

# 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, OCTOBER 4, 1834.

NO. 40.

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

**THERE IS TIME ENOUGH.**  
This is one of the most mischievous sentences in the English language. Not that it is bad in itself—for it is strictly true, as we intend to show presently. But its meaning is sadly perverted, and what was meant for good, becomes the occasion of evil.

Many a good thing might have been done had it been begun in season, but because there was time enough, it was left alone, and left alone and so not started till too late, or never moved at all.

But there is such a thing as bringing good out of evil. The bee extracts honey, as sweet, if not as abundant, from the thistle, as from the rose. And he who would profit by studying human nature, and watching divine providence, may learn wisdom from his past errors, and turn over his misfortune, to some good account.

The wisest man in ancient days (and we believe he was fully as wise as people commonly are at present)—the wisest man of ancient days, has given us to understand that there is a time for every thing under the sun.—*A time for laughter, and for tears, for sorrow and for joy. A time for business a time for recreation, and a time for rest, but he does not say a word about leisure time, or time for idleness.* He speaks too of a time to die, leaving us to infer, as we may very naturally, that he, who made the sun to rule the day, the moon and stars to govern the night, has given us time enough just time enough to spare, to perform all our duties, and to enjoy every rational pleasure—to make the world better for our having lived in it—and to become better fitted ourselves, for "Another and a better world."

There is time enough, says the school-boy,—but his time runs out, and he goes half fitted, at college.

Time enough,—thinks many a young man, if he does not say so, to commence habits of frugality and economy, and thus provide for future wealth—but the time never comes—and he to use a homely phrase of Dr. Franklin's "scratches a poor man's head as long as he lives."

How many designs have we formed, of doing this and that good thing, which fell through, not because we had little time—but because we had time enough, and so wasted one hour after another till the time had passed.

Time enough to work, says the idler and spendthrift—but his clothes wear out before he finds time to earn new ones—and his pockets are emptied, and he has no time to replenish them.

Franklin has a homely saying to this effect,—that he who loses an hour in the morning, must run all day, and 'tis a wonder if he overtakes his business before night. So, if any one finds himself pinched for time, it is likely he has thrown away an hour, when he thought he had time enough and a little to spare.

Time enough—say we when in a serious mood, we resolve to be more diligent, more systematic, more punctual—when we resolve upon any reform.

We do not mean to procrastinate—but while we muse the moment passes, it is irrecoverably lost.

Do you say, we knew all this before. No doubt of it. Yet we are apt to think there is not only time enough, but some to spare. But this is an error and should be corrected.

The different length of different lives is nothing against our position, that life is just long enough. The oldest person has enough of duty and enough of pleasure too; if he lives aright, to occupy his three score years and ten—while he whose sun goes down at noon, has time enough, if he will but improve it, to make his life here a blessing to others, and that hereafter blessed and glorious to himself.

"That life alone is long,  
Which answers life's great end."

**MOUNTED WATCHMEN.**—A proposition is now before the Councils of New York, for mounting on horses one hundred of their nightly watch. It is warmly advocated by the editor of the Star, as well upon the grounds of efficiency as those of economy.

The Delaware Journal gives the following sketch of the life of Major Peter Jaquet.

The deceased was a soldier of the revolution, and one of the bravest of those brave men who have immortalized the most glorious page in their country's history. In January 1775, at the age of 20, he received the appointment of Lieutenant in the gallant regiment of Delaware; and in January following was promoted to a Captaincy. In both ranks his gallant friend and comrade, Kirkwood was his senior by one day. From the very commencement of the war to its close, Major Jaquet was in constant and active service, with the single intermission of a furlough of about three months. During that period, he was engaged in thirty battles in the field, besides sieges and storms. In every general engagement that was fought between New York and Charlestown, Kirkwood, commanding the first, and Jaquet, the second company of Delaware, fought shoulder to shoulder in the front of the battle, for the Delaware regiment was always there. We dwell with melancholy, but justifiable, and patriotic pride, on the merits and services of that gallant corps, which during the war of Independence, enlisted more than 4000 men; and at its close, was reduced by battle and death, to two companies,—Kirkwood's and Jaquet's—collected from the fragments of repeated and desperate conflicts. Major Caleb P. Bennett, the present Governor of our state, remains the only survivor of the commissioned officers of the regiment.

Delaware makes but a poor figure on the pension list;—few, very few, of her revolutionary soldiers survived to partake of the bounty or swell the burdens of their country—their bones lay whitening on the fields of Princeton, Long Island, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Camden, Cowpens, Guilford Court House, Ninety six and Eutaw, days in which the Delaware Regiment was relied on as the elite of the army, always prompt with the bayonet, and never turning its back upon the foe. In all these battles Major Jaquet was an ardent participant. At Camden, where the Delaware Regiment was cut down from eight companies to two, and he and Kirkwood were the only Captains that survived—where the brave de Kalb, expiring under multiplied wounds, with his dying breath expressed his admiration and invoked the blessings of heaven upon the brave Delawareans and Marylanders who had fought by his side: At Cowpens, where the Delawareans & Marylanders, under Col. Howard, turned the tide of battle, routed Tarleton's legion & secured a splendid victory: At Eutaw, where they advanced with trailed arms upon the Chivalry of England, and drove them from the field at the Bayonet's point. In these, & in all the general engagements fought in the Southern & middle states, Major Jaquet and his comrades were to be seen fighting, where the battle was hottest and never retreating, but from the sternest necessity, and then with their faces to the foe.

Many instances of the gallant bearing of Major Jaquet have been related to us one of which we cannot forbear to put on record. In the disastrous battle of Camden, and in the heat of that bloody conflict, the Baron de Kalb while standing a little in advance of the Delaware regiment, had his horse shot under him, and as he lay endeavoring to extricate himself, a British horseman rushed upon him and was upon the point of putting the gallant veteran to the sword, when Jaquet sprung from the line, drove his spontoon through the Englishman in right of both armies, secured his horse and placed the Baron upon it. At this moment, de Kalb received a fatal wound and fell into the arms of Jaquet, to whom his last words were expressive of gratitude and admiration of his daring conduct.

When the war had ceased and his country's independence was secured, Major Jaquet retired to his paternal farm—Long Hook—on the banks of the Christiana, where he resided to the day of his death. Here, retired from the busy scenes of the world, he led the life of an independent gentleman—seeking nothing for himself, but taking a warm interest in the growing prosperity of the country which he had so well served. His constitution, unbroken by the toils and sufferings of eight campaigns, was vigorous and robust, his habits temperate and regular; and he enjoyed uninterrupted health until within a few months, when the death of his wife—the who for forty years had been the faithful and affectionate partner of his joys and cares—struck a blow from which he never recovered. The heart of the old Soldier broke under this dispensation—he dragged out a weary existence for a few months, but the spirit and animation which, in a remarkable degree distinguished him, had fled forever. His death

was characteristic of his life—the meekness of a king with the calm intrepidity of a soldier, and just before he died, feeling his end approaching, he directed his attendants to raise him on his feet, that he might die standing—and breathed his last while they were complying with his wishes.

His remains were interred yesterday in the burying ground of the old Swedes Church, with all the honors due to a distinguished soldier and patriot. A detachment of the Washington Grays, under Lieutenant Ritchie, attended to pay the last military honors to the veteran;—sixty young men from Wilmington repaired to his residence to bear his honored remains to their resting place, a distance of more than two miles—the Governor of the State, his last surviving comrade, was there as principal mourner,—the Mayor and City Council, and a vast concourse of citizens closed the procession. The bells were tolling during the day, and a volley of musquetry fired by the detachment, gave notice that the grave had closed over a brave and true soldier as ever drew his sword for his country.

The Tennessee Convention,—after a session of three months,—has succeeded in settling upon a new Constitution, in committee. About a fortnight ago, the committee reported to the House, and their report has been read, and is undergoing a few discussions, paragraph by paragraph. If there shall prove to be any error in the details there can be no excuse of haste or oversight. By the time the labors of the Convention shall have ended, at least four months will have been employed in debating the Constitution, word by word.

The Nashville Republican of the 12th publishes the whole Constitution as adopted on the first reading, with the remark that "no essential modification is likely to take place."

We observe the following among the provisions of the new Constitution:

Imprisonment for debt is abolished, in all cases where there is not presumption of fraud, and where the debtor detains his property for the benefit of creditors, according to law.

Members of the legislature are made ineligible by legislature to any office or place of trust, during the time for which they were elected, except that of justices of the peace, or trustees of a literary institution.

The legislature is prohibited from passing laws for emancipating the slaves without the consent of the owner, or without paying the owner a full equivalent in money.

The legislature is prohibited from chartering more than one bank, at any one session, and that a regular session.—No Bank Charter is ever to be renewed; nor shall the legislature have any power to take stock in any bank, which shall operate as a pledge of the public faith, and subject the people to taxation for its redemption.

Lotteries are expressly prohibited in this State, and the passage of laws forbidding the sale of foreign tickets is made the duty of the legislature.

Divorces by the legislature are forbidden. They may authorize the Courts to grant divorces, by uniform laws.

We have already mentioned that the judges are made elective by the legislature; the supreme judges for a term of twelve years; those of inferior courts for eight.

The right of suffrage is extensive, requiring only citizenship, the age of 21 years; and six months residence in the county.

The legislature and Governor to be chosen for two years, after the next term, which is to be three. The elections are in August. The first election in 1835—the second in 1838—and every two years thereafter.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

**BALLOON ASCENSION.**  
One of the most magnificent ascensions ever made in this city, was performed by Mr. Eugene Robertson and his friend Mr. Edge, yesterday afternoon. The weather, which had been unfavorable the day previous, compelled him to postpone it, and as he announced that there would be no disappointment, whatever might be the state of the clouds, a multitude crowded to the Battery to witness the ascension of two instead of one as heretofore. After the balloon was inflated, poor Robertson undertook to arrange the safety valve, and for that purpose put his head in the balloon, but, on inhaling the noxious gas, for a few seconds he fell senseless, and for a moment it was feared that all was over; he however revived as soon as he breathed fresh air, and after arranging his bags of sand, anchor, and seeing that his car was securely attached to the balloon, he with his friend Edge stepped into his frail bark for an aerial voyage, amid

the shouts of thousands who were within the Garden, and who lined the Battery. The weather at the time was cloudy, (then was about 15 minutes of 6, P. M.) the sun, although obscured, left the western horizon tinged with a beautiful scarlet.

The Balloon was sufficiently inflated to take the aeronauts up in the most gradual manner, and there being no wind, they rose almost perpendicularly over the garden; each waving their flags, the French tri-color and American stripes. They rose slowly and for ten minutes, when the current of air kept them hanging over the city, where they remained for nearly an hour, in full view of the immense population of the city. Occasionally a bag of sand was poured out, when the balloon would rise again. It was apparent that the valves were opened, which caused it to descend—in this way the citizens had an opportunity to witness the skillful management, and almost the gambols of Robertson, for he appeared to be amusing himself, and the public, by the control he appeared to have over his balloon. For a full hour, until night closed in and darkness prevented the sight, he was hanging over the city.

We presume he descended soon after a short distance from the city. Although ascensions have been very common for the last few years, there has never been one where the persons have gone together; and the crowds that assembled, the public appear quite as fond of the amusement, as they did when the first aerial voyage was announced.

Two of our friends, Mr. ———— We have just learnt that Mr. Robertson has returned to the city, in the company. They reached the city in safety, about three miles west of Easton, L. I.

It becomes so painful a duty to state, that yesterday afternoon, while thousands were assembling to witness the balloon ascension, a number of hideous sounds were heard, whose hideousness was not to be compared to the shrieks of the damned.

It is not known what horrible consequences they may lead to. The civil authorities must be on their guard, or the blessings of our institutions are gone.

N. Y. Gazette.

**RANDOLPH'S HORSES.**—The stud of Horses belonging to the estate of John Randolph of Roanoke, deceased, more than 100 head, consisting of Stallions, Mares, Colts, Fillies, and a few Geldings, will be sold at auction, at the stable of Wyatt Cardwell, at Charlotte Court House, Virginia: the sale to commence on Thursday, the 9th of October, 1834, and continue from day to day, until completed. Credit will be given until the 1st of July, 1835; the purchaser giving bond, with security, to be approved by the seller.

The May number, 1834, of the American Turf Register, contains a list of the Horses down to 1830. The foals since that time are numerous.

This is believed to be the very finest stud of Horses in America.

**COUNTERFEITING GOLD.**—We copy from the Cincinnati Gazette the following account of a trial which recently took place in that city.

**Singular Prosecution.**—A week or ten days ago Mr. Wilson McGrew, a Jeweller who for many years has stood among the first of his profession, & maintained an unsullied character for honesty and industry, was called upon by Mr. J. W. Mason, to have six new 25 ct. pieces gilded, and otherwise made to resemble the new gold coin. Mr. M. stated, that he wished to have a few pieces done for the purpose of having a little sport, and to show to the farmers of this country, how easily the new coin might be counterfeited, and how liable the people would be to imposition. No secret was made of the matter. A Mr. Hoysler, one of Mr. McGrew's workmen, executed the work to the satisfaction of the parties. The gilded pieces were exhibited to numbers in the most public manner. On Monday evening a few individuals, Messrs. Henderson, Lytle, Allen and Co., met for the purpose of consulting upon the best means of turning the gilded quarters, (the gold coin having proved a golden humbug,) to Mr. Lytle's advantage in the ensuing election. It was there determined to prosecute Mr. McGrew for counterfeiting, and there was not wanting one among the number; with conscience sufficiently warranted to take the necessary oath for a warrant. Mr. James Allen took the oath and procured the warrant.

The trial came on before the Mayor, was adjourned from Tuesday night to Wednesday, and over to Thursday.

We shall hereafter give a full report of the proceedings. For the present we only remark, that Mr. Lytle and his friends must consider his cause as a hopeless one, or they would not stoop to such means, or be willing to sacrifice the character of a worthy and respectable citizen, to sustain a sinking and rotten cause.

## AFFECTING SCENE.

From the Life of Alexander Hamilton, by John C. Hamilton, his son, in a letter to Miss Schuyler, (afterwards Mrs. Hamilton,) he gives an account of the pursuit that he, in company with others, had made to overtake Arnold, immediately after his defection.—He thus writes respecting the situation in which he found Mrs. Arnold:

"I saw an amiable woman frantic with distress for the loss of a husband she tenderly loved—a traitor to his country and his fame—a disgrace to his connexions. It was the most affecting scene I ever was witness to. She for a considerable time entirely lost herself. The General went up to her, and she upbraided him with being in a plot to murder her child. One moment she raved, another she melted into tears. Sometimes she pressed her infant to her bosom, and lamented its fate, occasioned by the imprudence of its father, in a manner that would have pierced the bosom of insensibility itself. All the sweetness of beauty, all the loveliness of innocence, all the fondness of a wife, and all the fondness of a mother, showed themselves in her appearance and conduct. We have every reason to believe that she was entirely unacquainted with the plan, and that the first knowledge of it was when Arnold went to tell her that he must banish himself from his country; and from her forever. She instantly fell into a convulsion, and he left her in that situation.

This morning she is more composed. I paid her a visit, and endeavored to soothe her by every method in my power; though you may imagine she is not easily to be consoled. Added to her other sorrows, she is very apprehensive the return of her husband will fall upon her, and she is very apprehensive that her fears are ill-founded; but she will not be convinced. She received us in bed, with every circumstance that would interest our sympathy; and her sufferings were so eloquent that I wished myself her brother, to have a right to become her defender. As it is, I have entreated her to enable me to give her proofs of my friendship. Could I forgive Arnold for sacrificing his honor, reputation, and duty, I could not forgive him for acting a part that must have forfeited the esteem of so fine a woman. At present she almost forgets her crime in her misfortunes; and her horror at the guilt of the traitor, is lost in her love of the man. But a virtuous mind cannot long esteem a base one, and time will make her despise, if it cannot make her hate."

**ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.**—The New York Commercial announces the arrival in that city of George Thompson—called, in the Anti-Slavery Report, the "Advocate of the British Slaves," who has come to "our shores to devote his noble energies to the same cause." It is understood that, at the instance of certain fanatics in this country, he has been sent on a mission to the "everlasting heavens" of America, to enlighten our ignorance on the subject of "immediate abolition," and that he is employed for this purpose by a society of ladies in Glasgow.

Mr. Thompson, adds the Commercial, has already been the subject of one incident, which we trust will prove useful to him; and which, if he has a particle of wisdom or prudence, will induce him either to abandon at once the object of his mission; and travel amongst us unobtrusively, as a private gentleman, or embark in the first packet on his return to England. The incident referred to is this: On Saturday morning last, one of the leading Anti-Colonialists of a gentleman and his family, at the Atlantic Hotel; but with the usual disinclination of the gentleman to whom we refer, he omitted to give the name of the stranger, or in any manner to indicate the nature or character of his pursuits. Accordingly, on the evening of that day, the gentleman, with his lady, children, & servant, came to the hotel, and it was soon ascertained that they were none others than George Thompson and his family. The fact was soon buzzed about and occasioned no small stir among the inmates of the hotel, numbering near one hundred gentlemen, many of whom were from the South. All yesterday the dissatisfaction increased, and was not considerably heightened by the repeated entrances and exits of the officious and surprisingly unpopular gentleman who

had introduced the emissary to that establishment. But this is not all: last evening a formal meeting was held by a large number of the boarders, at which it was resolved that either Mr. Thompson must leave the house, or they would quit in a body. Mr. Seymour, the landlord, was duly apprized of these proceedings, and as he is not inclined to second the movements of the agitators, measures were early this morning adopted in conformity with the spirit of the resolution. Mr. Thompson, as we learn, is seeking other lodgings.

We have again and again repeated that we deprecated mobs and riots for any cause whatever,—but we do hope that this "pestilent fellow," and all like him, may be stopped at the threshold. The impudence, ignorance and recklessness of such characters, deserve a severe and summary rebuke.

## THE PARSON'S BOOTS.

The Rev. Mr. F., of Connecticut, was a whole souled and obliging man. He would deny his neighbours nothing, in the way of accommodation, which in conscience they could ask. But, as a sort of offset, it was hinted that he claimed a return in the good graces of certain of the wives, daughters, sisters, and so forth, of his much obliged neighbors. Whether common report belied the parson, or not, the result was the same, and many a hard joke, both sly and open, was passed off at his expense.

A young man, a neighbor of his, wishing to appear in boots on a certain occasion, and having none of his own, went to ask the loan of the parson's. "Yes, Joel," said the good-natured man, "you may have the boots; but you must remember to return them soon."

"Certainly," returned Joel, "I'll fetch them home right away, as soon as ever I'm done with 'em, and that'll be to-morrow evening, if nothing happens."

The parson looked out for his boots on the morrow; but they did not come. It was the same the next day, and the day after, and so on for three weeks. In all that time Joel never showed his face and the bootless parson began to lose all patience; when, one day meeting the young man, he took him by the hand and exclaimed,

"Well, young man, you're a pretty fellow, are you not?"

"Why, so the gals says," replied Joel, "aluding his teeth."

"You forgot to bring home my boots, as you promised."

"O no, I didn't forget, Mr. F.—; I set out the very next day evening, to fetch 'em home. But just as I got agin the road that turns up to Deacon Thompson's—you know the Deacon has some plaguy handsome darters—well, just as I got agin the road, your boots wouldn't go an inch furder, and I was obliged to stop and talk along of the gals awhile, till by'm by it got to be so late, thinks, I, I wouldn't carry the boots home to-night."

"Well, what hindered you from bringing them home the next evening?"

"Why, the next evening I set out with 'em again, and, with a good deal of whip-pin and spurring, I got 'em past the road that leads to the Deacon's; and now, thinks I, I'll get 'em along well enough. Well & so it turned out until I come to the lane that turns down to Curnal Butrick's; and there, as true as I'm alive, the boots stopped again, and they wouldn't bulge a step, till I'd gone and talked with Saily Butrick & white. So it got to be too late again that evening."

"But that don't account for the whole three weeks."

"No; but I'll tell you how it was.—The very next evening I determined the boots should go home, whether or no. So I set out to fetch 'em away round 'cross lots so as not to pass the Deacon's road nor the Curnal's lane.—Well, this project worked amazin well. The two greatest difficulties was got over; and now, thinks I, I'll take the high road again; but plague take the boots, as I came opposite the widow Smith's; they would stop again. And so it was, evening after evening, until this morning, I thought I'd set out in the day time, and see what I could do then."

The parson, vexed as he was, could not help smiling at Joel's account of the perversity of his boots, and congratulated him on his success in getting them thus far on their way home.

"Why, to be sure," said Joel, "I have been rather lucky, in getting by, as it were, the most dangerous places; but I had to work pretty hard for it though it was day time, for the boots would keep a larnal twitching and jerkin, as I came past the Deacon's, and the Curnal's, and the Widow's. But I took the bits in my teeth, set my face afore me, and here I am. And now, Mr. F.—, if you'll just take charge of the boots yourself I'll be much obliged to you."

"Certainly, Joel, and glad to get them so." Joel handed over the boots and said



**FLORIDA LOAN.**—We understand that the commission from the territory, and President of the Union Bank of Florida, negotiated the loan of \$1,000,000, 6 per cent. bonds, last week, in New York, (authorized by that Legislature),—on the part of Philadelphia the half was taken by T. Biddle & Co. and R. E. I. Phillips—and on the part of New York, by Prince, Ward, King and others.

**From the United States Gazette.**  
**IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.**—A Machine for sowing & harrowing at one operation is now to be seen at the Roswell Hotel, Frost st. 2 1-2 miles north of the city, and will be there a few days. By this machine, a great saving is made in labor, besides preparing the ground much better than with the ordinary harrow. The machine is attached to a cart which can be used for common purposes when the harrow is not wanted. The inventor is Mr. James Woodruff of Washington, who will attend at Roswell two or three days to show the utility to those who are curious to see the improvement.

The above was handed to us by a gentleman who witnessed the operation of the machine.—Ed. U. S. Gaz.

**Whig Nominations.**  
For Talbot County.  
Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland  
Samuel Hambleton, jr.  
Solomon Mullikin,  
George Dudley,  
Joseph Bruff, Esqrs.  
For County Commissioners.  
Henry Spencer &  
Sprey Denney, Esqrs.

**FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.**  
Delegates to the General Assembly.  
Wm. M. Hardeste, Thomas S. Carter,  
Thomas Burchenal, James Turner.

**FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.**  
Delegates to the General Assembly.  
Dr. Joseph Nicols, William I. Ford,  
Levin Richardson, Dr. S. B. Creighton.

**FOR SOMERSET COUNTY.**  
Delegates to the General Assembly.  
Matthew Dashiell, Jos. S. Cottman,  
Daniel Ballard, Isaac D. Jones.

**FOR QUEEN ANNS COUNTY.**  
Delegates to the General Assembly.  
Samuel Chais, John Brown,  
Samuel Burgess, Alford Price.

**FOR KENT COUNTY.**  
Delegates to the General Assembly.  
James B. Ricard, Benjamin Keeley,  
James P. Gale, William Velsh.

**CALVERT COUNTY.**  
Delegates to the General Assembly.  
Joseph Bryan, Wm. Maxwell,  
Edward Wilson, Joseph Roman, jr.

**PRICES CURRENT.**—BALT. Sept. 30.  
**FLOUR.**—Sales of Howard street Flour from stores at \$5.12 1/2.  
At retail \$5.15. We continue to quote City Mills at \$5.14.

**GRAIN.**—Wheat remains without any change of moment. Sales of fair to very good red at 95 a 100 cts per bushel; parcels of strictly prime machine might bring a cent or two more. A sale of family flour white at \$1.12 per bushel. We quote white Corn for shipment at 65 a 67 cts; sales of parcels for use on a cent more. A sale of good yellow to day for shipment at 66 1/2 cts. Sales of Rye at 60 cts. We quote Oats at 34 a 35 cents.

**MARRIED.**  
On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Spencer, Capt. Samuel T. Banning, to Miss Susan Sherwood, all of this county.  
At St. Aubin, near Easton, Md. on Tuesday the 30th of September, by the Rev. Man- ners Hazel, Solomon Townsend, Esq., Moderator of Frederick, Delaware, to Miss Hester Ann Houston, late of Philadelphia.

On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Humphris, Mr. John W. Helsby to Miss Henrietta Sherwood, all of this county.  
On the same day, by the same, Mr. James McManis, to Mrs. Susan McManis, all of this county.

**Rural Mill Family Flour.**  
**FAMILY FLOUR** of the above brand, warranted very superior, in whole and half barrels, manufactured and for sale by the subscribers, who have always in store City Mills and Howard street FLOUR.

**ED. BEATTY & CO.**  
Pratt street, adjoining Ball Road Depot. The Eastern Gazette, will publish the above six times and charge the Patriot office. Oct. 4

**NOTICE.**  
**FREDERICK P. NINDE** takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him, that they will have an opportunity of making payment on or about the 22d inst., at which time he expects to be in Easton, and previous to which, their notes will become due. The nature of his business will not allow him to grant longer indulgence.  
Oct. 4 Sw W

**WANTED.**  
As an Overseer for the ensuing year—A young man with a small family, who can produce good recommendations as to capability, industry & sobriety—to such a good wage will be given. Apply to  
**Ns. Thomas.**  
Oxford Neck, Talbot co. Oct. 4 3t

**To Rent for the ensuing year.**  
The house on Washington Street adjoining the dwelling of T. R. Lockerman, Esq. and at present occupied by Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins. The above property has lately been put in thorough and complete repair. For terms apply to  
**ROBERT T. G. THOMAS.**  
Oct. 4

**PRINTING.**  
Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.  
**JOS. K. NEALL.**  
Hickory Ridge, 9th No. 27, 1834.

**TAILORING.**  
The undersigned having located himself in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Office, where he will attend to business with punctuality. He deems it useless to say much of what he will, or can do, by way of recommendation, after an experience of nearly twenty years in various places, as a practical workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him another trial. If ease, combined with neatness, be desirable, the undersigned feels confident he can please.  
D. M. SMITH.  
Oct. 4

**Agricultural Implements, &c.**  
  
**SINCLAIR & MOORE**  
Have removed to the new Ware-House on Light street, 34 door north of Pratt street, where their better arrangements for business will enable them to furnish all articles in their line promptly, and at moderate prices. The assortment of

embraces nearly all the improved kinds, from the different patterns of three horse ploughs, down to the sowed plough; of the latter, there are three models particularly adapted to seeding, viz.—number 00, self sharpening, the 0 inch, with cast wheel, and a new pattern with wrought shear, which we designate by No. 64.

**Wheat Fans**  
Of best quality at different prices from \$15 to \$28. **CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS** with which hay, straw, corn tops, or any kind of long forage, is cut with great rapidity and ease. Those of largest size, 30 inches wide, suited for horse power, \$75, 14 inch boxes \$45, 11 inch, \$27, subject to 5 per cent discount for cash.

**CORN SHELLERS**  
Of most approved kinds, \$19. Harrows, Cultivators, Mattocks, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Cast Steel Axes, Saws & SHOVEL WIRE, Iron castings of any description made to order.

**Grass Seeds.**  
Sapling and common Clover, Timothy, Herd and Orchard Grass Seeds.

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees,**  
Attached to this establishment is R. Sinclair, jr.'s extensive assortment of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS. Catalogues gratis.  
Baltimore, Oct. 4 Sw

**WANTED.**  
AN Overseer for the ensuing year, to one who can come well recommended, will meet with employment by applying to  
**Wm. H. DeCourcy.**  
Q. Ann's county, }  
Oct. 4 Sw J

**Trustee's Sale.**  
By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the undersigned will expose to public sale on Saturday the 11th day of October next, at the Tavern door of Samuel B. Clayland, in Millington at half past eleven o'clock, A. M. all that valuable LOT OF LAND, in Millington, with its improvements, formerly the property of Major James Parker, dec'd.

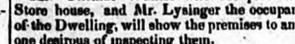
Upon this Lot is a valuable BRICK STORE HOUSE about 19 by 30 feet, with a fine dry cellar under the whole, and in a most eligible situation for Mercantile business; there is also a one story FRAME DWELLING (hipped roof), with two rooms below and pantry, and two above stairs; there is also a Kitchen, Smoke house, carriage house and Stabling for two horses. Attached to the Store house are two CORN CRIBS, each supposed to be of sufficient capacity for 200 barrels of corn; also a Granary and stable for one horse.

The town of Millington, formerly known as Bridge Town, and the Head of Chester, is a village of very considerable business and enterprise, and reputed to be in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Thomas Walker who occupies the Store house, and Mr. Lysinger the occupant of the Dwelling, will show the premises to any one desirous of inspecting them.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the Trustee with approved security for the payment of the purchase money in two equal instalments payable in six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the first day of January next.

Possession to be given on the first day of January next.  
**GEO. VICKERS, Trustee.**  
Sept. 27.

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber intending to decline farming, will offer at private sale, his stock, consisting of  
  
**Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Farming Utensils.**  
A fine Shannondale horse, five years old, well broke to the saddle and plough—a young Logan mare, well broke to all kinds of gear. Among the cattle is a yoke of well broke oxen—a good milk cow and yearling cattle. A good cider mill with necessary fixtures, one new ox cart, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which the public are invited to see and examine.  
**JOS. K. NEALL.**  
Hickory Ridge, 9th No. 27, 1834.

**TO BE RENTED.**  
**THE UNION TAVERN**  
IN EASTON.  
A commodious new dining room having been just finished and a very agreeable Dwelling house and lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the Stables and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.  
**JOHN LEEDS KEEL.**  
Easton, Sept. 27, 1834.

