secretary of State Mr. Steven-
son, to the late speaker of the House of Repre-
sentatives in Congress, of his design to appoint
him minister to London on a certain contingent
—and the said Mr. Stevenson being elected
to Congress a few weeks afterwards and hav-
ing taken his seat at the last session as speaker
of the House, which station he held until near
the close of the session, with the said confi-
dential communication unrecalled—and the said
speaker Stevenson having been actually nomi-
nated by the President, near the close of the
session, as minister to London. We cannot
but regard him whilst acting as speaker, under
such circumstances, as subject to the direct in-
fluence of the lure of promised official station,
as placed in a situation calculated to bias
his conduct in the umpirage of that great na-
tional body—and that the whole affair shews
a highly improper interference with the pure
and impartial administration of the speaker's official
duties, and manifests a culpable, if not a con-
temptuous, disregard of the dignity of a Re-
presentative Legislature on the part of Presi-
dent Jackson.

7. Resolved, That the protest sent by Presi-
dent Jackson to the Senate of the U. States
was an indecorous paper, and a most improper
interference with the duties and the rights of a
co-ordinate branch of the Government, and an
unwarranted disparagement of the same—that
the principles it sets forth are foreign to those
of the Federal Constitution—that the powers
it claims for the Executive are unusual, alarm-
ing, and ought not to be allowed—and that the
circumstances of the Protest not being able to
sustain a brief and concise statement without
an explanatory rider being sent after it by the
President to disavow some of its monstrous
doctrines, is a strong proof that it was a mere
attempt at illicit power to subvert sister States,
unassisted and indefensible upon any political
maxims ever sanctioned by the American
People.

8. Resolved, That the refusal of President
Jackson to give a hearing by personal interview
to the deputations of the People from the vari-
ous parts of this country who were commis-
ioned to represent their griefs to their Govern-
ment and to ask redress, was a haughty and
high handed discountenance of constitutional

right, which is capable of no other solution than
that he feared to meet the deputies of the Peo-
ple lest he should be confounded before them
—or that it was a scheme to enable him to ob-
tain counsel of some of his confederates to help
him through a difficulty.

9. Resolved, That the developments made
of the proceedings in the Post Master General's
department shew that department to be bank-
rupt to a large amount, and that the head of
the department, in violation of constitution and
of his oath of office has been illegally borrow-
ing money, without authority from Congress,
to supply deficiencies in his department. That
these developments also shew corruption and
favoritism—a wanton and wicked abuse of the
public treasure—with misrepresentations, false-
hoods, and wilful concealments, that are as
well proofs of guilt, as reasons to call forth the
indignant reprobation of the People against
those who manage the department—and that
President Jackson by continuing the Post
Master General in office, after such develop-
ments, becomes a participator in the guilt, and
proves himself unworthy of public confidence.

10. Resolved, That a President of the Uni-
ted States who is guided and controlled in
his official measures by a body of irrespon-
sible favourites around him, to the exclusion
of the opinion in writing of the principal offi-
cer in each of the Executive Departments upon
any subject relating to the duties of their
respective offices, contravenes the true intent
of the Federal Constitution, violates the sound
principles of accountability, adopts the worst
course of the worst administrations of Govern-
ment, and is no longer worthy to be the Chief
Magistrate of a FREE PEOPLE.

11. Resolved, That the matters and things
charged in the foregoing Resolutions create
strong suspicions of the emboldenment of the
People's money by the officers of Government
—they incontestably shew violations of Consti-
tution, of law, and of duty—they put forth to
view abuses and usurpations of power that are
dangerous and alarming—all of which demand
the immediate constitutional interposition of
the People to save their Government from per-
version, and to rescue their country from de-
gradation and destruction.

12. Resolved, That the conduct of the ma-
jority in the Senate of the United States at
their late session was distinguished by wisdom,
patriotism, and a sound moral courage by which
they made that body what the Constitution in-
tended it to be, viz: a Tower of Defense to
the People and the States in the hour of dan-
ger—that they have thereby marked the grate-
ful and confident confidence of the American Peo-
ple, a portion of which, we hereby most cheer-
fully and cordially tender to them.

13. Resolved, That although we consider
a National Bank essential to the due adminis-
tration of the finances of the country—and al-
though we regard the conduct of President
Jackson and of his Secretary Taney, in relation
to the Bank as altogether improper and merit-
ing the highest censure—yet the questions
in relation to the Bank, inasmuch as they are,
become subordinate and secondary to those
that strike at the very foundations of our lib-
erty and our Republican Institutions and which
are presented in the protest, in the removal
from office under colour of right, in tampering
with a speaker of the People's Representative
Legislature, in the developments in the Post
Office Department, and in the substitution of
a private irresponsible Cabal for the constitu-
tional opinions of the heads of the several de-
partments.

14. Resolved, therefore, That we, a portion
of the American People, devoted to our Con-
stitution and form of Government, and willing
to risk all in its defence, do hereby pledge our-
selves, each to the other, and to the country
at large, that we will ardently and faithfully
do all in our power at all future elections to
remove and to reject men, who have thus
proved themselves unworthy of public trust,
from the stations whose official functions they
have so grossly abused, and thereby imperil
public Liberty from assistance, the Public
Welfare from abuse, and the Republican insti-
tutions of our country from reproach.

After the receipt of the foregoing resolutions
the notice of the present meeting was read and
the subsequent resolutions adopted.

1. Resolved, That the citizens of Talbot
County opposed to the present Adminis-
tration, meet in their several election districts
on Saturday the 30th August to appoint dele-
gates to meet in general Convention at Easton
on Tuesday next, the 31st September at 3 o'clock,
to nominate Candidates for the next general
Assembly of Maryland, and also Commis-
sioners for districts No. 2 & 13.

2. Resolved, That the number of the
Committee, from each district, consist of eight
delegates.

3. Resolved, That the Citizens present,
from each of the several districts of the county,
be requested to give the fullest notice to the
People of their respective neighborhoods, invit-
ing them to attend a meeting on Saturday,
30th inst. in their districts; for the purpose of
nominating eight persons as a committee from
each district to attend a general meeting, at
Easton, on the following for the next general
Assembly of Maryland, and that one hundred
handbills be immediately struck and forward-
ed for said purpose.

4. Resolved, That the proceedings of this
meeting be signed by the President and Sec-
retary and forwarded to the Editor of the
Easton Gazette for publication.

T. R. LOCKERMAN, Chm.
W. W. HIGGINS, Secretary.

The Executive Council will meet at
Annapolis on Saturday the 6th Septem-
ber next.

Baltimore Whig Nomination.—The
following gentlemen were unanimously
nominated, on the 26th inst. by the Whig
Convention, as Candidates, to represent the
City of Baltimore in the next House
of Delegates of Maryland, viz: JOSHUA
JONES and JOSEPH CUSHING.

The Jackson candidates are JOSHUA
VANSANT and SAMUEL BRADY.

MISSOURI ELECTIONS. The St.
Louis Advocate, a thorough going Ben-
ton-Yan Buren-Jackson paper, says,
"The opposition ticket for the lower
House, has succeeded by four to two.
As far as our election has gone, we au-
gur but little good from the next Legis-
lature."

Kentucky Election.—The Frankfort,
Commonwealth of the 19th inst. states
that the Whig party in Kentucky have
triumphed by almost three to one.

The New York Board of Health re-
ports the death of twenty one persons
from Cholera, for the twenty four hours
ending at 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday
last.

In New York, last week, the deaths
amounted to 367. Of these, the Cholera
carried off 134, being an average of
ninteen per day, 167 were children un-
der 5 years of age.

