

THE BORDER WAR

The Toledo (Ohio) Gazette is filled with accounts of violence committed by the Michigan kidnapers, as they are called, upon the citizens of the disputed territory. We subjoin one statement: "On Wednesday night of last week the feelings above alluded to, gave rise to the perpetration of one of the most cowardly and inhuman acts ever witnessed in the western country. In the dead of night, while the whole town was wrapped in slumber, a band of lawless villains and desperadoes, consisting of some thirty-five or forty persons, and headed by the sheriff of Monroe county, suddenly emerged from the woods, (where, like cowardly assassins, they had been waiting in order to pounce upon their prey, when least prepared to offer resistance,) and proceeded silently and cautiously, to the lodgings of two of our most worthy and respected citizens, N. Goodsell, and George McKay, Esquires, violently seized them in their beds, bound them, and lashed them to horses, which they brought for that purpose, and before the citizens could be alarmed, again rushed into the woods with their captives. Every effort was made by these gentlemen to give the alarm to our citizens, but the pains taken to prevent any noise being made, enabled them to get nearly a mile the start before the town could be raised for their rescue. The alarm was given by the ladies of the house from which Mr. Goodsell was kidnapped, and they were forcibly retained by those blackguards until the posse who guarded that gentleman made good their retreat to the woods, and in a short time upwards of fifty of our citizens had sprung from their beds and were in pursuit, determined to rescue their neighbors, or die in the attempt. But the villains had got so far the start of them, and rode with such speed, that it was impossible for our citizens, who were on foot, to overtake them.

It is alleged that the cause of these proceedings, on the part of our northern neighbors, is an order from the court of Monroe county, in Michigan Territory, under the presence of an alleged interference on the part of the above named gentlemen, with a Michigan officer, in an attempt to carry off some citizens of this place on a previous occasion. On this point, it is only necessary to say, that the offence with which they were charged, had it been one rendering them amenable to the laws of Michigan, was a mere imaginary one, and could in no manner, and under no pretext or coloring, have merited for them the treatment they received—treatment at which every feeling of humanity, and every citizen of a free government must revolt. The villains had well laid their plans, and maturely considered the nature and extent of the outrage, and the reception they would meet with by our citizens, as is evident from the manner in which they proceeded. They first proceeded to the mansion of Major Stickney, nearly half a mile below the town, at which place Mr. Goodsell resided, and on demanding admission were promptly denied. They immediately commenced breaking down the door, which they accomplished in a few minutes, by the aid of bars and fence posts, which they found in the vicinity. Mr. Goodsell had in the mean time, procured his gun, and proceeded to an upper room with the intention of firing out of the window upon the villains, but was prevented from doing so by the family. As soon as the door was demolished, the gang rushed in, and seized Mr. G. while some of them held of and held Mrs. G. and Miss Stickney, to prevent their escaping to alarm the neighbors. They then hurried the prisoner to the woods, while a part of the gang was left to proceed to the office of Mr. McKay, in which he slept, and succeeded (with the assistance of some traitorous citizen of this town, who was well acquainted with the building and room in which Mr. McKay slept) in securing him before he awoke from his sleep—not, however, until he had left his mark upon the carcass of more than one of the beasts who assailed him—and was hurried off to the woods as before described.

THE CINCINNATI AERONAUT.—The Cincinnati Gazette, of the 19th inst. contains an account from Mr. Clayton (who made a balloon ascension from that city on the 8th) of his aerial excursion. He took his departure from the amphitheatre at 5 o'clock, p. m. The wind at first carried him in a south-east direction. He rose, he says, to the altitude of two and a half miles, as indicated by his barometer. He passed over Little Miami river, keeping the Ohio river a little at his right. A little before six he passed over Batavia. He says he experienced no disagreeable sensation; but has no doubt that at an altitude of three and a half or four miles, owing to the rarity of the atmosphere, a difficulty in breathing, and a swelling in the head, is experienced. At 25 minutes after six, he had a view of the setting of the sun—30 minutes after six he passed over Williamsburg—at 7 o'clock, over Georgetown—a little before eight, over West Union. The wind now changed a little to the south. At about 9 o'clock, he passed a little to the left of Portsmouth—was enabled to see, by the light of the moon, Sciota river, and the different places over which he passed. A little beyond Portsmouth, he had a fine view of the Iron Forge and Furnaces, whose fires illuminated the atmosphere for a number of miles. Soon after this he was carried due east and immediately over Concord; next he was carried east-northeast, which brought him at 11 o'clock, nearly up to Gallipolis, a little below which he crossed the Ohio river. He next passed into a more southerly current which brought him over the Kanawha river.—At half after 12 o'clock, he passed over Charleston and in a few

minutes was carried over the Furnaces of the Kanawha Salt Works, and in sight of the fork formed by Gauley and New rivers. Soon after this he approached the earth, and finding his ballast was nearly exhausted, prepared for a descent; he threw his anchor over, which caught firmly in a tree, but finding, contrary to his first impressions, that he was over a dense forest, he cut the cable, and again ascended to his former altitude. It now being very cold, he says he wrapped himself comfortably up, drank some brandy, felt comfortable and highly delighted with his novel trip, laid down in the bottom of his car, and in that situation dropt to sleep. He was awakened at last by his car striking. He landed at half after 2 o'clock, in safety, on a mountain 6000 feet above the level of the sea, (according to his barometer) called Stinson's Knob, in Monroe county, Va., from 350 to 400 miles from Cincinnati. A pretty good distance to be travelled in 9 half hours! Of really in tropical Aeronauts, CLAYTON surely bears the palm! Derant himself has been outdone.

We copy the following letter, with out knowing or pretending to conjecture whether it be in the main true or erroneous. As to Major Barry's reports in the Post Office department, we are wholly incredulous. Mr. Kendall is too active and inconsiderate a party politician to make a trust worthy Post Master General. This station should be set a part from the political game, and filled by a person who could command universal confidence. Mr. Kendall would be head to be a minister of political police, as devoted and useful to a party as Fouché was in Paris to his favorite ruler or faction. Already the impression is general that he has been chosen specially for the purpose of rendering the whole Post Office machinery ministerial to the elevation of Mr. Van Buren.—Nat. Gaz.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, April 21st. Mr. Barry, the Post Master General, is about to leave his office and visit some of the northern cities preparatory to his journey to the West and his departure on a mission to Spain. This morning the two Assistant Post-Masters General called a meeting of the Clerks of the office, at which Mr. Hobbie announced the intended departure of Mr. Barry, at the same time stating that he was to go into another branch of the public service. Resolutions were immediately adopted by the Clerks, expressive of their regret at the departure of Mr. Barry, and their gratitude for his kind and gentlemanly like deportment towards them, &c. It is well understood that Mr. Kendall will immediately succeed Mr. Barry. He will come into the office under great advantages, and will bring to it, I doubt not all the diligence, energy, and, if I please, severity which have characterized his administration of the duties of Fourth Auditor. Mr. Kendall, as I before remarked, will come into the Post Office under advantageous circumstances,—for he will, if I am not much mistaken, find it in pretty good trim. All the investigations into abuses of this office stop at the 10th of March 1833, when the department was re-organized and thoroughly reformed, under the direction of Major Barry. It was at that date, as you will recollect, that Mr. Brown was transferred from the mail contract bureau to the financial duties of the department. Since that time also the contracts in two sections of the northern division have been renewed, and are in operation on such terms, and in such manner as to afford no ground for objection from any quarter. A system of economy and responsibility has since been adapted and is in operation, which will not fail, with good management, to bring the department out of its present pecuniary embarrassments at the close of the present fiscal year. But to Kendall the public will look for a system of management which will combine economy with the efficient performance of the duties, and an extension of the facilities of the department.

Mr. Pickett, now superintendent of the Patent Office, and late Charge d'Affaires at Colombia, will, it is supposed, succeed Mr. Kendall in the Fourth Auditor's office. But he has at least two rivals whose pretensions are strongly urged, viz.—Reuben M. Whitney and John T. Sullivan.

HIGH PRICES IN NEW YORK.—The Journal of Commerce & Commercial Advertiser are complaining loudly against the high prices which the butchers of that city have seen fit to put upon their eatables. The editor of the Journal of Commerce says he does not like to be compelled to pay 13d a pound for a decent piece of meat to roast. Mutton chops, he says, are from 12 1/2 to 15 cents a pound, and other things much in the same proportion. Indeed, one fellow had the effrontery to ask \$7.50 for a single saddle of mutton. Col. Stone, of the Commercial, says all this is correct, but the one half of the truth has been kept back. Fowls, he says, which, in previous years, could have been purchased at from 5s. to 6s. the pair, cannot now be obtained for less than 10s. to 12s. Turkeys, which, in years past, he has purchased for 6s. and 8s. have, during the last six months, brought from 10s. to 16s. Ducks and Geese in proportion. The Colonel, a day or two since, actually had for a pair of Brant—which heretofore could have been bought for seventy-five cents!

Now this is grievous. It is an unrepentable—an unbearable tax upon our New York brethren of the quill, and we blame them not for showing symptoms of oppugnance. But they propose no mode of remedying the evil. We would therefore beg leave to suggest the propriety of their clubbing together and

running an express bulch-r into the country for their own benefit. They are famous for running all other kinds of express for the public's benefit. Why then may they not run an express butcher for their own profit and convenience? We trust this hint will suffice. Balt. Pat.

From the Rockville (Md.) Journal. THE PRESIDENCY.