**WM. W. HIGGINS,**  
Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a new supply of  
**SADDLERY,**  
adapted to the present season. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.  
Sept. 27 Sw

**CENTRAL COURSE RACES.**  
Fall Meeting, 1834, will commence, in pursuance of a Resolution of the Club, as they did last Autumn, on the Third Tuesday (21st) of October, and continue, as usual, FOUR DAYS.  
**FIRST DAY.**—The Craig Place, value \$500, two mile heats, free for all ages. Entrance money depending on the number of subscribers—the winner to take the plate or the money at his option. To close and game by 5 o'clock, P. M. the day previous.  
Same day,—"TASKEE STAKES," with Colts and Fillies three years old; distance & weights as in the English St. Ledger Race, to wit: a single run of three hundred and eight yards short of two miles; Colts carry 118 lbs. and Fillies 115 lbs. Subscription \$300, forfeit \$100. To this Race, the first of the kind ever run in America, there are now five subscribers, viz:  
J. B. Kendall, O. P. Har, Col. Wynn, Thomas J. Godman, and James M. Selden, and it is probable there will be no more. Should there be one more, the second in the race will have his subscription refunded.

**SECOND DAY.**—Entirely new Race, three mile heats. Entrance Club Purse, \$1,000, four mile heats, and Entrance \$300.  
**FOURTH DAY.**—A Sweepstakes with Colts and Fillies, three years old, two mile heats, Entrance \$500, half forfeit; twelve subscribers, viz:  
R. F. Stockton's imp. f. Lady Motyn, by Tomier dam Invincible; S. W. Smith's br. c. by Monsieur Tonson, dam by Florist; John Heath's c. Cutthroat, by Medley, dam Merino Ewe; P. Devlin's f. imp. Baretout, dam imp. mare Alarm; Robert Tillotson's f. by Pelipse, dam Lady Lightfoot; Wm. Wynn's ch. f. by Monsieur Tonson, dam W. Yatt's Ashy mare; T. R. S. Boyce's b. v. Joshua by Galopina, dam by Eclipse Herd; Wm. R. Johnson's, gr. f. by Medley dam by Virginia; Wm. H. Minge's, b. c. by Houscar, dam by Francisco; A. J. Donelson's, g. f. Bolivia by Bulwar, dam by Constitution; John C. Craig, Jacob Fouke's, ch. c. by Monsieur Tonson, Jam blenish.

At a meeting of the "Matryland Jockey Club," held on the 27th August, 1834; the following resolutions were adopted:  
Resolved, That the Secretary prepare and furnish for each member, a New Badge, without which each member shall not be entitled to any of the privileges of membership, and that such Badge be only delivered on payment, by a member, of his subscription.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Club be, and he is hereby requested to cause to be arranged and printed, and to be hung up in the Club Room of the Central Course, at each Spring and Autumn Meeting, a complete list of the members of the Club, with columns to show the state of their subscription account.

Subscribers may be paid at the Office of the "American Fair Register and Sporting Magazine," to G. B. Smith, Esq. or to the subscriber.

**JAMES M. SELDEN,**  
Proprietor and Treasurer.  
Sept 27

**Trustee's Sale.**  
By virtue of a decree of Queen Ann's county court sitting as a court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 14th day of October next at the court house door in Centreville Md. at 3 o'clock, P. M. that highly valuable

**MILL—MILLSEAT & FARM,**  
Generally known as Mier's Upper mill, being a part of the Real Estate of John T. Miers deceased—This property is situated about two miles from Centreville and combines advantages rarely to be met with, the location being a good one for a manufacturing establishment of any kind. The mill has lately undergone considerable repairs, and the Farm containing about 130 ACRES of good land, exclusive of the Millpond, is productive in grain, and has some excellent grazing grounds, and has abundance of fine WOOD, upon it. The whole will be sold together, on a credit of twelve and eighteen months, and two years, with interest on the purchase money from the day of sale, which is to be secured by a bond with security, to be approved by the trustee.  
**JOHN T. HIGMAN, Trustee.**  
Centreville, Sept. 27, 1834.

**For Sale.**  
A fine site near Young BULES, two years old, from the best to the 30th of next June. For terms apply to the Editor.  
Easton, Sept. 20, 1834.

**To Rent for 1835.**  
The finest Dwelling House and Stable on Washington street adjoining Dr. Ennis's Stable and at present occupied by John Harper.  
Also, a small two-story Brick Dwelling House and premises adjoining the above on Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. Fairbanks.  
And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street, lately used as a Cabinet Shop and adjoining the Store of W. H. & P. Groomer.  
All the above property is in good repair and possession may be given immediately if desired. For terms apply to  
**WM. H. GROOMER.**  
Easton, Sept. 27

**Postponed 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 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 Goffton, situate, lying and being in the Eastward of the town of Easton, in Talbot county, and adjoining to the tract of land called Gallows, containing by definition sixty acres of land, more or less, which said land is particularly described in a Deed of mortgage executed to Nicholas Hamilton 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, and the residue of the purchase money on a credit of six months from the day of sale, with interest from the same, 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, 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.

**T. R. Lockerman, Trustee.**  
Sept. 27

**Postponed 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 metes & bounds thereof, contained in a Deed of Mortgage executed by Joseph Huxsey, otherwise called Joseph Huxsey, to Nicholas Hamilton, 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, 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 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 a deed to the purchaser or purchasers, free 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 way of them.

**T. R. Lockerman, Trustee.**  
Sept. 27

**Branch Bank at Easton.**  
September 23d, 1834.  
Notice is hereby given, to all persons holding stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent on stock for the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st Monday in October.  
**JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashr.**  
Sept. 27

**TAILORING.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has located himself in Easton, for the purpose of carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, and in the most fashionable style. By being made arrangements as to receive the fashions every season as soon as they come out, he flatters himself from his experience in business, he will be able to give general satisfaction, in all who may favor him with their custom. To tender every thing satisfactory, he pledges himself in case of a mis-fit, to make a new garment or pay them for their cloth, on this ground he humbly solicits a share of public patronage.  
The public's obedient servt.  
**THOS. J. BARCKSON.**  
Sept. 27

**MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

**AN ACT**  
Entitled, an act to amend the 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 assess 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.  
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 this state, the commissioners for 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 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.  
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 or 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 Talbot county, in the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, and in column 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 county under the provisions of this law, shall be collected by the collector of the county tax as other county taxes are collected, & as the same are collected and when collected shall be paid over to the commissioners of Talbot county, 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 the number and names of the inhabitants of said 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 arbitration of the district clerk, each individual believing him 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 to each in any one year.  
Section 9. And be it enacted, That the treasurer shall forthwith 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, the 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 for 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 the 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 the clerk of said county, and it shall be the duty of said judges 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

**A CARD.**  
Dr. S. M. JENKINS, proposes to resume the practice of Medicine in Easton and its vicinity. He flatters himself that his very liberal patronage has been extended to him by the public will not now withhold. His best exertions and abilities, as ever, will be united to render every satisfaction. His residence is near to T. R. Lockerman, Esq.  
Easton, Aug. 30

**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 apparatus is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated 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 Planis 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

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

**25 Dollars Reward.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday the 26th day of August last, a negro boy who calls himself  
**HENRY HARRISS.**

Henry is about 5 feet high, dark complexion and well made, had on when he went off, cotton pantaloons and a shirt and large straw hat—he is mild and pleasant when spoken to—Whoever will take up said runaway and deliver him to me or lodge him in the Jail at Easton, if taken in Talbot county shall receive a reward of \$10 dollars, if taken out of Talbot county and delivered as aforesaid, shall receive the above reward of \$25 dollars.  
**SAMUEL BOWDLE.**  
Island Creek Neck, }  
Talbot co. Sept. 6

**50 Dollars Reward.**  
RANAWAY from the employment of William Hoxter, living on Mr. Tench Thibault's farm, near Easton, Talbot county, a Negro boy by the name of  
**ROBERT HARRISS,**  
about 16 years old, supposed to be about 5 feet one or two inches high, rather a yellow complexion, stops a good deal when standing, walks lame; he got on his right foot a large kidney, so called. He left the farm about the last of July—had on when he left, cotton canvas trousers, coarse muslin shirt & black hat. The above reward will be given if taken up out of the State and brought home to the subscriber, or secured in some jail, so that he gets him again, or \$30 dollars if taken in this State.  
**BENNETT TOMLINSON,**  
living near Easton.  
Sept. 6 Sw

**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 lost his left eye tooth, so other perceptible marks. Had on when committed, a black cloth coat, cotton pantaloons, and a black hat; says he is from 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.  
**MALION TALBOT, Sheriff**  
of Frederick County, Md.  
Aug. 23 Sw

POETRY.

THOU WAST NOT THERE.

BY ROBERT SWEENEY. I stood within a brilliant hall, Among the young and gay...

Another sang that simple song,

I oft had heard from thee, And merry voices 'mid the throng...

Can splendor to the aching heart

For vanished friends atone? Can pleasure charm us, when we part...

NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY,

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store...

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Among which are a handsome variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & CASSINETTS.

He thinks he has purchased his Goods at low prices and can offer them on the same terms...

CURE FOR DEAFNESS.

The Columbian Restorative for the Hearing.

Prepared by David Brown. Corner of Exeter and Salisbury Streets, old Town, Baltimore...

MARYLAND Talbot County Orphans' Court.

19th day of September, A. D. 1834. On application of Benjamin Parrott, Administrator of Rachel Wilson late of Talbot county, deceased...

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' court...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Rachel Wilson late of Talbot county dec'd...

Given under my hand this 19th day of September, A. D. 1834.

BENJAMIN PARROTT, adm'r. of Rachel Wilson dec'd.

MARYLAND Talbot County Orphans' Court.

19th day of September, A. D. 1834. On application of Maria Gossage, administratrix of Thomas Gossage late of Talbot county, deceased...

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' court...

Given under my hand this 19th day of September, A. D. 1834.

MARIA GOSSAGE adm'r. of Thomas Gossage, dec'd.

TO RENT.

For the ensuing year, the Houses and lots in Easton, now occupied by Mrs. Chamberlaine, on Washington street. For terms apply to Wm. Loveday, Merchant in Easton.

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sept. 20

T. H. DAWSON & SON, DRUGGISTS

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a copious supply of

MEDICINES,

warranted fresh and genuine, and a large and elegant assortment of the most fashionable and approved.

PERFUMERY.

They have also made considerable additions to their stock of Paints, Oil, Glass, Brushes, &c. &c.

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 proportionately 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 occupation or from the yard.

The Public's obt. Serv'ts. McNEAL & ROBINSON.

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Bibles from the Brunens 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 Masens 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:—

Kuizner, 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 pictorial 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 Sixteenth, by the Duke of St. Simon.

The author of the Historical Novel, has the honor to announce that the London Magazine, of the present day, contains—

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 Viceroy, 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 Frantic 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 Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Ho.

All the above cost in the "Library" but 32 50!!!

Office No. 207 Chestnut street, below 7th. Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at 25 per annum, thankfully received by

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

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 is situated directly on the Choptank River, so that little or no land carriage is required in shipping articles to or from the cities. 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 Am H. Godwin, or Geo. W. Harrington, Greensborough, July 12.

\$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—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 Sunday of the Whitsuntide holidays—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whenever he 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 27

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 unadvised, 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, Prof. N. R. Smith, " J. G. Morris, " E. Geddings, " J. A. Collins, " J. T. Ducaulot, " G. W. Shreve, " J. A. Miller, " S. K. Jennings, " J. C. Water, D. D. " J. P. Borden, " H. Dickhut, A. M. " N. C. Brooks, A. M.

Persons desiring to employ or to be employed, as an over-seer, 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 Carpenters' Tools would be preferred.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH. Small Creek, near Chantock Aug. 30

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 Chantock, 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 warr or owners thereof.

By order L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

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, for the accommodation of pupils, open a boarding establishment, in which he will himself reside, and have the boarding pupils under his own immediate inspection.

This Seminary comprises three departments; viz.—Classical, Mathematical and Common English, in which pupils will be prepared for college, or he 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 Term 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 Pres't, and Professors of Columbia College, New York; to Dr's. 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. Decker, N. Cromwell, J. R. Cockoy, Esqs. and Dr. S. Larsh, Reisterstown.

Aug. 30

MARYLAND, Talbot County Orphans' Court.

19th day of September, A. D. 1834.

On application of Benjamin Parrott, Administrator de bonis non of William Wilson late of Talbot County, deceased, it is ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 19th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscriber of Talbot County hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Wm. Wilson late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, or to Thos. C. Nicols his agent, on or before the 8th day of August next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of September 1834.

BENJAMIN PARROTT, adm'r. D. B. N. of Wm. Wilson, dec'd. Sept 20

Notice.

To be rented for the ensuing year, the farm where the subscriber now lives, consisting of three fields of 130 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 subscriber on executions, will please bear in mind that the above mentioned times 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, Sheriff. July 26

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 & Co. opposite McNeal & Robinson's Warehouse, 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 repaired and Gilded in the latest style. June 28.

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. Erickson, who is an experienced workman and has done business very successfully in Centreville for the last two or three years, I doubt not but that the public will find in him a man that will suit them. J. H. aug. 30

MARYLAND, Talbot County Orphans' Court.

August Term A. D. 1834.

On application of Maria Gossage, administratrix of Thomas Gossage late of Talbot County, deceased, it is ORDERED, That she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 12th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Thomas Gossage late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, or to John Bullen, her Agent, on or before the 1st day of March next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of September 1834.

MARIA GOSSAGE adm'r. of Thomas Gossage, dec'd. September 15

TO RENT.

For the ensuing year, the Houses and lots in Easton, now occupied by Mrs. Chamberlaine, on Washington street. For terms apply to Wm. Loveday, Merchant in Easton.

Sept. 27.

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 intimations 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 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 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 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.

It may perhaps be thought by some, that the depressed and reduced 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 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 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 ought 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 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 Heavens merciful behests, 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 \$5 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 to 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 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. R. A clear and undoubted title will be given to the property.

LOUIS A. CODEY, 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.

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

EMBELISHED 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 Labelle Assembly,) on paper of the finest texture and whiteness 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, Romances, Incidents, Attractive Scenes, 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 Foreign and Native Scenes, curious and interesting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology, Mineralogy, Conchology, 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 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 devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative, chaste diction, and the absence of mankind sentiment; Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to sound, but where glowing thoughts are densely expressed, Essays upon pleasing and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches of Illustrious Women; Anecdotes, continued by indicate innumerable lively Bio-morals, and humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treated, constitute, along with descriptions of the various embellishment, 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 preceding 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.

Uncurrent 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)

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 without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer 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

ELECTION.

# 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, OCTOBER 11, 1834.

NO. 41

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 New York Mirror.  
FORECASTLE YARNS.  
From a Sailor's Journal of his first cruise  
CAPTURE OF THE CYANE AND LEVANT.

"I say, Jack Dennison," I continued addressing an old weather-beaten tar, as broad as he was long, and so heavily speckled, that he looked, for all the world, like a line-o'-battle cut down: "now's your turn; come, answer to your muster, and relieve the wheel. Bob has spun us a yarn as long as the fore-to'-bow-line, applied an' to the jib-douhaul, so now, try your hand at the bellows. Tip us a real, regular built bloody one: none of your seven water-grog, and give it to us hand-over-fist, right off the reel, and be alive about it, so that Bob won't be obliged to pipe. "All hands open top-lights, ahoy," before you get it half reeled."

"Who made you commodore, and be d-d to you, you long-spice of a land lubber?" says Jack, as he hauled up his courses, and cleared decks for action. "I can spin yarns, without asking any odds of you, you bone polisher, so clap a stopper on the running-part of that long tongue of yours, or I'll get Bob to seize you up in the weather-rigging, and have a dozen into you, to make you clew up your jawing-tacks."

"Jack," says I, discreetly rolling out of striking distance, your chat is like a reefer's orders; big words on a weak stomach; come, bear a hand, and pay out the slack, mind you don't choke us; small helm, my boy, keep her full-and-by, if she'll go it."

"I'll haul-off, and repair damages." So Jack stowed away the old sozer in the north-east corner of his tarpaulin took a fresh bite of purser's plug, and lying an overhaul-knot with his fists, thwart his bread-bag, and mooring himself snugly, he began his yarn as he did every thing, butt end foremost.

"Sail ho!" sung out the look-out on the fore-top-sail yard of the Constitution frigate, Commodore Stewart, about four bells in the forenoon watch, of the twentieth of February, 1815, Madeira bearing south-east by east, distant two hundred miles.

"Where away?" hailed the officer of the deck. "Right-ahead, sir," replied the look-out. "Gentlemen-of-the-watch!" hailed the lieutenant, "report to the commodore, sir, a spruce sail right ahead."

"The middy made his report, and came up again, with orders to make all sail in chase. "Aha!" thought we, as we set stu'n'-sails aloft and aloft, though, the breeze was rather too stiff for them, "now for some fun."

"Old Ironsides took the hint, and gathering way, we were off in no time at all, south-and-by-east, at ten knots an hour. "The look-out hailed again in five minutes, "Another sail, right ahead sir, close aboard the first one."

"This was reported to the commodore, and he repeated the order to pull a heel after them; and after them we went, at a great rate, right before the wind, which was so strong that the stu'n' sail-booms bent like nothing; but the old man did not care for that. "What she can't carry, let her drag," was the rule, and she stuck to it well."

"After he had been spanking a long a-bout an hour, the officer of the deck hailed: "Fore-top-sail-yard, there! What do you make them out to be?" "Men-o'-war, sir, going large, stu'n'-sails set," says the look-out.

"This report, 'two men-o'-war ahead,' spread through the ship, in less than no time, and all the idlers, watch-below, and every body, who came on deck to have a squint at them; & the commodore took a devil of a shot at them, through his long spy-glass, to make out where they hailed from. They were so far ahead that we couldn't make out any thing, so we watched old Stewart, to see what he thought."

"He stood on the starboard-cathead, squinting and squinting, till we thought he never would knock-off. After a long spell at it, he shut up the glass, and went along aft, taking to himself, as if he was working up his dead reckoning and came to, at the horse block, all in a bight. All of a sudden, he brightened up, went down into the cabin, and was on deck again in no time at all, in full uniform."

"There," says we, "the old man has got his fighting-traps rigged, swabs and all. Now, then, look out for hard knocks and prize money."

"The officers took the hint, and, in ten minutes, all hands of them were in fighting-togs and things began to look a little man-o'-war fashion."

"Well," we cracked on her, ring-tail, sky-scraper, jib-be-jib, and the d-d-I knows what not, and went spanking off at twelve knots an hour; but the fellows ahead did their prettiest too, so that it was three bells in the first dog watch, before we got near enough to make out much."

"We could then see, very plainly that one of them was a cravat, and 'o'her a sloop of war, and they looked like Johnny Bull's crafts, so the old man ordered a bow chaser to be fired, just to make them look at us, for they were a long way out of shot; and when he had waked them so, he sent up the old gridiron at the fore skysail mast head, so that they could see it plain. They answered a minute after, each a gun, and sent up British colors!"

"Now, boys," says we, "for a brush; but Johnny Bull did not think so, but pulled heel all the harder; but we gained on him, and 'twas very plain we should overhaul him, so the word was passed."

"Fore and aft, both sides, and amid-ships, all hands! Turn-to and clean yourselves white frocks and trousers, to muster." "Avast, Jack Dennison, says I, "what did you put on your muster-clothes to fight in, for? Get them spilled and dirty, and some ugly holes drilled in them, pre-haps."

"Shot yarns, youngster, crowed Jack, we were going to meeting, as you Yankees say; and so we rigged ourselves to put Johnny Bull's eyes out, if he looked our way."

"Well, we cleared up decks, and got on deck, cutlass-racks at the capstan, and forrard, put on the gratings, rove preventer-sheets and braces, slung the yards in chains, lashed the topsails, sanded down decks, and got every thing ready in regular-built style. When we were within about four miles of the Englishmen, we trained one of our bow chasers on them, and let drive, just by way of opening the conversation, as my sweet-heart used to say; but that did not do much; but Johnny Bull, as if he had just thought what we wanted of him, began to shorten sail, as if he was coming to for us."

"We were glad enough to see that motion, and began to think he might be a clever fellow after all, and so shortened sail ourselves. But Johnny was playing us a trick; for, when we got under fighting canvas, and had lost some headway, he threw his men aloft, and his sails bent only stopped-up, and not half stowed he was under all sail again in a minute. But old Stewart saw what they were at, and they found that Yankees could loose sail too, upon a pinch, for we were under all sail, almost as soon as they were, and after them we went."

"The cravette (we afterwards found she was the Cyane, and 'o'her the Levant, and I'll call them so 'cause its shorter) began to blaze away at us with her stern-chasers, but we told her nothing, for firing bow-chasers deadens a ship's way, and we determined to put off that part of the business till we got them alongside. So we went on gaining on them at every plunge, when all of a sudden, they began to shorten sail again."

"We began to take in sail too, for stu'n' sails are no things to go into action with, keeping an eye on them, for fear they would trick us again. And, sure enough, so it was; for, when we got under topsails, topgallan' sails and courses, they both came up into the wind, gave us each a broadside, and then made all sail to get away."

"That did not please us much, and we swore some pretty tough ones at them, and then gave chase. This time we gained on them the same as before, and coming nearer, and nearer they saw they could not get away, and then they shortened sail; and like true English bull-dogs, got ready for whatever we chose to give them, and to do their best to be Scotch prizes to us, after all."

"We shortened sail, stowing every thing snug, for we saw they meant to fight it out this time, and then sent up ensigns at the fore, main and mizen, at the peak; and on the bowsprit; so that if some were shot away, we should have something to fight under still. But Commodore Stewart, knowing the spunk of us fellows,

gave particular orders, not to nail them to the mast; for he knew, as any one with brains would, that that way of doing business was all folly. It was, he knew, an impossibility for Johnny Bull to beat us in fair fighting, yard-arm to yard-arm, but then some accident might happen, and we should be in a bight, if the signal halyards would not render."

"The order was obeyed by all except Pat Flanagan, an Irish fore-topman, who was sent aloft to set the ensign at the fore. He took up some mits, and a marlin spike for a hammer, and nailed the ensign to the flag pole, in three places."

"There," says Pat, as he came down into the foretop, "I'll be d-d if that flag shall be struck, unless the mast goes by the board."

"Then the drums beat to quarters, and as soon as they had done, the saucy Englishman repeated the call with a full band, and rolled off with "Rule Britannia, and both luffing suddenly in the last strain, the music was drowned with the thunder of two broadsides fired together, plump at us. I never heard such music before, and I hope I never shall again especially in a moonlight night."

"Then came the orders for bringing the ship to action. Both batteries were cast loose, tampions out, aprons off; and loaded, with each a round shot, a stand of grape and cannister."

"Man both batteries!" sung out the first lieutenant, they were manned. "Depress your guns for a close fire; wait for the word of command; silence, fore-and-aft!"

"He stopped, and we hardly breathed; our decks were as still as death, and as I was only about eighteen years old and had never been in action, I began to feel a little streaked. I was stationed at one of the quarter deck guns, and of course could see every thing and standing still alongside my gun, I had nothing to think of, but the question whether the flat fish would 'nt be dubbing their ugly noses in to my carcass, at the bottom of the sea, before long; and, I can tell you, I felt a little queer, as the shot from the Englishmen flew around us; I didn't like standing still to be shot at."

"Right ahead about a mile off, were the Cyane and Levant, under easy sail. The Levant was a little ahead of the Cyane, and still had her main-top-sails set, and was every thing as plain as day, and they blazed away at us with stern chasers and quarter deck guns at the time but we took no notice of it."

"Wait for the word of command," says the first lieutenant, again; "not a shot must be thrown away."

"As we neared them, their fire grew hotter and hotter till, when we were on the Cyane's larboard quarter, the sea was all in a blaze."

"Port!" hailed the first lieutenant, in a voice so loud, that we heard it plain in spite of the Englishmen's broadsides. Their game was to keep both on our larboard-side, so that we should be obliged to divide our larboard-battery between them; but Commodore Stewart knew better than that."

"We passed the starboard-side of the Cyane, and luffed-up between her and the Levant; they luffed too, so that we should not rake them, and then the first lieutenant hailed again,—"fire!"

"Every gun aboard was fired the minute the word passed his lips; the larboard-battery into the Cyane and the starboard into the Levant; and as the kick of one battery met the kick of the other, the ship didn't heel an inch, but trembled like a leaf, from the keelson to the trucks. I never shall forget how I felt then: the noise of our batteries was enough to split a man's head open; but the most awful sound to me was the crashing our shot made aboard the Englishmen; it was as if every mast had gone by the board; every shot told; and the yells of the wounded it makes my blood run cold to think of it!"

"They gave us as good as we sent, and tried to rake us, but they found we could fight both batteries, and work ship too; so at it we went, hammer and tongs and shot and splinters flew well, fore and aft."

"I was first loader of my gun, and as it was in the larboard battery, my mark was the Cyane. After we had been at it a little while, a round shot took the man next me in the head, and dashed his blood and brains all over me; but all my skittishness was gone after the first broadside, and I did not mind this trifling at all."

"The next minute, as I had finished loading her, and was stepping back, my left arm dropped numb by my side. I felt of it, but there was no skin broken nor so much as the sleeve of my frock sticking; but still, I could not lift it; and I 'spose 'twas the wind of a shot passing close to it."

"The lieutenant of my division seeing something was foul, told me to go below to the Doctor."

"If I do, I'm be d-d," says I, touching my hat, so that he needn't call it insolence; but I took my station at the train-tackle, for I could haul-in and run the gun with one hand, as well as a dozen; and the man I relieved took my post as loader, and a minute after a round shot cut him in two; so there was my luck."

"Well, after a while, the enemy's fire began to slack a little, and that made us work away all the harder, and pretty soon the Cyane hauled down her ensign, (guess 'twasn't nailed to the mast!) but the Levant made sail to get away; so old Ironsides fell off from the wind to bring her larboard-broadside to bear on her, and gave it to her so solidly, that she, too, hauled down her flag."

"We gave them three cheers, and then, boats being lowered, the Commodore sent a lieutenant, and a prize crew aboard each of them, to take possession of them, and receive their surrender; for neither of them had a boat that would float, to send their crews aboard of us."

"Well, we sailed away towards Madeira sailing along, repairing damages; & when that was done we spiced the main-brace, and if I ever tasted well it did then."

"About six o'clock, in the first watch, the lieutenant in charge of the Cyane hailed, to say that he wanted the carpenter and his gang, for his ship was sinking."

Commodore Stewart answered the hail himself. "The ship, sir, and crowd all sail."

"This was not the thing. She had fought her starboard battery, and that was the side she was up to; tacking, and crowding all sail, threw it clear out of water, so that the carpenter had a fair chance at it, and old Nipton, no chance at all. In answer the lieutenant made report that every thing was snug again; and we sailed off till morning; and then took out half of their men, and brought them aboard the Constitution, and manned them with our own. We didn't steal their damage, though, nor abuse them, as Bob says they did in the Enlymion; but each man have his bag and hammock; the same as in his own ship."

"We made Madeira in a couple of days, and came to anchor, in Porto Prava, and began to trade, and manned the Cyane and Levant, as well as we could, and still have men enough for our own sides."

In a week we were ready for sea, and were lying quietly at anchor, when, one foggy morning, a small craft arrived, and reported an English fleet outside, coming in. We knew, well enough, that the English would not care a straw for the Spanish neutrality, so we cut our cables, and as the English prisoners would be in the way in a fight, we sent them ashore, and then stood out. Now, there was an old Spanish battery ashore, which commanded the whole bay; and as soon as we had landed the prisoners, the d-d-d rascals ran to that battery, manned it, and opened upon us in fine style. That didn't please old Stewart over well, and he swore some pretty tough ones, that if he got clear of the English fleet outside, he would come back and blow those fellows into the air."

"Now, the harbor of Porto Prava has a small, but high island at its mouth, so that there are two channels of entrance; & as the fog was very thick, the English fleet came in at one, as we walked out at the other; but they soon found their mistake, and came out again, before we could get any kind of start, and gave chase. They were five sail; two seventy-fours, one raze, and two fifty gun frigates. We could not stand all that; they carried too many guns for us, and we crowded all sail to get away."

"We soon found that if our prizes could keep with us, we could run the English squadron hull down in two hours, but there was the pinch; they were both heavy sailers; especially the Levant, and no match for old Ironsides, or the English fleet either, so we had to shorten sail, to allow them to keep in company, and going so, Johnny Bull gained on us. Now, the commodore showed them a Yankee trick. He ordered the Cyane and Levant to carry on every thing they could show, and then quietly dropped astern of them, and backed his maintop-sail, to make the Englishmen think he intended to fight the whole bunch of them, so that they would shorten sail and the Cyane and Levant could get away, and then he would brace up again, and walk right away from them; for he knew that none of their ships could begin to sail with the Constitution."

"That was a pretty saucy trick, I'm thinking, one frigate heave-to, for two seventy-fours, a raze, and two frigates as big as herself! whew-w! But, after all, this trick didn't do much good; for the English followed on, crowding all sail, so the Commodore braced up again, and then he put a signal to the Levant, which was halving astern of the Cyane every minute, to tack ship and stand back for the Porto Prava, to take shelter under the Spanish neutrality, while

we & the Cyane went on. She tacked accordingly, & the English admiral detached two frigates, (the Newcastle & Acasta, forty-four,) to give her chase, while he and the rest of the squadron bore down after us."