In Philadelphia, last week, there were
115 deaths, 37 adults and 78 children.

The Hon. John Branch has been e-
lected to the Senate of North Carolina
from the county of Halifax. It is not
improbable, we think, that Mr. Branch
may find himself a Senator in another
body before he is six months older;—at
least we will venture to predict such an
event will not be prevented by the re-
election of Mr. Brown, whose term in
the U. S. Senate expires on the 4th of
March next.

Alabama.—At a public dinner given to
the Honorable Gabriel Moore, the late
Governor of Alabama, and now one of
her Senators in Congress, he made a ve-
ry forcible speech of wuch length, in
which he said, "he had been one of the
early and warm friends of General Jack-
son, and he adhered to him until by the
violation of all the pledges of himself and
friends, the President had compelled
him either to desert him or to desert the
principles of constitutional liberty. When
this alternative presented itself he had
not hesitated."

Edward Everett.—We are glad to
learn that there is some reason to suppose
that the statement which lately appeared
in the Atlas, that this gentleman has re-
signed his seat in the Congress of the U.
States, is erroneous. The Boston Cour-
ier of this morning says in relation to
this subject:—"As nothing official has
yet come before the public in relation to
the resignation, we apprehend there has
been some mistake, and are inclined to
believe that an intimation made by Mr.
Everett, has been mistaken for a re-
signation of his seat in the present Con-
gress. We adopt this belief, because the
brother of Mr. Everett has told us, since
yesterday morning, that the fact, if it
were one, was altogether unknown to
him. Another gentleman, a near relative
of Mr. Everett, informs us that his
nearest friends and relatives are unac-
quainted with any such fact."

From the National Intelligencer.
Our worst apprehensions for the safety
of the expedition to the far West, com-
posed of the regiment of Dragoons, &c.
already begin to be realized. Brigadi-
er General Leavenworth, who com-
manded it in chief is no more; he died of
bilious fever, at a place called Cross
Timbers, on the 23d of last month, and
one or two other officers are reported to be
ill. The command by the death of
General L. devolved on General Dodge,
the Colonel of the Dragoons. The first
act of his command, we hope to learn,
will have been to cause the expedition to
retrace its steps. We shall await with
anxiety further intelligence of its move-
ments!

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 19.
THE SEASON.—For some weeks
past, the Miami country and especially
Cincinnati and its vicinity have been
visited with severe drought, in addition to
the great heat of the weather. The pas-
tures have been and continue parched up
so as to make one necessary of life, but-
ter, very scarce in our market. The corn
crops are seriously affected, and pota-
toes for the winter must be in the same
condition.

Since the above was written we
have had a fine shower.—*Gazette.*

SHOT WHEAT.—A correspondent is
very desirous of obtaining for cultivation
some of the Wheat known by the above
title, and will thank any one who has it
for sale, or knows where it may be pro-
duced, to inform him of it through the
editors of this paper. His attention
was directed to it by the following
article.—*American.*

From the Killanning, Pa. Gazette.
SHOT WHEAT.—Sir, as a friend of
agriculture, and unwilling that our State
should be behind in the improvements of
the age, permit me to direct the attention
of your readers who are engaged in hus-
bandry to the "Shot Wheat" lately in-
troduced from the Indies into the Atlan-
tic States. The stalk is tall, and of a
dark color, very clean, and of a
almost as round as buckshot, of a clear yellow
color, bordering on transparency.
The head is from a half an inch to three
quarters longer than the common beard-
ed wheat. It produces generally from
50 to 55 bushels to the acre. Your farm-
ers who have strong soil, would find
it their interest as soon as possible to
possess themselves of this species of
grain. The seed may be obtained in
Baltimore.

LINNEUS.

PRICES CURRENT—BALT. Aug. 26.	
Wheat (red)	90 a 1 00
(yellow)	65 a 66
Corn (white)	64 a 65
Rye	60 a 62 1-2
Oats	26 a 27

MARRIED
In this county on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. Wm. A. Gregory, to Miss Caroline Underwood.

Eastern Shore Jockey Club.
The members of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club are requested to meet at the "Eastern Hotel," in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., a punctual attendance of the members is particularly desired. By order of the President
A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

A CARD.
Dr. S. M. JENKINS, proposes to resume the practice of Medicine in Easton and its vicinity. He flatters himself that the very liberal patronage formerly extended to him by the public will not now be withheld. His best exertions and abilities, as ever, will be enlisted to render every satisfaction. His residence is next door to T. R. Lockerman, Esq.
Easton, Aug. 30

An Overseer Wanted.
The Subscriber wishes to employ for the next year, as an overseer, a sober, steady, industrious man, who is, in every respect, well qualified to conduct the business of a large Farm. A person who is acquainted with the use of Carpenter's Tools would be preferred.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, near Cambridge Aug. 30.

ROBERT EMORY A. B.
At the request of the Trustees of the FRANKLIN ACADEMY, Reisterstown, Md. has consented to take charge of that Institution as Principal. He will also take the accommodation of pupils upon a boarding establishment, in which he will himself reside, and have the boarding pupils under his own personal inspection.
This Seminary comprises three departments: viz.—Classical, Mathematical and Common English, in which pupils will be prepared for college, or be conducted through a complete college course, if desired. The building is a spacious two story brick edifice, beautifully situated in the rear of Reisterstown, 16 miles from Baltimore by the turnpike, and in one of the most healthy sections of our country. A post office is in the town, and the Western mail stage passes through daily.—The Terms are: for boarding pupils, including board, lodging, washing, mending, fuel, lights & tuition, \$125 per annum; payable quarterly in advance.
Competent assistants will be employed to any requisite extent. Books and stationery furnished at the Baltimore prices to pupils not otherwise provided.
The exercises of the Academy will be commenced on Monday the 1st of September.
Reference—To the President, and Professors of Columbia College, New York; to Drs. Saml. Baker and Thos. E. Bond, Baltimore; or to either of the trustees, viz. Horatio Hollingsworth, Esq. Pres't. J. Sumwalt, W. Dwyer, P. Reister, J. Ducker, N. Cromwell, J. R. Cooney, Esqs. and Dr. S. Larsh, Reisterstown.
Aug. 30 cow4w

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
Strayed or stolen from the farm of the subscriber, near Miles River Ferry, on or about the 17th of the present month (August) 18 head of Hogs, weighing from 130 to 140 lbs. each, 3 breeding sows, 10 shoats and 1 sty hog—the ear mark is a slit and a crop in the right and a hole in the left—the flesh marks white, with black spots. Any person giving information as to the subscriber may recover the above described stock, will receive a reward of Ten Dollars.
WM. SHIHAN.
Talbot co. Aug. 30

Collector's Notice.
All persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on.—Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them with respect to persons who are officers will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice.
John Harrington, Collector of Talbot county.
Aug. 30

NOTICE.
The subscriber, having been appointed Standard Keeper for the ensuing year, by the Commissioners for Talbot County, will attend in Easton from the first of September until the first of October next; at Wye Mill on the 1st October, on the 2nd October at the Trappe, on the 3rd October at St. Michaels, for the purpose of trying the weights and measures.
Aug. 30. Sw W
A. J. LOVEDAY.