We would call the attention of our readers to an article from the Boston Atlas which will be found in our columns to-day, and particularly to the comment appended, which the Editor of the U. S. Telegraph has thought proper to make. We agree with the Atlas, in the opinion that there is but one course, for that portion of the Whig party who mean to abide by their principles, to pursue. That course is a straight forward course one from which they neither should be lured by the promised advantages of coalition, or be driven by the vindictive assaults of open enemies; much less willingly abandon, because of the disaffection of pretended friends. So long as the Whigs stand up for the defence of the Constitution, they can never expect efficient aid, from those who have themselves contributed to weaken its defences and to break down its barriers. We repeat, what we have often said before, the Whigs should depend upon themselves, and if they only have the same confidence in their strength as a party, which they individually feel in the correctness of their opinions, success must and will attend their efforts. But who are they, who are so hopeless of the success of the Whigs? Who are so anxious for the interests of the party, and so much afraid it will be defeated? Who so desirous to preserve the government, to prevent its patronage and all the spoils of office from falling into the hands of Mr. Van Buren, as even to render them indifferent to the preservation of the great principles for which the Whigs have been contending? We deny that they are Whigs. Look around in society, and the most active in creating distrust and disaffection, will be found to be those who but lately claimed to be Whigs. Attend public meetings, and only those who have shown their versatility on former occasions will admit the possibility of the party's abandoning any of the positions which it has taken. Take up the public newspapers, and only such as have always been in market, the mere speculators of party, will be found to contain calculations about the expediency of running this or that candidate. For our part, we can discover no manifestation of an intention on the part of the Whigs, as a party to abandon the antagonist position which they have assumed towards republicanism, and Jacksonism. We see no intention on their part, to make choice of a Jackson candidate for the presidency. The great body of the Whigs throughout the country, do not deem it necessary to declare their preference at this time, for any particular candidate for the presidency. In many portions of the country, as in Maryland, they have thought it enough to pledge themselves, "to use their best efforts to preserve the Whig party in union and concert with a view to the election of a President and Vice President." But in the Eastern States the Whigs have brought forward a candidate, and his friends are advocating his claims with untiring zeal, and unshaken confidence; and it seems, this last circumstance has aroused the wrath of the Telegraph. The editor takes great umbrage at being told that there is but one Whig candidate in the field, and that the Whigs are determined to adhere to him. Because this assertion appears in a Journal which has ably and with becoming spirit, advocated the claims of Mr. Webster for the presidency, he talks about Mr. Webster's forcing himself upon the party. The Whigs will have no one forced upon them. Should they in any contingency determine not to run a candidate of their own, they will even in selecting a candidate from the ranks of their opponents, exercise their right of choice. As to the charge against Mr. Webster, that he forced himself upon the party, the circumstances of his nomination are too fresh in the recollection of all, to require other refutation. His whole course has been one of dignity. Long ago his friends would have claimed for him that presidential chair.—But no they were told to wait. Mr. McLean could be nominated in Ohio, Mr. Leigh in Virginia, Judge White in Tennessee, Mr. Van Buren in New York, Mr. Calhoun in Carolina, and Mr. Forsythe in Georgia; but Massachusetts was advised not to nominate the man in whom all others she reposed the deepest confidence. When public feeling in Massachusetts could no longer be restrained—when with a unanimity worthy of their, and worthy of the object of their choice, the people of Massachusetts did at length speak—when their nomination was re-echoed with heartfelt approbation by the friends and admirers of Mr. Webster throughout the country, was it for him coldly to reject the call? So far from Mr. Webster having forced himself up on his friends, it is known to them, that some have complained because he did not accept the nomination in the best decided manner, by a public address.—Judge White, it seems, could during the session of Congress, while upon the very arena of politics, accept a nomination and answer a letter addressed to him by members of Congress from Tennessee, and yet escape the charge of forcing himself upon his friends. But it would be idle to pursue this matter further.—Mr. Webster is too highly esteemed by the Whigs to need defence from such a charge, and even his enemies hold him in too much respect, to believe in its truth.

The existence of extensive gold mines in several neighboring States, south of us, has but recently been ascertained. Are we to add to this another and in the world's estimate a far more valuable material? A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, states that a son of Philip Brooks has found upon his father's plantation, Prince Edward's county, attracted it is supposed by the rays of light emitted from its surface, a real diamond, weighing upwards of 5 dwts. It has been examined, says the article, by several scientific gentlemen, amongst them the Professor of Chemistry at Hampden Sydney College, and pronounced to be pure carbon. If it proves to be so, it will restore Mr. Brooks, now not only very poor, but much involved, to independence and wealth.

BALTIMORE, April 27. A diabolical attempt was made between ten and eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, to set fire to the Baltimore Exchange. The presence of smoke in the upper rooms of Page's Hotel induced some of the servants to endeavor to discover the cause, and at length, on ascending to the upper landing of the stairway leading to the dome, they found that a lighted candle had been placed in such a manner as to communicate to the short flight of steps by which the dome is entered. The fire, however, had lap made but little progress, and a few buckets of water served to extinguish it. The commission of this attempt, in the open day, so closely resembles others that have been heretofore made, that we cannot but believe that the perpetrator or perpetrators are persons whose appearance is not calculated to excite suspicion. As late as ten o'clock on Saturday morning the marine news collector and a merchant were in the dome, looking through the telescope at some vessel below, and when the fire was discovered perhaps not more than an hour had elapsed. What motive can prompt these fiends in human shape to destroy the finest and most costly public structures of the city, remains yet to be developed. We cannot but think, however, that some fortuitous event will yet lead to their detection and condign punishment.—J. Ser.

A Mobile correspondent of the New-York Herald under date of March 31st, gives a most flattering picture of Alabama. He says: "The talk is here about cotton, land and negroes. This season has been a golden harvest to the planters. Our friend's income, for instance, will be \$10,000 from cotton alone. He makes about 150 bales; say 500 lbs. to the bale, at 16 cents per lb. The effect of higher prices, has raised the value of land and negroes. The first (prime) is selling at \$25 an acre and the last a \$1000 each. Mobile is going ahead finely. Real estate has risen 150 per cent within two years. 150,000 bales of cotton are raised here, and are worth in this market a pretty good export for a town of 6000 inhabitants. Building is going on in every direction, rents are high and every thing just now, prosperous here.

Two Goodness of the Alabama land-trempts the planters in the Carolinas and Georgia—but the rise in the price induces many to go still further. The consequence is, that while a tremendous emigration is setting out of the old state only a part of it lingers in Alabama.—In truth, Alabamians who wish to invest all their capital in negroes, and can spare nothing for lands go to Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. To this last land of promise, thousands are now wending their way. You have no idea of the extent of the emigration to and through Alabama. People are going by hundreds of thousands in a season. The river towns in Alabama are increasing astonishingly. 13 Steam-boats ply on the Alabama. The captain of ours bought his last season for \$12,000 and has cleared her. He is however, very popular.—We brought down what amounted in freight and passage to \$1700. He will carry up 3000, all this in 15 days.

THE LOCUST TREE.—The people of Massachusetts are turning their attention to that most durable and valuable indigenous tree the locust—so valuable for ship building, posts, &c. The society of Agriculture, at Northampton, lately awarded Mr. Clark a premium of \$20, for his success in cultivating a plantation of this tree which though it flourishes so well through the North has hitherto been chiefly used as an ornament, except where there are extensive groves of it.—Some of the posts we have seen there, of this wood were one hundred years old, and scarcely in the least changed by constant exposure. A great deal of the locust is also raised in Tennessee, and in the West generally.

The present season being prolific in Caterpillars, persons having orchards are recommended to have the trees looked after the apple is particularly their resort. A single man can now, and for a few days, with a very little labor, destroy as many as a score of men in two weeks can do as yet the worms have not had time to do much injury to the blossom which only they seem to infest this spring leaving their covered with a web and the appearance of fire having passed over and perforated them with small holes. They generally sit low, particularly on the young trees, and can be reached with the hand or a light rod or pole, the end of which being wrapped with a little twisted hay in the manner of a screw and secured with twine, acts when drawn through the small limbs of the tree like a rasp with respect to the insect, & does no injury to the tree. A little tar and grease on the end of the pole will perhaps have the effect to injure those which by chance may be left.—J. Ser.

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EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.) Saturday Morning, May 2.

Jacksonism about to turn to Van Burenism, in dodging behind Democracy.—Yes, this is laughable, because it is ridiculous—but it borders too much upon the deceptive and the contemptible to be tolerated.

Democracy, rightly understood, is a good word and a sound thing—but as a party cloak to cover over the commission of all manner of unconstitutional enormities against the rights and interests of the People—and as a substitute artfully devised by those who support such enormities, who are too mean to confess the errors of which they are convinced, and too sordid to desert corruption as long as any hope of gain remains, it is a systematically plotted fraud, desperately resorted to, to CHEAT the People who give into it.

Do you want proof? How many times has it been proved for some years back to the full conviction of every honest, dispassionate man? How many times do we still see it proved by the acts of these self-styled, nick-named, wolf in sheep's clothing politicians every day? But now we have got it proposed, confessed without disguise, from under their own haud. Here we have it from the pure Democracy of Pennsylvania to the pure Democracy of Pennsylvania—all true Jackson men—all agreeing to be true Van Buren men, as soon as they are bid—some Wolf's men, some Mule's now, but all exclusive Democrats up to the hub.—Here we have it in the letter of the pure Democrat Mr. Buehler to his pure democratic friends in Adams county Pennsylvania, in which he states that the object of a part of their brother Democrats is, "to let in the Delegates of the minority in these Democratic Conventions to nominate Governor, President and so forth, and thus CHEAT GOVERNOR WOLF out of the nomination—and his plan is, to take up the DIRTY WEAPONS and CHEAT them in turn."

The Democratic Mr. Buehler recommends to his pure, exclusive democratic friends "to get up a meeting at once of a FEW FRIENDS, (HALF A DOZEN he says will do) appoint a chairman and Secretary, and then offer a resolution (to the other four) a majority of whom must appoint any three men they have confidence in as DELEGATES to the DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION to meet at Harrisburg"—and this is to be called an expression of the voice of the people—this is the doing of the pure Democrats—this is exclusive democracy dealing with the people against Federalism, is it a half dozen men to be got together, by hook or by crook, all secret, to appoint three delegates to the GREAT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION at Harrisburg, to CHEAT their own friends—who would they not do their Enemies'—yet these are the friends of the people—these are declared to be the danger of the People—Any people who submit to such a grade of desecration to the hewers of wood and drawers of water to their impostor, tyrannical taskmasters.

But go to the letter itself, and read it, every man for himself,—and tell it or show it to his neighbour, that all may know how pure democrats cheat one another, and what respect pure democrats have for the people.

We must introduce the letter with the pertinent remarks of the Baltimore Chronicle from which it is taken.

THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL, alias CONVENTION.—The family quarrel in Pennsylvania is likely to produce one good effect, by exposing to the people the dangerous conspiracy against their rights and privileges in the shape of convention to nominate candidates for office, we might say, (looking at past experience) virtually to elect them. The letter which we publish below, has found its way into the papers through the instrumentality of that portion of the Jackson party in Pennsylvania, who oppose the re-election of Gov. Wolf. We ask the considerate and high minded freemen to read and to ponder upon the lesson it teaches—to look at the conventions as the writer has depicted them, & to ask himself whether in voting for a candidate so nominated, he is not making himself an instrument and tool in the hands of designing men, to advance their own unholy purposes, regardless of the good of the country, or the wishes of the people—who, to keep themselves in office, stop at nothing, and under the name of a "convention of the people," made up of their own creatures, things who live upon their smiles and favors, rule the whole country? Why call upon the citizens to vote, if the man to whom it is to be given have already been determined on by a convention—or, why call a convention to nominate a candidate, if a few office holders are to decide who that candidate shall be;—denouncing in advance every freeman who shall undertake to question their right to do so;—shall doubt the qualifications or principles of the candidate of their choice? It is downright mockery, and if persisted in and sanctioned by the people, will undermine our republican institutions.