"Now, Commodore Stewart knew well enough, that if the Newcastle and Acasta kept on after the Levant, they would certainly catch her, so he shortened sail again, backed his maintop-sail, and fired a gun to windward, hoping that the English admiral would then recall his frigates to take the Constitution, and so the Levant would escape; but there he was mistaken. The admiral knew that his seventy-fours and raze were enough to take us; so he let the Acasta and Newcastle go on, while he crowded on after us. When Commodore Stewart saw that that trick had failed, he gave a signal to the Cyane to shift for herself, and then bracing up again he made all sail, and in an hour the English hauled off, finding they could not catch us."

"When we came into New York, in April, the Cyane was at anchor, off the Battery; but the Levant took refuge in Porto Prava, and the English broke the Spanish neutrality, as we knew they would, and managed, with two fifty-gun frigates, to take a sloop of war, of twenty-two guns, with thirty men to man her."

**COURT OF REQUESTS. LONDON.**  
**THE RIVAL BARBERS.**  
The parties in this matter, Ephraim Hoppay, plaintiff, and Benjamin Lovejoy, defendant, are rival barbers, carrying on business in shops situate vis a vis in the Broadway. The sum sought to be recovered was twenty-three shillings, for medical attendance furnished to the plaintiff for the cure of his nose, damaged by the defendant under somewhat ludicrous circumstances."

The plaintiff, it appeared, for some years has taken the inhabitants of the Broadway by the nose with great success, and has wielded his razor and brush with so much reputation, that most of the surrounding operatives came to his shop, to have their beard and chin-excesses cleanly mown for the moderate charge of three-half pence. About three weeks ago, the plaintiff, who like

the lady, was a member of the Society of the Friends of the Cause of the Poor, and to his great indignation discovered one morning that an opponent had made his appearance in the Broadway, and had put forth his pretensions to public favor on a conspicuous board, announcing that "shaving on an entirely new principle, in all its scientific branches, was expeditiously executed at the reform price of one penny. Finding his customers henceforward flock to the new comer, and being justly alarmed at the rising renown of the interloper, the plaintiff spread abroad a report that the defendant was entirely ignorant of the true principles of the noble art of shaving, and that he would shave with him for any wager from a pin's head to a pound of bacon. This challenge having reached the ears of the defendant, he proposed that on the following Sunday morning, the plaintiff should come to his shop, and have a trial of skill in the presence of their customers. Accordingly, at the time appointed, the plaintiff made his appearance, and submitted to be lathered first; the terms of the wager being, that he who shaved in the shortest time and the most workmanlike manner was to be deemed the most accomplished artist. While the plaintiff was waiting, ears deep in suds, for the approach of the razor, the defendant came unawares upon him, seized his nose with a pair of hot pippers, giving it at the same time a wrench which bid fair to keep that needful organ warm for a month. The plaintiff bellowed with pain and rage, but well knowing the folly of five feet two settling an affront vi et arms, with five feet ten, he resorted to a magistrate, and caused the defendant to be fined 20s for the comical assault. Having sustained considerable injury in his nasal projection, he found it necessary to call in a doctor, who effected a cure for the amount sought to be recovered."

The defendant pleaded that he had already sustained considerable punishment by the fine and expenses inflicted by the magistrate, and added that the object of the plaintiff in bringing this forward was to give him a "lie up" he being jealous of his success, and knowing that he could not pay the sum claimed. The plaintiff, who had monopolized the chin of the inhabitants for a long while, was a Tory in politics, and when he came forward on reform principles, the majority of the plaintiff's customers, who were "Whiggish" in their characters, naturally preferred getting dressed by a shaver of congenial politics."

The Commissioners having scrutinized the charges in the bill, retrenched some of the items, and ultimately adjudged the defendant to pay the sum of 13s with costs."

**A CHAPTER ON MANNERS.**  
From the National Gazette.  
ON ARRIVAL.—When you pay a visit at the house of a friend, and get firmly seated, let one of the first things you do, be to lean back in your chair, and particularly if you are in a clean wall. I say "lean back," because otherwise you might get your head soiled. A wall newly papered with a light ground, is the safest to lean against; and I would recommend a little change in the position, in order that by constantly rubbing your head on the same spot, you may not make the mark of it too plain, which probably the lady of the house, if she was over nice, might not admire. As to the sort of chair which is best suited to the feet, I would prefer a mahogany one particularly if the hind legs were made so as to require a considerable effort to tilt it back. The cane and rush bottom, are best for a small man, for they generally have a bar in front, upon which he can place his feet, which will enable him to wipe the dirt off his boots, in case he got into the mud on his way; and forgot to wipe them at the door on the mat. The custom of leaning back on one's chair is purely American, and by rigidly observing it abroad, as well as at home, it speaks one's nationality. The people of no other polished nation, lean back in their chairs. All Europeans have a silly notion, that it indicates a want of respect for those in whose company you are, and that what they call unseemingly postures show even a man's want of self respect. But this is all affectation. "Free and easy" is the true doctrine, whether alone or in society, whether in your place of business or in the drawing room."

I recollect once hearing a foreigner say, "I am told that in America, the art of leaning back is so well understood by some persons, that they can balance themselves upon one leg only of the chair." But I looked upon this as a mere display of wit, at the expense of an American gentleman, who was indulging himself in the favorite American attitude at the expense of the foreigner's satin wood chair and orange coloured wall."

After you have sufficiently indulged in this elegant accomplishment, the next sitting attitude I would recommend if to rest your right foot on your left knee, or vice versa, and take the wrinkles out of your boot with your hands. The elevation of the foot to a level with your hands, it is particularly advisable, if any lady or gentleman is close by, and it shows that you have as much respect for one limb as for another. Why should the foot not be so highly honored as the hand? Why should not the boot be brought in contact with the glove? I have seen people shove off when a gentleman has thus introduced his foot into company, as if they thought their dignity offended, but I thought quite as silly as I did the conduct of the lady, who was quite provoked to see the lady's huge pointer dog from the table, by putting pieces of bread and meat in his mouth from her own plate."

After you get tired sitting, I would advise you to stand up, and if you do not know what to do with your hands, I would recommend you to hang them by your thumbs at the arm hold of your vest, or deposit them in the pockets of your pantaloons. An occasional thrusting them into your hair, with fingers expanded like the teeth of a comb, can be practised with advantage. If you should be walking up and down the room with a lady of gentleman, you should always turn with your back to your companion. Some people think this rude; but that is because at court as one turns his back on the king."

To conclude, when you get tired of walking, sit down and lean back again in your chair, or if the sofa be vacant, take a roll upon it, and be careful to rub your head against the wall, as before. If the sofa be covered with damask, and your boots be clean, you might easily put your feet on it as some of the members of Congress at Washington have been known to do, at the hotso of one of the foreign ministers. BRUMMELL.

**ROYHOOD.**  
Lights and shadows! sunshine and shade, dreams of happiness, and of disappointment. The careless step, the laughing lip, and restless eye; the indifference which neither hopes nor fears, gay and sportive heedlessness were the marked characters of four younger days. Our life, like that of the butterfly, was at first dull as in its chrysalis, but when our wings had "trembled in the worm," and we were set free, how full of animation! We roved from hill-top to hill-top, we sauntered from dale to dale, we pulled the flower-blossoms from the river banks with eager curiosity. How like those flower blossoms were our childhood days enveloped with lights and shadows!

Our solitude, then, was filled with company. Our minds needed no living associates. We found other and better ones, among the manifold works above and around us. We discovered, daily, things new to us; and each little knowledge opened to us our new objects. We went forward tirelessly & wantonly pulling every thing to pieces, examining all things which we met, and striving to find a blue sky or a bright star behind every obstructing cloud."

But how dream-like is the past! We cannot now turn back our steps; we cannot roam with our playfellows as of yore. Ah! alas! they are not to be met with here. Many of them have gone, like the wading stars of the morning; and shadows seem to rest upon our hopes. We cannot tell that the sun will rise. The deep, thick mists still rest upon the mountain tops, and the sky is becoming covered with a spreading haze. How dark

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In honor of their triumph the Whigs of Baltimore on Tuesday last fired a grand salute of one hundred guns from Fair Mount, at 12 o'clock, and the same number of guns at the Park at 5 1/2 o'clock.

A rumor has just reached us,—says the Albany Daily Advertiser,—that Gov. Marcy is about to decline the nomination, and to take in place of it the vacant embassy to St. James. He has a brother-in-law abroad, who would probably be made secretary of legation.

RAIL ROAD TRAVELLING.—We see it stated, that Mr. Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, says, he will not be satisfied until the journey from Liverpool to London is made in two hours, being at the rate of a hundred and forty miles an hour. He has already travelled forty.

ESTIMATE.—The value of real and personal estate in the city and county of N. York, by the estimate of this year's assessment, amounts to one hundred and eighty eight millions of dollars.—N. Y. Star.

From the U. S. Gazette, Oct. 6.

We understand that the young man who lost his life in Locust ward, on the day of the ward election, was named Wm. Peary. He had been a member of the Jackson party, but, according to the information, having had no acquaintance with the deceased. It is stated to us, that he was counted among the Whigs, & at the time of receiving the wound of which he died, was standing quietly apart from the crowd, and as might have been supposed, from danger. While we deeply deplore the fatal event, as well on account of those who directly suffer therefrom, as for the credit of our city, we cannot include in the estimate of an outrage deserving, the whole of the Van Buren party. The notion which that party has given to violence on the days of elections, deserves deep reprobation; but homicide is chargeable directly only upon those who struck the blow, or were prying to the intention of the wicked perpetrator.

**CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE BODY OF WILLIAM PERRY.**

At an inquest held by me, at the house of Sarah Perry, No. 143 Locust street, on the body of William Perry, it appeared in evidence, that the deceased was of sober and peaceable habits; was never known by his most intimate friends, to have had any quarrel or enmity between himself and others, either of a private or political nature,—that himself and his friends were not in any crowd at the time he received the wound, but were quiet spectators of an affray which occurred at the corner of Twelfth and Locust streets, on the opposite side of the street,—that suddenly there was a running of persons from the place of riot in different directions,—that some of these persons stabbed William Perry in his right arm, and suddenly escaped with so great celerity, as to entirely elude the observations of the young man who was engaged in conversation with the deceased, whose first notice of the attack, was from the exclamation, "I am struck." On an examination of the body by Doctors Huston and Zinsinger, it appeared that some sharp pointed instrument had entered the fore part of the thigh, wounding the great artery, and extending to the lower part of the abdomen. The above particulars are published under a sense of duty, and that a true knowledge of the case may have a tendency to prevent the ill effects of misrepresentation upon the public mind, already much excited as respects this horrible occurrence.

JOHN DICKERSON, Coroner.

October 4th, 1834.

The Mayor of the city has offered a reward of \$500, for the apprehension of the person who killed Mr. Peary, on Friday.

From the U. S. Gazette, Oct. 7.

We gave, yesterday, what appeared to be the general opinion of the respectable portion of citizens, as to the circumstances of young Perry's death. It appears now to be generally conceded, that the unfortunate man had consented to stand in the Whig ranks, with a view of promoting the election of two persons. Subsequently to which he received a mortal wound, inflicted with some sharp instrument, which caused his death. This awful circumstance is deeply to be deplored. Every freeman is concerned to detect the perpetrator of the deed, as every freeman, of necessity, deprecates the stain upon the institutions of our country, which such an act has caused.

But this act, painful and bloody as it is, can only be regarded as the natural consequence of that wicked violence which the Jackson men have, for a long time, been exercising with increasing boldness. What better than homicide could have been expected last year, when the Jackson men of North Mulberry Ward, marched in solid phalanx, from their rendezvous, to the place of election, each wearing a badge by which he could be signalled, whether called to aid in attacking a political foe marked for vengeance, or to be saved from the violence which was to be given to the opponents. These men, thus marshaled, blocked up the access to the voting window, and violently kept therefrom the anti-Jackson men. It is difficult to guess what would have been the consequence, if those anti-Jackson men had sought to exercise their privilege of voting? On Friday last, the day on which the death of Mr. Perry was wrought, the Judges of the Ward Election, fairly chosen by the Whig party, were forcibly kept from the house in which the election was to be held. In North Mulberry Ward, the Whigs out-numbered their opponents by 76; yet the Van Buren men, who stood nearest the house, rushed into the voting room, and positively refused admittance to the Judges elected by the Whigs. In several of the wards in the northern Districts, it was the same. How well disposed to peace the Jackson men of Locust Ward were, may be gathered from the communication of Justice, which we submit; and to which the writer is willing to append his name, with affidavit of its truth. With such brutal force, manifested at various places by the Van Burenites, it is not strange that they have deprived one man of life.

The proceedings at Cedar Ward. Mr. Chandler.—Circumstances gave me an opportunity of noting the proceedings at this ward, on Friday evening, so favorable to a correct and impartial examination, that I consider it my duty to state what I was an eye witness to, for the purpose of showing the offenders really were. I am not a resident, or a voter in Cedar Ward, but was there on business,

having been commissioned to obtain the returns from that, and five other wards, for one of the daily newspapers: Cedar being the most remote ward, I commenced the performance of my duties there, at a few minutes after nine o'clock. While waiting for the votes to be counted, I observed a considerable body of men, extending from the ballot box window, down and partially across 13th street. They stood nearly in a body, perfectly quiet, but on passing along their line, and among them, I noticed a number with sticks in their hands, a circumstance which excited so much surprise that I immediately proceeded to the public house in Pine street, for the purpose of mentioning my fears, that some breach of the peace was meditated. I was assured that they were the friends of the Whig cause, who had stationed themselves there to defend the polls of Cedar ward, against an attack which it was understood the Jackson men meditated. I returned to the tavern, on S. W. corner, where the polls were held, but found the votes were not yet counted.

While waiting, and, as probably, half past nine, I heard the cry of "these they come!" and saw a number of persons coming from the direction of Locust Ward, down 12th street.—Anticipating bad work, I crossed over to the N. E. corner, for the purpose of witnessing the appearance and conduct of the mob. I moved a short distance up 12th, and as they were passing me, a halt was ordered; when immediately opposite to where I stood, the scattered forces, in advance of the main body, paused until the whole were consolidated. During this period repeated shouts were made of "Huzza for Locust!" and similar exclamations, until orders were given to "march on," when the mob proceeded to cross Pine street, and as they approached the Whig party, a general rush and huzza was made; the only sounds that were distinctly audible being "huzza for Jackson" with an occasional shout for "Ash" and "Southernland," and down with the traitors, &c. In a very few moments after the scuffle and fight commenced, I noticed the Jackson mob flying up and down Pine street, and a portion of them up 12th.—In less than ten minutes, after the assault was made, the space in front of the tavern, was again clear, with the exception of the voters of Cedar Ward, who were again quietly assembling around the ballot box window.

Being intimately acquainted with a family, consisting in part of five females and several children, who, from their proximity to the disturbance, I was apprehensive, would be greatly agitated and alarmed; I started for their dwelling four or five doors from the corner, when, as I approached the house, I was astonished at seeing their steps covered and a portion of the mob apparently forcing their way into the house. I immediately ascertained, however, that they were occupied in conveying one of their wounded companions into Dr. Swain's residence, whose door is adjoining that of the females for whose safety I had been solicited. This individual, unfortunately wounded dangerously, as I afterwards learned, proved to be Mr. Hutchinson, proprietor and keeper of the Jackson Head Quarters, at the corner of Locust and 12th street.

I might here attempt to impress your mind, with reflections that occupied mine, at witnessing this open and reckless desecration of the sacred right of suffrage. This organized attempt to defeat the privileges of freemen and rob them of their votes, for this assault, made after the poll was closed, when there could have been no design of aiding their friends, in getting in their votes, could have been fairly considered by the Whigs only as a desperate effort to plunder and bear off the ballot boxes by their infuriated opponents, is calculated to excite the gravest apprehensions for our liberties, and justify any terms of harsh and indignant censure. But it is not my purpose to indulge in language of irritation.

The results of this unfortunate business, are such as must weaken the deep & lasting & I trust, the salutary regret of all parties; while it will admonish those who would cheat & bully freemen out of the privilege of the elective franchise, that it cannot always be done with impunity. From this plain relation, which I am willing, at any moment, to verify under oath, and which will unquestionably be sustained by any impartial observer on the ground that night, the injury committed by the Whig party, on the occasion of the assault, in which one individual, at least, received a fatal blow, was done in their own defence; in defence of their poll, in defence of rights, which, had they shrunk from, would have proved them unworthy the name of freemen—of American citizens.

The friends of order, and of the laws, have the proud satisfaction of knowing, that they have acted on the defensive, not only in the above instance, but in that which followed, when the mob from Locust Ward, avowing their determination of avenging the wounds of their associates, who were injured in the first assault, rallied again; and added by a large mass from Southward, with upwards of 70 transparencys, and numbering altogether seven or eight hundred men, proceeded, with loud threats and shouts from the Locust Ward Head Quarters, down to Cedar Ward.—They were there again met, by those who quietly awaited their approach, and who deserve the title of resolute and determined American citizens, and with the aid this time of the watchmen's rattle the mob was routed; their lights were beaten down, and in an almost incredible short space of time there was not a transparency to be seen.

In this instance, also, the Freeman of Cedar Ward acted solely on the defensive, they went into no other ward, to assault those who might happen to differ with them in opinion; they stood upon their own ground, and quietly surrounded their own ballot boxes, determined to defend them from any assault. And in every instance, on every occasion, wherever disturbances and riots existed on Friday last, it will be found that the Whig supporters of the laws and the Constitution, have invariably acted in self defence, in proof of which the preceding facts, together with those already published, are dispassionately considered.

**JUSTICE.**

**BROAD ROCK RACES.**

Ozer Tree Hill Course. First Day.—Won with apparent ease by Wm. Williams's filly Ruth. Second Day.—Won in three heats by J. W. Broenbrough's colt Westwood. Third Day.—Thursday, October 2nd, 1834. Proprietor's purse \$250.—2 mile heats. Wm. R. Johnson's g. h. Jessup, by Medley, dam by Thaddeus, 4 years old. J. S. Garrison's b. Handlap, 4 years old, by Washington, dam by Sir Archy.

J. Harrison's b. m. Sally Banks, 4 years old, by Roscoe, dam Constantine, 4 5 9  
C. C. Morris's b. h. Merab, 5 years old, by Arab, dam by Alfred, 5 7 8  
J. B. Kendall's b. h. Mahomet, by Arab, dam Marino Ewo, 7 3 7  
J. C. Goode's ch. m. Kitty Minge, 4 years old, by Sir Archy, out of the dam of Cadmus, 1 4 6  
John M. Bott's b. h. Douglas, 5 years old, by Gorham, 6 6 4  
1st heat 4m.—2nd, 3m 5/4.—3d, 3m 5/6. The second heat won to the shoulder. The third heat won by half a length. Richmond Whig.

Fourth Day.—Jockey Club Purse \$500, three mile heats. C. S. Morris's b. h. Purton, 4 years old by Tonson, 5 2  
J. S. Garrison's b. f. Princess Ann, 4 years old, by Tonson, 2 3  
J. C. Goode's b. h. Row Galley, 6 years old by Arab, 5 dis  
John M. Bott's b. h. Richmond, 4 years old, by Johnson's ch. m. Trife, by Charles, 6 years old, 1 1  
Time—1st heat, 5m 5/8.—2d heat, 5m 5/2. Both heats closely contested.

PRICES CURRENT.—Baltimore, Oct. 8th. FLOUR.—We continue to quote the price of flour from wagons at \$5, and sales from store at \$5 1/2. Some sales of a very prime article have been made at \$5 1/2. The receipts are about in proportion to the demand. GRAIN.—Wheat.—Prime red 98 a 100, fair to good 95 a 98, strictly prime 100 a 102, white 100 a 103, family flour 110 a 112.—Corn.—White and yellow 68c. Rye—65 a 66.—Oats—32 a 34c.

WHISKEY.—The price from wagons remains at 25c, and sales from stores at 35c. CATTLE.—The price of Cattle, on the hoof, ranged from 4 to \$5. Hogs remain scarce at \$6 a 6 1/2.

MARRIED. On Thursday last, at Easton Point, by the Rev. J. Humphries, Mr. Thomas Gannon, to Miss Nancy Lecompte.

DIED. In this county on Monday last, Alexander Housley, Esq. At his residence, in Caroline county, on Friday night, the 3d inst. Col. Peter Willis, in the 59th year of his age.

Notice. JS 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. Emory, Esq. will proceed in the execution of said Commission on Wednesday the 27th day of October inst, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on said road—all persons, therefore, interested are requested to attend on said day. Samuel T. Kennard, Samuel Mackey, A. Graham, Commissioners.

**JEREMIAH TITTLE, MERCHANT TAILOR.**

Available himself of this opportunity of returning his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage to him in business; also to inform them that he has now on hand a very extensive and large assortment of super and extra super fine blue, black and medley CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, all of which are of the West of England, from the choicest manufacturers and richest shades, and warranted to stand their color, which he will make up in the latest fashions and most splendid style of workmanship, not surpassed by any. Gentlemen who will favor him with a call, shall be amply satisfied. Reduction of 5 per cent for cash, which is fully as much as fair charges will allow. Baltimore, South street, No. 21, one door from Second st, and adjoining the Firemen's Insurance Company's new office. Baltimore, Oct. 11 34

Strayed or Stolen. From the subscriber's pasture on Sunday last, a Bay Horse, age not known,—he has a white ring round his neck, occasioned by trying him by the neck with a halter. Also, a black Mare, 7 years old this spring, she goes well in gear. Edward Harris, Talbot co. near the Oak, Oct. 11. 34

NOTICE. A Stray Heifer came to the farm of the subscriber, in Deep Neck, Talbot county, sometime in July last—the marks on said heifer, are a swallow-fork in each ear—the flesh marks are red and white. The owner is requested to come forward proove property, pay charges, and take her away. Richard Denny, Deep Neck, Talbot co. Oct. 11

Wanted to purchase, SIX or seven likely Negroes, of both sexes, for a friend of mine, who wants them for his own use, and not to sell again. Apply to James C. Wheeler, Oct. 11 34

For Sale. The subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of Rice's Patent Wheat Fans, of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat, per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour. References, Perry Wilmer, W. Grant, Gerald Court, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hensley, James Massey, Esqrs. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county; Md. William M. Hardenstee and Robert Hyrdcastle, Esqrs. of Caroline county, Md. James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esqrs. of Kent county, Md. Thomas R. Perkins, Centerville, Queen Ann's co. Md. Oct. 11 3m (W)

NOTICE. FREDERICK F. NINDE takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him; that they will have an opportunity of making payment on or about the 22d inst., at which time he expects to be in Easton, and previous to which, their notes will become due. The nature of his business will not allow him to grant longer indulgence. Oct. 4. Sw W

WANTED. As an Overseer for the ensuing year.—A young man with a small family, who can produce good recommendations as to capability, industry, & sobriety—to such a one good wages will be given. Apply to Ns. Thomas, Oxford Neck, Talbot co. Oct. 4. 34

Agricultural Implements, &c. SINCLAIR & MOORE. Have removed to the new Ware-House on Light street, 2d door north of Pratt street, where their better arrangements for business will enable them to furnish all articles in their line promptly, and at moderate prices. The assortment of

PLOUGHS embraces nearly all the improved kinds, from the different patterns of three horse ploughs, down to the seed plough; of the latter, there are three models particularly adapted to the soil, viz.—number 00, self-sharpening, the 6 inch, with cast shear, and a new pattern with wrought shear, which we designate by No. 61.

Wheat Fans of best quality at different prices from \$5 to \$22. CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS with which hay, straw, corn tops, or any kind of long grass, is cut with great rapidity and ease. Those of largest size, 20 inches wide, suited for horse power, \$75, 14 inch boxes \$45, 11 inch, \$27, subject to 5 per cent discount for cash.

CORN SHELLERS Of most approved kinds, \$19. Harrows, Cultivators, Mattocks, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Cast Steel AXES; Saws & WOVE WIRE, Iron castings of any description made to order.

Grass Seeds. Sowing and common Clover, Timothy, Herd and Orchard Grass Seeds. Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Attached to this establishment is R. Sinclair, Jr.'s extensive assortment of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS. Catalogues, gratis. Baltimore, Oct. 4 Sw

WANTED. AN Overseer for the ensuing year, to one who can come well recommended, will meet with employment by applying to Wm. H. DeCourcy, Q. Ann's county, Oct. 4 Sw

Trustee's Sale. By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the undersigned will expose to public sale on Saturday the 11th day of October next, at the Tavern door of Samuel R. Clayland, in Millington, at half past eleven o'clock, A. M. all that valuable LOT OF LAND, in Millington, with its improvements, formerly the property of Major James Parker, dec'd.—Upon this Lot is a valuable BRICK STORE HOUSE about 19 by 30 feet, with a fine dry cellar under the whole, and in a high eligible situation for Mercantile business; there is also a one story FRAME DWELLING, (hipped roof), with two rooms below, and a pantry, next two above stairs; there is also a Kitchen, Smoke house, carriage house and Stabling for two horses. Attached to the Store house are two CORN CRIBS, each supposed to be of sufficient capacity for 200 barrels of corn; also a Granary and stable for one horse.

The town of Millington, formerly known as Bridge Town, and the Head of Chester, is a village of very considerable business and enterprise, and reputed to be in a flourishing condition. Mr. Thomas Walker who occupies the Store house, and Mr. Lysinger the occupant of the Dwelling, will show the premises to any one desirous of inspecting them. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser of purchasers shall give bond to the Trustee with approved security for the payment of the purchase money in two equal instalments payable in six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the first day of January next. Possession to be given on the first day of January next. GEO. VICKERS, Trustee. Sept. 27.

NOTICE. The subscriber intending to decline farming, will offer at private sale, his stock, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Farming Utensils, A fine Shannondale horse, five years old, well broke to the saddle and plough—a young Long mane, well broke to all kinds of gear. Among the cattle a yoke of well broke oxen—some good rich cows and yearling cattle. A good cider mill with necessary fixtures; one new ox cart, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which the public are invited to come and examine. JOH. K. NEALL, Hickory Ridge, 9th Mo. 27, 1834.

For Sale or Rent. A small farm, adjoining the town of Easton. Also a lot of about 30 or 40 acres, to be divided into 4 parts, as nearly as possible. If the latter is not previously disposed of, at private sale, it will be offered at public sale on Tuesday the seventh of October. For terms enquire of the Editor. Sept. 30

WM. W. HIGGINS, Saddlery. Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a new supply of SADDLERY, adapted to the present season. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call. Sept. 27 Sw

CENTRAL COURSE RACES. Fall Meeting, 1834; will commence, in pursuance of a Resolution of the Club, as they did last Autumn, on the Third Tuesday (31st) of October, and continue, as usual, FOUR DAYS.

FIRST DAY.—The Craig Plate, value \$500, two mile heats, free for all ages. Entrance money depending on the number of subscribers—the winner to take the plate or the money at his option. To close and name by 5 o'clock, P. M. the day previous.

Second Day.—The "TASKER STAKES," with Colls and Fillies three years old; distance & weights as in the English St. Leger Race, to wit: a single run of three hundred and eight yards short of two miles; Colls carrying 118 lbs. and Fillies 115 lbs. Subscription \$500, forfeit \$100. To this Race, the first of the kind ever run in America, there are now five subscribers, viz: J. B. Kendall; O. P. Hare; Col. Wm. Thomas J. Godman, and James M. Selden.—and it is probable there will be as many more. Should there be one more, the second in the race will have his subscription refunded.

THIRD DAY.—Proprietor's Purse, \$500; three mile heats. Entrance \$20. "FOURTH DAY.—A Sweepstakes with Colls and Fillies, three years old; two mile heats, Entrance \$500, half forfeit; twelve subscribers, viz: R. F. Stockton's imp. f. Lady Matyn, by Teanier dam Invalid; S. W. Smith's br. c. by Monsieur Tonson, dam by Florissel; John Heth's c. Cuthbert, by Modley, dam Merino Ewe; P. Devlin's f. by imp. Baretout, dam imp. mare dam Lady Lightfoot; Wm. Wynne's ch. f. by Monsieur Tonson, dam Wyatt's Archy mare; T. R. S. Boyce's b. c. Joshua by Gohanna, dam by Eclipse Herod; Wm. R. Johnson's gr. f. by Medley dam by Virginia; Wm. H. Mingo's b. c. by Hotspur, dam by Francisco; A. J. Donelson's g. f. Bolivia by Bolivar, dam by Constitution; John C. Craig; Jacob Poutko's ch. c. by Monsieur Tonson, dam bloomish.

At a meeting of the "Maryland Jockey Club," held on the 27th August, 1834; the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the Secretary prepare and furnish for each member, a New Badge, without which no member shall be entitled to any of the privileges of membership, and that such Badge be only delivered on payment, by a member, of his subscription. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Club be, and he is hereby requested to cause to be arranged and printed, and to be hung up in the Club Room of the Central Course, at each Spring and Autumn Meeting, a complete list of the members of the Club, with columns to show the state of their subscription account. Subscriptions may be paid at the Office of the "American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine," to G. B. Smith, Esq., or to the subscriber.

JAMES M. SELDEN, Proprietor and Treasurer. Sept 27

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a decree of Queen Ann's county court sitting as a court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 14th day of October next at the court house door in Centerville, Md. at 9 o'clock, P. M. that highly valuable

MILL—MILLSEAT & FARM, Generally known as Mier's Upper mill, being a part of the Real Estate of John T. Miers deceased.—This property is situated about two miles from Centerville and combines advantages rarely to be met with, the location being a good one for a manufacturing establishment of any kind. The mill has lately undergone considerable repairs, and the Farm containing about 130 ACRES of good land, exclusive of the Millpond, is productive in grain, and has some excellent grazing grounds, and has abundance of fine WOOD, upon it.—The whole will be sold together, on a credit of twelve and eighteen months, and two years, with interest on the purchase money from the day of sale, which is to be secured by a bond with security, to be approved by the trustee. JOHN TILGHMAN, Trustee. Centerville, Sept. 27, 1834.