ATTENTION!
The subscriber expects in about a week or ten days to leave Easton, & earnestly requests all who are indebted to him to call and settle as speedily as possible, by so doing they will confer a great favor on their obedient servant
JOHN HARPER.
P. S. The Shop now occupied by me will be carried on by Mr. Thomas J. Earlecock, who is an experienced workman and has done business very successfully in Centerville for the last two or three years, I doubt not but that the public will find in him a man that will suit them.
Aug. 30 cow3w

TO RENT
For the ensuing year, the farm now occupied by the subscriber, situate on the road near the Three Bridges, leading from Easton to Centerville. This farm is laid off in three fields, containing about 120 thousand corn-hills each—on said farm is an excellent apple orchard. For terms apply to
Ann Louisa Gibson.
aug. 30. 31

Mr. & Mrs. HAMILTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution is situated in the most beautiful and pleasant part of the city, corner of Saratoga and Courtland streets, Baltimore. After having conducted an extensive Boarding School for young ladies, for several years, in North Carolina, and Virginia, Mr. & Mrs. H. removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Seminary for young Ladies, upon a scientific and liberal plan, which has received an almost unprecedented patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus, necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is equal to any other that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their Cabinet of minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's & Gardner's Globes, several Pianos and a Harp. Mr. & Mrs. H. beg leave to remark, that the instruments they possess, are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 1500 volumes of the best authors, as connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access.
In all the departments the most competent teachers have been engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

The course of instruction in this institution, is carried on in a regular and continued system of academic studies, embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a complete course of female education.
Parents and guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a Prospectus of the Seminary, by applying to the Editor.
Baltimore, Aug. 30 4w

Trustee's Sale.
BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court, sitting as a court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 23d day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all and singular that part or parcel of a tract of land called Gough-ton, otherwise commonly called Gough, situate, lying and being near to the Eastward of the town of Easton, in Talbot county, and adjoining to the tract of land called Galloway, containing by estimation sixty acres of land, more or less, which said land is particularly described in a Deed of mortgage executed to Nicholas Hammond by John Crouch and Lydia his wife, bearing date the fifth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen. The terms of sale prescribed by said decree are, that twenty dollars of the purchase money be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof by the said court, and the residue of the purchase money on a credit of six months from the day of sale, with interest from the same, be secured by a bond or bonds, with such securities as the subscriber, as Trustee, shall approve. On the ratification of the sale, and the payment of the purchase money, with interest, the subscriber as trustee, will execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers, free, clear, and discharged from all claim of the complainants and defendants in the case in which said decree has been passed, and those claiming by, from, or under them, or either, or any of them.
T. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee.
aug. 31.

Trustee's Sale.
BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court, sitting as a court of equity, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale, on the premises on TUESDAY the 23d September next between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all and singular that lot or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the town of Easton on the East side of Washington st. & being part of a tract of land called "London-derry," according to the notes & bounds thereof, contained in a deed of Mortgage executed by Joseph Hesse, otherwise called Joseph Husey, to Nicholas Hammond, bearing date the fifth day of July 1821. The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are, that twenty dollars of the purchase money be paid by the purchaser on the day of sale, on the ratification thereof by the said court, and the residue on a credit of six months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from said day, to be secured by a bond or bonds, with such securities as the subscriber, as Trustee, shall approve. On the ratification of the sale and the payment of the purchase money with interest, the subscriber as Trustee will execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers for the said property, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the complainants and defendants in the case in which said decree has been passed, and those claiming by, from, or under them, or either, or any of them.
T. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee.
aug. 28.

Thorough bred Colt for sale.
The subscriber not having a proper groom to attend him is disposed to sell his full bred colt
FELUCCO,
who is of the best blood in the country. He was sired by Marshall Ney, who was sired by American Felucco, out of Diana—Diana was by Bond's First Consul, her dam by Messenger, (see Tarf Register vol. 2, p. 360) FELUCCO's dam was bred by the late Governor Wright, put by Top Gallant, grand dam by Vington out of Col. Lloyd's Pandora. Felucco was three years old last 4th of April, he will be sold on accommodating terms, or exchanged for young mules and cattle.
Wm. H. DeCourcy.
Cheston, Q. Ann's county, }
Aug. 16 3w

Notice.
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick county, on the 30th day of July last, as a runaway, a black boy, who calls himself
HENRY BROOKS,
he is about twenty years of age, has a scar on the left side of his breast near the collar bone, and one on the left shoulder; flat nose, and has lost his left eye tooth, no other perceptible marks. Had on when committed, a black cloth coat, cotton pantaloons, and a black fur hat; says he is free, and last from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.
MAHLON TALBOTT, Shff. of Frederick county, Md.
aug. 23 8w

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robt. H. Goldsborough, Wrightson Jones and Thos. Henrix, at the suits of the following persons to wit—One at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance & use of James Price, one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore, and one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Isaac Atkinson; also one writ of fieri facias at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of William Townsend, against Joshua M. Faulkner, Samuel Harrison, William H. Dawson and Wightson Jones, and one writ of fieri facias at the suit of John Durham, against Caleb Brown, Joshua M. Faulkner and Anna Maria Faulkner, his wife, and one other writ of fieri facias, at the suit of Thomas Armstrong against Caleb Brown and Joshua M. Faulkner, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, for cash, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property to wit—One negro man named Jerry, and a lot of ground in Broad Creek Neck, containing eleven acres of land, more or less, called part of Dixie St. Andrew, with a Dwelling house and Shop on the same—Also I will offer for Sale on TUESDAY the 9th day of September, at 10 o'clock of said day, and continue the sale until all of the following property shall be disposed of for Cash, that is to say, two Side Boards and Glasses, two Mahogany Tables, one Pine do., two dozen Windsor Chairs, three Curves, five Beds, Bedsteads and furniture, one Bureau, one Secretary Book Case, one small Work Stand, one eight day Clock, five wash stands, two pair of Brass Andirons, four pair other Andirons, 3 pair of tongs and shovels, three large looking glasses, three small dressing glasses, one enphoard and contents, seven waiters, four writing desks, two old cases with bottles, ten common chairs, one old chest of drawers, one wardrobe, a quantity of knives and forks, tea and table spoons, four iron pots, three ovens, two spiders, two tea kettles, one coffee kettle, one lot tin, one lot wooden ware and all the balance of the household and kitchen furniture, of the above mentioned Joshua M. Faulkner, one stallion called Red Rover, one old bay mare, one young bay mare called Miss Rover, one black mare, one double carriage and gear, one gig and harness, one horse cart, and one cow. All the following property, purchased by said writs of fieri facias, three high post bedsteads, with springs and curtains, two camp bedsteads, with cords and curtains, two low post bedsteads, six pair muslin sheets, two pair linen sheets, four cotton and yarn counterpanes, one white cotton counterpane, six pair rose blankets, four calico quilts, one cot, one dozen round back Windsor chairs, half a dozen new green square back Windsor chairs, half dozen yellow do. five rush bottom do., one mahogany side board, one inlaid do., one mahogany table, one small do. three pine dining do., five chamber stand, two red tables with drawers, two other red chamber tables, three carpets, one writing desk, one kitchen enphoard, one large iron pot, one large dutch oven, one small do., one tea kettle, one frying pan, one griddle, three washing tubs, one alarm mantle Clock, three dozen dining plates, nut dozen soap plates, one and a half dozen britania table spoons, two dozen knives and forks, six blue dish dishes, one tureen and spoon, one Britania coffee pot, one tea pot, six bar kegs, eight quart decanters, six pint do., three dozen tumblers, one dozen wine glasses, one saddle and bridle, one red cow with short tail, seven half gallon pitchers, one large stone pitcher, six large wash bowls, one gilt framed looking glass, five chamber looking glasses, one large water, two small do., one walnut tray, one walnut knife box, one pair brass andirons, one pair large and long, four brass candle sticks, two large glass lamps, four chamber do. and one light four wheel carriage and harness, seized and taken as the property of Joshua M. Faulkner, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.
Attendance given by
Jo. Graham, Shff.
Aug. 23

Trustee's Sale.
BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, I will sell, at the Court House door, in Cambridge, on Monday the 8th day of September next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, that valuable FARM of which Richard Willoughby died seized, containing

724 1-2 Acres,
more or less. This is, perhaps, one of the most valuable farms in Dorset. The land is highly productive. The improvements in the best condition. The Dwelling House a large two story brick house, nearly new, and the situation of the farm is highly desirable, being immediately on the main road from Cambridge to Vienna, New Salem. The above property will be sold on the following terms, viz:—one-fourth cash, to be paid on the day of sale, one-fourth in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale. The purchaser or purchasers giving bond and security to be approved by the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money.