We forbear to make further remark, and refer the reader to the letter, merely premising that all parties concerned are office holders; and that Mr. Fuller was seemingly so much shocked at the request preferred to him, as to advocate of Muhlenberg, whose friends appear to have been guilty of the same chicanery.—Balt. Chron.

Letter from Henry Buehler to George Ziegler, Esq. Prothonotary, J. Fuller, Esq., Attorney at Law, or William N.

Irvine, Esq. Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa.

(Private and Confidential) HARRISBURG, March 2, 1835.

DEAR SIR—It has just been ascertained that the Muhlenberg men have had second sets of Delegates elected to the 4th March convention from Bucks, Lycoming, &c. The object is to leave the decision on the admission of minority Delegates to Adams, Montgomery, Chester, Lebanon, Dauphin, &c., and thus let them all in and cheat Gov. Wolf out of the nomination. The only course left therefore for the Democrats is to take up their own weapons, dirty as they are, and break their heads with their own club. All the disputed counties are to stand aside, & leave the undisputed counties to settle the question. Now the real interests of the party require that you should at once get up a second set of Delegates from Adams, and thus destroy the vote of the Delegates on the admission question—and you are accordingly requested, at once, to convene a meeting of a few of our friends, (half a dozen will do) appoint a Chairman and Secretary, and then offer a resolution, appointing any three men you have confidence in, as Delegates to the Democratic Convention to meet here on the 4th to represent Adams County, and send them over. It is taken for granted, that you will have but little trouble in making this arrangement.

The travelling expenses, &c. of the delegates, should you find difficulty in getting persons to come, please pay and I will refund. The delegates should be at Sourbeck's brick tavern, at the end of the Harrisburg bridge, by nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 4th instant.—Here they will find a person who will explain the circumstances of the case.—It is of course desirable that you should confide this matter to but few and that in strict confidence. It may not be necessary for the delegates to go into convention at all, and if so, this circumstance of appointing a second set will never be known. We only want to have the delegates here, if they are found necessary to foil the artful designs of the enemy.—Please write by the bearer what we may depend upon: You had better keep this bearer until you have delegates appointed and then send him off with a letter containing the particulars, so that he can get here any time on Tuesday night. Please also seal up this letter again and send it back by the bearer. The bearer knows nothing at all about this business at your place, nor need he; all he has got to do is to deliver this letter, and receive your answer, for which you can make him wait.

Respectfully and truly yours, H. BUEHLER.

Our arrangements are such that if you keep out the vote of the Adams delegates we are safe.

The delegates should bring along the proceedings of the meeting that appoint them; signed by the Chairman and Secretary. [A true copy.]

Extract from Mr. Fuller's reply to Mr. Buehler: All of my answer to Mr. Buehler that is important is contained in the following extract, dated 21 March, 1835:

"In the nomination of Muhlenberg there is danger in Wolf's still more. Our only safety is in a third man. And I cannot comply with your request for two reasons:—First, I cannot upon reflection, think of six men in the town and county that would act in this manner; and, secondly, I think it politically and morally dishonest."

Yours, &c. J. L. FULLER.

But w... dous meo... whom, pe... stituted the... PLE. Proceedin... At a meet... of Talbot co... in Easton, bly to pub... were adopte... WIKES. union and i... party th... cured by a... different co... city of Balt... formity with... brethren co... fore. Resolved... cholas Mar... Jump, be;... ogates from... mocratic Si... City of Balt... Resolved... bo, and the... tion with s... from the o... District, g... gres to re... in the Nat... of Baltimo... mate suitab... ideat and i... Resolved... ing, signed... the Secret... Shore W... R. SER... Our poli... often utter... tones nec... to the ear... stable upon... them, & ex... if shame d... discourages... one of his... another su... The V... being do... they offer... the bold... friends a... has soun... soon be... isiana; I... governmen... tical cam... contest c... ty on an... icy; it w... uals, if t... the vari... ings & p... in which... indicate... to be pu... East, w... in the W... will be... Webster... land, an... The W... South i... will be... the non... ren mu... ready w... forts ar... ling the... party d... domar... —a sin... ther pa... repel a... we mu... lose sig... evade. Mr. Y... A M... the cri... ago in... and se... five ye... doney... —3... has be... Assau... It... tion 1... 000... und... and a... the... confi... kept... cast... stors... tee." have... ties;... return... sioni... T... ed th... Cor... of the... silk... and... may... tant... of p... ed i... at... app... to... cul... yes

But we publish the account of this tremendous meeting of twenty five Simon Pures—of whom, perhaps about FIFTEEN constituted the GREAT DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE.

Proceedings of the Democratic Meeting in Talbot.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Talbot county, convened at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 21st inst. agreeably to public notice, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, in the opinion of this meeting, union and harmony of action in the Democratic party throughout the state, can best be secured by a convention of delegates from the different counties of the State, to meet in the city of Baltimore in a State convention, in conformity with the suggestion of our Democratic brethren of the State Legislature—therefore

Resolved, That Messrs. J. W. Battee, Nicholas Martin, Edward Lloyd, and Charles Jump, be, and they are hereby appointed Delegates from Talbot county, to meet in a Democratic State Convention, to be held in the City of Baltimore some time in May next.

Resolved, That the above named Delegates be, and they are hereby authorized, in conjunction with such persons as shall be appointed from the other counties of this congressional District, to appoint a Delegate or Delegates to represent the congressional District in the National Convention to meet in the City of Baltimore on the 20th May next, to nominate suitable candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary, be published in the Eastern Shore Whig.

JOHN W. BATTEE, Chairman.
R. SPENCER, Secretary.

Our political patriot of the Kent Bugle often utters, amidst his varied strains, certain tones not altogether harmonious, we suspect, to the ear of the printers of the Globe near the stable yonder—he rubs hard enough to gall them, & exposes sufficiently to produce shame, if shame did there inhabit. The Bugle often discourses excellent music, and we subject one of his sonnets of good taste and point on another subject.

From the Kent Bugle.

The VAN BUREN tactics are at length being developed, sooner, perhaps, than they otherwise would have been but for the bold and decided stand taken by the friends of JUDGE WATTS. The Globe has sounded the signal note, and it will soon be re-echoed, from Maine to Louisiana, by the pensioned presses of the government. In the coming Presidential campaign, we are not to look for a contest conducted by the Van Buren party on any broad ground of national policy; it will be a warfare against individuals, it will be as varied in its features as the various interests, the passions, feelings & prejudices of the different States, in which the battle is to be fought, may indicate the partisan tactics necessary to be pursued. The operations in the East, will differ from those in the West; in the Middle and Southern States they will be equally diverse in character.

Webster must be fought in New England, and the middle States, in one way. The White party, in the West and in the South in another—but in all, the battle will be for men and not for measures, the non-committal policy of Mr. Van Buren must steer clear of the latter. Al ready we see that on this shore their efforts are directed to fanning and rekindling the almost extinct embers of old party distinctions, and to arouse the now dormant feelings of old party prejudice—a similar policy will be pursued in other parts of the country, but while we repel and expose such paltry artifices, we must at the same time not ourselves lose sight of or permit our antagonists to evade, the true questions at issue between Mr. VAN BUREN and the PEOPLE.

PAENSYLVANIA FEDERALISM—The two democratic parties in Pennsylvania, are denouncing each other as federalists. The Pennsylvania denounces the "majority of Wolf's appointments in Philadelphia as Federalists;" & the Sentinel denounces the Pennsylvania, and its conductors and active abettors; as "renegade Federalists." A democratic party, with a vengeance to it!—Phil Tel.

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THINGS A FARMER SHOULD NOT DO.—A farmer should never undertake to cultivate more land than he can do thoroughly; half tilled land is growing poorer—well tilled land is constantly improving.

A farmer should never keep more cattle, horses, sheep or hogs, than he can keep in good order; an animal in high order the first of December is already half wintered.

A farmer should never depend on his neighbor for what he can by care and good management, produce on his own farm; he should never beg fruit while he can plant trees or borrow tools while he can make or buy; a high authority has said, the borrower is a servant to the lender.

The farmer should never be so immersed in political matters, as to forget to sow his wheat, dig his potatoes, and bank up his cellar; nor should he be so inattentive to them as to remain ignorant of those great questions of national and state policy which will always agitate, more or less, a free people.

A farmer should shut the doors of a bank as he would an approach of the plague or cholera; banks are for men of speculation, and there is a business with which farmers should have little to do.

A farmer should never be ashamed of his calling; we know that no man can be entirely independent, yet the farmer should remember, that if any one can be said to possess that enviable distinction, he is the man.

No farmer should allow the reproach of neglecting education to lie against himself or family; if knowledge is power, the beginning of it should be early and deeply laid in the district school.

A farmer should never use ardent spirits as a drink, if, while undergoing severe fatigue, and the hard labors of the summer, he would enjoy robust health let him be temperate in all things.

A farmer should never refuse a fair price for anything he wishes to sell, we have known a man who had several hundred bushels of wheat to dispose of, refused \$3, because he wanted \$5, and after keeping his wheat six months was glad to get \$5 for it.

A farmer should never allow his wood-house to be emptied of wood during the summer months; if he does, when winter comes, in addition to cold fingers, he must expect to encounter the chilling looks of his wife and perhaps be compelled in a series of lectures to learn that the man who burns green wood has not mastered the A B C of domestic economy.

A farmer should never allow his windows to be filled with red cloaks, tattered coats and old hats; if he does he will most assuredly acquire the reputation of a man who carries along at the whiskey, leaving his wife and children to freeze or starve at home.

There are three things of which the man who aims at the character of a prosperous farmer will never be niggardly—manure, tillage, and seed; and there are three things of which he will never be too liberal—promises, time and credit.

BURIAL OF AN INFANT.—We gaze upon the little innocent, lovely even in death—robbed in spotless white; & the sadness of our hearts was soothed with the thought that, though we were taking our last look of its pure body, and about to consign that to the earth, its spirit was in heaven—a happy angel!

We carried it gently to its quiet resting place. All was calm, soft, and serene. We brushed the dew from the grass, as we passed along, ere the sun had risen high enough to drink it up. Emblem of human life—blessed dew of heaven, glittering in the morning only to be exhaled! filling the air with early fragrance to be remembered at noon!