To Rent for the ensuing Year. The house on Washington Street adjoining the dwelling of T. R. Lockerman, Esq. and at present occupied by Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins. The above property has lately been put in thorough and complete repair. For terms apply to ROBERT T. G. THOMAS. Oct. 4.

Dr. S. M. J. BASS, 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

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 is 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 Flasks and a Harp. Mr. & Mrs. H. beg leave to remark, that the instruments they possess, are the best that 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 superintendance of the principals. The course of instruction in this institution, is carried on in a regular and systematic 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 Editors, Baltimore, Aug. 30

Branch Bank at Easton. Notice is hereby given, to all persons having stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent on stock for the six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st Monday in October. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. Sept. 27 34

TAILORING. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has located himself in Easton, for the purpose of carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, and in the most fashionable style. Having made arrangements so as to receive the fashions every season, as soon as they come out, he flatters himself from his experience in business, he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. To render every thing satisfactory, he pledges himself in case of a misfit, to make a new garment or pay them for their cloth, on this ground he humbly solicits a share of public patronage. The public's obedient servant. THOS. J. EARICKSON. Sept. 20 61

To Rent for 1835. That framed Dwelling House and premises on Washington street adjoining Dr. Enalls Martin and at present occupied by John Harper. Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling House and premises adjoining the above on Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. Fairbanks. And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and adjoining the Store of W. H. & P. Groomer. All the above property is in good repair and possession can be given immediately of the Store Room if desired. For terms apply to W. H. GROOMER. Easton, Sept. 27

50 Dollars Reward. RANAWAY from the employment of William Huxter, living on Mr. Tench Tilghman's farm, near Easton, Talbot county, a negro boy by the name of ROBERT HARRISS, about 16 years old, supposed to be about 5 feet one or two inches high, rather a yellow complexion, stoops a good deal when standing, walks lame; has got on his right foot a large kidney, so called.—He left the farm about the last of July—had on when he left, cotton ozaburg trousers, coarse muslin shirt & black hat. The above reward will be given if taken up out of the State and brought home to the subscriber, or secured in some jail, so that he gets him again, or \$30 dollars if taken in this State. BENNETT TOMLINSON, living near Easton. Sept. 6 Sw

NOTICE. WAS committed by the Judge of Frederick county, on the 24th day of July last, as a runaway, a black boy, whose name is HENRY BECKOS, he is about twenty years of age, has a scar on the left side of his chest near the collar bone, and upon the left shoulder; flat nose, and has lost his left eye, which he perceivable marks. Had as when committed, a black shirt, cotton pants, and a black fur hat, which he has, and lost from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will be discharged according to law. MATTHEW TALBOT, S.S. of Frederick county, Md. Aug. 23 Sw

**POETRY.**  
From the Bengal Annual.  
"Nay, jest not woman loves not twice;  
Her scenes of infancy are nought  
When yet unthrown—her fate's bright dies  
Are trembling—and her heart untaught  
With waywardness and change is fraught.  
Believe me, woman while a child  
Thinks but of love as something new—  
A fleeting rainbow on the wild  
The bud she is, that held no dew  
Until a blossom cup it grew.  
In girlhood days she loves all things  
That live or bloom on earth or a ward;  
In womanhood, her being clings  
To only one, with rapt regards,  
Her light of life and great reward?  
Oft woman's love, when woman grown,  
Is fix'd as is the polar star,  
And (childish fancies ever flown)  
As crystal well, in cave of spar,  
Her feelings pure and moveless are."

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
**WILLIAM LOVEDAY,**  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton, a very  
**HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF**  
**FALL AND WINTER**  
**GOODS.**  
Among which are a handsome variety of  
**CLOTHS, CASSIMERES &**  
**CASSINETTS.**  
He thinks he has purchased his Goods at low prices and can offer them on the same terms and subjects as early call from his friends as the market will allow.  
Easton, Sept. 27th 1834. (W)

**CURE FOR DEAFNESS.**  
**The Columbian Restorative or**  
**the Hearing."**  
Prepared by David Brown  
Corner of Exeter and Salisbury Streets, old Town, Baltimore, and sold by him and his Agents (for Exeter by the Subscriber) at five Dollars a package (of 5 vials). Also prepared by the same the "Anti-Consumptive Compound" to inhale into the Lungs for the Cure of Consumption thereof 50 cents a Box. And "Callyria" to remove Film, Specks or Inflammation from the eyes, price one dollar a vial. Ample directions for use and testimony of cures effected, from persons of credibility, as certified by the Mayor of the city of Baltimore, may be seen by visiting the Drug and Medicinal store of  
**THOMAS H. DAWSON & SON,**  
Easton, Md.  
All letters post paid, to the proprietor will receive prompt attention. D. B.  
Sept. 6

**TO RENT**  
For the ensuing year, the brick Dwelling House and premises on South Street, in Easton, where Mrs. Hammond now lives—all the Buildings, viz: the Dwelling house, kitchen, stable, carriage house, &c. are convenient and in good repair.—Also 2 or three smaller houses in the town. For terms apply to  
**A. CAROLINE HAMMOND** or  
**JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.**  
Sept. 20

**TO BE RENTED**  
**THE UNION TAVERN**  
**IN EASTON.**  
A commodious new dining room having been just finished and a very agreeable Dwelling house and lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the Stables and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.  
**JOHN LEEDS KERR,**  
Easton, Sept. 27, 1834.

**MARYLAND**  
**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
19th day of September, A. D. 1834.  
On application of Benjamin Parrott, administrator of Rachel Wilson late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said court, I have hereunto set my hand & the seal of my office, the 19th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.  
Test  
**JAS. PRICE, Regr.**  
of Wills for Talbot county

In compliance to the above order,  
**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Rachel Wilson late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber or to Thomas G. Nicols, his agent on or before the 8th day of August next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 19th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.  
**BENJAMIN PARROTT, adm'r.**  
of Rachel Wilson dec'd.  
Sept. 20

**T. H. DAWSON & SON,**  
**DRUGGISTS**  
Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a copious supply of  
**MEDICINES,**  
warranted fresh and genuine, and a large and elegant assortment of the most fashionable and approved  
**PERFUMERY.**  
They have also made considerable additions to their stock of Paints, Oil, Glass, Brushes, &c. &c.  
Sept. 6 3w

**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. Servts.  
**McNEAL & ROBINSON.**  
Aug. 9 3w3t

**WALDIE'S**  
**SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY**  
Bibles from the *Dramens 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 Masers de la Tuide, 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 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 D and D and 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 Wea. 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 Curata'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 Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo.  
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 50¢ per annum, thankfully received by  
**ADAM WALDIE,**  
June 29 Philadelphia.

**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, currying and beam houses, a good stone table, bark and hydo 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.

**\$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' 7" or 8" high—his countenance rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—his ordinary walk he is labouring and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holidays—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whenever 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 27

**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 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":  
Professors, N. R. Smith  
" J. G. Morris, " E. Giddings,  
" J. A. Collins, " J. T. Duncanson,  
" G. V. Musgrave, " J. A. Miller,  
" J. Johns, " S. K. Jennings,  
" G. C. Cookman, " Francis Waters, D. D.  
" J. P. K. Henshaw, " Dr. J. F. Conder,.  
" Wm McKenney " H. Dickelst, A. M.  
" N. C. Brooks, A. M.  
Baltimore, June 21

**THE STEAM BOAT**  
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 routes from Baltimore, to Corlica and Chester town, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day; Passages as heretofore.  
All baggage, packages &c. at the risk of the war or owners thereof.  
By order  
**L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.**  
April 18

**PRINTING**  
Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

**MARYLAND,**  
**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
19th day of September, A. D. 1834.  
On application of Benjamin Parrott, administrator de bonis non of William Wilson late of Talbot County, deceased, it is  
**ORDERED,** That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, the 19th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.  
Test,  
**JAS. PRICE, Register**  
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order,  
**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the Subscriber of Talbot County hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Wm. Wilson late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, or to Thomas G. Nicols, his agent, on or before the 8th day of August next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.  
Given under my hand this 19th day of September 1834.  
**BENJAMIN PARROTT, adm'r.**  
D. B. N. of Wm. Wilson, dec'd.  
Sept 20

**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 third will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff and if the plaintiff deers, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again  
**LOOK OUT!**  
**JOSEPH GRAHAM, Sheriff**  
July 26

**TAILORING.**  
THE undersigned having located himself in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Office, where he will attend to business with punctuality. He deems it useless to say much of what he will, or can do, by way of recommendation, after an experience of nearly twenty years in various places, as a practical workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him another trial. He asks, combined with neatness, be desirable, the undersigned feels confident he can please.  
**D. M. SMITH**  
Oct. 4

**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 Carpenters Tools would be preferred.  
**C. GOLDSBOROUGH.**  
Shoal Creek, near Cambridge Aug. 30.

**MARYLAND,**  
**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
August Term A. D. 1834.  
On application of Maria Gossage, administratrix of Thomas Gossage late of Talbot County, deceased—it is  
**ORDERED,** That she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, the 19th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.  
Test,  
**JAS. PRICE, Register**  
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order,  
**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Gossage late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, or to John Bullen, his Agent, on or before the 1st day of March next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 12th day of September 1834.  
**MARIA GOSSAGE, adm'r.**  
of Thomas Gossage, dec'd.  
September 13

**TO RENT,**  
For the ensuing year, the Houses and lots in Easton, now occupied by Mrs. Chamberlaine, on Washington street, For terms apply to Wm. Loveday, Merchant in Easton.  
Sept. 27.

**MARYLAND,**  
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**MARYLAND,**  
**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
19th day of September, A. D. 1834.  
On application of Benjamin Parrott, administrator de bonis non of William Wilson late of Talbot County, deceased, it is  
**ORDERED,** That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.  
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**D. M. SMITH**  
Oct. 4

**For Sale.**  
A first rate pair of Young MULES, two years old from the first to the 20th of next June.—For terms apply to the Editor.  
Easton, Sept. 20, 1834.

**ATTENTION.**  
The subscriber expects in about a week or ten days to leave Easton, and earnestly requests all who are indebted to him to call and settle as speedily as possible, 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. Erickson, 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.  
J. H.  
aug. 30 3w3w

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**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 ruder 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 subject upon 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 give 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 comfort and prosperity from which they have been so wretchedly 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 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 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 Heavens 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.  
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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—the premises are a two  
**STORY DWELLING**  
with two rooms and a passage below and four above, well finished—masonry 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—Such a home 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. 8  
N. B. A charge of undoubted title will be given to the property.

**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 without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice.  
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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. 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.)  
—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 Labelle Assemblies) 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 Foreign and Native Scenes, curious and interesting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology, Mineralogy, Cosmology, Humorous Incidents, Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, and other needle work, Riding, Dancing, &c. &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 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 devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative, classic diction, and the absence of maudlin 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 inuendoes; lively Bon-mots, and humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treated, constitute, along with descriptions of the various embellishment, 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. Wherever 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 fifteen per cent. shall be presented with a copy of the third volume of the work superbly bound.—Uncurrent 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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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, OCTOBER 18, 1834.

NO. 42.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS For 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.

Written for the Easton Gazette. THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

September in the fall of — was signalized by being far the pleasantest month of that name, within the recollection of the oldest chroniclers in the ancient town of — beautifully situated on a noble river, on whose broad expanse, there might, particularly in this month, be seen numerous sails of vessels, the sight of which always tends to enliven the monotony of a water view. It generally too, imparts to the observer, that an active commerce is carried on in the town or port of destination, of all these sail.

My residence in the town had been but a short time; I was engaged too, in my vocation pretty constantly and must confess, my acquaintances were but few. I would gladly inform my reader about all the pretty faces and well turned forms, but not being able to designate by name any one my mind might rest on, I fear to confuse; and when half the picture of that beautiful sylph I see skipping along the paved walk is finished, another might present herself to my imagination; immediately, my whole faculties would be engrossed in the contemplation of her perfections, and she would be the idol of my heart until the other should happen to cross my path; to her beguiling graces my heart would bow and own no other mistress;—confessing my weakness thus candidly, the reader will not be surprised to learn, I could do justice to no lady's portrait.

I said my acquaintances were but few—among this number I recall with pleasure, a few with my pleasing recollections, good and faithful Jacob Tallman; poor old man, thy sorrows are happily cut off—peace rest with thy once afflicted soul. Of it ever a prayer was uttered from the deep and bottom recesses of the heart, where temptations cannot reach, for a fellow being, I hope & trust that good old man is at peace with his God!

I boarded with this honest old man. I must be pardoned if I omit his wife's name here. She's gone too, and God bless her! I wish I could say I boarded with her! I'll not however root up unpleasant recollections. There happened to board at the same house, a gentleman, whose name also, I am obliged to keep from the reader, though I am proud to add, not from the same cause, as actual acquaintance with the wife of the spouse of my honest friend Tallman. Names however, now-a-days, import but little, what's in a name? We'll coin one for him, and it shall be Hugo.

We roomed together for twelve months in uninterrupted harmony. I liked him, and I suppose he liked me. Persons, who are continually thrown in each other's company, are dependent more or less upon their resources for entertainment; of a few weeks determine the opinions of each, with regard to the other; and a mortal, though secreted dislike enters the soul, or it is wholly the reverse. I here refer to characters of resolved minds; to men who have opinions of their own and have feeling as well as courage to support any they may advance. By degrees a mutual confidence was established. But it would be tedious and exceedingly irksome, to trace the gradual descent, from the most frigid coldness of manner, to the warmest friendship ever entertained in the human heart.

Hugo was of that warm temperament of soul, which knew no bounds when excited; which dared every thing for nothing; which led him to acts of violence, in cool moments he would have known nothing of; or merely passed them by, as the common place transactions of life. For his friend he would risk more, than for paltry self. He was impetuous in all his undertakings—ardent, bold & adventurous; nothing daunted him; whilst the common herd were content with the flights of the chirping sparrow, his mind towered like the eagle, when first he dares oppose the scorching rays of the sun; at first the glare dazzles and blinds his fierce gaze; he falters for an instant and poises himself in the buoyant air; then his native fire rouses all his ambitious blood, he cuts the surrounding element and gambols aloft in the midst of the most aspiring of his race. His face was a type of his mind—a countenance at once, calculated to arrest the attention.

We strolled out on an afternoon, in the same delightful month, I before had occasion to notify the reader, was charming the word, and trod the banks of — river.

After having walked up the river about two miles, we returned and seated ourselves under a weeping willow, whose bending limbs quite touched the ground. There is something very sad in the appearance of these remarkable trees. I

never look upon one without immediately being visited with thoughts too pathetic to be transcribed.

"Huntingdon, said Hugo, seating himself, I promised to tell you all about a circumstance I was engaged in, in my native town. I don't care if I fulfil my word this evening—you are aware I leave to-morrow."

"Most happy, my dear Hugo, I shall be to hear what you have to say, but don't say any thing more about your going away, I entreat you."

"Without further preliminary, listen—You have had a very fair opportunity, my friend, to discover the traits of character that distinguish me from other men. I speak conscientiously, when I aver, I believe you know more of me, than any man living. Convinced of this, I feel no hesitancy in letting you know more than even you, yourself do: no interruptions, Huntingdon, no interruptions. I shall speak and remember more clearly—Remember—great God! could we pluck out the noxious weeds that grow here; could we force from the mind the memory of scenes, wrought indelibly there, this would be a Paradise indeed! but it cannot, must not be, the fatal truth is here, here, here."

My mother died many years ago. I do but faintly remember her hallowed countenance as she lived, but there's a semblance of what she was once—thrusting a miniature in my hand; a more lovely aspect I never beheld, 'twas sweet, serene, calm; a holy light shone from her eye.

"My father has often taken that relic and discoursed most eloquently upon those lovely features, I have hung upon his ravishing words, with ecstatic delight. I have leaned upon his shoulder and seen him point to this lineament and that; to beguile whole hours thus, every day, was my universal custom—those were delightful, happy times—farwell, innocent joys—farewell, untainted purity of thought—thou'rt gone, and when I think of ye, my soul still rests, in idea, upon the bosom of what was once, my only ambition; and were these holy happy feelings, shared by no congenial spirit, you might inquire? O yes, they were—a fair maid, recalled my mother with peculiar pleasure—the ever gentle Mariette knew no other theme, to know of my mother was enough for her; in that was combined all the knowledge of the world."

My mother, when young, had a friend. This was Mariette's mother. She died when her daughter was very young, and near about the same time, though some days previous, her father was taken off by the same mortality, which was sweeping friends and foes. My mother attended Mariette's, in her latest moments. These were employed, partly in bestowing the care of her daughter upon her early friend. My mother was not fated to perform the duties assigned her, very long. The same fell disease carried her off. She transferred to her husband (whom else could she think of), the important charge. One word from him was sufficient to lull her to rest, he promised every thing and ere his lips were done pronouncing the sentence, her spirit had flown to the celestial throne!

Mariette became a great favorite of my father's: teachers of all kinds were introduced into the family, and no scheme left untried to elicit all the genius she was mistress of: it is not essential to my story to fatigue you, with speaking of her earlier years, they passed, and she knew of no one particular act or scene which to lay her finger on, and distinguish from the rest, all was an uninterrupted sea of bliss, undisturbed by the howling winds which often rush more wildly after a long repose: they seem to burst from their fetters, with furious indignation, at their protracted quietude—desolation follows their track, Heaven alone, seems to stand undismayed!

We were often together and alone. Though withering blight, though torture were to agonize me, until human misery could be no greater, memory would still recur to one scene of my life, and in the midst of death, it should be my sweetest joy: it would, like the magnet, attract my soul, leaving all meaner things behind. It was when the flowers sweetly grow, when all nature is robed in her gayest attire, and the pale-faced moon shone from the vaulted roof above, upon the bosom of the earth, but on none of her daughters more beautiful, than my own dear Mariette!

Her person was delicate, but of the truest symmetry; she was neither too tall nor too low. Her hair which was a rich auburn, flowed in luxuriant curls around a brow high and well turned. She concealed its height, by wearing it very low, and though this might seem objectionable, yet it was so skillfully done, you forgot the hair in contemplation of its resting place. Her eye-brows were delicately arched and even. Her black eyes had a blandness only enriched by a mellowed lustre that lighted her whole countenance. Her nose was of the Grecian mould—her smile discovered an ivory whiteness of teeth, and her lips did look so red and sweet, one would suppose some bee had stung them and left his bonied sweetness there. Her chin assisted to complete the beautiful formation of her face. Her rich cheeks, and indeed her whole face, partook of the oval order. She did not

at all times wear a colour, but was greatly increased by exercise, or when agitated, which was not unfrequently the case; when she smiled, it looked so benignant, so richly soft, cast so lowly, an expression over her face, your attention to its sweetness was only attracted away, by a dimple in her left cheek, where were concentrated all that is bland and eloquent. At the first glance you could not help discovering a something in her countenance, which seemed to speak entire confidence in mankind, that is, she did not appear to know what treachery and dissimulation were, they were entire strangers to her, both on her own heart, and in the hearts of all around her; she judged every one by the purity of her own bosom: innocence and an angelic helplessness, shone conspicuously forth, they formed an impenetrable barrier to the wiles and stratagems of the wicked. Have you never observed this adamantine shield daunt the bold seducer? he cowers when he approaches, falters when he addresses, is relieved when he retires from her presence. Pardon this digression. I will lead you back to the evening of our meeting. You may have judged by this time, that I was deeply in love with Mariette; my affections were placed upon her indeed, but to this moment I had never mentioned or even hinted the subject to her: now was come the time for which my heart had panted now had arrived the hour, in which I was to know my fate, my vanity whispered, all is well.

We were sitting in the drawing room after tea, upon the sofa: the moon shone so brightly through the curtained windows into the room, that a light was rendered unnecessary. Our conversation was of a general nature, confining ourselves to no particular theme.

The coming week I was to return to college and leave my beautiful Mariette. "Ah! Hugo," pronounced her sweet lips, "do not think of departing so soon, just as you are becoming so agreeable you should not leave us."

"Four days hence Mariette I must go."

"Must go?" responded Mariette in a tone of deep felt inquiry. "You will not stay long Hugo, will you?"—as she said this, she turned her face towards me, a mellowed light shone from her dark eyes and a refulgent glow o'er cast her countenance. I thought I saw slight traces of unmingled sorrow; if 'twas there, her heart felt it I know—moving myself closer to her side, I said with a deep sad tone—"If Mariette says so—I will not stay away from her, even so long as I purposed."

A smile sat upon her lips and unconsciously she said, prompted alone by that purity and innocence of thought so peculiarly her own. "Then Mariette says, you must not"—scarcely had the words melodiously flown from her lips, ere a blush dyed in crimson, mantled her cheeks and her pure eloquent blood mounted to her forehead.

My pulse beat quicker and more intently than I had ever felt it before—my heart throbb'd violently. I made an effort to speak, in vain, in vain I tried: in this extremity scarcely conscious of any thing I was to do, I caught her soft gentle hand eagerly in mine; the touch was sufficient to restore my speech.

"Dear, dear, Mariette, this moment either perfects my happiness, or proves destructible to every fond wish. I love you Mariette: and oh! how truly and immeasurably deep, let this agitation impress you."

She uttered not a word; her lips appeared to move at intervals as if laboring to say something which stuck in her throat. I took advantage of her confusion, I pressed still more warmly her hand; I folded my arm around her waist and as I held her firmly to my bosom, she turned her face to me; she gave me a look of such sweet ineffable delight, I felt a thrill of new pleasure creep through every vein—my blood rose higher and coursed with a warmth unknown before.

Oh! God! shall memory look back to this painfully happy period of my existence and not yield one joy? yes—yes—it were worth ages of racking torture to have the full belief here, (smiting his heart fervently) to feel satisfied, you once possessed the love of an angel. Mariette met my full gaze, but for a moment. She seemed endeavoring to read my heart in my countenance: intense agony was legibly written there. She gently withdrew those precious eyes; a slight pressure, a very slight pressure, I thought my hand received from hers, and in another moment she was leaning her head on my shoulder! rapturous thought! Oh! who can know the joys of a pure unadulterated passion? Who can thus behold a being in every way superior to himself, relying with perfect confidence upon his honor, justice and integrity and not feel the weight of the awful responsibility he assumes? he must be a beast indeed whose heart is not touched with a holy delight, to witness and have the full consciousness within, that he is beloved.

I leaned my burning cheek upon hers: wrapt in the enjoyment of such perfect bliss, my heart forgot the world and all that in there was, but my lovely Mariette. A sweet, an unusually sweet smile played upon her coral lips, I could not resist though her favour were the forfeit. I involuntarily pressed them with a kiss for the first time in my life—Oh! Heaven

if there is a sweeter joy to be found on earth, than the ecstatic thrill, which shot through my bosom and almost whirled my brain, keep it—keep it! I had now attained a dizzy height but my bliss was not confirmed, not completed. Mariette's lips had not pronounced the words—she had not said she loved me. "Dear, beautiful Mariette confirm my happiness—do you love me?" "Love you?" she cried in a wild terrific tone—"Oh! God have I been dreaming? Hugo! Hugo! what have you been doing? merciful powers protect me!" and a wild imploring gaze shot from those lovely eyes, as she knelt before Omnipotence. My glance had not been so quick. But as she fell down I heard a noise in the direction of the door and just entered stood my father: he fixed his steady unflinching eye firmly on her. Mariette was pale as ashes; her lips forgot their office, they fell apart and an excruciating terror paralyzed those lovely features: her eyes refused to meet the light. My father after protracting our unpleasant situation longer than necessary, left the room by requesting my presence in his study, "when I was at leisure"—the latter spoken emphatically. And as he generally spoke slow and very deliberative it was the more remarkable: finding ourselves once more alone, my attention was turned to the fair suppliant before me.

"Mariette"—I had no sooner uttered her name, than she started up wildly and without stopping a moment, glided swiftly out of the room by another door.

"Mariette," still iterated but she was gone. "What would you with Mariette Sir?"—Sternly demanded my father, re-entering by the same door he had retreated through. He was become more grave and reserved of late, than formerly—he now never adverted to my sainted mother. I distributed his taciturnity upon this subject, however to the fact of my having arrived at an age, when reflection will at least sometimes visit the heart, even those of the most trivially disposed. But I had noticed an unusual gravity of demeanor, not at all natural—whenever he spoke to me, he measured his words—said air—and bowed. I fancied too I saw no little of that hauteur, some men can assume so happily, and some so apishly. My conduct however was unchanged. I did not resent his indifference.

I strove to be more humble, more conciliating. I yielded to him in every thing—and to his question "what would you with Mariette," I replied, "My dear father, I fear she is suddenly taken ill."

"Sick Hugo? say you—hol that Arthur! dispatch him for the physician, Hugo, and immediately."

I was glad of any alternative to rid myself of him at this moment. That evening found me in his study, and he was there also. After having passed an eulogy upon my talents, as displayed at college, he condescended somewhat from his habitual reserve and told me his anxiety for my future welfare & happiness concerned him most—that he had been occupied in reflecting upon the expediency of giving his sanction to a proposal of the dearest friend he had on earth—that though he knew the exceeding integrity of his friend & the uprightness of all his actions, yet there was the consent of one to be obtained, which might or might not ensure to carry it into effect.

"That prerogative rests with you good Hugo," said my father. "With me dear Sir?—my approbation to any measure you may propose, will be sure to follow" with this he handed me a letter, which he took from his table.

I read it—it was a proposal from a father of a rich heiress, for her immediate marriage with me. I read it twice over. "You see my dear Sir, I have given an attentive perusal. I did not apprehend my assent was wanting to so personally important a subject. I know the lady well, I must beg leave to decline the honor intended for me in this document."

His lips became compressed and a settled frown cast a gloomy shade over his countenance, notwithstanding he mastered the tempest that was raging within—assuming his most pleasant smile—"Hugo my dear son, reflect more at leisure upon this subject—think of the splendor that will surround you. She is rich, beautiful, (at least the world says so) and accomplished—what more can the most avaricious heart desire?"

"I purpose not to suffer myself to enter into a debate, upon this subject—I have made up my mind and have so expressed it."

"Perverse and willful boy! how dare you—but Hugo, you are not resolved to this?"

"Else I had never told you so—"

A man of stern deportment of demeanor is apt to be governed by the same unflinching severity within. His manners and feelings are not unfrequently synonymous, and when resolved to a purpose all the powers on earth cannot bend his course, although to a rational mind the absurdity of the attempt is exposed—and if the feasibility is tested, so deeply conscious, so wholly persuaded was he of the success of it, a sudden failure produces no kindly feelings towards the person who causes the interruption to the complete frustration of every hope. Just so was it with my father. I had ever been so tractable, ever so compliant that he never dreamt of my refusal to comply with, and complete his designs.

Once his dark formidable features relaxed into a smile, instantly it was succeeded by an iron resolved look, he bit his lips, compressed his eye brow, from underneath of whose gathering frowns, shone forth a small twinkling eye, expressive of the furious passions which were then rooting every fond and tender hope, every kind and benevolent wish for my future prosperity, from their long abode: his chest heaved with a deep drawn sigh or perhaps respiration was difficult in his present state of excitement, he stepped forward one step nearer to me; our eyes during the short interval that occurred, were unremittingly fixed on each other, as he advanced he said, "Leave me sir, and when you strip yourself of this unbecoming obstinacy, return to me—not until then."

"Not until then?" I involuntarily ejaculated: the separation of Father and son, prompted by uncongenial desires, is not to be thought of without a pang.

A fiendish smile curled his lip, and he stood exulting in my agonized feelings. I saw it—Oh! God forgive my thoughts at that moment. All delicacy vanished, all rising commotions and unsettled resolutions, now became perfected and to the top of my desires poured in their incensed wrath. I felt devilish—I endeavored to follow the advice of the Ghost—only transposing the terms—I tried to look daggers, but speak of none, hurriedly & hastily I thundered in his eager ear—"Be it so," and left him. I rushed through the long entry that led to the drawing room, passed the door—and in a few minutes found myself in my own room.

"Leave my home!—and thought—part from my dear Mariette! that carries with it a pang of deep remorse; Mariette, I must see thee ere I go,"—I mentally cried. I left my room—reckless of every thing, I made for her's—standing at the door, I beheld my father in mute silence. Our eyes met—I halted—"The maid opened the door and not noticing me said, 'her mistress was much better.'" I immediately returned to my room, without changing a word with him. That night I bade an eternal adieu to my father's roof! I took up my abode at a distant town, unknown by any body, and knowing no body.