Notice.
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick county, on the 30th day of July last, as a runaway, a black boy, who calls himself
HENRY BROOKS,
he is about twenty years of age, has a scar on the left side of his breast near the collar bone, and one on the left shoulder; flat nose, and has lost his left eye tooth, no other perceptible marks. Had on when committed, a black cloth coat, cotton pantaloons, and a black fur hat; says he is free, and last from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.
MAHLON TALBOTT, Shff. of Frederick county, Md.
aug. 23 8w

By order of the Committee of Talbot County.
AN ACT
Entitled, an supplement to an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all the powers vested by the original law to which this is a supplement, in the levy court of Talbot county, and the same are hereby extended to the commissioners of said county.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That in case the taxable inhabitants of any school district in Talbot county, shall neglect or refuse to assemble together, when notified to do so, to levy a tax on the taxable property of such district, or to raise a sufficient sum to build a school house, or for purchasing fuel, books and stationery, or to employ a teacher, or shall neglect or refuse to elect a district clerk, the commissioners for the county shall proceed to levy upon the taxable property in said district, a tax sufficient to purchase a site, build a school house thereon, and to purchase the necessary books, stationery and fuel for the same, and shall also appoint a district clerk and three trustees to manage the concerns of such school district.

SECTION 3. And be it enacted, That until there shall be a sufficient sum appropriated by the legislature of the state to carry into operation the general system of instruction in primary schools throughout the state, the commissioners for Talbot county shall raise the deficiency for said county, by a tax on the inhabitants of said county, in manner and form following, viz: on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred dollars, they shall levy a tax of two dollars per annum on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred and fifty dollars, they shall levy a tax of three dollars per annum, whatever amount the same remain or be wanting, to pay off the teachers in the several school districts in the county, after having first ascertained the amount which will be received by Talbot county, for the support of primary or free schools, and levied the tax as above, shall be raised by a tax on the taxable property in the county, as other charges are levied and raised.

SECTION 4. And be it enacted, That all contracts made by the trustees of the several school districts, for the employment of teachers, shall be ratified and confirmed by the commissioners for the county, before such contract shall be obligatory, or the teacher be allowed to receive any portion of the salary of compensation allowed him for his services.

SECTION 5. And be it enacted, That the amount to be levied on the inhabitants of Talbot county, under the provisions of this law, shall be placed by the clerk of the commissioners for the county, to the credit of the primary schools for Talbot county in the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, and in conjunction with whatever sum or sums of money may be received from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the support of primary schools in said county, shall constitute a general fund for the payment of teachers in the primary schools in said county.

SECTION 6. And be it enacted, That the tax to be levied on the inhabitants of Talbot county under the provisions of this law, shall be collected by the collector of the county tax as other county taxes are collected, & at the same commission; and when collected shall be paid over to the commissioners of Talbot county, to be by them deposited in the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, for the use of the primary schools for Talbot county.

SECTION 7. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the district clerk in each school district in Talbot county, to ascertain annually by the number and names of the inhabitants of his district, having one child or more, between six and fourteen years of age, and having in his judgment an income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars, as the case may be, and on or before the first day of June in each year, to return to the commissioners for the county a list thereof, giving the names and the supposed amount of their respective incomes, from which arithmetically the district clerk, each individual believing his or herself aggrieved thereby, shall have the right of appeal to the commissioners for the county, at any time within twenty days after such return is made.

SECTION 8. And be it enacted, That the commissioners for the county be and they are hereby allowed to make any compensation to the several district clerks which they may deem just and right, not exceeding fifteen dollars in each in any one year.

SECTION 9. And be it enacted, That the treasurer shall hereafter pay over to the commissioners for Talbot county for the use of primary schools in said county, whatever amount may have been or hereafter may be appropriated or assigned to said county, for the support of primary or free schools therein.

SECTION 10. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county, and they are hereby required to cause this act to be published in each of the papers published in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, for at least four weeks previous to the next October election, and the provisions thereof shall not be carried into effect until after that time.

SECTION 11. And be it enacted, That the act entitled, an act for the promotion of education in Talbot county, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, shall be and remain in full force and effect, until the people of Talbot county shall decide to carry this act into operation by their assent, as is hereinafter provided, and until the first day of July thereafter.

SECTION 12. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county to pay to the trustees of each school district, in Talbot county, or to their order, their proportion of the primary school fund belonging to their respective districts, by a check drawn by the cashier of the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, stating in said check the fund in bank from which it shall be paid, and the purposes for which said check was drawn, which check shall be countersigned by the clerk to the commissioners.

SECTION 13. And be it enacted, That the commissioners for Talbot county shall cause to be procured a good and sufficient well bound book, in which they shall cause to be entered an account of all moneys levied and collected from the inhabitants of Talbot county, and all other moneys which may come into their hands,

for the support of primary schools, and shall cause their clerk to keep regular and separate accounts for each school district.

SECTION 14. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county, to report in the month of December annually, a summary of their proceedings under this act, to the General Assembly.

SECTION 15. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of judges of election in the several election districts of Talbot county, at the next annual election for delegates to the General Assembly of this state, to ask each and every voter when he offers to vote, whether he be for or against this act; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said election, to make an entry of both the affirmative and negative votes, on said question, on the poll books, in two separate columns, to be prepared for that purpose by the sheriff of said county; and it shall be the duty of said judges to count all the votes so entered, and make return thereof to the commissioners for said county, and if it shall be ascertained that a majority of voters are in favor of this act, then it shall be operative; but if there be a majority against it, it shall be null and void.

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county Court at May Term, to value and divide the Real Estate of Samuel Yarnel, formerly of Talbot county, deceased, will meet on the Lands to be so valued, and divided in the execution of the said commission on WEDNESDAY the third day of September next.