We slowly placed the little coffin in its narrow cell, out in the bosom of the earth. Happier bed than the cradle, if fond hearts would only think aright! We paused for a few moments, and lifted our hearts to God, silently beseeching him to comfort those who mourned.

The sure word of promise had said "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for such is the kingdom of heaven." As we looked on the yet open earth, we thought of the hopes that were buried there.—But why should they be? Why should they not rather rise from the ground, and follow the bright track of an immortal soul, perfect in innocence, and only at the fountain of bliss, where that same soul is to rest forever and ever without change, without pain, and without sin? What are the highest anticipations connected with this world, when compared to an eternity of unalloyed happiness which is to come; happiness which eye hath not seen—nor ear heard nor the imagination of man conceived!

In silence we closed the grave. The last offices of affection had been paid. The body had been committed to the earth, and the spirit to God who gave it.

Influence of the Moon in Tropical Climates.—The statements of Mr. Montgomery Martin, in his recently published work on the West Indies, are worthy not only of perusal but of examination. We perceive that a certain worthy in Liverpool, who styles himself *Zakiel the Seer* and publishes a little paper called the *Horoscope* quotes it in support of his doctrines of astrology or planetary influences.

"In considering the climate of tropical countries, the influence of the moon seems to be entirely overlooked; and surely if the tides of the vast ocean are raised from their fathomless bed by lunar power, it is not too much to assert that the tides of the atmosphere are liable to a similar influence; this much is certain, that in the lowlands of tropical countries, no attentive observer of nature will fail to

witness the power exercised by the moon over the seasons, and also over animal and vegetable nature. As regards the latter, it may be stated that there are certainly thirteen springs and thirteen autumns in Demerara, in the year; for so many times does the sap of trees ascend to the branches, and descend to the roots.

For example, the wallaba (a resinous tree, common in the Demerara woods, somewhat resembling mahogany) if cut down in the dark, a few days before the new moon is one of the most durable woods in the world for house building, posts, &c.; in that state, attempt to split it, and with the utmost difficulty, it will be riven in the most jagged, unequal manner that can be imagined; cut down another wallaba (that grew within a few yards of the former,) at full moon and the tree can be easily split into the finest smooth shingles of any desired thickness or into staves for making casks; but, in this state, applied to building purposes, it speedily decays. Again—bamboos, as thick as a man's arm, are sometimes used for paling, &c., if cut at the dark moon, they will endure for ten or twelve years; if at full moon they will be rotten in two or three years, thus it is with most, if not all the forest trees.—Of the effects of the moon on animals life, very many instances could be cited.

I have seen in Africa, the newly littered young perish in a few hours, at the mother's side, if exposed to the rays of the full moon; fish become rapidly putrid and meat, if left exposed, incurable or un preservable by salt;—the mariner heedlessly sleeping on deck, becoming afflicted with nyctopia or night blindness, at times the face hideously swollen; if exposed during sleep to the moon's rays, the maniac's paroxysm is renewed with fearful vigor at the full and change, and the cold damp chill of the ague supervening on the ascendancy of this apparently mild yet powerful luminary. Let her influence over this earth be studied, it is more powerful than is generally known."

Mr. Martin also thus decisively refutes the common opinion as to Demerara, said to be the most unhealthy of the West India Islands.

"Demerara has been cited as one of the strongest instances of a deleterious atmosphere; particularly among our West India colonies, but when we come to examine facts, it turns out otherwise; the range of mortality even among the laboring slave population, is about one in thirty-seven to forty, but in London and France it is equal as regards the whole population rich and poor and in other countries it is even more; thus, in the Naples one in thirty three; Paris, one in thirty-two; Berlin, one in thirty four; Nice, one in thirty-one; Madrid one in twenty-nine; Rome, one in twenty-five; Amsterdam, one in twenty-four; Vienna, one in twenty-two and a half! Thus that which is termed our most unhealthy West India colony has, even as it respects the laboring population, a greater duration of life than the rich and poor of some of the principal parts of Europe."

CONTEST WITH A WHALE.—Whales form a distinct class. Where several vessels are assembled at any of the places of rendezvous, the oldest captain in company is styled the admiral. They haversuppers on board one of the ships, every night, to which all present are invited, by hoisting a flag before sunset. I attended on one of these occasions, and was much amused by the peculiar slang of these people. "Come," said the captain, "take a cigar; you'll find em pretty much half Spanish, I guess." I inquired of one who had been relating some exploits with whales, whether he had never felt that he was in danger? "Why, I always think, if I have a good lance, the fish is most in danger!" I asked another whether he had ever met with an accident? "I can't say exactly as how I have, though I came plaguy near it once. You see, we was off the coast of Japan, right among a shoal of whales, and all hands was out in the boats, except me and the cook. I was lookin' at the creatures with a glass and saw one on em first tail agin' a boat, and it was a caution to see the scatterment she made of her. All the boys were set a swimmin'; so the cook and me jumped into a boat and picked em all up. Directly, the fish blowed close to us and I took an iron and sunk it into her and I know how to strike a whale as well as any man; but the creature canted the wrong way, and I know how a sperm ought to cant; and comin' at us full tilt, with her jaws as wide open as a barn door, bit the boat smack in two in the middle. Then she chawed up one end, of her, and by the time we got hold on the other, she came at us again and making another bite, took me by the back behind (twixt her teeth, and shook me as a puppy would a ball of yarn; and I guess she wouldnt have dropped me, if the mate hadnt come up in another boat and shoved in his lance, till she was sickened! As good luck would have it, we was all picked up without any accident, but I've got five of her tooth-prints in my back to this day"—Three Years in the Pacific.

Visit to the sloop of war Peacock.—Her intended voyage around the world. We were highly gratified with a visit a few days since to this pretty little vessel of our navy which was expressly fitted up some years since with a spar deck, as a discovery ship, on the then projected expedition to the South Seas. She retains this construction, and sails in a few days for the East India station, returning home via China and the Sandwich Islands, the South American ports of the Pacific, and Cape Horn. Her commander, is Commodore Kennedy, one among the oldest and most experienced seamen of our navy—the flag captain, captain Stribling—the lieutenants, Messrs. Hollands, Green,

Turner, Mason—fleet-surgeon, Doctor Ruschenberger—master, Mr. Goden—constituting, with a select body of midshipmen, as far as we have met with. She is in every respect well found, and in that finished order and discipline which distinguishes our navy. Her voyage, which it is expected will occupy near three years, must necessarily be one of great interest and instruction. She will visit the Red Sea, and probably the Persian Gulf and British possessions in India, during her absence. In the Indian Ocean she will be joined by a smaller vessel. We anticipate a rich treat from the journals which will be kept by her officers, who are amply qualified to furnish a scientific, as well as a spirited, account of all that transpires. From Dr. Ruschenberger particularly, already so favorably known by his admirable work entitled "Three years in the Pacific," we confidently look for another and still more extended work on this expedition, which will add we are sure, from our knowledge of him, a still more enduring plume to his enviable reputation. God speed them on their course; and may none but favoring gales smile on the star-spangled banner, that waves over them and their gallant crew.

Moving machine.—The Western Farmer, a new agricultural paper published at Cincinnati, contains a plate representation of a machine to cut grain in the field by horse power, something like the horse rake. The machine is on wheels which are driven close beside the standing grain, with cutting instruments projecting into it, and moved by a cog wheel. To keep the straw erect when it is cut, two rows of pikes, one above the other, point forward into the grain, and the cutters play between them.

Legal Decisions.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has lately made three decisions, which, perhaps, will be interesting to the profession. The first was in a suit brought for the support of the plaintiff, a female, which was alleged to have been charged by the will of a former owner upon certain land purchased by the defendant. The court decided that when a testator by will directs that a person shall be supported "out of his estate," the support, after the personal property is exhausted, remains a charge upon the land of the testator, even in the hands of a subsequent purchaser. The second decision was in an action brought against the proprietor of a stage-coach, for the loss of a box containing engraved steel-plates, intended to be used in the publication of a large and splendid Bible. The coach of the defendant formed part of a line owned by several proprietors; and the court decided that it was not sufficient for the plaintiff to prove delivery of the box, but that it must be shown to have come into the hands of the defendant, a particular driver, and been lost by him.

Ohio and Michigan.—The Delaware (Ohio) Gazette of Saturday last, mentions the arrival at that place, of Colonel Swaine and Andrews, two of the Northern Frontiers. These officers acquiesce in the right of Ohio to establish the line in question, the Commissioners of the latter were not to be molested in running the Boundary Line. The understanding is, that neither party will pursue hostilities, or resort to any criminal prosecutions, with the expectation that Congress at their next session, will settle the whole matter in controversy definitely.

The Boundary Difficulties.—The National Intelligencer of Saturday says—"Official information received here corroborates the private accounts, which standings between the Governments of Ohio & Michigan will yet lead to bloodshed, and should it occur, deeply to be deplored."

THE MAUMEE WAR. The subjoined, from the Urbana Record, is the latest information we have from the seat of the controversy, and apparently impending conflict, between the authorities of Ohio and Michigan.

We are sorry to find matters are proceeding to such extremities between the frontier men.

NEWS FROM THE BOUNDARY. Since our last publication, news of an unpleasant character has reached us from the Northern boundary, which has somewhat changed the feature of affairs. A letter dated "Maumee, April 11th," is published in the Columbus Hemisphere, in which the writer states that on the 8th inst. at a late hour, between 12 and 3 o'clock, a posse, attended by the sheriff of Monroe, went to Toledo, broke open the house of Major Stickney, in his absence, and after abusing the family and using the females quite rudely, succeeded in taking and carrying away Mr. Goodsell, and at the same time broke open the office of Mr. McKay, seized him, and made their way to Monroe." The letter also states that an armed force from the territory was "prowling about the streets of Toledo, taking some of the citizens and threatening others"—that "a number of Toledoans had been indicted by the Michigan authorities for accepting office under Ohio"—and that the excitement was indeed high." As the letter was written during this high state of excitement, some allowance must be made for exaggeration.

The Norwalk (Huron co.) Reflector, of the 14th inst., in stating the posture of things at that time, gives the following version of the Toledo affair: "Some days ago, the court being in session in Monroe county, M. T. process was sent down to Toledo to arrest and take to the jail of that county, some men who had been engaged in a riot. The officers were advised by a justice and other officers of Toledo that Michigan had no jurisdiction over them, & had no right to take them; and they therefore refused to take them. When the officers were stated to the court, process was issued against the officers who gave aid and comfort, for an alleged resistance to the process; and a sufficient number came down from Monroe and took them to the jail where they still remain. No other disturbance has been made by Michigan."