I was one day seated in the drawing room of the Hotel I boarded at, and there came a man habited like a mini-ster; it was a cold, raw, rainy day; he drew a chair close to the fire and warmed himself well; our merry host soon entered and having a particular acquaintance with him in black—he inquired the news—

—he told him a great deal that was about to be done throughout the country, and actually suggested what should be done; & likewise added, I have this day married a couple in —"

I listened with breathless attention, till the speaker should finish, and was on the point of inquiring the names of the fortunate pair, when the Host anticipated me; "My father had that day married Mariette!—amazement shot its wild bolt through my heart. I had never once thought of this—Mariette married! gone—and to my father! Heaven! what a tumult of passion took possession of my soul. Mariette's image rose before my imagination and invested it with those indescribable charms, those we ardently love are always found to be clothed. Did she ever love me? I began to inquire—"Oh yes I shall never think otherwise, six months—and forgotten? I have been neglectful—my coldness has destroyed confidence, but Mariette's look—that soft languishing look, as she gazed on these features! My father! perhaps he has, forced her to marry him—if he has, by holy Paul I'll be avenged; by all the sins registered on my head in high Heaven I'll shed my blood, drop by drop, to serve Mariette—and if he has cruelly subdued her to his will, who more fit to wreak vengeance than I his son disgraced—his rival defeated—Heart divest thyself of all human tie—come sweet revenge, pluck from this bosom, all quails of conscience; true I know him to be my father, yet is he equally my destroyer, my curse! 'tis a long journey hence to —"

but it must be compassed, and I resolved to reach my native town that night, and when the midnight revel ceased, to know all; I mounted a strong noble animal, he was a true beast indeed, he bore me safe and sound to the place of my destination. As I entered the town, slowly walking my horse, for he was weary and fatigued, I recalled the time when I left here, with far different feelings than now reign'd in my bosom. I would have looked with pleasure upon the scenes that every moment were gathering thicker around me as I approached the heart of the town, all was dark and dreary; "not a mouse was stirring." I had nourished so closely one unchanged feeling in my bosom with so much warmth, I heedlessly rode on and hardly thought of the driving rain, which by this time had wetted me to the skin. I entered the Hotel after many fruitless attempts to awaken its inmates, the drowsy porter, would have scanned my countenance, but I wore my cloak so close about my face, all detection was entirely out of the question, my portmanteau afforded me a change of habit and when I found all was quiet below I descended warily; my flushed and burning cheek once more felt the damp air, it was refreshing as the early

dawn to my fevered brow, my steps were directed to the dwelling of my father; as I advanced the carriages were drawn up at the door and soon had taken away the partakers of the gay festivity.

My heart beat high as the door closed upon the last visitor, I crouched under a wide spread oak, and watched with eager intensity the fitting lights as they were carried from one room to another; I observed a more brilliant light in one that was called my mother's, than the rest seemed to show. The curtain was but carelessly drawn across the window and happily it was for me—Mariette's form my quick eye soon discerned, but that chamber is easily gained, but will you believe me Huntingdon she drew her kerchief across her eyes and seemed wiping a tear away, Gracious God! that nerved me to a greater determination that ever; might she not be thinking of me? approaching me too? I watched with eye'd gaze the disappearance of every labouring light but the one that shone in the chamber where Mariette lay, was suddenly brightened.—A form—a masculine form now passed the space before alluded to. Oh! what a biting pang rung my heart at that sight.—Jealousy with its thousand stings, corroded my very existence, I could hardly breathe; it poisoned every thought, it rendered me callous and imperious, where before I was vulnerable. Nature did at times assert her rights; but now, the monster took instant possession of my soul, I thought of nothing but that figure—and its probable—victim—for she was innocent and perhaps too easily persuaded.

A raging fire burned within my bosom; the light was extinguished and with it my senses had liked to have fled. The time had not yet arrived—I waited through the long dull passage of one tedious hour; existence to me then was torture indeed. At length I passed over the street and entered the gate: the small door at the western side of the house, was fastened by a dead-latch, I had a key to unlock it always in my possession, and having luckily retained it till this time, I feared not a successful and secret entrance.

Gently and quickly, I trod my way to it. I listened with deep attention, if any body was stirring within, all was quiet. I applied the key and the door opened, I stepped in and softly fastened it again. The cat intent upon her prey could not have proceeded along, from door to door, through long entries and up a flight of steps, more cautiously and secretly, than I did—to tell you the state of my feelings at this time, were impossible—I felt guided by one irresistible impulse, and my heart beat high, at the thought of perfecting and consummating it, at last. I was before the door of my mother's chamber. I placed my ear to the panel, all was silent as the grave—not even a fly was buzzing—I turned the latch—'twas, as I feared, fastened, he had prudently locked it on the inside; but there is another door, I remembered, yet that leads into a room, and probably it may be occupied—this was the only alternative left me now, and I was compelled to attempt it, I passed through the room, placed my hand on the lock, and to my inexpressible joy, found the key in it; I remained silent a few moments; although I had proceeded with the utmost caution, yet a turning in the bed of some person, lying in the room I was then in, made me watchful and fearful of discovery; soon however, the drowsy head was again fast asleep. I unlocked the door, slowly and easily pulled it open, a creak, a very slight creak—a cricket might have made such an one, caused my father to inquire "Who's there?"—I had almost gained the object of my heart's best wish; and no personal sacrifice could have made me lose it, I barely breathed; my anxiety now was very great, indeed intense—a considerable time passed thus without moving a finger, without once changing my position. I heard his well known and familiar snore, I took courage, and softly pulling the door open wide enough to admit my body, stepped in. What a multitude of thoughts rushed violently upon my brain. I stood in the Bridal Chamber of my own Mariette! but how differently from what my ardent hopes had pictured—I stood here as her avenger. I felt a moral conviction she loved me; I remembered her startling look, when my father entered the room where we were. I recalled to mind her abstracted sentences; above all I could not forget that memorable look, which told me more than the most silvered tongue that ever warbled, could utter! If she was an unwilling bride the Bridal Chamber would expose and betray it; and how much sorer you may be inclined to think it a rash exposure of my person, without any sure grounds to found my claims upon, for interference, I can only answer by telling you, I felt something within me here, that prompted me to this. An hour, I judge, passed, and not a breath or sign of life, did I give—'twas he awoke however, and muttered, "that wick has made me thirsty; I sipped too much, entirely—but hot! I lay beside an angel—Mariette, dear, dear Mariette," and I fancied he caught her in his arms. A burning hell raged in my bosom—"Hugo! Hugo!" uttered divine Mariette slumbering in that fatal state, most productive of dreams, "Ah! Hugo do not leave me; once more, I tell thee

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Mariette loves thee! Had a scorpion from the celestial region chanted in my ears, the sweetest air that ever swelled through Heaven's senses could not have drunk deeper of purified bliss! I rushed to the bedside with the impetuosity of a fury, but ere I reached it, she was thrust from his rude embrace, and I merely broke her fall to the floor. "You do not call in vain, on the name of He-go, Mariette!—he is here to protect you, from the insults of your wicked and base impostor!"

"Alas! alas! said Mariette, as I folded her almost insensible form to my bosom. "Villain, how dare you intrude on my privacy!" thundered my father, as he pounced on my shoulders—I shook him off and replied, "By that right, which prompts every honest and true man, to defend the innocent from the brutal treatment of the basest of human creatures!" Still I held Mariette, as she endeavored to speak.

"Beseech you—"

But her smooth voice was drowned in the discordant harshness that broke from my father, full of rage and madness—"Quit my house this instant, or by Jove I'll send you from it a corpse!"

A flash of lightning dispelled the gloomy dark that hid us from each other. As he uttered the menace, he made for the Secretary. He rushed impetuously upon me again, I felt a weapon in his hand, with one I shielded Mariette with the other I defended myself as well as I could from his repeated attacks.

He ceased to combat with me for an instant, he cocked his pistol and holding it precisely at my head, steadily and firmly said—"now scoundrel choose liberty or death!" at these words, Mariette threw herself upon my bosom and immediately between us—"O! shed not my blood, here is mine, I'll spill every drop to appease your anger! but do not, do not," as she thus in most agonizing tones implored his forbearance, a mighty crash which convulsed the house, nay, thundered as if all earth felt the convulsion of the clouds! at the same instant a fiery stream ran from east to west in the fermented canopy above and spread a deadly blaze on all around. Mariette trembled and sought shelter from the sulphurous bolt on this bosom—here she did repose, I could not, I could not, I folded her closer here, but 'twas in vain, the pistol he held attracted the lightning, he fell to the floor, at the same moment Mariette betrayed her emotion—A quiet calm, an invisible feeling at the same time paralyzed my whole frame, and but for the proximity of the bed, I must have been prostrated. It was not long ere I recovered my sensitiveness, and soon my mind was alive to the fatal catastrophe of my father. "Mariette, awake! let us now fly!" I again clasped her form to my bosom, and though it did yield to my embrace, yet it was not with the spring and elasticity of life. A shuddering horror crept through my tremulous heart. I gently placed her on the bed, I leaned over her face to catch the breathings if there were any. My agony at this moment was intense, I snatched up her hand it was stiff and cold! Of the dread truth burst upon me with torturing terror, a few minutes before I was communing with these forms that now lay inanimate before me, an indelible awe coursed through my veins, my blood, run colder than it was wont, I felt terrible, miserable. There are no words expressive of the deep feelings which cross the heart, when suddenly thrust in the midst of lifeless beings, in whose presence bearing the impress of life but a few moments before, you may have been.

'Tis impossible to give you an adequate idea of the painful emotions that thrilled through me at thus beholding the object of my sincerest affection, suddenly cut off from life! from me—mine was a truly embarrassing situation, and all its horrors come up in quick review before my bewildered imagination.

Revenge ceases with the life of the object of it, all animosity of feeling however so deep, so fearfully unchecked, is rooted, instantaneously from its resting place, the intricate chambers of the human heart.

I turned with a wistful look, to the spot where I thought my father might be stretched; my heart softened as I thought upon his deplorable fate, his sudden transmission from life to death! I forgot his error, yearning for the past on dearest wishes which bound me closer to him than my filial duties could ever have done.

Soon however I was alive to the unpleasantness of my situation. I returned by the same way I came and got undisturbed in the room assigned to me, by the drovry porter of the Hotel.

The consternation that prevailed upon the discovery of their awful fates, may be well imagined, none however could divine the use of the pistol found grasped in his hand.

I mourned the loss of my Mariette with the deepest sorrow; her image is sketched on my heart, with the pencil of love. Her last words resounded on my memory never! never! to be effaced."

From the N. Y. Jour. of Com. Oct. 11.

**ADAPUCIOUS FORGERY.**—One of the most extraordinary pieces of impudence and effrontery that has occurred for a long time, accompanied by an infatuation equally great and inexplicable; was developed in this city on Saturday. On the 4th inst. a respectable looking young man went into the Bank of the United States, and asked one of the Tellers if a check drawn by the firm of Stone, Swan & Mason, of Pine street, for \$900 dollars, had been that day presented for payment. The Teller having ascertained if such had been the case, replied in the negative; at which the young man seemed highly delighted, and cautioned the Teller against paying such a check if it happened to be presented, saying that he had drawn one for that amount the same morning, and having either mislaid or lost

he feared some person might have picked it up and presented it for payment. "Check on you for the same amount," which he accordingly did, and he headed \$900 dollars, which which he went away. On the 6th inst. he again called at the Bank and drew a check for 500 dollars, which was also paid. On the 9th he called again, and drew a check for 10th he presented a check for 5000 dollars, & was also paid it. Making in all 11,400 dollars, which he received on the four checks. On the day the last check was paid, Messrs. Stone, Swan & Mason received an intimation from the Bank that they had overdrawn their account; a circumstance which astonished them not a little, as according to their own books there appeared 12 or 13,000 dollars remaining to their credit in the Bank. One of the firm immediately proceeded to the Bank to obtain an explanation on the subject, and was there shown the above mentioned drafts for 11,400 dollars, which he at once declared to be forgeries, no such drafts having been drawn by Stone, Swan & Mason. This occurred on Friday. On Saturday noon the young gentleman again called at the Bank, and very deliberately drew another check for 600 dollars, which he presented to the Teller for payment. The Teller very politely requested the gentleman to walk into an inner office, where he detained him, and sent to the Police Office for Jacob Hayes, who took him into custody. Being thus fairly in the hands of the law, his impudence and audacity at once forsook him, and he fully acknowledged his having committed the forgeries, and received the money, and informed Constable Hayes how he had disposed of it. He had lodged five thousand dollars of it in the Chemical Bank, in the name of Charles Finchley, which he says, and there is good reason to believe, is his real name, and another 5000 he very kindly lent to a merchant in the city, without asking any interest on it. These two sums have been recovered. The prisoner gave a draft on the Chemical Bank for the 5000 he lodged there, and the merchant to whom he lent the other 5000 dollars, immediately returned it, on being informed how Finchley obtained it. Besides this 10,000 dollars, Jacob Hayes recovered from the prisoner, in cash and jewelry the remainder of what he got from the bank, with the exception of 250 dollars, which Finchley had expended.

On Saturday he underwent a final examination at the Police Office before Justice Lowndes, and again stated that his name was Charles Finchley; that he was born in Canada and was brought up in the house of Messrs. M'Pherson, Henderson, & Co.; that he lately came to this city, and was now in the employment of Mr. Castelaza, in Exchange place. In reply to a question as to how he became acquainted with the signatures of Stone, Swan & Mason, or knew at what Bank they kept their account, it appeared that some time ago a young man named Vise, the son of a merchant in London, came to this city as supercargo, with some goods belonging to his father, which goods he placed in the hands of Stone, Swan & Mason to dispose of. This occasioned Vise to get possession of their signature to bills of sale, and other papers, which he left at Castelaza's when leaving this city. Finchley, by some means, got sight of the papers, and thus learned their account, and was also enabled to imitate their signature. He is not yet twenty years of age, and from his appearance and bearing at the Police office, one could scarcely imagine him capable of so much villainy. He was fully committed for trial.

The New York Star of Wednesday gives an interesting account of the annual fair of the American Institute, now held in New York at Niblo's Garden.—This society has been in existence but a few years, and already do its exhibitions rival those of similar institutions in the large cities of Europe. Beautiful specimens in every department of the mechanic arts and manufactures are exhibited, displaying the high skill and industry of American workmen. The editor of the Star says: that the concourse of visitors who flocked to the exhibition on Tuesday afternoon and evening was immense, more than half of whom were ladies.—Among the countless number of articles exhibited were:

Beautiful coaches, Stanhopes and other forms of carriages of unsurpassed elegance and comfort.

Exotic plants from various regions: Slaves and other admirable contrivances for cheap cooking.

The India Rubber man, invented by Mr. Norcross of Boston, a substitute for diving bells and oyster rakes.

Splendid fabrications of glass ornaments by aid of the blow pipe.

Imitation paintings of mahogany doors and of centre tables of various species of fine woods: Naukeens from Rhode Island, Cloths from Massachusetts, New York, and Baltimore.

Mineral Teeth, most perfect imitation: Bedsteads, for the hospitals and sick rooms: Puffed Rings from Lowell, "which," says the Star, "hung down from the walls overhead like the gorgeous banners of the Knights of the Garter in St. George's Chapel, Windsor."

A magnificent centre table, made by Mr. William Fulcher, 83 Elm street, beautifully inlaid with forty different species of fine grained timber, native and exotic.

Musical instruments: fine hats: socks and perfumes; India rubber shoes, boots, cloaks and life preservers; spermaceti candles; soiling wax and quilts; a model fire engine; the mysterious tank lock, which can be locked in a marble tomb stone; small work; wax children, so true to nature that a crowd of ladies were constantly around them; Iron castings made into elegant fruit dishes; travelling trunks lined with red velvet; pitchers of solid silver; spectacles; marble chimney pieces; japanned work; pianos; mathematical instruments, maps; corsets; engravings;—such are a portion of the articles that made up the rich display.

From the Farmer & Gardener.

**Mr. Enron:**—The account you have given in your paper, of the effects produced by the common practice of curing fatted, and special-

the effects of steaming food for cattle, has been very much attended to; and it seems to come to the point which occurred to me some years ago, which, I will mention, after relating my manner of saving corn fodder. I have for years been in the habit of saving my stalks by doing without injury to the grain, as soon as the husk on the corn has become dry, or on the approach of a frost that will destroy the blades. At such times, I have the stalks cut, and with the ears on, they are carried and set up in small stacks, which are tied near the top with one or two stalks twisted together, to keep them from falling. These stacks being placed in straight rows through the field, the rest of the land may be ploughed and sown as if I never saw any stalks. The shocks of corn stand in this position, if cut, until after the corn is gathered into the crib. The whole of the stalk and husk, I then have cut in a common cutting box, adapted to horse power, and fed to the cattle as wanted, which I find cattle will winter on as well as on the best of hay.

I will now relate the circumstance which this letter is intended to communicate. Some stalks which had been shocked in the manner mentioned, and had stood until they were pretty well dried, were taken in and cut in the box usual.

In consequence of several dry rains, they were suffered to lie in a bin which was about six feet square, and eight or ten feet high, and was full of the cut stalks. When going to use some of them four days after they were cut, a board laid to divide for the purpose, near the bottom of the bin, was drawn out, on which the smoke poured out of the space to such a degree as to induce the belief that the barn was on fire. The stalks which came out were quite black—some of them had undergone the putrefactive fermentation. All the mass was wet to dripping, and emitted a small steam, like that of a sugar house. The appearance of the stalks was such, that all thoughts of their being eaten was given over, and some of them were thrown out at the door. However, this opinion was soon found to be a mistake, for the cattle, directed by the sense of smell, were soon invited to the spot, where they were observed to be hacking and driving each other from the stalks, and catching a mouthful as they could, with an eagerness never shown for the best hay—their eagerness would not have been surpassed, if a cart load of corn in the ear had been thrown to them. The rest of the cut stalks were spread, and when dried, were all eaten heartily by the cattle. Now sir, I should be glad to know if your science can account for the water which was found among the stalks—it could not have been imbibed from the air, for the box was air tight, with the exception of a small opening in the top. The stalks were so dry that had they been subjected to the pressure of a Burmah's press, I am sure there would not have been three gallons of water obtained from them; and they had the appearance of being soaked through and dripping with water. If steaming were the cause of the water, the effect on them had, it will very much increase the value of food.

Yours, A FARMER.

From the Boston Atlas.

**DISTRICT COURT, Oct. 6, 1854.**

**IMPORTANCE CASE.**

**The U. S. vs. David Leavitt and G. S. Howard.**

BEFORE THE HON. JUDGE DAVIS.

The District Attorney, George Davis, Esq., appeared for the Government, and Daniel Webster, Esq. for the defendants. Mr. Dunlap stated that this was an action on a Custom House bond given by Messrs. L. & Co. for the payment of certain duties claimed by the Government upon a large quantity of leaden busts imported per ship Julian, which duties defendants now refused to pay. Messrs. Leavitt and Co. Mr. D. said, were white lead manufacturers of Brooklyn, N. Y., and had imported these articles under the name of marble busts, affirming them as such to be free from duty under the act passed by Congress in 1832, which provides that "all busts of marble, metal, or plaster, shall be imported into the United States free of duty." The Custom House authorities, however, contended that the busts in this case were but pigs of lead thrown into their present form, for the purpose of evading the duty. This Mr. Dunlap said, was clearly the case, and the defendants had violated the law, at least in this, which alone the decision of the Court would govern. The Government, he said, had evidently never intended that lead should be thus imported—they had lately discovered the "leak" in the former act, and had at the last session, passed another act prohibiting the admission of busts, unless they could be proved to be double the value of the metal of which they were composed.—This Mr. D. designated as "declaratory law," and we understood him as saying it ought to have its effect on the present occasion.

Mr. Webster said the law imposed a duty of three cents per pound, upon lead in pigs, and that the Government was now asking that the busts be treated as pigs, (the busts were or were not pigs, bars, or sheets of lead. Certainly they were not.) He had no desire to see the laws evaded—and he had performed his share of duty elsewhere in supplying the defect which existed in relation to the importation of lead. There was, however, a fatal omission in the act of '32, under which these busts had been imported—this "leak," as the counsel for the government had termed it, and such being the case the defendants in the present instance could not be called upon to pay the duty. As to the law passed by Congress during the last session, that had nothing to do with the present case. No law could operate retrospectively. All new laws looked to the future and not to the past; and the very act of Congress having amended the law of '32, proved the existence of the defect and omission which had led to the importation of the articles in question. He (Mr. W.) repeated that he had no wish to sanction evasion of the law, but he thought it better, now that the leak in the act of '32 had been stopped—now that no further evil could accrue, that the revenue should suffer in this single instance, rather than that the law in question should be put upon the law in order to procure a conviction.

After a reply from Mr. Dunlap, his Honor Judge Davis addressed the jury in a most able and impartial charge in the course of which he alluded to a former decision in relation to sugar. The duty on loaf sugar, he said had been fixed at a very high rate; but was eluded in many cases by the introduction of the article in a powdered state. The Government claimed the powder sugar was superior to the best American loaf sugar that could be obtained, and not subject to duty.

The jury, after some deliberation, gave it as their opinion "that the articles in question were loaf sugar, and consequently free from duty."

The total amount of lead imported by Messrs. Leavitt & Co. in the shape of busts during the summer was stated to be 604,000 lbs.

**FOREIGN.**

The editors of the American are indebted to the attention of Captain R. Fisher, of the James River packet ship Mark-Away, for English papers to the 5th ult. inclusive. The H. S. was absent only 75 days, 13 of which she lay at Liverpool.

The accounts of the harvest in Great Britain corroborate the reports which have been here before given, in reference to the realization of an average crop, in good condition. In the Review of the Corn Trade, the Liverpool Courier of the 3d September, says:—

"With the exception of some partial show-ers, the weather has continued fine in the home and northern counties for the completion of the harvest. The reports in the home counties are more favourable as to the produce of the new Wheat, and the yield is now expected to prove an average; indeed, in Suffolk, it is estimated by some growers to exceed a moderate average, by one-fourth; the amount of the new crop thus added to the crop of old corn remaining in the hands of the farmers, seems to exclude any probability for another season of having recourse to foreign importation to meet the local consumption. We may, therefore, again recur to the fact, that last year only 60,990 quarters of 1,200,000 annually, of which the home demand throughout the kingdom, and which consisted almost entirely of British colonial growth, and during the current season duty has been paid on only 24,052 quarters. These circumstances are not devoid of interest, as they go to confute the idea entertained by the theorists, as well as many enlightened practical men, that an average crop is about 9 per cent less than the consumption, and this inference has been deduced from the following calculations,—that from 1815-16 to 1830-31 the importation of Wheat and Flour from all quarters, including Irish, amounted to 19,000,000 quarters, or about 1,200,000 annually, of which Ireland contributed about the annexed proportions: From 1815 to 1819, 150,000 quarters annually; from 1820 to 1827, 450,000 quarters; and from 1828 to 1831, 600,000 quarters. The residue of the quantity having been furnished from foreign and colonial ports."

The price of wheat had declined in consequence of this favorable report, and it was supposed that the new would continue to decline till it reached 42s per quarter, when the farmers would, it was presumed, withhold their supplies rather than submit to such a sacrifice. In some counties this reduction had caused some distress. The Liverpool Chronicle says:—"For upwards of twenty years the price of wheat has not been so low as it was in Stamford market on Friday last. The finest samples fetched no more than 41s per quarter, and the middling samples from 38s. to 36s.—The unanimous exclamation of the farmers was 'What's to become of us?' In the families of many hitherto respectable agriculturists in this country, fresh meat is now almost as great a rarity as it is in the miserable hovels of the Irish peasant, and where a little while ago comfort and hospitality reigned, a scanty supply of the coarsest bacon is all that is left to the farmer."

Of the following story from the Boston Daily Advertiser, we may apply the Italian saying—*Si non e vero e ben trovato.*

**A good reason for believing the President in the wrong.**—The following anecdote has long had some circulation in private. We cannot vouch for its truth. But if it is not true, it ought to be. It is very like truth.

When Gen. Jackson was first persuaded, by Messrs. Kendall and Whitney, that the duties might be removed from the Bank of the United States, notwithstanding the resolution of Congress, and was furnished by G. and W. with what they called reasons for the measure, the General called together the Cabinet proper to propose it. This Cabinet then consisted of Messrs. McLane, Duane, Cass & Woodbury. McLane arrived first, & entered into a discussion of the subject in the progress of which he boldly denounced the measure, as fraught with the most disastrous consequences. "The General kept his temper pretty well," says Mr. Woodbury, "while the argument was going on, and listened to progress of the discussion in profound silence. The first two were clear against the measure, and even Mr. Woodbury, not knowing that the other Cabinet had decided the question, and not having heard from Mr. Hill, particularly on the subject, was too sagacious not to perceive the mischief that was brewing. These three gentlemen however, kept a profound silence. Being well content that the General and Mr. McLane should fight out the battle alone. In this universal silence at Washington, who then under the cover of a jacket was able to convey a home truth without giving offence, (and who never failed to improve the opportunity,) was announced and shown into the President's Cabinet. Being well known to all present, his appearance occasioned no interruption of the matter in hand. "Come, Mr. —," said the President who happened to be in high good humor that day, "you shall decide this knotty point for us. Here's Louis McLane and he is disputed about a certain matter, and not one of those gentlemen says a word. Now I want you to decide, which is right? You need not say another word, Mr. President," replied Mr. —. "You are altogether wrong, Mr. McLane is right, and you must give up the measure."—"Now how upon earth," said the General to Mr. —, "can you tell whether I am right or wrong, when you have not heard one of the arguments, and do not even know what the matter in dispute is? The gentleman smiled, and being a privileged person, replied, "Why, Mr. President, did you not say that you differed from Mr. McLane?"—"Yes, to be sure, and is that any reason why I should be wrong and he right?" "Heaven forbid," answered Mr. —, "that I should insinuate anything so disrespectful. But did you not say that these three gentlemen kept silence?" "I did certainly," said the President. "Well then, pursued the gentleman, "allow me instead of answering directly your question 'how I know you are in the wrong,' to repeat a little anecdote—"

Louis XIV of whom you have perhaps heard was one day playing at backgammon, and had a doubtful throw. A dispute arose, and the courtiers around remained in the most profound silence. At that instant, the Count de Gramont turned to him, and said, "Decide this question," said the King to him. "Sir, said the Count, 'Your Majesty is in the wrong.'"—"How," replied the King, "can you accuse me of being in the wrong before you know what the question is?" "Because," answered the Count, "if the matter had been in the slightest degree doubtful, all these gentlemen around would have decided the question in your Majesty's favor."

**MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.**—As the editor of the Republican has intimated that Mr. Turbin should resign his seat, in consequence of not having been given a Jackson majority, we will call his attention to the following article from the Maryland Republican, merely remarking that we have no objection that the Virginia doctrine on this subject shall be adopted throughout the state.—**Chronic.**

**CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.**

In Virginia, the doctrine is that a Congress-

man finding himself no longer representing the sentiments of his constituents ought to resign. Mr. Speaker Stevenson lately assigned that as his principal reason for resigning. Mr. Selden, of New York, on quitting the Jackson ranks, felt it his duty to take the same course. Were our Maryland Representatives in Congress, to adopt this course, how would the case stand?

James McKim, for instance, who professed a determination to obey instructions, if he could only be satisfied of the will of his constituents, has now received an expression of that will through the Ballot Box, to the following amount:—

Whig majority in the five first Wards of Baltimore, 319  
Do. in Anne-Arundel county, 909  
Do. in Annapolis, 393

Total Whig majority in the 5th Congressional district, now represented by Isaac McKim—who was elected last year by a majority of 398. 950

Making a Whig gain in the district of 950. The first Congressional district, ratified by an overwhelming majority the whig sentiments of the representative of that District, Mr. Steele.

The Second district now represented by Mr. Carmichael, a Jackson man, elected last year by a majority of 240 votes, would find a Whig majority in Talbot of 121  
Do. Caroline, 74  
Do. Kent, 287

Total, 682

To be balanced by a Jackson majority in Cecil of 69  
Q. Anne's estimated at 25

Leaving him a minority in his district, of 200.

The Third District is very accurately represented by Mr. Turner. And the Fourth, by Mr. J. P. Heath, both decided Anti-Van Buren men.

"The Fifth District, (ours,) we have alluded to above.

"The Sixth, the promising young whig, Mr. C. Johnson, represents fairly at present.

"The Seventh, at present represented by Mr. F. Thomas, particulars not ascertained, but is unchanged.

The Eighth District, composed of the lower counties of this shore, exhibits a minority of more than a thousand votes against Mr. Stoddard, the present Jackson representative.

"Thus Maryland, now misrepresented in four Congressional Districts, would not, if the voice of the people were now obeyed, have a single Jackson Van Buren representative in Congress."

**EASTON GAZETTE.**

**EASTON, (Md.)**

**Saturday Morning, Oct. 18.**

We are informed, that so far from the interference of the Post Office Department having a tendency to promote the cause of the Jackson, alias the new fashioned, mongrel, Democratic party in this county, on the day of Election, it had the contrary effect, for the people became indignant at the "mail stage, horse and driver, being employed in the Trappe District, in conveying doubtful and hired voters to the polls, instead of conveying the mail to Centerville, which was sent in the old Slow and Easy no top chaise.

**Appointments by the Executive Council of Maryland.**

October 9th, 1854.

James F. Brown, Register of Wills of Kent County, vice Frederick Wilson deceased.

Thomas H. Ford, Sheriff of Queen Anne's County, vice Thomas Sudler deceased, and John Streets removed from the County.

Alexander H. Lappan, additional Justice of the Peace of Washington County.

**Connecticut Election.**—The results of the late election in Connecticut render it certain that the entire Whig ticket for members of Congress has succeeded.—Returns have been received from every town in the State, and they give 296 average majority for the Whig candidates.

**N. Y. Com. Adv.**

**Pennsylvania Election.**—By the Steam Boat Maryland, last night, we received the following results of the Pennsylvania election:

	Whig.	Jackson.
Philadelphia City,	2	0
Philadelphia County,	0	2
Lancaster, Chester & Delaware,	5	0
Bucks,	1	0
Franklin and Adams,	1	0
York,	0	1
Montgomery,	0	1
Norhampton,	0	1
Lehigh and Schuylkill,	0	1
Berks,	0	1
	7	7

In the above mentioned city and counties, the Whig party have elected three senators and 28 members of the house—and the Jackson party one senator and 28 members.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of October 16.