John Edmondson,
E. N. Hambleton,
S. T. Kennard,
John Stevens,
J. M. G. Emory,
Aug. 2 5w

The Eastern Shore Jockey Club RACES.
WILL commence, over the Eastern Course on the last Wednesday in September next (the 24th) & continue three days—the course is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq. about half a mile from Easton, and will be in first rate order on the days of running.
FIRST DAY.—A Colts purse of 200 dollars two miles and repeat.
SECOND DAY.—A purse of 300 dollars four miles and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding, foaled on the Eastern Shore of Md. Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Delaware.
THIRD DAY.—A Handy cap purse of 100 dollars best three in five, one mile heats.
A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.
Easton, July 19, 1834.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against John H. Holt and Mary E. Holt, his wife, at the suit of Ann C. O. Martin, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of September next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit: all that House and lot in the town of Easton, conveyed by a certain William Bromwell to Susan Seth, and the undivided third part of the Lot or parcel of Land, called Turkey Neck, which was sold and conveyed by a certain Mary Stevens, and the said Ann C. O. Martin to a certain William Arringdale, with their appurtenances, which descended to the said Mary E. Holt, formerly Mary E. Soth, from her deceased mother Susan Seth, that is to say, all and singular that parcel of land and ground, formerly in the occupation and possession of the said William Bromwell, and lying and being in the town of Easton and County aforesaid, on Goldsborough Street, and adjoining the property of George Martin, being part of a tract of land called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanners Alley, then running with the said Tanners Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet thence East five perches and five feet to a snapping branch willow, thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange; South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner and division line between the aforesaid Bromwell and Martin, thence East five perches and six feet to the aforesaid place of beginning, be the quantity what it may, more or less. And also one undivided third part of a certain tract of land called Turkey Neck, containing the quantity of seven acres of land, which lies to the north of the Farm heretofore purchased by John Arringdale deceased, of Thomas Martin, Trustee for the sale of the lands of Baynard Wilcox deceased, and also one undivided third part of all that part of the said tract of land called Turkey Neck, containing the quantity of ten acres and fifteen sixteenths of an acre, which lies on the south side of the said farm, the whole of which last parcels of lands are situate lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, and contiguous to and adjoining each other; all served and taken to satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Jo. Graham, Shff.
Aug. 13

30 Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Talbot County, State of Maryland, on Saturday, August 2d a negro woman
BETTY,
of a dark chestnut colour, about five feet 2 or 3 inches high, well made, about fifty years of age, with large mouth. Betty had on when she went away a striped domestic frock, but has a variety of clothing which she took with her—whoever will take up said runaway and deliver her in the Jail at Easton or in any other Jail, so that the subscriber gets her again shall receive the above reward.
WM. E. SHANNAHAN, Adm'r. of Josse Shannahan.
Talbot county, near Easton, Md. Aug. 9

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TALBOT COUNTY TAX!
On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, petition in writing of Sarah Downes, (coloured man) praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred & five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several enactments thereon, and the said Sarah Downes having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order & adjudge that the said Sarah Downes, shall be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the third Monday of November Term, next, and at each other day and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Sarah Downes to attend, & show cause, if any they have, why the said Sarah Downes should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 5th day of August 1834.
LAMBERT W. SPENGER.
Aug. 9*

GENERAL MEETING.
The subscribers, Stockholders in the Commercial Bank of Millington and owners of more than five hundred shares of stock therein, in pursuance of the provisions of the 14th fundamental article contained in the Charter, do hereby give public notice that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at the Banking house in the town of Millington, on MONDAY the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the condition of the affairs of said Bank, and the expediency of winding up its business with as little delay as may be consistent with the interests of all parties concerned.

Evan Morgan
Allan Quynn,
Evan Poultney,
George Fitzhugh,
Thomas Poultney,
Ann Poultney,
George Riggs,
John Beare,
Henry Cline,
George Freebarger,
Gawin Harris,
William Persey,
Isaac Knight,
Thomas A. Richards,
Charles Goddard,
William D. Ball,
Josiah Horton,
William B. Guy,
Joel Blaisdell,
Abraham Boyse,
William Kilmer,
L. A. Jenkins,
John Ross,
Francis S. Walter,
George Monnet,
Richard Donovan,
Daniel P. Leo,
William Dawson,
Sam'l. H. Redgrave,
John Ballger,
R. S. Burgess,
June 23 8w

Per R. Johnson and J. Glenn, Assignees.

By Geo. W. DeBbia, their Attorney in fact.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, at the suit of the President, Directors & Co. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against William Hayward, will be sold at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, for cash, the following property, viz.—all that farm where William Anderson formerly lived, situated near Tuckahoe creek, and adjoining Lovietown, consisting of the following tracts of parts of tracts of land, to wit: "Hampton," "Loverdo's Purchase," "Frances Plains," and "Loverdo's Farm," supposed to contain in the whole, the quantity of five hundred acres, also all that part of a tract of land called "Partnership surveyed," situate between the waters of Third Haven creek, and St. Michaels creek, on the north of the road leading to the Bay-side, adjoining the lands on which the said William Hayward now lives, supposed to contain fifty acres of land, more or less, all taken as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid William Hayward, to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Jo. Henrix, former Shff.
aug. 16

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of five writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Thomas Ferris Smith, and four at the suit of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, against William Hayward, will be sold at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th of September next, for cash, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the life estate of the said Wm. Hayward in the farm whereon he now resides, also his life estate in a lot on Washington street, also the fee simple in a lot on the point road,—sold to satisfy the above 5 writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
E. N. Hambleton, former Shff.
aug. 16

Dissolution of Partnership.
The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of
Bainton & Bancroft
is this day dissolved. JOHN BANCROFT Jr. having purchased the interest of Chris. Bainton in the concern, the business will be continued by John Bancroft, Jr. at the old stand, corner of 8d and Orange streets.
All persons indebted to the old firm are requested to make early payment, and those having claims to present them to John Bancroft, Jr. who is duly authorized to settle the business.
Chris. Bainton,
John Bancroft.
Wilmington, Del. Aug. 16 2w

PRINTING
Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

William Loveday
Has just returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of

NEW GOODS,
which he can offer to his friends and the public generally upon fair terms.
June 14. (W)

NEW SPRING GOODS
SAMUEL MACKAY
Having just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with
a fresh supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
consisting of
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES QUEENSWARE, &c.
which he will dispose of low for cash or to punctual customers.
N. B. All persons having accounts standing for six months or more are earnestly requested to come forward and close them up by cash or note.
May 17

TANNERY.
To rent and possession given the first of January next a Tan Yard and improvements in the village of Greensborough, Caroline county. Attached thereto are large and commodious barn, carrying and beam houses, a good stone table, bark and hays Mills, &c.—This Yard is situated directly on the Chesapeake River, so that little or no land carriage is required in shipping articles to or from the city. Bark of the best quality and in great abundance is bought in this place very low and on accommodating terms; there is now a stock on hand sufficient to carry on the Yard for some time which a tenant can have on agreeable terms.
Apply to
Ann H. Godwin, or Geo. W. Harrington.
Greensborough, July 12.

NOTICE.
The purchasers of the Lands of the late Lloyd Nicola deceased are requested to make their payments to the subscriber, as the bonds for the same are now due.
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Administrator of Lloyd Nicola, dec'd.
Aug. 9

A CARD.
Having determined to discontinue the Mercantile Business in Easton, and disposed of my entire Stock of Goods, I beg leave to acquaint all those indebted to me, that I shall expect a speedy settlement of their dues.
I trust this request will be attended to, more particularly, as I purpose leaving the Shore very soon.
THOMAS H. JENKINS.
Aug. 15

Chancery Sale Postponed.
The sale of that highly valuable property viz—
The Upper Mill, Mill seat and Premises, and the Brick Dwelling House and Lots in Centerville, being a part of the real estate of John T. Myers, dec'd., and heretofore advertised for sale on the 23rd of this month, is postponed until Tuesday the 21st of September next, to take place at the court house door in Centerville at 3 o'clock P. M.
John Tilghman, Trustee.
Aug. 16 Sw
The Caroline Advocate will copy the above.