The question as to what course the Government of this State will pursue, should these persons receive sentence of punishment agreeably to the law of Michigan, will undoubtedly elicit much talk; for it is presumable that he will take measures to liberate them if there are no other means for doing so, besides the two we have heard stated—which are, either to bring them by a writ of habeas corpus before a Judge of the United States Supreme Court, or to rescue them by force, & thus embroil the State in a civil war.—Gov. Lucas will probably adopt the former.

Since the above was in type, we received the Toledo Gazette of the 11th inst., which gives a full account of the affair above spoken of. The article on the subject contains, as might be expected, much severe language against the Bank of the United States, and a communication from Major Strickney, which, as it gives the details in a shorter space, we copy entire; though we must express our unwillingness to believe, with the Major, that we are 'advancing to a horrid border war.'

From the Toledo Gazette. MAUMEE, April 13, 1835.

Mr. Brown: To answer at once the numerous inquiries, in relation to the outrages committed under the authority of the Territory of Michigan, against the people of Toledo, Ohio, I make this communication.

On the night of the 8th inst. being absent from my residence in Toledo, a boat 50 miles, feeling the utmost security in the safety of my family—on the morning of the 9th, being on my return home, I was met by a number of gentlemen, at some 14 miles from Toledo, with the intelligence that a band of ruffians, of 50 or more, had, in the dead of the night, come to my house from Monroe, in Michigan, and in a ferocious manner demolished the door leading to the principal avenue of my house, and seized a gentleman (Mr. Goodsell) and bore him off, and treated his lady and my daughter (the only females in the house) with brutish violence, notwithstanding I exhorted all to exercise moderation.

But when arrived at the scene of action, and the females showed me their wounds, and related the tales of their sufferings, and I examined the demolished door of my house, bearing evidence of their inhuman malignity, it became a question whether moderation was longer a virtue, and my feelings could no longer be suppressed. When my daughter gave out the cry of murder, she was seized by the throat, and shaken with monstrous violence, & the prints of a man's hand in purple was strongly marked, with many other contusions. Mrs. Goodsell exhibited marks of violence likewise. This Michigan banditti proceeded likewise to the sleeping apartment of another gentleman, (Mr. McKay,) burst in the door where he was asleep, seizing upon him in bed, and for the first salutation, one of them attempted to gouge out one of his eyes with his thumb. Those gentlemen report, that the invention of the gang was put in requisition, to put their lives in danger, and by their indignities to keep their feelings on the rack. After two days of court mockery at Monroe, those gentlemen were admitted to bail.

On the 10th, it was reported that an armed force was assembling under the command of General Brown to march for Toledo, and take, as prisoners, all persons who had accepted office under Ohio, (about a dozen.) On the 11th, they arrived, in force, as reported, of about two hundred strong, armed with muskets and bayonets. The officers of Ohio, having been lulled into security by

the assurances of the Commissioners of the United States, (Messrs. Rush and Howard,) were not prepared for defence and retired, and gave them full space for the display of their gasconade, which was fully exhibited by the brave General in pulling down the flag of Ohio, and dragging it through the streets, at the tail of a horse, and other similar acts.

Thus the little Territory of the United States has challenged the State of Ohio, in the form of unrestrained violence, and we cannot doubt, that the State has virtually accepted the challenge, and we are fast advancing to a horrid Border War, that we know has frequently extended to indiscriminate extermination.

There cannot be a doubt that the generous Ohioans will turn out en masse to protect their northern border, and restrain the savage barbarity of the hordes of the north. Your ob't servant.

B. F. STICKNEY.

Outrageous Conduct of the Bank of the United States!—There can be no doubt that the Bank Monster is again in the field, not only unweakened by the conflicts through which he has passed, but ready like the Stork-King whom Jupiter sent in anger amongst the discontented frogs, to gobble up the people by hundreds, and swallow up all our liberties, by way of an anchovy. The Globe has discovered that Judge White—the incorruptible, the pure, the high-minded, the early, constant, fast unwavering—through-thick-and-thin-friend of our venerated President; is the Bank candidate—aye, gentle reader! the Bank candidate! As Judge White has always, and on all occasions, and under all circumstances, been opposed to the Bank it shows not only a renewed, but a wonderfully increased power, on the part of the monster, at this late day, to have corrupted such a man. But such is the fact, beyond all doubt, according to the Globe; and think you that Gen. Jackson would let his own oracle tell a lie? Not he indeed! But we are not left in the dark, or to conjecture, upon this subject. The proof is open—clear—palpable—and plain as the nose on Bartholomew's face. It is most conclusive, likewise,—coming directly to the point. We have read it all in the Globe, and will here give it, stripped of all unnecessary verbiage, and standing forth in naked and astounding truth. Listen, then, O ye abused and insulted, and monster-tidden people.—Judge White, a few years since, married a wife—a very fine woman, too, as all presidential wives should be. This lady had been married before, to a gentleman by the name of Peyton, and by whom she had a daughter. In process of time, this daughter got married; and then nothing could be more natural; as her mother had done before her, and as she did afterwards also. Now this Miss Peyton chose for her husband a gentleman by the name of Judd. Being a man of education and financial abilities, Mr. Judd was some years afterwards appointed cashier of the Bank of the United States. Mr. Judd was in Washington, last winter, on a visit to his wife's mother. And it need not be added, that during the same winter that the cashier of the Bank thus visited his near relative, Judge White was nominated as a candidate for the office of President of the United States by the Legislature of Alabama. Here the Globe rests the case, and so do we. Nothing in our opinion, can be more clear, than the corruption of the Bank in this matter, excepting the collusion between Gov. Foidoxter and Lawrence in the matter of the attempted assassination.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

FREE LETTERS.—5,049!! We have heard much talk of a abuse of the franking privilege—but never recollect to have seen an instance in which the fees of a postmaster for the delivery of free letters, to a member of Congress, for one quarter was sufficiently extensive to swallow up nearly double the amount of postage received at the office for a whole year! The following extract from the report of the Post Office Committee will explain the matter. The Hon. A. G. Hawes, a veteran member of Congress, receives 5,049 free letters in three months, which is at the rate of 56 per day, only! Pretty well for this Hon. A. G. Hawes! The Post Office through which all these free letters passed, is certainly very appropriately christened "HAWES'S ISLAND."

EXAMINER'S OFFICE, Oct. 3, 1834. The Office of Hawesville, Kentucky reported a balance due the Post Office Department for the quarter commencing 1st of April, 1832, and ending 1st July 1832, as follows: From 1st July, to 1st October, 1832 \$11 39 From 1st October to 1st Dec. 1832 17 49 From 1st Jan. to 1st of April 1833 76 75 Total for one year \$65 63

The return from that office from 1st April to 1st July, 1833, exhibited a balance due the postmaster, by the department, of \$87 56. In consequence of his delivering from the office 5,049 free letters at two cents each, amounting to \$101 32.

WM. G. ELLIOT, Chief Examiner. Hon. W. T. BARRY, Postmaster Gen.

The following is an extract from the transcript account of mails received from Hawesville, Kentucky, quarter ending 1st July 1833.

Free letters received and delivered to Hon. A. G. Hawes—without way bills this quarter, 5,049.

WM. EDINGTON, P. M.

Coal.—In 1830, when anthracite coal was first used in New York city, 365 tons were imported. Now the consumption is 1931,207 tons.—Now.

MR. WEBSTER.—We cannot but feel a deep interest in the fame of this eminent man, nor omit any fair opportunity of presenting it to the admiration and respect to the public.

Mr. Webster's career as a public man, has been marked by an uninterrupted devotion to the supremacy of the Constitution, whenever, and from whatever quarter, assailed. He has followed the course, which Gen. Jackson once, in his days of sober patriotism, recommended President Monroe to adopt, that of preferring country to party, or personal views.

Hence we have seen him at one time sustaining with the President, the constitution and the Union against the assaults of the South;—and then again, sustaining the laws, the rights of the Senate and the interests of the country, against the usurpations of the same President.

Mr. Webster is now a prominent candidate for the Presidency, and certainly if merit, capacity and services, may decide the contest, he will not fail of being elected.

There are those however, who, having acted heretofore with Mr. Webster, and entertaining the same general views with him, yet express doubts of the expediency of pressing his election at this juncture.

We cannot perceive the motives, of feel the policy; of such doubts. We are fighting for a cause and not for reward. We are therefore bound, as it seems to us, to select for our leader and candidate; one who emphatically represents that cause—one, who, if successful, will honor it, in every station—and with whom, even defeat, could not bring disgrace.

As between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. White of Tennessee there is little room for choice.—Neither having any thing in common with the high principles on which the Whigs have professed to act; and to neither—without admitting that these professions were empty and worthless—can the Whigs as a party, yield their support.

Let us keep up our own flag and close array—and with DANIEL WEBSTER for our leader; or if there be any other equally meritorious, and more available, candidate—so only that he be a Whig; then with such a one for a leader, let us still fight the good fight, come what may.

N. Y. American.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US We believe that the elections now in progress, will tend to concentrate opposition to Mr. Van Buren on a single candidate; and as there is no hope of defeating his election, and as the loss of Connecticut and Rhode Island would leave Mr. Webster's friends without an apology for continuing him in the field, much as we would regret such a result, we cannot but see that in this it will be favorable to the Republican cause. We have always said that New England cannot resist power.—She yields to the corrupting influence of Federal Patronage. It is in the South and West that the battle is to be fought and won. When all other competitors are out of the way, and the single issue is made between Judge White and Mr. Van Buren, the force of Patronage and the strength of Liberty will be fairly tested.

Thus says the *Washington Telegraph*: the by excellence organ of the incorrupt and incorruptible.—What does the Telegraph include in its sweeping phrase of New England? Does it forget that there is a little state in that same region which gave at the very last election a greater majority against the Federal Government than any other state in the Union? A majority that would have swallowed up the administration majority in the Empire State itself? A majority that has been uniformly, conscientiously, inflexibly opposed to the present Government—and that too at a time when the Telegraph & its supporters were loud and strong in its defence? Where was Massachusetts when the cry of Reform was first sounded through the country? When the distribution of the spoils was tendered to the faithful and complying? Did she yield to the corrupting influence of Federal Patronage? There were a few from her borders, busy in the profligate scramble for office; but where are the converts whom the spoils have converted? Where are the men who deserted their old friends and political connections, to come in for a portion of the plunder? If there be any, they are condemned and despised by the community in which they live.