**THE RIOT IN MOYAMENSING.**

We mentioned yesterday morning, that there had been, on the previous night, a dreadful riot in Moyamensing. We did not then deem it politic to enter in the particulars of the lamentable occurrence. The minds of our fellow citizens were yet under the excitement of the election contest; and the details of such a scene might have produced further violence.—We made inquiries, yesterday, as to the origin and progress of the disturbances, and learned that the ill-feeling, engendered or heated by the election during the past year, had been further excited by some collisions which occurred after the closing of the poll; the Jackson men assaulted the house, known as the head quarters of the Whigs, and a party of anti-

Jackson men called forth from this place and, in repelling the Jackson men, a hickory stick, set up as a sign in a small temporary shanty, was thrown down.—This riot provoked further aggressions from the Jackson men, who proceeded to the liberty pole, in front of the anti-Jackson house, with a view of cutting it down; this was a difficult task, as the lower part of the spar was closely strapped with iron, extending from below the surface of the ground to the height of eight or ten feet. While a part of the crowd were engaged upon the liberty pole, another party was industriously employed in pelting the house with stones, bricks and other similar missiles. When this attack had been continued for a short time, and it was evident that the building would soon yield, and the lives of its numerous inmates be jeopardized, if not taken away, some persons discharged fire arms from the house and wounded several of the assailants. We instituted an inquiry as to the manner in which these arms came into the house, and we learned, that after the Ward Election, week before last, the Jackson men attacked this House, and did much injury to the exterior, and its contents; and it was reported, that, on the night of the General Election, the house was to be pulled down. Arms, therefore, were procured by its occupants, to defend his property at the last extremity. Of the propriety of this self defence, we are not now to speak, we are giving only such information as we could gather. The crowd, thus assailed, grew desperate, and rushed to the house, which they soon broke open, and dragged forth its inmates. We are told that they had, at one time a man, whom they mistaken for the proprietor of the house, and were about to inflict summary vengeance on him, when they were prevailed on to release him.

It is said, that shortly after the guns were discharged from the house, several were also fired at the Whigs, from behind a fence. One Whig had his eye so much injured, by a shot, that he will probably be entirely deprived of the sight thereof. When the house was open to the rioters, they dragged forth the furniture, piled it against the liberty pole, and set it on fire; this soon communicated to the houses in the vicinity, and the conflagration became general. The firemen were not allowed to act.

We have given the above as we gathered it, from several persons of credit.

**For the Easton Gazette.**

Mr. Graham:—

I am a subscriber to the Whig, or rather the Tory paper, published in your town.—In looking over the last No. I find the editor was so much engaged in explaining the causes of the defeat of his party, (of which he told me, he had no earthly doubt—but that was after the election) that he has entirely forgotten to say one word respecting the U. S. Senator about to be appointed. R. H. G. is still living and likely to live—Can't you or some friend of yours persuade Sir Richard to give R. H. G. another philippic—do my dear sir, by all means.

**SLOW AND EASY.**

**COMMUNICATED.**

I observed a communication in your last Gazette, signed "A Whig," & think with him, that Mr. Goldsborough's friends ought to attend to these things. We have given up a very good and efficient W. S. Senator, and it is necessary that one equally good and efficient should supply his place. Can that be better done than by the appointment of Mr. Goldsborough? He has heretofore served in that capacity; we are all acquainted with his qualifications for that station; we know him to be a man of superior talents and attainments; we also know that he has always been a decided, unwavering politician and every way calculated to fill the vacancy with that dignity, firmness and judgment, so necessary in times like these, and so requisite for the honor and interests of his country.

**A YOUNG WHIG.**

**Something Serious.**—We have a letter from Washington, dated on Tuesday, which informs us that there was no small stir about Washington the preceding day, caused by some astounding developments which were made at the War Office. Our correspondent did not learn the particulars accurately. "But there is," says he "no doubt that a magnificent fraud has been practiced upon the Government, by a highly official dignitary of Vermont. The report is that he has received the pay for eighty three revolutionary pensioners, amounting to 2 or 300,000 dollars, and it turns out that the names are fictitious—there being no such men in Vermont. The official gentleman has been in Washington, and threatened to blow out the brains of one of the officers of the department if he refused to destroy the papers (list of names, &c.) and offered \$5,000 if he would do so. The papers were destroyed and the amount paid, when the gentleman made off for New York."

**Norfolk Herald.**

The person above alluded to, is Robert Temple, Esq. formerly pension agent, and President of the Bank at Rutland—since committed suicide.

[From the Farmer and Gardener.]

**"SHOT WHEAT."**—Many enquiries have been made at our office of late for Shot Wheat—an article introduced to the attention of the public by an anonymous writer in the Kittanning Gazette of (Pa.) Baltimore. The editor of the paper above named has been called on for further information concerning this article, but has not, so far as we know, again mentioned it. From all the circumstances of the case we are led to suspect that the paragraph in the Kittanning Gazette is all a hoax. No such article as Shot Wheat can be found or heard of in Baltimore. If the editor can give any information on this subject he will relieve much anxiety and enable us to answer enquiries more satisfactorily than at present.

The Whig people... This is to be on whose they may... Mr. Van... Mr. Van was of 181... For and... For and... For and... For and... For and... Executive... Neither... Against... For him... very measur... vancement... THE PR... "WIDELITY... The dep... of Baltim... ceived in... by the G... BALTIM... afternoon... Young M... city, by... them a sp... Young I... in scrip... Conserv... met, at the... You... whose re... to the B... stepped u... iciously... the glori... time; re... Whigs o... deputical... city. M... Baltimore... pertinent... A par... in front... with the... succeeded... phians... pendence... responded... ded hall... thrilling... to the STR... is to be... more, it... Mr. C... of Phila... hansen;... surance... lead to... After... tion was... Hotel... tore to... Corru... It ha... when th... investig... Depart... clea wo... the pur... exposit... ample... since th... ino... to cons... of his... sition i... to pry... came... has been... lition i... them;... dent;... Barry... safe... do ev... Mr. F... who, I... Barry... ing m... Conser... ber of... Barry... acqui... Amos... autho... Seal... refus... The... of the... to be... to fier... gains... has... ough... of the... per... Union... of M... tion... the... Sen... mitt... sour... cy... mitt... whic... to mem... not... sent... for... her... ide... lect... ou... Ba... the... we... ec... an... loc...



**POETRY.**  
**THE NEEDLE.**  
The gay bolles of fashion may boast of excel-  
ling  
In waltz or cotillon—what or quadrille,  
And seek admiration by vauntingly telling  
Of drawing and painting, and musical skill;  
But give me the fair one, of country or city,  
Whose home and its duties are dear to her  
heart,  
Who cheerfully warbles some rustic ditty,  
While plying the needle with exquisite art:  
The bright little needle, the swift flying nee-  
dle,  
The needle directed by beauty and art.  
If love have a potent, a magical token,  
A talisman power, real, useful and true;  
A charm that is never evaded or broken,  
A witchery certain the heart to subdue:  
'Tis this—and his armory never has furnish'd  
So keen and unerring, or polished a dart:  
Let beauty direct it, so pointed and burnish'd,  
And oh! it is certain of touching the heart.  
Be wise then, ye maidens, nor seek admira-  
tion,  
By dressing for conquest and flirting with  
all,  
You never, what'er be your fortune or sit-  
uation,  
Appear half so lovely at rout or at ball,  
As gaily convers'd at a work covered table,  
Each cheerfully acting and playing her part,  
Beguiling the task with a song or a fable,  
And plying the needle with exquisite art.

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
**WILLIAM LOVEDAY,**  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store  
House in Easton, a very  
HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**FALL AND WINTER  
GOODS.**  
Among which are a handsome variety of  
**CLOTHS, CASSIMERES &  
CASSINETTS.**  
He thinks he has purchased his Goods at  
low prices and can offer them on the same  
terms, and solicits an early call from his friends  
and the public generally.  
Easton, Sept. 27th 1834. [W]

**MARYLAND  
Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
19th day of September A. D. 1834.  
On application of Benjamin Parrott, ad-  
ministrator of Rachel Wilson late of Talbot  
county, deceased—it is ordered that he give  
the notice required by law for creditors to ex-  
hibit their claims against the said deceased's  
estate, a that he cause the same to be pub-  
lished once in each week for the space of  
three successive weeks in one of the newspapers  
printed in the town of Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied  
from the minutes of proceedings  
of Talbot county Orphans' court  
I have hereunto set my hand & the  
seal of my office affixed, this 19th  
day of September in the year of our Lord  
eighteen hundred and thirty four.  
Test  
JAS. PRICE, Regr.  
of Wills for Talbot county

**IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER,  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath  
obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot  
county, in Maryland, letters of administration  
on the personal estate of Rachel Wilson  
late of Talbot county deceased. All persons  
having claims against the said deceased's estate  
are hereby warned to exhibit the same with  
the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber  
or to Thomas C. Nichols, his agent on or before  
the 30th day of August next, or they may be  
excluded from all benefit of said estate.  
Given under my hand this 19th day of Sep-  
tember A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty  
four.  
BENJAMIN PARROTT, adm'r.  
Sept. 29 of Rachel Wilson dec'd.

**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 Board-  
ing 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 il-  
lustrate 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  
books of the school. Their Cabinet of miner-  
als 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 vol-  
umes 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 instruc-  
tions are given under the immediate eye of the  
principals.  
The course of instruction in this institution,  
is carried on in a regular and continued sys-  
tem of academic studies embracing all the sci-  
entific 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

**Wanted to purchase,**  
SIX or seven likely Negroes, of both sexes,  
for a farm of mine, who wants them for his  
own use, and not to sell again.  
Apply to  
**James C. Wheeler.**  
Oct. 11 34

**CURE FOR DEAFNESS.**  
**The Columbian Restorative of  
the Hearing**  
Prepared by David Brown  
Corner of Exeter and Salisbury Streets, old  
Town, Baltimore, and sold by him and his  
Agents (for Easton by the Subscriber) at five  
Dollars a package (of 5 vials.) Also prepared  
by the name the "Anti-Consumptive Com-  
pound," to inhale into the Lungs for the  
Cure of Consumption thereof 50 cents a Box. And  
"Collyria" to remove Film, Specks or Inflam-  
mation from the eyes, price one dollar a vial.  
Ample directions for use and testimony of cures  
effected, from persons of credibility, as certified  
by the Mayor of the city of Baltimore, may be  
seen by visiting the Drug and Medicinal  
store of  
**THOMAS H. DAWSON & SON,**  
Easton, Md.  
All letters post paid, to the proprietor  
will receive prompt attention. D. B.  
Sept. 6

**T. H. DAWSON & SON,**  
DRUGGISTS  
Have just received from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore a copious supply of

**MEDICINES,**  
warranted fresh and genuine, and a large and  
elegant assortment of the most fashionable  
and approved

**PERFUMERY.**  
They have also made considerable additions  
to their stock of Paints, Oil, Glass, Brush-  
es, &c. &c.  
Sept. 6

**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 Maréchal de la Tude,  
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 follow-  
ing—  
Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel,  
by the author of Canterbury Tales.  
Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ar-  
kington, written by himself; a very piquant  
book, containing anecdotes of most of the dis-  
tinguished 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 se-  
ries 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 Dominion's Legacy; &c. &c.  
One of the best novels say the London Mag-  
azines 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. au-  
thor 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 Has-  
tings, contrasted, from the same.  
A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope  
at Pelew, in 1793, and a brief but accurate  
account of Prince Le Boo.  
All the above cost in the "Library" but 92  
50!!!  
Office No. 207 Chestnut street, below 7th.  
Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating  
Library which is published every week, at 95  
per annum, thankfully received by  
**ADAM WALDIE,**  
June 28 Philadelphia.

**TANNERY**  
To rent and possession given the first  
of January next a Ten Yard and improvements  
in the village of Greensborough, Caroline coun-  
ty.—Attached thereto are large and com-  
modious bark, carrying and beam houses, a  
good stone table, bark and hyde Mills &c.—  
This Yard is situated directly on the Chop-  
pant 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 agree-  
able terms.  
Apply to  
**Ann H. Godwin, or  
Geo. W. Harrington.**  
Greensborough, July 12.

**Strayed or Stolen,**  
From the subscriber's pasture on Sunday  
last, a bay Horse, age not known—he has a  
white ring round his neck, occasioned by tying  
him by the neck with a halter. Also, a black  
Mare, 7 years old this spring, she goes well  
in gear.  
**Edward Harris.**  
Talbot co. near the Oak, Oct. 11. 34

**NOTICE.**  
A Stray Heifer came to the farm of the sub-  
scriber, in Deep Neck, Talbot county, sometime  
in July last—the marks on said heifer, are a  
red and white. The owner is requested to  
come forward prove property, pay charges, and  
take her away.  
**Richard Denny.**  
Deep Neck, Talbot co. Oct. 11

**Rural Mill Family Flour.**  
**FAMILY FLOUR** of the above brand,  
warranted very superior, in whole and half  
barrels, manufactured and for sale by the sub-  
scribers, who have always in store City Mills  
and Howard street FLOUR.  
**ED. BEATTY & CO.**  
Pratt street, adjoining Rail Road Depot.  
The Easton Gazette, will publish the a-  
bove six times and charge the Patriot Office.  
Oct. 4 34

**PROPOSALS**  
To publish by Subscription, in the city of Bal-  
timore, 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 princi-  
ples, no means could be employed more effec-  
tive 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 speci-  
men 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.

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 assur-  
ance 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  
the subscription price of \$3.00 per annum,  
or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms  
sent to contribute to the columns of the  
"Young Men's Paper."  
Rev. H. Breckenridge, Professor, N. R. Smith,  
" J. G. Morris, " F. Goldings,  
" J. A. Collins, " J. T. Durant,  
" G. W. Musgrave, " J. A. Miller,  
" J. Johns, " S. K. Jennings,  
" G. G. Cookman, Francis Waters, D. D.  
" J. P. K. Henshaw, Dr. J. Fonderden,  
" Wm. McKenney, H. Dickhut, A. M.  
N. C. Brooks, A. M.  
Baltimore, June 21

**An Overseer Wanted.**  
The Subscriber wishes to employ for the  
next year, as an overseer, a sober, steady, in-  
dustrious 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 Carpenters' Tools would be preferred.  
G. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Shoal Creek, near  
Cambridge Aug. 30.

**MARYLAND,**  
Will as usual leave Baltimore every Tues-  
day and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for An-  
napolis, 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 Bal-  
timore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.  
On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence  
routings from Baltimore, to Conasa and  
Chesestown, leaving Baltimore every Mon-  
day morning at 6 o'clock and return same day;  
Passage as heretofore.  
All baggage, packages &c. at the risk of the  
wearer or owners thereof.  
By order,  
**L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.**  
April 12

**ROBERT EMORY A. B.,**  
At the request of the Trustees of the FRANK-  
LIN ACADEMY, Reisterstown, Md. has consented  
to take charge of that Institution as Principal.  
He will also, for the accommodation of pupils  
open a boarding establishment, in which he  
will himself reside, and have the boarding  
pupils under his own immediate 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 Western and the Western  
most healthy sections of our country. A  
post office is in the town, and the Western  
mail stage passes through daily.—The Term  
is for boarding pupils, including board  
lodging, washing, mending, fuel, lights & uti-  
lities, \$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 com-  
menced on Monday the 1st of September.  
Reference—To the Trust and Professors of  
Columbia College, New York; to Drs. Saml.  
Baker and Thos. E. Bond, Baltimore; or to  
either of the trustees, viz. Horatio Hollings-  
worth, Esq. Pres. J. Sumwalt, W. Dwyer,  
P. Reister, J. Ducker, N. Cromwell, J. R.  
Cockey, Esqs. and Dr. S. Larsh, Reister-  
stown.  
Aug. 30

**TO RENT**  
For the ensuing year, the brick Dwelling  
House and premises on South Street, in East-  
on, where Mr. Hammond now lives—all the  
Buildings, viz: the Dwelling house, Kitchen,  
stable, carriage house, &c. are convenient and  
in good repair.—Also 2 or three smaller build-  
ings in the town. For terms apply to  
**A. CAROLINE HAMMOND or  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.**  
Sept. 20

**PRINTING**  
Of every description neatly and expeditiously  
done at this Office.

**TO BE RENTED**  
**THE UNION TAVERN**  
IN EASTON.

A commodious new dining room having  
been just finished, and a very agreeable Dwell-  
ing house and lot adjoining the premises hav-  
ing been purchased and attached to the Taver-  
n, the entire establishment is superior to any  
other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days  
the Stables and enclosures will be repaired and  
the whole premises will be in complete or-  
der for the reception of a tenant. Possession  
may be had immediately.  
**JOHN LEEDS KERR.**  
Easton, Sept. 27. 1834.

**MARYLAND,**  
**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
19th day of September A. D. 1834.  
On application of Benjamin Parrott, Admin-  
istrator de bonis non of William Wilson late  
of Talbot County, deceased, it is  
ORDERED, That he give the notice re-  
quired by law for creditors to exhibit their  
claims against the said deceased's estate &  
that he cause the same to be published once  
in each week for the space of three successive  
weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the  
town of Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly cop-  
ied from the minutes of proceed-  
ings of Talbot county Orphans'  
court, I have hereunto set my  
hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th  
day of September in the year of our Lord  
eighteen hundred and thirty four.  
Test,  
JAS. PRICE, Register  
of Wills for Talbot county.

**IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER,  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the Subscriber of Talbot County hath  
obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot  
county in Maryland letters of administration  
B. N. on the personal estate of Wm. Wilson late  
of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having  
claims against the said dec'd's estate are hereby  
warned to exhibit the same with the proper  
vouchers thereof to the subscriber, or to Thos.  
C. Nichols his agent, on or before the 30th day  
of August next, or they may otherwise be ex-  
cluded from all benefit of said estate.  
Given under my hand this 19th day of Sep-  
tember 1834.  
BENJAMIN PARROTT, adm'r.  
D. B. N. of Wm. Wilson, dec'd.  
Sept. 20

**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 posi-  
tive instructions to levy in every case, if the  
fees are not settled by the first day of Sep-  
tember next. Likewise, those persons indebted  
to the sheriff or to the sheriff's officers, will  
please to settle the same with the sheriff or  
with his hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff  
and if the plaintiff desires, I shall be com-  
pelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again  
**LOOK OUT!**  
**JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shif.**  
July 26

**TAILORING.**  
THE undersigned having located himself  
in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the  
Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his  
friend and the public. His shop is near  
Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Of-  
fice, where he will attend to business with  
punctuality. He deems it useless to say much  
of what he will, or can do, by way of recom-  
mendation, after an experience of nearly twenty  
years in various places, as a practical work-  
man, but simply to ask his friends and the pub-  
lic to give him another trial. If ease, combin-  
ed with neatness, be desirable, the undersig-  
ned feels confident he can please.  
D. M. SMITH.  
Oct. 4

**For Sale.**  
A first rate pair of Young MULES, two  
years old from the first to the 20th of next  
June.—For terms apply to the Editor.  
Easton, Sept. 20, 1834.

**ATTENTION.**  
The subscriber expects in about a week of  
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. Earickson,  
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 34

**MARYLAND,**  
**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
August Term A. D. 1834.  
On application of Maria Gossage late of Talbot  
County, deceased, it is  
ORDERED, That she give the notice re-  
quired by law for creditors to exhibit their  
claims against the said deceased's estate &  
that she cause the same to be published once  
in each week for the space of three successive  
weeks in one of the newspapers printed in  
the town of Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly cop-  
ied from the minutes of proceed-  
ings of Talbot county Orphans'  
court, I have hereunto set my  
hand and the seal of my office  
affixed this 12th day of September  
in the year of our Lord eighteen  
hundred and thirty four.  
Test,  
JAS. PRICE, Register  
of Wills for Talbot county.

**IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER,  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath  
obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot  
county, in Maryland, letters of administration  
on the personal estate of Thomas Gossage  
late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons hav-  
ing claims against the said deceased's estate are  
hereby warned to exhibit the same with the  
proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, or  
to John Bullen, her Agent, on or before the 1st  
day of March next, or they may otherwise be  
excluded from all benefit of the said  
estate.  
Given under my hand this 12th day of Sep-  
tember 1834.  
MARIA GOSSAGE adm'r.  
of Thomas Gossage, dec'd.  
September 15

**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 pub-  
lish a Journal particularly devoted to Agricul-  
ture and Politics, which I flatter myself will  
merit and receive an extended patronage.  
From the irritations long produced by politi-  
cal warfare, it has been hitherto thought best  
to separate these interesting subjects by giving  
possession of distinct papers—as it was sup-  
posed 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 rudi-  
neous upon feelings, there seems to be a ne-  
cessity for this separation. But if a paper  
maintains its own principles and views of pub-  
lic men and things fearlessly and with decen-  
tury, the union of these interesting topics would  
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 ma-  
terials—as well as in procuring the most inter-  
esting 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.  
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 en-  
able them to restore that state of comfort and  
prosperity from which they have been so wan-  
tonly, so carelessly, and so lawlessly ejected.  
Pressed down as the people are in their pecu-  
niary 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 stim-  
ulated power has adopted, patience for a mo-  
ment 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 Re-  
publican Institutions, their Liberty, and hap-  
piness will be annihilated.—The People must  
resist now early, or they will have later to  
seek through blood and slaughter the repara-  
tion 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 a spirit and under  
the sanction of the Constitution and the Law  
—it is the triumph of these we aim at as the  
means, under Heavens merciful bestows, of re-  
stitution to happiness and peace.

**TERMS.**  
The paper is intended to be called "THE  
MARYLAND COUNTRY JOURNAL AND FARM-  
ERS SOCIAL COMPANION," to be published  
twice a week during the session of Congress,  
which will also embrace the period of the ses-  
sion of the General Assembly of Maryland—  
and once a week the rest of the year—Sat-  
urday 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 Ga-  
zette will be considered as subscribers to The  
Maryland Country Journal, unless forbidden  
by them.  
No Subscription discontinued until all ar-  
rearages 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 inser-  
tion.  
A. GRAHAM.

**MILL FOR SALE.**  
Having concluded to leave this State, I of-  
fer at private Sale, my  
**Mill, Mill-seat and Farm**  
adjoining, containing upwards of  
two hundred Acres of land—with a consider-  
able bed of Iron Ore thereon—on the premises  
are 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—  
excellent Springs of water and one Spring  
house convenient—Storehouse a small dwell-  
ing 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 ac-  
commodating, for further particulars apply to  
the Subscriber living on the premises.  
**THOMAS HOPKINS,**  
Spring Mills, near Denton Caroline  
County, Maryland.

**TO RENT,**  
For the ensuing year, the Houses and lots  
in Easton, now occupied by Mrs. Chamber-  
laine, on Washington street, For terms ap-  
ply to Wm. Loveday, Merchant in Easton.  
Sept. 27.

**MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**  
May 27

**LOUIS A. GODRY**  
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—Col-  
oured.  
Music, of the newest style, &c. &c.  
Published regularly on the first day of every  
month at No. 3 Athenian Buildings Frankin  
place, Philadelphia.

EMBELISHED WITH  
beautiful and extensive variety of  
**ENGRAVINGS,**  
From original and selected designs, both col-  
oured and plain, with two engraved Title  
Pages, and two distinct Indexes,  
(intending to perfect separate  
volumes in the year.)  
—ALSO—  
A choice Collection of MUSIC, original and  
selected, arranged for the Piano or Gei-  
taro, with nearly 600 Pages large oc-  
tavo 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 As-  
sembly), 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, Ro-  
mantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and por-  
traits 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 en-  
gaged for that purpose. The Embellishments  
of this character which have appeared in form-  
er numbers, are confessedly superior to any  
which have been furnished in any other similar  
American publication, and from the arrange-  
ments which have been made, there is every  
reason to believe they will be improved in the  
coming volumes. In addition to the Em-  
bellishments just referred to, every number con-  
tains several engravings on wood, representing  
Foreign and Native Scenes, curious and inter-  
esting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology,  
Mineralogy, Conchology, Humorous Incidents,  
Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, &c. &c.  
besides one or more pieces of popular music, ar-  
ranged on 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 a  
comparison with any Magazine, whether Eu-  
ropean or American. The best materials and  
the ablest workmen are employed, and the  
most scrupulous regard is especially paid to  
harmony and uniformity, in the arrangement  
of the various subjects which compose the let-  
ter-press.

The Literary department of the Lady's  
Book comprises every thing which is deemed  
suitable for that sex to whose use it is prin-  
cipally devoted. Tales, which are distinguish-  
ed by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative,  
chaste diction, and the absence of mankind  
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 innuendoes; lively Bon-mots, and  
humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treat-  
ed, constitute, along with descriptions of the  
various embellishment, the reading of the  
Work.  
Though enormous expenses have been in-  
curred in making this work deserving of the  
immense patronage it has received, the pro-  
prietor does not mean to relax in his exertions.  
Whenever improvement can be made, he in-  
determined to accomplish it, without regard to  
cost or labor, confident that he will be amply  
emunerated.  
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.—  
Uncurrent Notes of solvent banks receiv-  
ed at par value.  
An extra copy of the work, or any informa-  
tion respecting it, may be obtained by address-  
ing the publisher, (post paid).

**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 pay-  
ment to those who have claims upon the coun-  
ty 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-  
out respect to persons; as my duty as an officer  
will compel me to this course. Persons hold-  
ing property in the county and residing out of  
it will please pay attention to this notice.  
**John Harrington, Collector.**  
of Talbot county.  
Aug. 30

**100 REWARD.**  
RAN off from the subscriber between Sat-  
urday 17th and Wednesday the  
21st of this month of May, a ne-  
gro lad named  
**JACOB,**  
of tawny complexion and about  
5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance I  
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 sup-  
posed he went off on the Saturday before or  
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 27

# 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, OCTOBER 25, 1834.

NO. 43.

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.

Lord Chancellor Brougham lately attended and was examined before the Select Committee of the British Parliament on the state of the Law as regards Libel and Slander. His evidence and opinions are of remarkable plentitude, force and interest. We subjoin some extracts.

“Question. Your Lordship has had some experience of the state of mind of the labouring classes of the people of England. Supposing good matter, wholesome matter, put before the people and the same price, and no lower and no higher than bad matter—blasphemy, obscenity and so forth—does your Lordship’s knowledge of the education and state of mind of the people enable you to say which they would prefer?”

“Answer. I have not a doubt about it. It is in vain to say that some persons would prefer obscene matter, and some ribaldry, and some blasphemy, but it would be an insignificant portion of the whole country. The bulk, who are innocently and morally disposed, are more or less respectable, and would be ashamed to bring this trash to their cottages where their wives and children are; nay, I believe that they would not desire to read it themselves. I have had much intercourse with the people of all ranks, from the lowest to the middle ranks; I never entertained the least fear of them, even when most excited; I never have known things in a state in which I had any fear of the people, either of their morals or their loyalty, or their peaceable disposition, which is natural to Englishmen; and those only can be afraid of them who, unfortunately for both parties, are exceedingly ignorant of the people. Those who know them as much as I do, must know that they are very much the reverse of an object of dread, or distrust, or suspicion; that they are generally morally and peaceably disposed, and I should say very much disposed to respect and submit to those above them. Even the trades’ unions do not offer to my mind any material exception; for I believe they have in many cases had grievances to complain of, and that they have erred in not taking the right way to get redress, by trusting to selfish, dishonest leaders, and by being imperfectly informed upon their own interests. I state my opinion as the result of a large practical experience, having had an intimate knowledge of the people in every way, and the more I have known, the less apprehension I have had about them. I have therefore not a doubt in answering the question in the affirmative. I must also add, that I am quite certain, if the stamp were taken away, where we circulate useful information to the extent of thousands, we should circulate useful information to the extent of millions; for we have been trying to get useful publications not only into parts of the country where men are gregarious—the manufacturing districts, in which they naturally and easily read; but into farm-houses and cottages, where the case is different. The great difficulty is to get the peasants to read—first, because they do not work together; and next, because people working in the open air are sleepy when they come home; but in long winter nights, when they are not so hard worked, and have much more spare time, it is particularly desirable that they should not have recourse to beer shops or to bad publications. It would be of great advantage if we could furnish them with publications that have a tendency to make men good members of society, rather than those which are now propagated, and are read by great numbers teaching them that the most infamous of characters—a man, for instance, who is about to be executed for the foulest murder—from the moment he becomes converted to some particular spiritual doctrine, is safe from retribution in another world. I cannot conceive a more pernicious doctrine; and all which is said about abolition in the Catholic Church is not one whit worse even in its abuse, and I know it is very much abused.—Those publications which are in farm-houses, to my knowledge, for want of better, teach that if a man commits murder, and will only afterwards become a fanatic, he is in acceptance with Heaven and his murder forgiven! If a man have in his cottage, at a cheap rate, accounts of the debates, which they look to with great interest, and which it is their duty as well as their interest to read; the proceedings in courts of justice, which they also are delighted with reading; if, in addition to these departments, commonly called the news of the day, we could circulate four pages more, which could all be done for a penny without this pernicious stamp duty, we might give the cottager for one penny a newspaper with

wholesome general information, which might be of use to him in various ways, besides giving him all the intelligence of the week. I am quite certain that this would be the effect of repealing the stamp.