JOHN W. MILLIS
Respectfully informs the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the shop on Washington street near the shop of Mr. R. Spencer and John B. Eberhart, and immediately facing the St. Michaels road, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and having employed some first rate hands, in their different branches, together with his own knowledge of the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their work.
All kinds of repairing done to suit, and when ordered, and the prices made to order, and the pressure of the times, as he is determined to do his work as low as is possible, to enable him to live. And he is also determined his work shall not be surpassed either in strength or style of finish, by any other establishment on the Eastern Shore.
Aug. 16 Sw

COACH, GIG, and Harness Maker
Respectfully informs the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the shop on Washington street near the shop of Mr. R. Spencer and John B. Eberhart, and immediately facing the St. Michaels road, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and having employed some first rate hands, in their different branches, together with his own knowledge of the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their work.
All kinds of repairing done to suit, and when ordered, and the prices made to order, and the pressure of the times, as he is determined to do his work as low as is possible, to enable him to live. And he is also determined his work shall not be surpassed either in strength or style of finish, by any other establishment on the Eastern Shore.
Aug. 16 Sw

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from Baltimore with a handsome assortment of the above articles, consisting of gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of all descriptions; ladies' Lasting, Kid, Seal and Morocco, Boots, most fashionable kind; Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes of various kinds and best quality. He has also on hand a supply of prime materials, which will be made up to order by the best of workmen at the shortest notice. All which will be sold at the most pleasing terms, by
The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.
Aug. 16 Sw

FOR RENT.
THE subscriber offers to rent his Grist Mill on the main road from Easton to Hillsborough. Also, several houses and lots on Washington street in Easton. For terms apply to the subscriber.
Aug. 2.
J. LOCKERMAN.

Lumber for Sale.
The subscribers have for sale about 30,000 feet of
WHITE PINE BOARD,
Two inch Plank, Chestnut Railing and Oak and Maple Scantling.
The above articles having been laid in at reduced prices, will be sold proportionably cheap, for cash, good paper or to punctual dealers, at a reasonable credit.
Persons can be supplied with boards for Camp Meeting tents on the ground of encampment or from the yard.
The Public's obt. serv'ts.
M. NEAL & ROBINSON.
Aug. 9
caw3t

TO RENT
For the ensuing year, on very accommodating terms, the house and lot on Washington street, at present occupied by Edward B. Gibbs Esq., and dwelling, with all the improvements, and any necessary repairs wanting will be done, for the accommodation of the family. Also, a dwelling house and lot in the town of Cambridge, at present occupied by Mr. William Russell, well calculated for carrying on the Hatting Business, having front and back shops, horse room and all necessary out-buildings—a good stand for this business, which has been carried on successfully for 17 years past. Also two other houses and lots and one on the corner of 1st (north) street occupying them should not be intended continuing for the ensuing year. For terms apply to the subscriber, or Mr. Samuel Mackey, Easton.
W. M. MACKAY,
Dover road, near Easton.
July 12

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY
Public from the *Brunswick of Virginia.*
A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.
This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Marois de la Tuile, who was confined for thirty five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.
The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:
Kreutzer, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.
Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass, written by himself a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.
God Sir Walter; a tale by the author of Family Portraits.
The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.
Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.
The Debt and Death Page, a Tale, by the Duke of St. Simon.
The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels in the London Magazines of the present day.
Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.
Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.
Telen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.
A description of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.
The Curat's Tale, or Practical Joking, from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.
The Three Westminster boys, or Copper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted, from the same.
A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Lo Bon.
All the above cost in the "Library" but \$2 50.
Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th. Subscribers to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at \$5 per annum, thankfully received by
ADAM WALDIE,
Philadelphia.
June 25

HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.
William H. Hopkins respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton, and the public generally that he has commenced the above business in the wing adjoining Messrs. Ozman and Shannahan's Cabinet shop and directly opposite McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store, where he is prepared to execute every variety of painting with neatness & dispatch, and at such prices as shall accord with the pressure of the times. He solicits a trial, and feels assured that it will ensure a continuance of public patronage.
All orders from the country thankfully received and promptly executed; also Old Chairs repainted and Gilded in the latest style.
June 25.

Notice
IS hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot County Court, Commissioners to straighten the Public Road, from the south end of Washington street in Easton, to the farm of John M. G. Enory, Esq. will proceed in the execution of said Commission on **Wednesday the 17th day of September next,** at 11 o'clock, A. M., on said road—all persons, therefore, interested are requested to attend on said day.
Samuel T. Kenard, Samuel Mackey, A. Graham.
Commissioners.
Aug. 23

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Aug. 23

LOUIS A. GODEY
Having become sole proprietor of the
LADY'S BOOK.
A Monthly Magazine containing
Poetry, original and selected,
Novels and scientific Essays,
Anecdotes, from the best Authors,
The quarterly representation of Lady's Fashions, adopted in Philadelphia—Coloured.
Music, of the newest style, &c. &c.
Published regularly on the first day of every month at No. 3, Athenian Buildings Franklin place, Philadelphia.

EMBRILLED WITH
beautiful and extensive variety of
ENGRAVINGS,
From original and selected designs, both coloured and plain, with two engraved Title Pages, and two distinct Indexes, (intended to perfect separate volumes in the year.)
—ALSO—
A choice Collection of MUSIC, original and selected, arranged for the Piano or Guitar, with nearly 600 Pages large octavo Letter Press, and only
Three Dollars per annum.

Each number of this periodical contains 48 pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed with clear, new and beautiful type, arranged after the manner of the London Ladbroke (assembled) on paper of the finest texture and whitest color. It is embellished with splendid Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by artists of the highest skill and distinction, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Romantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and portraits of illustrious Females. The number commencing each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, designed, drawn, engraved and coloured expressly for this work, by a competent person specially engaged for that purpose. The embellishments of this character which have appeared in former numbers, are confessedly superior to any which have been furnished in any other similar American publication, and from the arrangements which have been made, there is every reason to believe they will be improved in the coming volumes. In addition to the Embellishments just referred to, every number contains several engravings on wood, representing Foreign and Native Scenes, curious and interesting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology, Mineralogy, Concluding Humorous Incidents, Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, and other needle work, Riding, Dancing, &c. besides one or more pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano or Guitar.
Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume suitable for binding, and with these are furnished gratuitously a superbly engraved Title Page, and a general index of Contents.
The typographical execution of the Lady's Book is such that the proprietor challenges comparison with any Magazine, whether European or American. The best materials and the most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness, harmony, and uniformity, in the arrangement of the various subjects which compose the latter part.

The Literary department of the Lady's Book comprises every thing which is deemed suitable for that sex to whose use it is principally devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative, chaste diction, and the absence of unkind excitement; Poetry, in which some have not been confined to sound but where glowing thoughts are sensibly expressed, Essays upon pleasing and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches of illustrious Women; Anecdotes, unmitigated by indelicate innuendoes; lively Novels, and humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treated, constitute, along with descriptions of the various establishments, the reading of the Work.