The *Telegraph* may rest assured that there is one state at least in New England, which is not to be seduced by Patronage, nor intimidated by power.—It will scorn alike the old arguments of Regency politics, and the newly discovered virtues of Tennessee nominations. How is Judge White's candidacy to try the strength of Liberty? Is it because Judge White has been an uniform and consistent supporter of General Jackson? Because he has sustained him in his infamous and corrupting system of Presidential patronage? Because he has sustained him in all the leading measures of his administration?—Because he is a man of narrow views and sectional prejudices? Are these the merits which are to make his election the tests of Liberty?

There is one test which this candidacy will apply to Popular Opinion. It is the test of PATRIOTISM: There is a WHO? CALDWELL in the field: a friend of popular rights of man; the champion of the universal rights of man; the opponent of political proscription; the advocate of union; the unflinching foe of Executive usurpations; and of the corrupt exercise of Executive Patronage. National in his expanded principles; looking to the good of the country and the whole country—not moved by unworthy prejudices; firm, unyielding, inflexible in the manly and honorable discharge of his duties—he is a true disciple of the republican creed, and the fit representative of a party which can never abandon him. And

the Whig? In vain counting an apology in the field for deserting of Policy; use of those by which all political ap this state w the faith that ver be ind WHO CAND ferred to a DYNASTY, w Tories from South.—All

INTEREST. MAS, the M will be recoll that the Rev. vation to the the childred pe large number Armand Col light of a dibi was despatche land State Co last, to Cape lect number of Counties nam The follow doubtless be r itude by such heretofore reg best friends, a hope that man preparations in ryanland Colony

Dear Sir, lands us at M of one case, if During the generally mil joyed high app from a no manifested made Cape M we made on o our feelings s ity that I mark, that af subsided, it from the cap able to speak at ever felt inued our ge the scene ind smittals des ended for s If this pla ley say the is good or be parts of Ame I have been the Governm under the n reasons, the fear of an att ble me from and importan I have rec place, than a things, which you and the of time. I anguine exp the best is y tunate as to schooner Ed Wilson and communita from Cape freely com of Cape Pal and have sa concerning i justified it for Suffice it for Hall and the best he receive us. you have h had traded o Palmas pro coast; and f leave live t seen in Amc most beautif or stem. W was, hoping Please pr and say to ty flatterin or all their I remon

(Note—I y that had "element, a ate of the CAPE E Dear Sir, inform you at this place voyage of th cluding the Myself an session of it realizing obj The info obtain from wise, enable great part colony excu governor I well calcula colony, and a very agre The statu represented Therefore, only, by state that self and the Charles h difficulty. So far as abled me to that the m most beauti good, or be abundant in fruit trees. The sta positively b bear us out ton and in g the g We have gntd we mu cure a seign six thir Colony w In the b cattle, hogc ties of the ness, d things that When y least emigr this thir fore libit

The Telegraph says that in a certain contingency we should be without an apology for keeping that candidate in the field. We can have no apology for deterring him. It is not by the cry of "Policy" and "Expediency"—and the use of those other convenient catchwords by which men seek to conceal or justify political apostasy; that the People of this State will be induced to be false to the faith that is in them. They will never be induced to abandon the only WHO CANDIDATE; or consent to be transferred to a supporter of the JACKSON DYNASTY, whether he is sustained by Tories from the North or from the South.—Atlas.

INTERESTING FROM CAPE PALMAS, the Maryland Colony in Africa—It will be recollected by most of our readers, that the Rev. Mr. Gould, whose untiring devotion to the moral and religious culture of the colored people of this State had caused a large number of them, in Calvert and Anne Arundel Counties, to look upon him in the light of a disinterested and judicious friend, was despatched by the Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, in December last, to Cape Palmas, having in charge a select number of emigrants, mostly from the Counties named above.

The following extracts from his letters will doubtless be received with much joy and gratitude by such of the colored people as have heretofore regarded him as one among their best friends, and we cannot but indulge the hope that many of them will make speedy preparations to follow their friends to the Maryland Colony.

Dear Sir—Thirty-five days from Baltimore lands us at Monrovia, all, with the exception of one case, in improved health.

During the passage, our sea sickness was generally mild, and most of the time, we enjoyed high spirits—I think without an exception, from a deliberate judgment, there was no manifested wish to look back when we made Cape Mount, which was the first land we made on the coast. All attempts to describe our feelings would fall far short of the reality that after our feelings had measurably subsided, it was the unanimous declaration from the captain down to the least that was able to speak, "this is the prettiest prospect I ever fell under my sight," and as we continued our gaze down the shore the beauty of the scene increased to a charm, some of the emigrants declared that they were already commencing to all their sea troubles.

In this place, I find the people enjoying as they say the best health, and I am sure it is as good or better than is realized in many parts of America.

I have been introduced to, and solicited by the Governor to visit his Territory, but am under the necessity of declining for several reasons, the most weighty of which, is the fear of an attack of fever, which might disable me from attending to my more immediate and important duties.

I have never enjoyed myself more at any place, than at this. I could say many good things, which I know would be entertaining to you and the Board, but decline for the want of time. I am pleased far beyond my most sanguine expectations. This is all good, but the boat is yet to be told. I have been so fortunate as to fall in with the officers of the schooner Edger, which brought the Rev. Mr. Wilson and family, and by which I send this communication. They are just three weeks from Cape Palmas. They have kindly and freely communicated their views and opinions of Cape Palmas and the Maryland Colony, and have said so many great and good things concerning it, that I positively would not be justified in giving the statement at large. Suffice it for the present to say, that Doctor Hall and all the emigrants are enjoying the best health and spirit, and are prepared to receive us. No deaths since the two of whom you have heard. The mate told me that he had traded on the coast for two years, and Cape Palmas promised more than any place on the coast; and furthermore said that he would leave live there, as in any place he had ever seen in America.—He said it was one of the most beautiful and plentiful places he had ever seen. We shall sail this afternoon for Palmas, hoping to arrive there in two days.

Please present my respects to the Board, and say to them, that every prospect is highly flattering, and promises them a rich reward for all their labors.

I remain your constant friend,
RICH'D. B. F. GOULD.

(Note—These are the only cases of mortality that had occurred in the Colony, from its settlement up to the 28th of February—the date of the last despatches.)

CAPE PALMAS, Africa, Jan'y 28, 1835.

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure to inform you and the Board of our safe arrival at this place on the 1st inst. after a pleasant voyage of forty one days from Baltimore, including the two occupied at Monrovia.

Myself and emigrants have landed in possession of improved health and high spirits, realizing all our most sanguine expectations.

you are authorized to pray in my name, where I am, and where I am not known.
With much respect, your friend,
RICH'D. B. F. GOULD.

EASTON GAZETTE

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

NATIONAL POLITICS.

It is very natural that our political friends should feel disappointed at the results of the recent elections in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Virginia—knowing as they do the profligate and destructive course of measures pursued by the Jackson administration, under the direction of the junta that control it, they had a right to confide in the good sense of the People every where to rise indignantly against such measures and against all who approve and uphold them; but when they see majorities procured by corruption or carried by local questions and interests, it must weaken that great and chief reliance which is looked to as the preservative of public liberty.

In Connecticut, the Jacksonians have succeeded—id Rhode Island they have elected a Jackson Governor by a less majority than before; but in the house of Legislature, the Whigs have a majority and will elect their United States Senator. It was at once known that in the House of Representatives the Whigs had a majority; but as the Senate polls are not canvassed until the month of May, they could not ascertain the result so quickly or so certainly—the Whigs and Jacksons, both anxious to know the result, sent to the different towns where the polls for Senators were held, and it is now ascertained that the Whigs have a majority in the Senate as well as in the House, but the amount of that majority is not ascertained.

Upon enquiring as to the elections in these two States, we learn, that local questions and local interests have produced the result that has occurred, and that in New England you never can ascertain the true national sentiment from their state elections—bent upon state projects they never pay any attention to national parties, and the opinion of New England in relation to national politics and parties can only be known from the elections in which these questions are tried.

Away from this, the subtle cunning of Mr. Van Buren, who "rules the roost" every where among the Jacksonians, through his agents, put his friends up in exclusive state elections to try to gain the ascendancy by any means whatever, it makes no odds what, with a view to forestall public opinion, and to produce a belief that the question was Jacksonian or anti-Jacksonian, and that Jacksonism prevailed.—These schemes have their influence perhaps with the ignorant and unwary; but instead of damping, they ought to excite the minds of all lovers of their country and her institutions to greater and continued exertions, to put down men who resort to such means merely to acquire power. Upon the question of next President the elections have not yet spoken, and when Mr. Van Buren is fully brought into the field by the Convention that Gen. Jackson has ordered to meet in Baltimore this month for that purpose alone, you will then see whether the people of New England, of Virginia, of this country, will obey the orders of one President to elect another President as his successor that he has thought proper to choose for them—that is, whether the people of this country will suffer Gen. Jackson to dictate to them who they shall have as his successor.

In Virginia, the friends of Mr. Van Buren would not, and were afraid to put the question before the people of Van Buren & White, or Van Buren and Whig; but knowing her people to be opposed to the U. S. States Bank on Constitutional grounds, they kept up the hubbub about Bank—Bank—and Mr. Compromise Ritchie published, that the U. S. Bank had her emissaries walking from place to place throughout the state, to tamper with her people—just as the Van Burens had done with all that half million of Post office money which they expended in elections and which made a Bankrupt of the Post Office.

There does not exist any reason therefore that the Whigs of this country, or in any part of it, should feel despondency or listlessness; but the reverse, it is more and more a duty for them to exert all their energies to resist misrule and corruption. It is an established truth that the best things when corrupted or perverted become the worst. We should therefore resist the corruptions and perversions of our Constitution and Government. Men who hope to live under a well formed, well administered popular government must expect to pay the tax of constant vigilance and unceasing, untiring exertion. It is a question for the Whigs to decide for themselves, whether they will yield and submit to the exert all their energies and powers, and preserve their government, living like freemen, or meekly submit to arbitrary power, and indolently submit, living like slaves, bearing the reproaches of their persecutors and mankind. Decide this question for yourselves, and as you decide, so act.

The Executive Council of Maryland will meet at Annapolis on the 19th inst.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Packet ship Poland, New York from Havre, whence she sailed on the 11th ultimo, brings to the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, Paris papers to the 10th and London advices to the 7th—both inclusive.