“When the committee broke up yesterday, I had stated that I entertained a very strong opinion upon the bad effects of stamps on newspapers as connected with the subject of the committee’s inquiry—the law of libel. I consider, in the first place, that when men talk of the abuses of the press, and of libels through the press, though the expression is general, and applies to all publications, books, and pamphlets, as well as others, that yet, practically and substantially speaking, it relates chiefly to newspapers, in as much as these are infinitely more numerous, and a vastly greater number of them are purchased, and a still greater proportion of those purchased are read, than of any other works; so that when you talk of libels, and of the press as connected with libels, you really mean the newspapers rather than all the rest of the press. He prudently reserves to himself the exclusive right of working up the ingredients, the secret being under seal and deposited in bank, in case of the inventor’s death. The first room we entered was the ladies’ shoe factory, where numbers of prunella shoes were making without the use of either needle or thread, the tops, bottoms and lining being all created together with the rubber. These shoes were of the handsomest shape and warranted to be water proof.

This improvement promises to be a valuable acquisition to the ladies, as they suffer much by wearing shoes that are pervious to water. I was informed that these shoes would last out three pairs of the common prunella, and cost no more. The next room we entered was the garment factory, where we saw a number of girls cutting out various garments, coats, jackets, pantaloons, &c. and putting them together without needle or thread, the coating of rubber which they had, forming a permanent cement to the seams. Others were making an article which will be very acceptable to mothers and nurses, namely, water-proof aprons, some of them handsomely ornamented around the borders; and with pockets.

The third room we visited was filled with men’s garments: coats, pantaloons, overcoats, caps, capes, life preservers, and many other articles, all finished & ready for sale. Here persons may fit themselves with complete suits of water proof clothes: the sportsmen will find here the means to enable him to wade through water and mud without fear of getting wet; the weather beaten mariner, the watchman, coachman, fisherman, may now bid defiance to wet or cold if ensconced in these water proof robes; and shipwrecked sailors, and others, cast upon the mighty deep, if girt with these life preservers, may ride secure upon the mountain wave; and if clad, also, with water-proof garments be doubly secure. When Mr. Durant, the celebrated aeronaut descended in Boston bay, he took the precaution of girding himself with one of these life preservers, and to this, he said, he owed his safety when he fell into the water.

Several of the steamboats are furnished with these life preservers, and they serve the additional purpose of a pillow to lay the head on, as they may be folded. They are made to buckle round the waist being pervious inflated, and as they are air, as well as water-proof, they remain in this state as long as you wish.

This is a most valuable article for our public ships, packets, steamboats and other vessels to possess, in case of shipwreck; as by this means many a valuable life might be saved, which otherwise would be lost.

In one of the buildings, up stairs, we found them manufacturing hose for fire engines; small pipes for conducting water above ground, traces for carriages, &c. This hose is made of stout duck, coated with the same; so that neither needle or thread are used. It may be made of any strength, as you can treble the thickness of the duck. It promises to supercede the leather hose, being considered more pliable, perfectly water tight; and not so apt to be injured by being trodden upon. I could not but admire the ingenuity of the contrivance of a substitute for the roller to preserve the rotundity of the small pipe, namely, by pumping air into the cavity as they proceeded, so as to keep it expanded. These pipes being made of several thicknesses of duck, remain of a cylindrical shape after being finished.

It is impossible to say to what useful purposes this elastic gum will be applied; it has opened a new era in the arts of life and from its pliant nature it must in many cases, be substituted for leather. To all who are exposed to wet or cold it proves a safeguard, and its economy is equal to its utility, for in this factory a person may clothe himself in a suit of water-proof garments, of a handsome exterior appearance, for the small sum of eleven dollars.

R. M.  
October 2, 1834.

PRESIDENT JACKSON’S PATRIOTISM & FARMER JACKSON’S SIMPLICITY & ECONOMY.

It is stated in Poulson’s Daily Advertiser,

that President Jackson has sent to England, and purchased two carpets for the White House—one a Brussels carpet, at two thousand dollars, and another, of oil cloth, at two thousand dollars more! This Brussels carpet was landed at New York; and compared with American carpeting, and it was decided by competent judges that the American was 10 per cent superior in quality, while it cost 62 1-2 cents per yard, less in price! The foreign carpet cost \$2,500 in England while the American costs \$1,37 1-2 cents in New York! Mr. Macaulay is a Manufacturer of oil cloth carpeting in Philadelphia—and his manufactures have the highest reputation. He furnished the carpeting which served for Presidents Madison, Monroe & Adams, while they occupied the Presidential Mansion. Mr. Macaulay sent in proposals to make the carpeting for President Jackson, and exhibited samples;—but Mr. Macaulay was not a Jacksonian, and he was therefore marked. The foreigner was preferred and the two thousand dollars were sent to England, to pay for British labor while Americans are starving for employment! This is the way in which General Jackson displays his “judicious” regard for American manufactures. The public money raised from American toil and labor, is sent abroad by this patriotic President to support British manufactures and pay British laborers, while American manufactures of better quality are rejected, and American laborers are crying out for employment!

But more still. This plain Farmer Jackson, as he is called—the Tennessee farmer!—has caused all the plate belonging to the President’s house which has been collected since, and including the days of Washington, to be melted up, and a new set to be purchased—where, think ye? in France! For nothing but foreign labor and foreign manufactures will suit the taste of our plain simple and patriotic President! The plate which had been bought by the nation for Washington and his successors is too homely and old fashioned for the Tennessee Farmer, and he must needs discard them for a Parisian set from the hands of the Royal goldsmith of Louis Philippe or Charles the X!

We call upon American manufacturers and all Americans who live by the sweat of their brow, to notice these facts. If there be one man in the nation who more than another, should individually foster and aid laboring countrymen in obtaining the rewards of industry, it is the President of the United States, who is in the annual receipt of \$25,000, of the People’s money, and who is besides presented with large sums by Congress at stated periods, to expend in furnishing and ornamenting the Presidential Mansion. Regarding the solemn obligation imposed by his situation, President Jackson has shown himself the bitterest enemy of the American manufacturer and laborer. He has opposed the tariff, he has paralyzed industry every where by his Experiment on the currency, and now he sends abroad large sums of the public money, which could have been more cheaply furnished at home. Manufacturers read and reflect upon these things—*Del. Jour.*

Tommy old Friend Mr. Dwight, of the New York Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1834.

Seeing that you have been from me now for a considerable long spell, I suppose you began to think I had gone to Arabi, where the general threatened to go once when the people began to send petitions to him last winter—but my good old friend, ever since I rit to you my last letter, I have had little to do to do in that way; and this is about the cause on’t. When I wrote to you last, I was busy getting my boots footed and greased, and all things mended and slick’d up, and intended to go to Saratoga, and all about them parts, to keep an eye on the “next Government;” but when I look about me here, I found all the folks of the Government and “the Government” itself all off, and not a citter left here to keep things going but me and Mr. Forsyth, the new secretary of State, & as I have a great liking for Mr. Forsyth, & as he was rather new in the business, I thought I would stay and lend him a hand, and wait here till either the present Government or the next Government got back again. Well, I hadn’t been long it afore I began to feel rather wamble-headed and one day Mr. Forsyth says to me, Major, says he, what’s the matter; well says I, Governor, I don’t know exactly, but I begin to feel considerable abashed; well says he I reckon I know what’s the matter, and he came out with a long word that frightened me almost to pieces. I had heard a good deal said about the old Tory’s of ’76, and the new Tory’s of ’34, and as my father and grandfather had battled again the old ones, didn’t somehow fear much about the new ones; and I knew there was a good many kind of new Tory’s; there was the present government Tory, and the next government Tory, and the tape & twine Tory, and the safety fund One Dollar bill Tory, but here was another kind of Tory I hadn’t thought on before, and Governor Forsyth said there was a doubt they then had hold on me, and then was the Premonitory Tory. As soon as the word was out of his mouth I sprung round like all possessed; says I,

Governor, do you think it is raly so? there is no doubt on’t says he; why says I how you talk for if that is so there is no time to lose says I, for so long as there is any allan about Major Downing, that has got any kind of Tory about it, it is time for folks to look out. Well says he Major, if you like another name better, says he, I’ll give it to you, and so says he, you’ve got the Kolaree. Do tell, says I, if that’s all I’ll soon fix that; and why didn’t you say so at first, instead of telling a body about that other plagy ailin; and with that I went to work right off putting things to rights.—The first go off I took a little less New England in my switchell; but that didn’t do much good; then again I took a double dose; but that only made things worse—it was like porin warm water down ones back on a cold frosty morning; it felt plagy good whilst you was at it, but in a munit arter it was worse and worse; at last I stop’d all kind of hard licker, and arter a little spell I felt pritty churek. I stuck to this plan a few days, and kept cool and good natur’d, and eat nothin but good sound food, and drank nothing but clear cold water, and above all I kept up pluck and trusted to Providence for the rest; and in less than one week there waru’t a mite of no kind of premonitory, nor any kind of tory about me and I was as sound as a grannt. But I had a pritty full time on’t I tell you, for according to the natur of all these kind of ailins that has got any tory about em; if you don’t stop ’em they go on and go on, till folks go into what the Doctors call the colaps, and then you turn as blue as an indigo bag, and then Kamfire and Laudum and burnt Brandy and Kian pepper and mustari and hard rubbin aint no kind of use—it’s all over then.

I and Mr. Forsyth us’d to have a good many long talks about it, and when I was busy battlin again them plagy premonitorys he used to call and see me, and I would talk over matters with him. One day, says I, Governor, did you ever have a notion that there is a plagy strong likeness between the natur of a man and the natur of a nation? Well, says he, Major, I don’t know exactly that there aint none at all. Very well, says I, don’t commit yourself, but I’ve got a notion says I, that there is a plagy strong likeness. Now says I, look at me; look at that eye and that ear, and that arm, and that hand, and see this breast, says I, (and I give a whack on it with my hand like a sledgehammer on an anvil;) now says I, aint that all together a pritty considerable pattern of a man? is there any kind of rot about that, says I? nothin says he that I know on, except that plagy premonitory; well says I, that aint nothin yet, and scarcely feel it; yes says he but if you don’t put a stop to it, Major, it will I reckon lead to trouble putty soon;—well, says I that’s true enuf, Governor, and I know as far as experience goes many as stout and strong a chap as I am now, on Thursday aint been worth the labor of berryin him Saturday. Now says I, that’s the nature of man; and now let us look at the natur of a nation, and instead of goin all about creation let us look at home—here is a pattern of a nation worth lookin at, and there aint nothin in any part of creation that can hold a candle to it.—Twelve million of folks all strung together by a constitution and a set of laws, made by themselves for their own security and happiness—and every thing so accurately balanced and check’d, that nothing but wilfulness can throw it out of gearin. But, says I like me, it has got some ailin now about it—there is premonitorys, says I at work upon it to a sartinty, and there must be a stop put to em, or things will look blue emf pritty soon, and nothin will save it from colaps, then all’s over with us; and we shant be a bit better off than some of the Portugees and Spanish nations in South America.

There aint, says I no man living, who thought he would do so much good as the General thought he could, afore he got to be the Government, but some how it turns out the other way, & I believe it all comes from the listenin General to the kind of folks who like themselves better than they do him or the country, and then turn away from him his best friends and the best friends of the country.—The worst on’t is says I, the General thinks that every man who has a differ ent opinion of his measures, is not only his enemy but the enemy of his country. When the General writ that letter to Mr. Munro, and tell’d him to be the President of the country, and not of a party, every sound patriot said that sound doctrine. When he said that members of Congress hadn’t ought to be appointed to office under the Government, every body said that’s pritty sound doctrine; and when he said that the patronage of the Government hadn’t ought to come in conflict with the purity of elections, every body said that’s raly sound doctrine. He said a good many more sound things, but these are enough to talk about now. Well, now every man who aint of the General’s party is considered a scamp, and not to be trusted—that aint sound doctrine, for I have a notion there are a good many folks as pure and patriotic as ever lived, who aint of the General’s party. Then agin the General has appin-

ed more members of Congress than you can shake a stick at; but tho’ that aint according to his promise, yet I don’t complain on’t, for its hard for any class of men to be cut off from servin the country if they are fit for it—so that was a bad promise better broke than kept.

But what lifts my dander is about the Government offices mixin in elections, for right in the face and eyes of what the General said, there aint no such active folks at the polls as the folks who have got office. Now, says I, there is the head men of the hull on em—the next Government himself—what is he about, says I—I suppose, says I, he was so afraid that the “patronage of the Government” would come in conflict with the purity of elections—that nothing would do but he must go and look to it himself, and see that all went right. Well Major, says Mr. Forsyth, that is no doubt true enuf, for there aint no man so particular about these matters as Mr. Van Buren. Now says I, that makes me think of old Jethro Gleason, the miller, and his two sons—every time the boys was busy baggin up a grist to the customer, old Jethro was sure to come in, and says he Eliu haint you taken the toll out? Yes sir, says Eliu, I took it out; and then he’d go to the other boy, and says he, Elam, have you taken the toll out? O yes, deddy, I look to that always myself—you young rascals, says old Jethro, I don’t believe a word on’t; and with that he’d dip the toll out the third time to make sure on’t.

But, says I, all that is nothing to what I think is the worst of the premonitorys, and that is the plagy editors all about trying to stir up one class of folks agin another—the poor agin the rich—just as tho’ a man who, by industry, has got a little ahead in the world, was a natural enemy of a man who had no property.—Every man, says I, who is able to work and earn a livin in this country, is, according to my notion, a rich man; for tho’ he aint got as much money as some others, he sleeps sounder, and has a better appetite, and the laws protect him alike with others—if he gets sick and can’t work, and his family is in want, who does he go to for assistance? Does he go to these party editors and office holders?—or does he go to families of property and character for assistance? And when poor foreigners come to this country and want work, who gives it to them?—do political newspaper editors and political office holders give it to them?—do they build houses and work farms, and thus give honorable employment to thousands and thousands of poor and honest foreigners?—not one on em—but they are cruel enuf just to serve party purposes, to tell these poor foreigners, and that the rich always grind the poor, and that that kind of slang—it is too bad—that’s worse than Kolaree—that’s a never think on’t without bilin right up.

Now says I, these are the premonitorys, which I am afraid are going on worse and worse; and if not stop’d will go right into a cold sweat and collops. But, says I, there is a remedy—and that is for every man, rich and poor, to look to the laws—obey the laws—go to the ballot box and put in your honest vote, and do all he can to keep the peace, and suffer no bad man to advise him to the contrary. Aint that a good remedy says I, Governor?—It is so Major, says Mr. Forsyth. “Wont that keep off the colaps?” says I. “It will so,” says he.—“Wont things git blue?” says I, “if it aint attended to?” “I am afraid so,” says Mr. Forsyth.—“Then,” says I, “if I get clear of colaps and Kolaree by droppin all kind of hard lickers, and by keepin cool and watchin agin things gettin worse with me, and folks all about the country take my advice at elections; and obey the laws, and commit no riots, these National premonitorys—like these things that are now hanging on to me—will go off; and the nation, like me, will be agin as tuff and as sound as old granit.”

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Your friend and the friend to the laws,  
J. DOWNING, Major,  
Downingville Militia 2d Brigade.

ed more members of Congress than you can shake a stick at; but tho’ that aint according to his promise, yet I don’t complain on’t, for its hard for any class of men to be cut off from servin the country if they are fit for it—so that was a bad promise better broke than kept.

But what lifts my dander is about the Government offices mixin in elections, for right in the face and eyes of what the General said, there aint no such active folks at the polls as the folks who have got office. Now, says I, there is the head men of the hull on em—the next Government himself—what is he about, says I—I suppose, says I, he was so afraid that the “patronage of the Government” would come in conflict with the purity of elections—that nothing would do but he must go and look to it himself, and see that all went right. Well Major, says Mr. Forsyth, that is no doubt true enuf, for there aint no man so particular about these matters as Mr. Van Buren. Now says I, that makes me think of old Jethro Gleason, the miller, and his two sons—every time the boys was busy baggin up a grist to the customer, old Jethro was sure to come in, and says he Eliu haint you taken the toll out? Yes sir, says Eliu, I took it out; and then he’d go to the other boy, and says he, Elam, have you taken the toll out? O yes, deddy, I look to that always myself—you young rascals, says old Jethro, I don’t believe a word on’t; and with that he’d dip the toll out the third time to make sure on’t.

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From the Downing Gazette. Mr. Jones and so on—Since Mr. Jones has been lecturing down here to Portland, every body seems to have a terrible kind of itching to have him fumble over their heads, and see what kind of bumps there is on 'em. For if he can only just put his hand on any body's head a few minutes, and look 'em in their face he'll go on and give 'em the whole history of their characters from beginning to end, as clear as though he'd always lived with 'em and known all about 'em. I heard so much about it, I began to think it would be good for me to get Mr. Jones to feel my head, and see if he could tell me whether I'm like got up in the world or not, for I keep thinking of getting up a higher, and should like to find out if the prospect of my getting it. And I thought if he could find out by feelin' my bumps that I should make a pretty good President I would make folks more willing to vote for me, and I could get him to give me a certificate, and so let Mr. Lilly, Wait & Co. put it into the next edition of my book, and don't think but it would make it go about as much good as Mr. Cobbe's life of the General.

MEMOIRS OF VIDOCCO.—There is no better reading for an honest man than the memoirs of a rogue, written by himself. The renowned one whose name is above, was chief of the Police in Paris for seventeen years, after he had been practicing in his vocation about as many more. He was appointed to confer the authority of the proverb concerning the wisdom of setting one thief to catch another.

At this "theatre of amusing varieties," (for so it was called) the life was too pleasant to last, and being discharged, he carried the pack of traveling doctor. His next resource was the army, and he enlisted and deserted to the Austrians, whom he left in the same manner, to enlist in another French regiment, in which he killed a German hussar whilst crying "surrender! surrender!"

BOSTON MUNICIPAL COURT. Oct 15.—(Before Judge Thacher.) Indictment for Libel.—Benjamin F. Bond was indicted for publishing in a paper called the "Experiment," a malicious and scandalous libel upon the character of Enoch W. Perry, grate manufacturer, 62 Congress street. The libel was stated to be contained in Nos. 4 and 5 of the "Experiment," published in June last. In the former of these numbers was a fictitious police report, representing Mr. Perry in a very ludicrous light, under the name of Perrygrate, and stating him to have been brought before the police as a drunken and disorderly person. In the latter number were the following paragraphs:—

ONE! Frederick, who for more than twenty years he flourished without a rival, last year numbered a majority of four hundred for Jacksonism, has now recorded, by an overwhelming majority, a verdict of condemnation against corruption and its unhappy victim, in reply to his pathetic and beseeching appeal for sympathy and support! But BALTIMORE, the hitherto unwavering and unshrinking adherent of the Hero, and steadfast supporter of all his measures, has stamped the final, emphatic, and indelible seal of reprobation upon the pliant and willing instrument of the kitchen cabinet.

From the National Intelligencer. DECISIVE REPROOF. Roger D. Taney is a native of Calvert county, in Maryland, and a descendant of one of the most ancient and respectable families of the State. He continued to reside there until about the age of twenty four or twenty five years and was elected twice or three times as a delegate to the General Assembly. For upwards of twenty years he pursued the practice of the law in Frederick, the residence of his choice, and rose to eminence in his profession. During that long period, he stood at the head of the Federal party in that county, and enjoyed a popularity that very few have been able to attain. With a laudable desire to extend his professional fame and increase his private fortune, he removed to Baltimore, where for several years, he divided the highest honors of his profession with the distinguished and lauded Wirt, possessing the unlimited confidence and esteem of his personal friends, and idolized by his political party. At the moment of his acceptance of the office of Attorney General, he was undeniably the most popular citizen of Baltimore.

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### EASTON GAZETTE

It is supposed that there will be a member of the Council to be appointed from Baltimore at the next session, and there seems to be a very general sentiment in favour of Nathaniel F. Williams, Esq. of that City, as a man whose character and services eminently entitle him to such a station.

STILL LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.—The ship Fredonia, Capt Page, arrived at N. York, late on Saturday evening from Liverpool, with Liverpool dates to the 12th September inclusive. We are indebted to our friends of the Daily Advertiser and Journal of Commerce, for the annexed items of news. The state of the foreign markets, and other commercial intelligence, will be found under the usual head.

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### NEW JERSEY.

The Election of 1832 resulted in the choice of the six Jackson Congressmen, which now represent that State. They elect their Congressmen by general ticket. There are four counties in the State. The election of 1833 resulted in the choice of 2 anti-Jackson and 12 Jackson Congressmen (Senators) and 7 anti-Jackson and 43 Jackson Assemblymen, giving a Jackson majority of 47 in joint ballot. Twelve out of the 14 counties went for Jackson.

Assemblymen.	Whig.	Jack.	Majorities.
Bergen, Co.	6	4	1378
Essex,	5	5	254
Middlesex,	6	4	450
Burlington,	5	5	174
Salmon,	4	4	229
Cumberland,	4	4	248
Cape May,	2	2	1349
Sussex,	4	4	142
Morris,	5	4	107
Warren,	4	4	1007
Sherborn,	4	4	107
Huntingdon,	6	6	1080
Monmouth,	5	5	190
Gloucester,	5	5	129
	37	37	2924 3965
			2924

OHIO.—In a few days we shall begin to receive returns of the elections in this State—in time to change the hurra of the Jacksonians for New Jersey, into the cry of despair. But we won't blow the horn in anticipation lest the elongated wings of our Jackson friends should never be able to resume their natural aspect. We may however, be permitted to say, that when Ohio does come, there will be a terrible crashing among the hickory poles.

OHIO.—The returns received yesterday, from this important member of the confederacy, are of the most gratifying nature. They communicate changes extensive, that we feel safe in announcing the redemption of the State from the infatuation of Jacksonism. The scales have fallen from her eyes, and she has taken her stand on the side of the Constitution and the Laws. We subjoin a summary of the Congressional elections, as far as we have heard from them:

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Mr. Lytle, the present Jackson member from Cincinnati district, has been beaten by Mr. Storer, the Whig candidate, by a majority of 156 votes.

OHIO ELECTION.—By the Steam boat last night, we received the returns from 46 counties, copied from the National Intelligencer, Globe and Telegraph.

As a test of the strength of parties in this State, and to show the great change which public sentiment has undergone there since last year, we annex the votes given for Governor, as far as they have reached us.

Anti-Jackson.	Lucas.	Jackson.
FINDLAY.	16,714.	15,592.

VERMONT.—The Legislature of this State convened at Montpelier on the 9th inst. N. Briggs, Esq. was chosen Speaker, pro. tem. of the House, and Robert Pierpont, Clerk. The fact previously known that no choice had been made by the people of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Treasurer, was officially reported by a canvassing committee, which found the result of the late polling to be 17,191 for Wm. A. Palmer, (Anti-Masonic candidate) for Governor; 10,382 for Wm. C. Bradley, (Jackson); and 10,159 for Horatio Seymour, (Whig).

IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Messrs. Harrison and Galbraith (Jackson) have been re-elected to Congress; making the delegation from that State to consist of 17 administration and 11 opposition members. In the State Legislature the Whig party have gained five or six members since the last election.—Nat. Intell.

GEORGIA.—There appears no doubt but the Union Ticket for Congress, has succeeded throughout, by a small majority.

### ACCOUNT CURRENT.

The New York Courier and Enquirer has the following statement of accounts:—"In looking at their balance sheet, made out on the 1st of April last, only seven months since, we find the following States standing to the credit of the Tory Jackson and Van Buren party, viz: Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, Maine, Ohio, New York, one County in Delaware.

Now how stands the account, after the lapse of seven months and eighteen days? Tory Victories Whig Gains. Maine, Virginia, New Jersey, Louisiana, Fifty votes in Conn. North Carolina, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Maryland.

Here is a true abstract from their records, and well may they rejoice that they have saved New Jersey from the general wreck. But even here they cannot, will not deny, that public opinion, so far as it has been elicited, is decidedly against them. In the four eastern counties of Bergen, Essex, Middlesex and Monmouth, where the question of Toryism was fairly tested, we exhibit a clear gain of 738 more votes than in 1832, while in the Western Counties, where we have heretofore had very large majorities for the Whigs, and where the election turned upon a local question, they have been enabled to find a sufficient number of temporary friends to carry their candidates! And yet they call a victory! A triumph of Tory Principles!

A writer in the New York Farmer estimates the number of dogs in the United States to be 1,000,000, and the expense of keeping them upwards of \$10,000,000 annually.

Lieu Navy, edent rec Bladen says—original peculiar to partic There seven in United Branch Banks dred m they are millions The ver in be about The B gratified every, a real friend signation, team as a Mr. Jo and offic on Satur The G just stea and an The Monroe, only, we Fort, on length of a very as and, with all who nearly as cases, bu Judge that Ju of the U resign take his reason which, him, in charge in his o tion per The H having mites years a Court age, a mental The deli dor the s-ment referenc dian ar be near leas, it drafts G mounts, conveni Cincinnati This mi the mis fact by b-otes of p-etes or paymen transfer obliged or trans expense these di the pub the pub tary of world I want as if by placed of risk This is who do are pro and of swallow things fourth, ACC the los ing of 'steamb the m ules an the them- sulling ed to a majori gineer at the Mr. not lon ish F consid loss of most of the and a ling [Fr Pa see of disco table ment bor am ing. The form Ban and cour leant Wa he lists fra from he o tich fair per Wm str Mo mo wh in th

Lieutenant Blanchard, of the U. S. Navy, and Mr. O. Sullivan, a law student, are the persons who were prevented recently from fighting a duel near Bladensburg. The Washington Mirror says: "We understand that the quarrel originated in domestic circumstances of peculiar delicacy, which we forbear to particularize."

There are in the United States nearly seven hundred local Banks, besides the United States Bank and its twenty four branches. The capital stock of these Banks amount to upwards of two hundred millions of dollars, upon which they are authorized to issue four hundred millions in paper!

The whole amount of Gold and Silver in the United States is estimated to be about fifty millions of dollars.

The Boston Transcript says we are highly gratified to learn that the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, at the urgent solicitation of his political friends, has consented to withdraw his resignation, and to serve for the remainder of his term as a Representative in Congress.

Mr. Joseph L. Hayes, one of the most active and efficient police officers of New York, died on Saturday in Philadelphia from cholera.

The Cholera, we learn by a gentleman in the last steambath, prevails slightly in Norfolk—not sufficiently to cause any excitement.

The removal of the troops from Fortress Monroe, which we mentioned yesterday, was only, we since learn, daily marches out of the Fort, on the sea beach, & not a removal for any length of time. The practice had produced a very salutary effect on the health of the troops, and who were attacked by the disease, had nearly subsided. There had been about 150 cases, but only eight deaths.—(Nat. Intel.)

Judge Duval.—We regret to learn that Judge Duval, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has determined to resign his office, and will probably not take his seat on the bench again. The reason is the growing infirmities of age, which, though they do not disqualify him, in the opinion of others, for the discharge of the duties of his high office, do, in his own opinion, render the determination proper to which he has arrived.—The Hon. Judge is a very aged man, having been Secretary of the First Committee of Safety in Maryland, sixty years ago. The great patriarch of the Court is however of equal or greater age, and still retains his physical and mental energies in full vigor.

N. Y. Com. Adm.

The official paper labors to explain away the delays which have naturally occurred under the present fiscal arrangements of the Government in paying the public creditors. In reference to the cruel delay in paying the Indian annuities at St. Louis, until money could be hoarded up for the purpose from New Orleans, it talks about the necessity of getting drafts for the different posts in different amounts, on such places as were considered most convenient—a part at New Orleans, a part at Cincinnati, a part at Detroit, St. Louis, &c. This may mystify the matter and extenuate the mismanagement in the eyes of all the faithful; but the English of it is, that the notes of the pet Banks, not possessing general credit or currency, cannot be used for distant payments, and the Banks not being able to transfer the funds of the Government, it is obliged to use them at the places of deposit, or transport the specie, at whatever risk and expense, to the places of payment. None of these difficulties would have been heard of had the public money remained where the law and the public interest had placed it. The Secretary of the Treasury or of the War department would then have only had to say to the Bank, "I want \$100,000 at St. Louis, and it would, as if by the magic of Aladdin's lamp, have been placed there instantly, without the possibility of risk or of a farthing's expense to the public. This is the whole state of the case. Those who do not know, or will not admit its truth, are proof against all the light of experience and of notorious facts, and are prepared to swallow any justification of the present state of things which the Government paper may put forth, however absurd.—(Nat. Intel.)

ACCIDENTS.—We hear so frequently of the loss of life by the running off and overturning of stages and the bursting of the boilers of steamboats, that the legislature should take the matter in hand, and pass such penal statutes as would ensure more care and vigilance on the part of those who have the control of them. In every case where an accident, resulting in the loss of life, could be clearly traced to negligence (which could be done in the majority of cases) the delinquent driver or engineer should be held guilty of manslaughter at the least, and punished accordingly. Mr. Webster deserves the credit of having, not long since, called the attention of the National legislature to this subject. The British Parliament, also, have lately had it under consideration. There is every year a fearful loss of life, by means of accidents, resulting in most cases, from a negligence highly criminal. The legislature should take up the subject and afford additional protection to the travelling public.—(Nashville Banner.)

[From the Washington Globe, of Oct. 14th.]  
Pensioners.—Several shocking cases of frauds on the Pension Office have been discovered within the present year. An Attorney in Kentucky, who has held a respectable station in society, is now in confinement upon such and other charges. A number of persons in Virginia have been detected, among whom are individuals of high standing, and one member of the Legislature.