Though enormous expenses have been incurred in making this work deserving of the immense patronage it has received, the proprietor does not mean to relax in his exertions. Whenever improvement can be made, he is determined to accomplish it, without regard to cost or labor, confident that he will be amply rewarded.
The terms of the Lady's Book are three dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Persons receiving ten dollars shall be entitled to four copies of the work. Persons receiving fifteen dollars shall be entitled to six copies of the work, and additional copies of the best Engravings. Persons purchasing ten subscribers, and forwarding the cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen per cent, shall be presented with a copy of the third volume of the work superbly bound.
Persons receiving Notes of five dollars received at par value.
An extra copy of the work, or any information respecting it, may be obtained by addressing the publisher, (post paid)

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of
LUMBER,
CONSISTING OF ONE AND TWO INCH WHITE PINE BOARDS,
of superior quality. Also a quantity of
RAILING BOARD
AND
CYPRESS SHINGLES
which will be sold very low for cash or to punctual dealers.
The public's obt. serv'ts.
SAMUEL MACKAY.
Easton, July 19

Notice.
THE citizens of Easton and the public generally are respectfully informed that the orders for the shop Thomas Hayward, will be taken on Tuesdays, in the afternoon, when they will be waited on for their orders if possible, but will always be at Thos H. Dawson & Son's, early on Wednesday mornings, and there remain until 9 o'clock. At that hour we will leave Easton as it is greatly to our disadvantage to remain longer, and we are sure the public will be much better accommodated, passengers especially, to start at the time named.
Samuel H. Benny.
Aug. 9 Sw

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING THE
EASTON GAZETTE
In an extended and improved form,

BY the generous offer of a gentleman well known throughout the State, to superintend the Agricultural and Political departments of my paper, I am enabled to propose to publish a Journal particularly devoted to Agriculture and Politics, which I flatter myself will merit and receive an extended patronage.
From the irritation long produced by political warfare, it has been hitherto thought best to separate these interesting subjects by giving them possession of distinct papers—as it was supposed that all parties would unite in the first, whilst none but partisans of one cast would be likely to take an interest in the other—Where political discussions and commentaries are marked with personal offence and tend to excite party feelings, there seems to be a necessity for this separation. But if a paper maintains its own principles and views of public men and things fearlessly and with decorum, the union of these interesting topics would only enable those of a different political way of thinking to hear the other side of the question.
Without meaning however to press this view of the subject, I must say, that the real design in uniting these two highly interesting topics is to give greater interest to the paper, and to merit more worthy of general attention.
How far the plan can be made acceptable to the public taste must be left to the sequel, in case a sufficient patronage is extended to justify the increased expense to be incurred in wages for additional labour, type and other materials—as well as in procuring the most interesting papers and works relating to Politics and Agriculture, which cannot be had by the ordinary interchanges among Editors—and the prospecting which, cannot be risked until I can ascertain the public opinion in relation to the plan, and their disposition to sustain it.
That the plan can be rendered acceptable I have no doubt, if adequate encouragement is given.
It may perhaps be thought by some, that the depressed and reduced condition of our country at the present time renders it an unsuitable occasion to put forth proposals for a Journal, that is to require patronage at the hands of the people.—The remark is obviously a plausible one, and would be irresistible, if the Journal itself did not mainly contemplate an agency in furnishing to the People the information and the aids necessary to meet the crisis and to enable them to restore that state of order and propriety from which they have been so wretchedly and so carelessly, and so lawlessly ejected. Pressed down as the people are in their pecuniary concerns by measures equally ruinous and absurd—excited and indignant as they are to be at the high handed, unconstitutional, and arbitrary course that arrogant and stimulated power has adopted, patience for a moment under such suffering would be construed into acquiescence that would tend to swell the list of their grievances, and embolden daring ambition in its usurpations and abuses. The People must resist or they are degraded and ruined.—The People must resist or their Republican Institutions, their Liberty, and Happiness will be annihilated.—The People must resist now early, or they will have later to seek through blood and slaughter the restoration of a loss too great to be borne, involving all that is dear to the heart of man. The only way to resist is to be informed, to act—the loss of time may be the loss of all—the object is to prepare the means to make known to the People their real condition, the causes that have produced it, and the way to resist it.
Let not this language be misinterpreted—we speak in all we say in the spirit and under the sanction of the Constitution and the Law—it is the triumph of these we aim at as the means under Heaven's merciful blessing, of restoration to happiness and peace.

TERMS.
The paper is intended to be called "THE MERRIMACK COURIER, JOURNAL, AND FARMERS SOCIETY COMPANION" to be published twice a week during the session of Congress, which will also embrace the period of the session of the General Assembly of Maryland—and once a week the rest of the year—Saturdays and Tuesdays, days of publication.
The price of the paper to Subscribers, will be \$3 00 per annum—one half payable at the time of subscribing, the other half at the end of the year.
Where the whole subscription runs due for three months over the year, it enhances the subscription dues for each year twenty five per cent.
The present Subscribers to the Easton Gazette will be considered as subscribers to the Maryland Country Journal, unless forbidden by them.
No Subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid up, without the consent of the publisher of the paper.
Advertising, not exceeding a square, at a cost of one dollar for three insertions, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.
A. GRAHAM.

MILL FOR SALE.
Having concluded to leave this State, I offer at private Sale, my
Mill, Mill-seat and Farm
adjoining, containing upwards of two hundred Acres of land—with a considerable bed of Iron Ore thereon—on the premises are a two
STORY DWELLING
with two rooms and a passage below and four above, well finished—nursery and Kitchen adjoining, with a pump of good water in the yard—Milk house, meat house, Barn, Stables, carriage house, all in good repair—2 excellent Springs of water and one Spring house convenient—Storehouse—small dwelling in a miller, the Mill and Mill house are in good repair, the mill in work with a stream of water constantly flowing in the State—I presume this property possesses more real advantages than any of the kind I am acquainted with, which can be explained to any person wishing to purchase—an excellent stand for Grist work, Merchant work, and a country Store.—Terms of Sale will be accommodating, for further particulars apply to the Subscriber, living on the premises.
THOMAS HOPKINS,
Spring Mills, near Dorton Caroline County, Maryland.
Aug. 8
N. B. A clear and undoubted title will be given to the property.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE undersigned having been appointed GEOLOGIST to the State of Maryland, deems it advisable to make known to his fellow citizens the duties which under such appointment he is required to perform, and to inform them of his readiness to satisfy their inquiries as well as of the most convenient mode in which their application to him may be made.
It is the duty of the Geologist "to make a complete, a minute geological survey of the State, commencing with that portion which belongs to the Tertiary order of geological formation, and with the Southern division thereof, and progressing regularly with the course of the waters of the Potomac and Chesapeake through that region, and thence through the other subdivisions of the State with as much expedition and dispatch as may be consistent with minute and accuracy, and he shall prepare and lay before the Legislature at the commencement of every session a detailed account of all remarkable discoveries made, and the progress of the work."
It shall further be his duty "at those seasons not suited to the active prosecution of the geological survey, to analyze and ascertain the qualities and properties of all specimens of mineral substances or soils left at his office of residence, for that purpose, by any citizen of the State, and taken from any portion of the Territory of the State."
In pursuance of these duties, the undersigned is about to proceed immediately to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he will remain until the end of June, after which he will visit the counties lying between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, proposing to make his examination of this portion of the State during the months of July and August. His cabinet duties cannot therefore be commenced before the month of September. Desirous, however, that no avoidable delay should be experienced by each of his fellow citizens, are interested in the subject of his investigation, the undersigned has made arrangements with Mr. Philip T. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson and Fisher, No. 192 Baltimore street, to receive during his absence the specimens of mineral substances, soils, waters, &c. which may be submitted. Any information concerning these, not requiring to be determined on an elaborate investigation or analysis, will be furnished by Mr. Tyson; further information will be communicated by the undersigned himself at the earliest convenience.
J. T. DUGATEL,
14 Lexington street, Baltimore.
May 17, 1854

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County on the 17th day of May last, as a runaway, a dark negro man who calls himself
SAM GALAWAY,
he is about 62 years of age, 5 feet 2-1/2 inches high. Had on when committed, a drab coat and pantaloons, green vest, an old hat—says he belongs to John Dorsey near Baltimore. The owner if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.
MAILTON TALBOT Sheriff of Frederick County.
Nat. Intelligencer, Washington, and Gazette Easton, will copy the above 8 times and charge
M. T.
June 14

PROPOSALS
To publish by Subscription, in the city of Baltimore a weekly Literary Newspaper, to be entitled the
"Baltimore Young Men's Paper,"
Under the auspices of the Baltimore Young Men's Society.