The packet ship Albany, having on board the late French Minister to the United States, M. Sorrelier, and family, arrived at Havre on the 9th of April, and the American frigate Constitution, Com. Elliott, arrived at Havre on the afternoon of the same day. Com. Elliott immediately travelled post to Paris, to receive the orders of Mr. Livingston.—A Havre paper of the 10th says, "The Constitution had been expected for several days, having been employed, as is well known, for the purpose of carrying the American Ambassador back to New York in the now very improbable event that the vote of twenty five millions will be rejected by the Chambers." The coincidence of the simultaneous arrivals of the Constitution and Albany, the one taking home the recalled French Minister, and the other to carry back the American, while at the same moment the French Chambers were discussing the very question in regard to which this noted recall of Ambassadors had taken place, is mentioned in the Havre paper, with the following comment—

"Superstitious persons will perhaps draw from this singular coincidence of circumstances, a favorable or unfavorable augury as to the difficulties between us and the United States. But for our part, we only see in it another reason that the Chambers should act expeditiously in that affair so embarrassing to commercial business and our political relations."

PARIS, April 10.—Sir R. Peel was on Tuesday again left in the minority on the Resolution moved by Lord John Russell for embodying in the Tithe Bill the appropriation principle recognized in the late motion on the Irish Church, the numbers being in favor of the resolution 255, against it 253—a majority against Ministers, 27. The right Hon. Gentleman had declared in the course of a most able speech in opposition to the motion, that he could not consent to retain office if it carried, and consequently on Wednesday afternoon he had placed his resignation of the Ministry in the hands of the King.

Prince Augustus Charles Eugene Napoleon de Lichtenberg, consort of the Queen of Portugal, died suddenly on the 28th March.

The Baltimore American of Tuesday says, "The stock subscription books of the Merchants' Bank were opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. We learn that in the first hour six thousand shares were subscribed, and that the subscriptions continued to be made with great spirit until two o'clock, when the books were closed for the day."

We have ascertained that the amount of stock subscribed yesterday was about eleven thousand shares—more than one half of which was on out of town account. An advance of one and an half to two dollars per share was offered for the stock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Kendall is at length gazetted as Post Master General, and Mr. Barry as minister plenipotentiary to Spain.—According to the National Intelligencer, the appointment of Mr. Kendall is "a complete victory achieved by the Kitchen Cabinet over the Cabinet proper."

"Dr. Mason, recently appointed Chief Clerk in the General Post Office, (a personal friend and connection of Mr. Barry) has also resigned his trust. It is said that P. S. Loughborough, Esq., who has for several years filled an agency in the Department, is to take post as Chief Clerk. This we should suppose to be a good appointment."

Fairfield Races.—The Jockey Club Purse, four mile heats, for \$800 was won by W. R. Johnson's g. m. Aronette in two heats, beating Dolly Dixon, and distancing Damascus. Time 8m. 2s.—8m. 12s.

A SNUG BUSINESS.—About a year ago, the Morning Post announced that parties were driving a "snug business" in Connecticut. This is now explained. The Connecticut papers talk loudly of bribery and corruption independently of the influence of mere official patronage.—Boston Atlas.

"Fight with money," replied the oracle of Delphos to Philip of Macedonia, "and you will surmount every difficulty." The advice of the Delphic oracle is the basis of the policy of President Jackson & Martin Van Buren. Wherever money and preference can be brought to bear, they are lavished and promised with the most prodigality. The Post Office furnishes the most ready means of corruption, and its revenues are most shamefully perverted to the vilest purposes of party. This corruption is openly practised by the Department, and openly sustained by the President of the United States.—Id.

TENNESSEE REBELS.—The old chief will be much bothered to look after his Tennessee Rebels. He will have to declare martial law in the state and hang the most refractory under the second section. In this way he may compel the multitude to surrender, and submit quietly to pass under the yoke. It is not a little surprising that the defection of Tennessee from Van Burenism should have been so entire. We believe there is not a paper in the State devoted to the interests of the Masonian. As between General Jackson, and the state, they seem to entertain a diversity of views in regard to their "ulterior preferences," as Mr. Van Buren styles them. It is an irreconcilable diversity. The people of Tennessee will never consent to receive the dictation of a successorship from the Throne. They will never yield to the President the formidable authority to nominate his own candidate, and seat him in the chair which he is to vacate. If this power is added to his other usurpations the sceptre has indeed departed from the People.—They have lost their natural and constitutional sovereignty. The tongue of a hypocrite has wedded them out of a possession, which the hand of a tyrant will never release.—Id.

Receipt for making "nice Dutch Rolls" given by a Dutch Cook.—Mix of a doo as you by da Brad—and put a lade butter in it and latim good raisins—and after that, maket in smal pease roun—and patit on a bord and latim rais a lade a'gin, an make a splot in de mitte and turn it roun a'gin but not to muth, an turn't roun a'gin in back oben but he mus not be to hart.
Den hab your Kopsgeot on he will be nice wid goot frash butter.

The Rev. Mr. McKenney, (Agent for the Maryland State Colonization Society,) will preach at St. Michaels, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PRICES CURRENT

BALTIMORE, MAY 5.

Red Wheat	\$1 15 a 1 20
Corn (yellow)	75
White	75
Rye	80 a 90
Oats	55

DIED
In this county on Saturday last, Mrs. Turner, consort of Mr. Abner Turner.
On Monday last, in this county, Miss Mary Flemming.
In Baltimore, on Thursday last, Miss Ann P. McKenney, sister of the late Hon. Wm. McKenney, in the 80th year of her age.

T. H. DAWSON & SON,
HAVE the pleasure of announcing, that they can now offer to their customers and the public, a full and complete assortment of FRESH and GENUINE ARTICLES, in their line, consisting of,

DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND CHEMICALS OF EVERY KIND NOW IN USE.
PERFUMERY, in great variety.
CONFECTIONARY of various kinds.
BRUSHES of nearly all sorts.
Also, White Lead, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Red and Yellow Oer, Venetian red, Verdigris, Red Lead, Spermaceti, Lined and Train Oils, Window Glass from 7 by 9 to 10 by 20, which they will cut to any size or pattern, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Physician's prescriptions particularly attended to, and orders promptly executed.
MAY 9 4w

CITY BANK ELECTION NOTICE.—The Stockholders are hereby notified that Monday the first day of June next, is the day fixed by law for the election of nine directors of the City Bank, and that the same will take place at the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.
MAY 9

New-Ark College.
THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence, both in the Preparatory and Collegiate Departments on Wednesday, the 27th of May, and will continue 17 weeks, after which there will be a vacation of 5 weeks. The Bill, which is to be paid for each term in advance, is for the

Summer Term 17 weeks	\$34 50
Winter Term 15 weeks	58
Total per annum	\$92 50

This includes Board, Tuition, Room rent, Fuel for private and public rooms, Janitors wages, use of Library and incidental expenses. Washing is matter of private contract. Students furnish their own rooms, and find their own Books. The latter however can be purchased here.

To show the flourishing state of the Institution, it is only necessary to state that it has had 94 students in its first year; and from applications and anticipations already made a large addition is anticipated the next term. The College Edifice being already nearly full, it will be necessary hereafter that all pupils under 14 years of age should board in private families. These expenses in this case will be nearly the same as in the college edifice. The Institution has now 5 Teachers whose whole time is devoted to the business of instruction, viz: a President, 3 Professors, and one tutor, to which it is probable, there will this summer be added a Lecturer on Chemistry.

Communications during the vacation may be addressed to the Rev. SAMUEL BELL, Newark, Del., at all other times to E. W. GILBERT, President.
New Ark, Del. May 9, 1835.
The Philadelphia Presbyterian, U. S. Gazette, Elkton Gazette, Eastern Gazette, Princess Anne Herald, Village Record, will publish the above to the amount of \$2 and forward bills to Delaware Journal office.

A SITUATION WANTED.
A person with the best recommendations, wishes a situation as a private Teacher. Any gentleman in want of such, would do well to apply immediately at this office.
MAY 9 9

FOR SALE.
In consequence of a settled disease, I have had for more than two years, deprived me of paying that attention to my farms, that is necessary to my interest, and I have come to the conclusion of disposing of private sale my farm, lying within four miles of the Trappe, and about one mile from Great Chopank river, containing 484 1/2 acres of land—this farm is now laid off in three lots, and three fields; the former is well improved, and the latter can be made so, as the soil is chiefly white oak land; there is a new brick well of first rate water in the yard, and also a fine Mineral Spring, with 300 yards of the dwelling, this tract of land was formerly in two farms, and can be made so again, if persons should be disposed to purchase together.—The TIMBER is very abundant, being much more than is necessary for the farm, which could be disposed of to great advantage by a person living on the estate. The timber consists chiefly of white oak. The situation is considered healthy. Persons disposed to purchase, will of course view the property.
Terms of sale.—On the delivery of the estate, one fourth of the purchase money must be paid in cash, and the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, equal payments with approved security, interest on the date, until paid—and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, a good and sufficient Deed will be given. Apply to the subscriber, residing on his farm in Oxford Neck, Talbot county.
NICHOLAS THOMAS.

Anderton, may 9, 1835.
The editor of the Caroline Advertiser, will please copy the above, and charge Easton Gazette office.

Wheat Machine.
The subscriber has for sale one of Booth's Machines, which may be seen in Easton. It has been constructed particularly for breaking the straw for stock, so as to remedy the objection heretofore made against machines in that respect, and may be relied on.
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.
may 9 3t

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public journals have, no doubt, already conveyed to you the disastrous intelligence of the total destruction by fire, on the morning of the 3rd inst., between the hours of one and two o'clock; of the STEAM MILL, erected by us for the purpose of grinding Thomsonian Medicines. The Dyeing Establishment of Ward Sears, the Last Factory of the Messrs. Larabee's, and their Dwelling, shared a similar fate.

Amidst the havoc made by the devouring element, we have reason to rejoice that our Medicines Depot, in which the pulverized and compounded articles were kept, was so considerable distance from the scope of conflagration; consequently, we are still in a condition to fill, with promptitude, and upon our usual accommodating terms, any orders which our friends and a generous public may be pleased to forward; and the confidence we repose in the punctuality of our patrons; affords us reasonable assurances, that our establishment will have risen, Phoenix-like, from its ashes, and be in full operation before our present supply shall have been exhausted.

We now have on hand, at wholesale and retail, the largest and most valuable collection of BOTANIC MEDICINES, in the U. States, comprising all the various compounds and crude articles recommended by Dr. Samuel Thomson.