But the most shocking case is in Vermont. The guilty person was Robert Temple, Esq., formerly Pension Agent, President of the Bank of Rutland, and a man of great wealth, and the first character in that part of the country. Alarmed at the prospect of a publication of the pensioner's names, he came to Washington, and attempted to bribe a clerk in the office to alter the books and make out false lists for the printers, so as to conceal his frauds. The Clerk succeeded in drawing from him a list of about sixty cases in which he desired alterations to be made, or the names omitted. He promised to write under a fictitious name, and left Washington. The affair was then disclosed by the Clerk to his superiors, and an investigation took place in the War and Treasury Departments, in which many circumstances were developed tending to strengthen the disclosures made by the Clerk. Mr. Temple had been Pension Agent in Vermont, until he was removed by Maj. Eaton, when Secretary of War, and it was apparent that he had been playing the same game while in the service of the Government.

The Clerk who had made the disclosure was now despatched, with a companion, to Vermont to secure the arrest of Temple and investigate the cases there. After his departure, a letter directed to him from New York was taken out of the Post Office, enclosing a fifty dollar note, and promising a liberal reward if he would accomplish the object. It was from Temple, under a fictitious name.—This was forwarded to the District Attorney of Vermont, under the frank of the Commissioner of Pensions.

The messengers from Washington arrived in the vicinity of Rutland, where the United States delay occurred in consequence of the District Attorney being occupied in a criminal case, and they did not enter the village until night-fall on Monday; and then found that Temple had committed suicide.

It appeared that he had observed in the Post Office the letter to the District Attorney enclosing his own anonymous letter with the \$50 note, and induced the Postmaster to give it to him, under pretence that he would deliver it. He undoubtedly opened it, and as soon as he saw its contents, went to his house, took his gun, retired to his stable, and shot himself through the heart.

The extent of his frauds is still unknown.—It is ascertained that many of those for whom he has been drawing pensions are dead, and some of them died twenty years ago. Others are supposed never to have existed. It is conjectured the amount thus abstracted from the Treasury cannot be less than 40,000 dollars, and is probably more.

Interesting developments have recently been made in regard to the antiquities of Mexico. Towards the middle of the last century, isolated travellers who had penetrated into the wilderness part of Mexico, found themselves suddenly amid the ruins of an immense city. Their recitals determined the king of Spain to order an expedition in 1798 to explore these ancient vestiges: the existence and great extent of the deserted city were established, & drawings were taken of the principal edifices. In 1805 and 7 similar expeditions were undertaken with more adequate preparation, and a detailed description was given, accompanied by 235 designs of a number of ancient monuments.

These precious documents, from various causes, but chiefly owing to political events, remained undivulged in the port folios of the Mexican Museum until 1828, when M. Abbot Baradero, a French savant, instigated by zeal for discoveries of this nature, and after having visited most of the places discovered, became possessor of them in virtue of a legal agreement with the Mexican government, on condition of having them all published with the greatest care in France. This publication is a translation of the prospectus, from which we derive the above account.

Among the discoveries are, ancient idols of granite or porphyry, pyramids, subterranean sepulchres, walls of hewn stone six feet thick, colossal bas-reliefs sculptured in granite or modelled in stucco; zodiacs, and hieroglyphics differing from those of Egypt, notwithstanding their original similitude. It is thought probable that the zodiac will enable astronomers to determine the age of its construction by the true position of the heavenly bodies.

#### WASHINGTON RACES.

SECOND DAY.—Two mile heats for the subscription plate, valued at \$500—three entries, viz: 1st. Colonel Cromwell's sorrel horse Robin Hood, six years old by Henry, dam by Hickory. 2d. Mr. Gilmore's bay filly, Miss Patience, four years old, by Medley, dam by Heron. 3d. Mr. Selden's chestnut colt Troubadour, 4 years old by Monsieur Tonson, dam by Wander. The race was won by Robin Hood.

Robin Hood 1 1  
Troubadour 2 2  
Miss Patience 3 dis.  
Time.—3m. 54s. and 3m. 52s.  
The first heat was run in handsome style by all the horses, and they came out so well as to leave the issue of the second doubtful. In the second heat Troubadour took the lead, & went ahead so finely, that for a time it was doubted whether the victor of the first heat would overtake him; when half way round the last mile Robin Hood bore up, passed him, and came out six or eight yards ahead.

#### WASHINGTON RACES.

THIRD DAY.—The Proprietor's purse of \$500, 3 mile heats—7 entries, the result is as follows:  
Mr. Selden's b. h. Charles Kemble, 4 years old 2 1 1  
Mr. Garrison's b. h. Hanalap, 4 years old 4 2 2  
Mr. Bowie's gr. m. Agility, 4 years old 1 3 dis.  
General Gibson's b. f. Azalia, 3 years old 3 dr.  
Mr. Kendall's ch. h. Prince George, 5 years old 5 4 dis.  
Mr. Taylor's ch. m. Dolly Dixon, 7 years old dis.  
Col. Crowell's b. h. Lady Nashville, 4 years old 4 5 dis.  
Time 5m. 47s.—5m. 52s.—and 5m. 51s.

This was a beautiful race, the interest of which was heightened by the first two heats being taken by different horses. It was so close on the last mile of the heat, that for some distance the three leading horses kept in so exact a line but one horse and not one rider could be distinguished. No platoon of soldiers ever moved more exactly dressed. The issue was kept in suspense until near the close of the 3d heat. During the first heat much anxiety was felt for the rider of the fine mare that took the lead. His saddle slipped forward on the neck of the mare, and in that situation he rode the heat and bravely came out first.

We were much pleased to see the Course so very well attended. We have seldom witnessed so large a meeting.

#### WASHINGTON RACES.

FOURTH DAY.—The Jockey Club Purse of \$1000—4 mile heats—seven entries—was won in three heats, by Mr. Garrison's horse Ohio.  
Garrison's br. h. Ohio, 4 years old 3 1 1  
Selden's b. m. Florida, 5 years old 2 2  
Duvall's m. Filtrilla, 6 years old dis.  
Kendall's ch. h. Drone, 4 years old dis.  
Taylor's ch. h. Robin Brown, 4 years old dis.  
Godman's b. f. Kamsedel, 3 years old dis.  
Time 7m. 56s.—7m. 57s.—and 8m. 20s.  
This was a beautiful and highly interesting race, notwithstanding so many of the competitors were thrown out the first heat. During the first three miles of that heat, which was done in very good time, the whole seven horses ran in a cluster, almost as close as it was possible

to move together, and the following heats were well contested by Florida and her successful competitor Ohio.

The day was unusually fine, and the field the most crowded that we have seen it since the day of Eclipse and Sir Charles. It was gratifying to perceive that the active and public spirited Proprietor, had a prospect of being remunerated for his heavy outlay. A large company after the race dined at the Pavilion. [Nat. Intel.]

#### CENTRAL COURSE RACES.

FIRST DAY.—For the TARKER STAKES, \$500 entrance, \$100 forfeit, five subscribers, but two started, viz:  
O. P. Hare's b. f. Virginia Coney, and J. B. Kendall's b. c. Felox—won by the former. Time, 3m. 51s.

Second Race.—For the CRAIG PLATE two mile heats, was won by Col. Crowell's ch. h. Robin Hood, in two heats, beating Wm. Minge's gr. c. Jesse, Col. Selden's ch. c. Troubadour, Col. Wynn's b. f. Martha Ann, Col. Emory's ch. f. Queen Anne, and J. Heth's b. f. May Bell. Time, 3m. 36s.—3m. 55s.

Second Day.—Proprietor's purse, \$500, three mile heats.  
Col. Johnson's gr. m. Ironette, 1 1  
J. M. Selden's b. m. Florida, 2 2  
Philip Wallis' gr. f. Lady Archiana, 3 dr.  
Time.—3m. 56s.—3m. 55s.

#### THIRD DAY.—Jockey Club purse.

\$1000, four mile heats.  
W. R. Johnson's ch. m. Trife, 1 1  
Capt. Stockton's bl. c. Shark, 2 2  
Jas. M. Selden's b. c. Charles 2 3  
Kemble, 2 3  
Col. Jno. Crowell's ch. h. Robin Hood, 4 4  
Wm. H. Minge's gr. c. Blue-streak, 5 dis.  
Time—7m. 58s.—7m. 49s.  
Mr. Kendall's colt Drone was entered for the above race, but did not start.

TO DAY the Fall Races over this course will terminate with the great sweepstakes for 3 year old colts and fillies, two mile heats, \$500 entrance, h. f. 12 subscribers. The following names will contend for the purse, which will amount to \$4500! viz: John Heth's c. Cuthroat by Medley, dam Merino Eve; Wm. Wynn's ch. f. by Monsieur Tonson, dam Wyatt's Arley mare; T. R. S. Boyce's b. c. Joshua by Gohanna, dam by Eclipse Heed; Wm. R. Johnson's gr. f. by Medley, dam by Virginia; W. H. Minge's b. c. by Hotspur, dam by Francisco; A. J. Donelson's gr. f. Bolivia by Bolivar, dam by Constitution.  
Race to come off at 1 o'clock.

Glory enough for one man.—A Mr. Smith, keeper of the prints in the British Museum on some occasion gave the following account of himself.

"I can boast of seven events, some of which great men might be proud of. I received a kiss, when a boy, from the beautiful Mrs. Robinson; was pat on the head by Dr. Johnson; have frequently held Sir Joshua Reynolds' spectacles; partook of a pot of porter with Lord Nelson's death; three times conversed with George the Third, and was once shut up in a room with Mr. Keen's lion."

"Pork and Beans"—The New York Journal of Commerce has an article with this caption which says:  
"Somebody has been importing white beans from Marselles, and selling them by auction for a dollar and a half a bushel. If this course cannot raise its own white beans; we may as well give up the ship. The business ought to be stopped somehow, or next thing we shall have the pork imported also."

#### PRICES CURRENT.—BALT. Oct. 21.

FLOUR.—No change in prices. Sales of Howard street from stores continue to be made at \$5 25; considerable receipts by the Rail Road, all of which have been taken by the dealers at \$5 12; favorite brands from wagons have brought \$5 18 3/4 & \$5 25.  
Sales of City Mills at \$5, on time with interest added, and in some cases on 60 days credit without interest.  
GRAIN.—Supplies of all kinds very short indeed—and no change in prices. Red wheat range, as before, from 90 to 102 cents. A sale of yellow corn yesterday at 70 cents; we quote for shipment at 70 cents, and white at 68 & 69 cents—none arriving. Rye is about at 30 & 32 cents.

#### DIED.

At the residence of Mrs. Mackey, in King's Creek, on Sunday the 12th inst. HENRIETTA M., youngest daughter of the late James Mackey, aged 4 years and 6 weeks.  
In this county on Monday last, in the 60th year of her age, Mrs. ALICE CHAMBERS, relict of the late James Chambers, Esq.

In Baltimore on Sunday morning last, at half past 11 o'clock, the Right Rev. JAMES WATFIELD, Archbishop of Baltimore. In the loss of this most amiable and highly respected prelate, the members of the Roman Catholic Church, in the diocese, over which he has for some years presided have been deprived of a pastor to whom they were bound by the strictest ties of religion, and whose paternal care of the flock, which had been committed to his charge, had caused him to be regarded with sentiments of the most profound love and respect. His suavity of manners and meekness of deportment had, we believe, procured him the kind regard of all who knew him, without distinction of sect which caused him to be esteemed a worthy successor of the distinguished and much lamented divine to whose high dignity he succeeded some years since.

#### AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Myrtle Grove, the residence of R. H. Goldsborough, Esq. on Thursday 6th November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

By order,  
M. Goldsborough, Sec'y.

#### A Stray Hog.

Came to the Subscriber's farm sometime in September last, a stray HOG—the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.  
Elizabeth Bartlett.

#### CHARLES O. HARRA,



#### Gallows Hill—Baltimore,

Respectfully informs the Farmers of Talbot and the Eastern Shore generally, that he is now prepared to furnish SHOKS for their servants, made of the best Spanish leather and warranted for twelve months—all orders directed as above will be punctually attended to. N. B. A sample of the shoes may be seen at this office.

Oct. 25.

#### Valuable property for Sale

The very commodious STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey, is offered for sale on accommodating terms; together with the lot attached to it on Dover street. This is one of the best stands for business in the town of Easton, being immediately opposite the front of the Court House.

For terms apply to  
JAMES C. WHEELER, Easton Point.

Oct. 25 3sq

#### MARYLAND,

#### Caroline County Orphans' Court,

October Term A. D. 1834.  
On application of Curtis Davis, Administrator of Washington Davis, late of Caroline County, deceased, it is ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of said deceased, that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of said court aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office this 14th day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Test WILLIAM A. FORD Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline County.

#### fn compliance to the above order.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscriber of Caroline County hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Washington Davis, late of Caroline County, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with their vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of May next, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

CURTIS DAVIS, Adm'r. of Washington Davis, dec'd.

Oct. 25

#### Newark College,

#### (DELAWARE)

The vacation of this institution expires on the 4th of November next, the next day; (Nov. 5.) the collegiate year commences.

There are two vacations: one of four weeks beginning on the 4th Wednesday of April; one of six weeks beginning on the 4th Wednesday of September. The estimates of expenses for the collegiate year, including Board, tuition, room rent, washing, light and fuel, amount to \$104.15.

The Faculty consists of a President and three Professors. The Rev. E. W. Gilbert of Wilmington, chosen President at the close of the last term, has accepted. Two of the professorships are filled by Mr. Agnew and Mr. Graves. The other will be filled at the beginning of the term now approaching. The Trustees have felt deeply the importance of an able and well-qualified instructor, and have chosen main points to procure a Faculty worthy of confidence as well for their qualifications as for their moral and affectionate labors of care, and govern the students, as their skill in teaching.

The college embraces an ecclesiastical department. In this department a student may be instructed in ecclesiastical branches, or in any one or more of the Collegiate branches, as may be chosen in cases in which it is desired not to go through a full collegiate course. This department is under the care and superintendance of the Faculty of the College.

There is no place in the middle States more healthy than Newark. It is in the upper part of the State of Delaware, near to Pennsylvania and Maryland. The situation is retired, and very favorable for a Seminary of youth. It is removed from the dangers of large towns, and at the same time, it is as easy of access as can be desired for convenient communications from and to parents. It is six miles from Elkton, eight from Frenchtown, ten from New Castle, and twelve from Wilmington.

WILLARD HALL, President of the Board of Trustees

Oct. 25, 1834 3w

#### 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, Robert H. Goldsborough, Wrightson Jones and Thomas Hentz, at the suite of the full loving persons, viz One at the suite of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of James Price, one at the suite of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Benjamin M. Moore, and the other at the suite of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Isaac Atkinson; also a fieri facias against Joshua M. Faulkner, Samuel Harrison, Wm. H. Dawson, and Wrightson Jones, at the suite of the State of Maryland at the instance and use of Wm. Townsend, will be sold at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 11th day of November next, at 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz: All that Farm or tract of land situate on the waters of Broad Creek, where said Jones lately resided, near St. Michaels, and known by the name of Beverly, containing about two hundred acres of land, more or less, two unimproved Lots in the town of St. Michaels, and a large two story Brick House and Lot in said town, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of said Jones, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by  
J. S. Graham, S. R.

Oct. 25 3w

#### NEW FALL GOODS.

#### Wm. H. & P. Groome

Have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with their full supply of goods, comprising a very general assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Groceries and Liquors. Among which are a variety of Cloths, Cassinets, Merinos and Blouses, superior old Godard bandy and Holland Gin, old L. P. Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Pale Sherry, Lisbon and Tennessee Whisk. Fresh Teas, Java Coffee, Cheese, &c. all of which will be offered at a small advance.

Oct. 25 6t

#### 20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in the city of Baltimore, some time in November 1833, a negro girl who calls herself

#### EMELINE,

about 12, or 13 years of age—I purchased her out of the estate of the late Thomas Bullen, Esq. of Talbot County, for a term of years.—Whoever will take up said runaway and deliver her to me in Baltimore, free of expense, shall receive the above reward.

James Wilson.

Oct. 26 5t

#### JEREMIAH TITTLE,

#### MERCHANT TAILOR,

Avails himself of this opportunity of returning his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for their very liberal patronage to him in business; also to inform them that he has now on hand a very extensive and large assortment of super and extra super fine blue, black and medley CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, all of which are of the West of England, from the choicest manufacturers and richest shades, and warranted to stand their color—which he will make up in the latest fashions and most splendid style of workmanship.

Gentlemen who will favor him with a call, shall be amply satisfied. Reduction of 5 per cent for cash, which is fully as much as fair charges will allow.

Baltimore, South street, No. 21, one door from Second st. and adjoining the Fireman's Insurance Company's new office.  
Baltimore, Oct. 11 3t

#### For Sale or Rent

A small farm, adjoining the town of Easton. Also a lot of about 30 or 40 acres, to be divided into 4 parts, as nearly as possible. If the latter is not previously disposed of, at private sale, it will be offered at public sale on Tuesday the seventh of October. For terms enquire of the Editor.

Sept. 20

#### WM. W. HIGGINS,

#### SADDLERY,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a new supply of  
SADDLERY,

adapted to the present season. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.

Sept. 27 3w

#### NEW FALL AND WINTER

#### GOODS.

#### JOHN STEVENS,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House.

#### a handsome and general assortment of

#### FALL AND WINTER

#### GOODS,

viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen's Glass

Ware, &c. &c.

And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he determined to sell them unusually low—his friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.  
Easton, Oct. 18th 1834. 3w eow3t

#### Corn and Pork Wanted.

The Trustees of the Poor for Talbot county wish to purchase a quantity of CORN and PORK; sealed proposals to furnish, stating the price, quantity and quality will be received until the 10th of November, either by the subscriber or Mr. W. A. F. C. KEMP, overseer at the Poor House.

By order of the Board  
WM. LOVEDAY, Treasurer.

Oct. 19 3w

#### FOR SALE.

The subscriber intending to leave the Eastern Shore, will dispose of all his Stock, farming utensils, &c. at Public Sale on THURSDAY the 13th day of November next; if it is not the next fair day. He will also dispose of a good substantial BAROUCH.

The terms of Sale will be a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars. The purchaser or purchasers giving note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property.—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

THOMAS R. DAWSON.

Oct. 18

#### 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. Emory, Esq. will proceed in the execution of said Commission on Monday the 27th day of October inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. on said road—all persons, therefore, interested are requested to attend on said day.

Samuel T. Kennard,  
Samuel Mackey,  
A. Graham,  
Commissioners.

Oct. 11 (W.)

#### For Sale.

The subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of

#### Rice's Patent Wheat Fans,

of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat, per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour.

References, Perry Wilmer, W. Groom, Gerald Courty, John Down, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hemley, James Massey, Esqrs. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Hardscastle and Robert Hardscastle, Esqrs. of Caroline county, Md. James Gale, William Forkins and John C. Saitton, Esqrs. of Kent county, Md.

Thomas R. Perkins.

Centerville, Queen Ann's co. Md.  
Oct. 11 3w (W)

#### NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to decline farming, will offer at private sale, his stock, consisting of

#### Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Farming Utensils,

A fine Shannondale horse, five years old, well broke to the saddle and plough—a young Logan mare, well broke to all kinds of gear. Among the cattle is a yoke of well broke oxen—some good white cows and yearling cattle. A good cider mill with necessary fixtures; one new ox cart, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which the public are invited to come and examine.

JOS. K. NEALL.

Hickory Ridge, 9th Mo. 27, 1834.

#### To Rent for the ensuing Year.

The house on Washington Street, adjoining the dwelling of T. R. Lockerman, Esq. and at present occupied by Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins. This above property has lately been put in thorough and complete repair. For terms apply to

ROBERT T. G. THOMAS.

Oct. 4

#### 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 his talents, as ever, will be enlisted to render

POETRY.

One of the sweetest things that Crab ever wrote is the following song of a heart-broken maiden, crazed by the perfidy of her lover, and sighing gently to be at rest. The melody of the numbers is faultless, and beautifully harmonizes with the graceful pathos of the subject.—Sketches of late English Poets.

Let me not have this gloomy view About my room, about my bed; But morning roses, wet with dew, To cool my burning brows instead; As flowers that once in Eden grew, Let them their fragrant spirits shed. And every day their sweets reward Till I, a fading flower, am dead.

O! let the herbs I loved to rear, Give to my sense their perfumed breath! Let them be placed about my bier, And grace the gloomy house of death. I'll have my grave beneath a hill, Where only Lucy's self shall know, Where runs the pure pelucid rill Upon its gravely bed below; There violets on the borders blow, And insects their soft light display, Till, as the morning sunbeams glow, The cold phosphoric fires decay.

That is the grave to Lucy shown; The soil a pure and silver sand; The green cold moss above it grown Unplucked of all but maiden hand. In virgin earth, till then returned, There let my maiden form be laid; Nor let my changed clay be spurned, Nor for new guests that bed be made.

There will the lark, the lark, in sport, In air, on earth, securely play; And Lucy to my grave resort, As innocent, but not so gay: I will not have the churchyard ground, With bones all black and ugly grown, To press my shivering body round, Or on my wasted limbs be thrown.

With ribs and skulls I will not sleep In clammy beds of cold blue clay, Through which the ringed earth worms creep,

And on the shrouded bosom prey. I will not have the bell proclaim When those sad marriage rites begin, And boys without regard or shame, Press the vile mouldering masses in.

Say not, it is beneath my care, — I cannot these cold truths allow, These thoughts may not afflict me there, But Oh! they vex and tease me now! Rise not a turf, nor set a stone, That man a maiden's grave may trace, — But thou, my Lucy, come alone, And let affection find the place!

Agricultural Implements, &c.



SINCLAIR & MOORE Have removed to the new Ware-House on Light street, 314 door north of Pratt street, where their better arrangements for business will enable them to furnish all articles in their line promptly, and at moderate prices. The assortment of

PLOUGHS embraces nearly all the improved kinds, from the different patterns of three horse ploughs, down to the seed plough; of the latter, there are three models particularly adapted to seeding, viz.—number 00, self-sharpening, the 6 inch, with cast shear, and a new pattern with wrought shear, which we designate by No. 64.

Wheat Fans

Of best quality at different prices from \$15 to \$25. CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS with which hay, straw, corn tops, or any kind of long forage, is cut with great rapidity and ease. Those of largest size, 30 inches wide, suited for horse power, \$75, 14 inch boxes \$45, 11 inch, \$27, subject to 5 per cent discount for cash.

CORN SHELLERS

Of most approved kinds, \$19. Harrows Cultivators, Mattocks, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Cast Steel AXES; Safes & WOVE WIRE Iron castings of any description made to order

Grass Seeds.

Sapling and common Clover, Timothy, Herd and Orchard Grass Seeds.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

Attached to this establishment is R. Sinclair, Jr.'s extensive assortment of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS. Catalogues, gratis.

Baltimore, Oct. 4 Sw

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; first nose, and has lost his left eye tooth, no other perceptible marks. Had 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, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md

Aug. 25 Sw

NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY, HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton, a very

HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Among which are a handsome variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & CASSINETTS.

He thinks he has purchased his Goods at low prices and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.

Easton, Sept. 27th 1834. (W)

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court, 19th day of September A. D. 1834.

On application of Benjamin Parrott, Administrator of Rachel Wilson late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered that he give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand & the seal of my office, this 19th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

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

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Rachel Wilson late of Talbot county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said dec'd's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with their proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber or to Thomas C. Nicols, his agent on or before the 8th day of August next or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

BENJAMIN PARROTT, adm'r. of Rachel Wilson, dec'd.

Sept. 28

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

Wanted to purchase,

SIX or seven likely Negroes, of both sexes, for a friend of mine, who wants them for his own use, and not to sell again.

Apply to James C. Wheeler.

Oct. 11 Sw

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 without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer 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

\$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, 6, or 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows in 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 of 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 Eastern Talbot county

Eastern Shore of Maryland

May 27

CURE FOR DEAFNESS.

The Columbian Restorative for the Hearing?

Prepared by David Brown

Corner of Exeter and Salisbury Streets, old Town, Baltimore, and sold by him and his Agents (for Easton by the Subscriber) at five Dollars a package (of 5 vials). Also prepared by the same the "Anti-Consumptive Compound," to inhale into the Lungs for the Cure of Consumption thereof 50 cents a Box. And "Collyria" to remove Film, Specks or Inflammation from the eyes, Price one dollar a vial. Ample directions for use and testimony of cures effected, from persons of credibility, as certified by the Mayor of the city of Baltimore, may be seen by visiting the Drug and Medicinal store of

THOMAS H. DAWSON & SON, Easton, Md.

All letters post paid, to the proprietor will receive prompt attention. D. B. Sept. 6

T. H. DAWSON & SON,

DRUGGISTS

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a copious supply of

MEDICINES

warranted fresh and genuine, and a large and elegant assortment of the most fashionable and approved

PERFUMERY.

They have also made considerable additions to their stock of Paints, Oil, Glass, Brushes, &c. &c.

Sept. 6 Sw

WALDIE'S

SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Bibles from the Breviers of Nisanus,

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 Masera de la Tuode, 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.

Moments of Sir James Campbell, of Ard kinglass, written by himself a very pleasant 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 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 Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted, from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Belau, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Bou.

All the above cost in the "Library" but 62 50!!!

Office No. 207 Chestnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at 62 per annum, thankfully received by

June 28 ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

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 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.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the subscriber's pasture on Sunday last, a bay Horse, age not known,—he has a white ring round his neck, occasioned by tying him by the neck with a halter. Also, a black Mare, 7 years old this spring, she goes well in gear.

Edward Harris. Talbot co. near the Oak, Oct. 11. Sw

NOTICE.

A Stray Heifer came to the farm of the subscriber, in Deep Neck, Talbot county, sometime in July last—the marks on said heifer, are a red-dish fork in each ear—the flesh marks are red and white. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Richard Denny. Deep Neck, Talbot co. Oct. 11

Rural Mill Family Flour.

FAMILY FLOUR of the above brand, warranted very superior, in whole and half barrels, manufactured and for sale by the subscribers, who have always in store City Mills and Howard street FLOUR.

ED. BEATTY & CO. Pratt street, adjoining Rail Road Depot. The Eastern Gazette, will publish the above six times and charge the Patriot office. Oct. 4

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 scientific or professional studies, are particularly exposed to 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, acrimonious 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 \$5.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms consented to contribute to the columns of the "Young Men's Paper."

Professors, N. R. Smith, " E. Geddings, " J. G. Morris, " J. T. Ducatel, " J. A. Collins, " J. A. Miller, " G. W. Musgrave, " S. K. Jennings, " J. Johns, " F. F. Fonerden, " G. G. Cookman, Francis Waters, D. D. " J. P. K. Henshaw, Dr. J. Dickelut, A. M. " Wm. McKeeney, N. C. Brooks, A. M.

Baltimore, June 21

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 Carpenters Tools will be preferred.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH. Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, Aug. 30.

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 a route from Baltimore, to Corlies and Chertstown, 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 wner or owners thereof.

By order L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

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, for the accommodation of pupils, open a boarding establishment, in which he will himself reside, and have the boarding pupils under his own immediate 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 Pres. and Professors of Columbia College, New York; to Dr's. Saml. Baker and Thos. E. Bond, Baltimore; or to either of the trustees, viz. Horatio Hollingsworth, Esq. Pres. J. Sumwalt, W. Dwyer, P. Reister, J. Ducker, N. Cromwell, J. R. Cockey, Esq. and Dr. S. Larsh, Reisterstown.

Aug. 30

TO RENT

For the ensuing year, the brick Dwelling House and premises on South Street, in Easton, where Mrs. Hammond now lives—all the Buildings, viz: The Dwelling house, kitchen, stable, carriage house, &c. are convenient and in good repair.—Also 2 or three smaller houses in the town. For terms apply to A. CAROLINE HAMMOND or JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Sept. 20

PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

TO BE RENTED

THE UNION TAVERN

IN EASTON.

A commodious new dining room having been just finished and a very agreeable Dwelling house and lot adjoining the premises have been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.

JOHN LEEDS KERR. Easton, Sept. 27. 1834.

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court, 19th day of September A. D. 1834.

On application of Benjamin Parrott, Administrator de bonis non of William Wilson late of Talbot County, deceased, it is ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 19th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Wm. Wilson late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said dec'd's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with their proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, or to Thos. C. Nicols his agent, on or before the 8th day of August next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of September 1834.

BENJAMIN PARROTT, adm'r. D. B. N. of Wm. Wilson, dec'd.

Sept 20

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 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 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, Shff. July 26

TAILORING.

THE undersigned having located himself in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Office, where he will attend to business with punctuality. He deems it useless to say much of what he will, or can do, by way of recommendation, after an experience of nearly twenty years in various places, as a practical workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him another trial. If ease, combined with neatness, be desirable, the undersigned feels confident he can please.

D. M. SMITH.

WANTED

AN Overseer for the ensuing year, to one who can come well recommended, will meet with employment by applying to

Wm. H. DeCourcy.

Q. Ann's county, Oct. 4 Sw

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. Erickson, who is an experienced workman and has done business very successfully in Centreville for the last two or three years, I doubt not but that the public will find in him a man that will suit them.

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court, August Term A. D. 1834.

On application of Maria Gossage, administratrix of Thomas Gossage late of Talbot County, deceased, it is ORDERED, That she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 12th day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Gossage late of Talbot county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with their proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, or to John Bullen, her Agent, on or before the 1st day of March next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of September 1834.

MARIA GOSSAGE adm'x. of Thomas Gossage, dec'd. September 13

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING THE EASTON GAZETTE