The Baltimore Young Men's Society was instituted to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the Young Men in the city, to unite them more intimately in the bonds of mutual acquaintance, and to extend kindness and fellowship to those, who coming from their parental homes hither, in pursuit of wealth or distinction, are particularly exposed to all those temptations to vice and dissipation, which in every large city, are too often fatal to youth and inexperience. To carry out these principles, no means could be employed more effective than the press. With a periodical journal published under its auspices, the Society will be enabled to extend more widely a knowledge of its existence, and of its objects, while, by the same means, whatever of moral influence it may exert, whatever of power to do good it may possess, will be called more actively into operation, and find exercise in a more extensive field.
Believing that the public favor would be bestowed upon such a journal, the Society has determined to issue the Prospectus and specimen number of a Periodical to be called the "Young Men's Paper," to the support of which the patronage of the friends of Young Men, and of the lovers of morality and good order, is now solicited.
The character of the "Young Men's Paper," will be consonant with the principles of the Society of which it is the organ. Combining Literature with Morality, its aim will be to amuse and instruct, while, in accordance with its title, the general tenor of its influence will be to awaken Young Men to a sense of their obligations, to induce them to consider their vast capabilities, and to direct towards noble objects, that ardour which is too often wasted in frivolous dissipation, or let loose in vicious extravagance.
A portion of the paper will be occupied by reviews and critical notices. The character and talents of the gentlemen whose names are appended to this Prospectus, will be an assurance not only that this department will be sustained with ability, but also that nothing undignified, scurrilous or vituperative, will find place in it.
The "Young Men's Paper" will be printed on a royal sheet, quarto form, with new type at the subscription price of \$3 00 per annum, or \$2 50 if paid in advance.
Advertisements inserted on the usual terms. The following named gentlemen have consented to contribute to the columns of the "Young Men's Paper."
Rev. R. Breckenridge, Professors, N. R. Smith
" J. G. Morris, " E. Goldings
" J. A. Collins, " J. T. Duclat
" G. W. Musgrave, " J. A. Miller
" J. Johns, " S. K. Jennings
" G. C. Cookman, Francis Waters, D. D.
" J. P. H. Henshaw, Dr. J. F. Fensler, D. D.
" Wm. McKenney, H. Dickelut, A. M.
" N. C. Brooke, A. M.
Baltimore, June 21

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE undersigned having been appointed GEOLOGIST to the State of Maryland, deems it advisable to make known to his fellow citizens the duties which under such appointment he is required to perform, and to inform them of his readiness to satisfy their inquiries as well as of the most convenient mode in which their application to him may be made.
It is the duty of the Geologist "to make a complete, a minute geological survey of the State, commencing with that portion which belongs to the Tertiary order of geological formation, and with the Southern division thereof, and progressing regularly with the course of the waters of the Potomac and Chesapeake through that region, and thence through the other subdivisions of the State with as much expedition and dispatch as may be consistent with minute and accuracy, and he shall prepare and lay before the Legislature at the commencement of every session a detailed account of all remarkable discoveries made, and the progress of the work."
It shall further be his duty "at those seasons not suited to the active prosecution of the geological survey, to analyze and ascertain the qualities and properties of all specimens of mineral substances or soils left at his office of residence, for that purpose, by any citizen of the State, and taken from any portion of the Territory of the State."
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It is the duty of the Geologist "to make a complete, a minute geological survey of the State, commencing with that portion which belongs to the Tertiary order of geological formation, and with the Southern division thereof, and progressing regularly with the course of the waters of the Potomac and Chesapeake through that region, and thence through the other subdivisions of the State with as much expedition and dispatch as may be consistent with minute and accuracy, and he shall prepare and lay before the Legislature at the commencement of every session a detailed account of all remarkable discoveries made, and the progress of the work."
It shall further be his duty "at those seasons not suited to the active prosecution of the geological survey, to analyze and ascertain the qualities and properties of all specimens of mineral substances or soils left at his office of residence, for that purpose, by any citizen of the State, and taken from any portion of the Territory of the State."
In pursuance of these duties, the undersigned is about to proceed immediately to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he will remain until the end of June, after which he will visit the counties lying between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, proposing to make his examination of this portion of the State during the months of July and August. His cabinet duties cannot therefore be commenced before the month of September. Desirous, however, that no avoidable delay should be experienced by each of his fellow citizens, are interested in the subject of his investigation, the undersigned has made arrangements with Mr. Philip T. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson and Fisher, No. 192 Baltimore street, to receive during his absence the specimens of mineral substances, soils, waters, &c. which may be submitted. Any information concerning these, not requiring to be determined on an elaborate investigation or analysis, will be furnished by Mr. Tyson; further information will be communicated by the undersigned himself at the earliest convenience.
J. T. DUGATEL,
14 Lexington street, Baltimore.
May 17, 1854

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County on the 17th day of May last, as a runaway, a dark negro man who calls himself
SAM GALAWAY,
he is about 62 years of age, 5 feet 2-1/2 inches high. Had on when committed, a drab coat and pantaloons, green vest, an old hat—says he belongs to John Dorsey near Baltimore. The owner if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.
MAILTON TALBOT Sheriff of Frederick County.
Nat. Intelligencer, Washington, and Gazette Easton, will copy the above 8 times and charge
M. T.
June 14

W. W. HIGGINS
Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore
a fresh supply of
SADDLERY,
Easton, May 17

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with
A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions, also Ladies' Kid, Seal & Stuff Shoes, boys' Morocco, and a general assortment of children's Shoes—Also, Trunks and Mackings, all of which he will sell very low for cash.
The public's obedient servant,
PETER TARR.
N. B. The subscriber having taken considerable pains to accommodate the public, hopes it will be reciprocated by them, particularly in paying off their bills, especially those of long standing. He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the support he has received, and solicits a continuance of the same.
aug 5 3t P. T.

Notice.
To be rented for the ensuing year, the farm where the subscriber now lives, consisting of three fields of 150 thousand corn hills each—two meadows and an apple orchard of about 150 trees of first rate fruit. For terms apply to
WM. BILES.
aug 25

OFFICERS' FEES.
ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore look out for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the same officer on executions, will please bear in mind that the above mentioned levy will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again
LOOK OUT!
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shk.
July 26
if

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND,
Will as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton, returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.
On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence the routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore.
All baggage, packages &c at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.
By order
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.
April 12

\$100 REWARD.
RAN off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday the 21st of this month of May, a negro lad named
JACOB,
of tawny complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary work he is labouring and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holidays—He is a shrewd and spry fellow—who would deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward.
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
near Easton Talbot county Eastern Shore of Maryland
May 24

NOTICE
TO STONE MASONS.
THE undersigned, a committee appointed to superintend the building of a Church at Miles River Ferry, near Easton in Talbot County Maryland, propose to build the same of stone—dimensions of Church 50 feet by 38—They invite proposals from Stone Masons of price and time, and will be prepared to receive them, addressed to the undersigned at Easton, Talbot County, until the first **TUESDAY** in August next.
R. H. Goldsborough, Rich'd. Feddeman, Rich'd. Spencer.
July 5.

FOR SALE.
A few young BUCKS from full blood Medina Fawns and a choice imported full blood Easton Buck.
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
July 12

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