WARD SEARS & CO.
S. East corner of water and Calvert streets, Baltimore
Also, Dr. Samuel Thomson's Family Rights and Guide to Health, Doct. Robinson's Lectures on the Thomsonian System, and the Thomsonian Recorder
WARD SEARS, Agent
For Dr. S. Thomson.
May 2, 1835. 4w

The Times Centerville, Gazette, & Whig Easton, Advocate Denton, Herald Princess Anne, Chronicle Cambridge, and Borderer St. Hill, will copy the above once a week for a week, and forward a paper and bill to the advertisers in Balt.

Maryland Jockey Club Races,
Over the Central Course, near Baltimore, will commence on the Third Tuesday in MAY (19th), and continue four days.
FIRST DAY—Mile heats.

A Sweepstakes for the get of Stallion, the Colts or Fillies to be three years old this Spring; \$200 entrance, half forfeit; eight subscribers.

- 1—John Minge, enters the get of Timoleon.
- 2—Wm. R. Johnson, enters the get of Medley.
- 3—John M. Dotz, enters the get of Gohanna.
- 4—John C. Stevens, enters the get of Eclipse.
- 5—Thos. Snowden, Jr., enters the get of Industry.
- 6—Jno. C. Craig, enters the get of Sir Charles.
- 7—Jno. C. Stevens, enters the get of Sir Henry.
- 8—A. Robinson, enters the get of Monsieur Tonnou.

In this Race the get of eight of the most distinguished Race Horses that have figured on the American Turf, will contend for the honor of their sires and their own. The result will be watched with deep interest by the numerous owners of the blood of each, and the winner, whilst in raising himself to imperishable renown, will reflect credit, and impart additional value on all his family, even the drawing honours of, may in this Race be plucked up and restored.

SECOND DAY—Two mile heats.
For the Craig Plate, consisting of a most splendid Tea Service, cost \$500; the winner to take the Plate or \$500 at his option; an entrance money depending on the number of subscribers.

THIRD DAY—Three mile heats.
Proprietor's Purse, \$500; entrance, \$20.
FOURTH DAY—Four mile heats.
Jockey Club Purse, \$1,000; entrance \$30.
There are one or two stakes for Colts and Fillies three years old, which it is expected will be made previous to the meeting.

This Course, which has been improving every season since its establishment, and on which, of late, the Time has been so remarkably quick, was a few days since accurately measured by a Surveyor, in the presence of the Vice-President and several other Members of the Club, and was found to be exactly one mile.

It cannot escape notice that the friends of the National Convention to nominate a Horse for the great Race of four miles out, over the track of the Union, have, no doubt, purposely fixed upon the same time, for their meeting, thus, clearly proving, not any political or party, or religious influence, but the centrality of our position, and the nationality of the sport. We'll let them come of all parties, from the East, the West, and the Centre of the Empire. All shall be welcome, and every Nag have fair play, whether he be black, white, or chestnut. Let them come fairly to the post, a vivid full riding, and—the Deed will take the hindmost. But were it possible to have Old Hickory there, with Old Truxton in his Plates, and Old Simon to handle him, we guess it would be a small circumstance ahead of any thing in the way of good luck to THE PROPRIETOR.

N. B.—All our Presidents have patronized the Turf.—When General Washington did not start a Horse of his own, he was often Judge of the Race. All the three Presidents from the "red clay district," gave their countenance to the sport. Mr. Adams, when President, was sure to be in the stand, at the tap of the Drum.—And as for "Old Hickory," he has been known to run and win on three legs; but every one knows what orders must go ahead, and if the French don't pay us that money, we'll hear the drum tap to some purpose.
J. M. SELDEN.

may 2 1awR

NEW SPRING GOODS.
WILLIAM LOVEDAY
Has just returned from Philadelphia an Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks as good and handsome a choice of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!
and on as good terms as has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themselves.
Easton, April 19 1835 (W)

CLOCK AND WATCH
MAKING.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of
MATERIALS
in his line of business, which, added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.
The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.
May 2 5w

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening a large assortment of the above articles, consisting of Gentlemen's Boots, Monroes, Shoes and Pumps, boys' dimit-Ladies Lasting Kid, Morocco, Seal and leather Shoes, Childrens Lasting, Morocco and leather boots, of all sizes and various colours, infants ditto—also a handsome assortment of Palm leaf
which will be manufactured in the best manner for a long time in the above business, and endeavored so, far as he was able, to give general satisfaction, feels a confident hope that he will still continue to receive that liberal share of the public patronage which has been so liberally extended to him heretofore.
The public's obedient servant
JOHN WRIGHT.
April 25 1f (W3)

HATS, HATS, HATS.
Blacking, &c. all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, together with a good assortment of
Materials,
which will be manufactured in the best manner for a long time in the above business, and endeavored so, far as he was able, to give general satisfaction, feels a confident hope that he will still continue to receive that liberal share of the public patronage which has been so liberally extended to him heretofore.
The public's obedient servant
JOHN WRIGHT.
April 25 1f (W3)

JOHN W. MILLS,
COACH, GIG, & HARNESS
MAKER.
MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a first fold assortment of the
BEST MATERIALS
in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner, and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is at Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Baleman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road. He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern shore in point of style and durability.
All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice, and on accommodating terms. Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber; or he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.
April 11 605w
P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time by his business.
The subscriber wishes to obtain a BONE MARROW. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.
J. W. M.

PRINTING
Of every description executed at this office, on the most reasonable terms.

The Kendall Course Races.



THE first RACES over this new and splendid Course will commence on the 4th TUESDAY in May, (the 26th) and continue four days.

The wharf of the Canton Company is within three hundred yards of the course, and from a convenient wharf in the city to this wharf will ply every hour a steamboat, in which the greatest pains to secure the comfort of the visitors, and the best possible order.

For the purpose of insuring the best sport, liberal purses will be offered, general sweepstakes opened. Two purses will be given and two sweepstakes opened for Maryland and District of Columbia bred horses alone.

Strong encouragement will thus be given to Maryland breeders, and where there may be doubts of the abilities of untried or tried horses, they may be tested against others of equal reputation, at little or no expense.

Complaints have been made by the Maryland breeders and owners that being comparatively new in the business they are compelled to enter untried horses against the veterans of the Virginia Turf.

The proprietor is pleased to see that the above plan shall be pursued till, by continued and judicious breeding and importing from Virginia and elsewhere, they may be able to compete with all others on equal terms.

When it shall be justly said that there is for any person or party superior preference or bias—when it is sure it is a resort for the disorderly he will no longer ask for or expect that support; he asks for now is a fair trial of himself and his course! Below will be found his plan for stakes and purses for the first track to contend in a fair and equal spirit of rivalry.

The following Sweepstakes are proposed and purses offered to be run for over this course—commencing as above.

First Race—First Day, a Sweepstakes for Colts and Fillies then three years old, bred and owned in the State of Maryland or District of Columbia, mile heats, entrance \$100—half forfeit, three or more to make a race—To name and close on the first day of Central meeting.

Second Race, same day—A Sweepstakes for Colts and Fillies, then three years old, mile heats—entrance \$200 half forfeit—Three or more to make a race, to name and close as above.

Second Day—First Race—Proprietor's Purse of \$400, two miles and repeat four for any horse mare or gelding—entrance \$15.

Same Day—A Past Sweepstakes for mares bred or owned in Maryland or District of Columbia—\$100 forfeit, three or more to make a race—To name and close on the first day of Central meeting.

Third Day—Proprietor's Purse of \$200, free for aged bred or owned in Maryland and the District of Columbia; in case of more than three starting, the second best to be refunded his entrance money out of the purse—entrance \$15.

Same Day, Second Race—A Breeder's Purse of \$100 given by the Proprietor to Maryland, D. C. & the District of Columbia bred Colts and Fillies, then three years old, mile heats, to name and close as above. In case a Nag is named and does not run the owner is to pay \$20 forfeit.

Fourth Day—Jockey Club Purse of \$1000, 4 mile heats, free for any Horse, Mare or gelding in the United States—entrance \$30. The rules of the Maryland Jockey Club will be adopted by this Club for the first meeting.

Stables of the very best kind and large size; and straw furnished to the Racers. My Virginia friends are reminded that corn blades are not to be obtained here of good quality—they must look out for themselves for this article.

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Chas'r. April 4

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Wilson & Taylor HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

NEW SPRING GOODS. WM. H. & P. GROOME, HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of

SPRING GOODS, which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete. They respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

English & French Ginghams, French Painted Lawns and Ghazies, and Fancy Gauze and other Handkerchiefs.

Notice. THE public are cautioned against taking an assignment on a note given by me to CHARLES KIRBY, sometime past, as I intend to resist the payment of said note in consequence of the property which I purchased of said Kirby, being under execution, prior to my purchase of said Kirby.

TROS. WELLS, Bay Side, Talbot county.

RAGS WANTED. The subscribers will be given in cash or goods the highest price for good clean Rags.

They have on hand a complete assortment of School and miscellaneous Books and a full supply of stationery all of which will be sold on the lowest terms.

W. R. LUCAS & Wright, No. 110, Market St. nearly opposite to Calvert.

THE FARMER'S AND CITIZEN'S RETREAT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up an above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Giff in the Town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

CALEB BROWN, N. B. Private Parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments & attentive servants, and he intends to keep at all times well in season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Fowls, &c. &c. &c.

THE SILK CULTURIST. THE Executive Committee of the Hart County Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual.

Proposals. Will be received by the Subscribers on, or at any time before the 12th of May next, for undertaking the Carpenters and Joiners work upon the Church about to be built at Miles River Ferry.

Wanted for the present year. A man with a small family as an Overseer. He must produce good recommendations for capability, industry and sobriety—Such a person will hear of a good situation by applying at this office.

Notice. Those persons who know themselves indebted on the books of Peter Tarr, placed in the subscriber's hands for collection, will please bear in mind, that the time given for the liquidation of their accounts has nearly expired.

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Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore, 3d April, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Banking House in the City of Baltimore on MONDAY, the 25th day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the following Act of Assembly passed by the Legislature of Maryland at their December session, 1854, and to determine whether they will accept of the provisions of said Act of Assembly, and authorize the President and Directors to pass a resolution to that effect.

By order, R. MICKLE, Cashier.

AN ACT to extend the Charters of the several Banks in the City of Baltimore.

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the acts incorporating the several Banks in the city of Baltimore whose Charters were extended by the act of December session of the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one, chapter one hundred and thirty-one, be and the same is hereby upon their respective compliance with the provisions of this act declared to be severally extended and continued in force as follows, to wit: The Charters of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank and of the Marine Bank, until the end of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six, the Charters of the Mechanics' Bank and the Franklin Bank, until the end of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; the Charters of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore and of the Bank of Baltimore, until the end of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; and the Charter of the Union Bank of Maryland, until the end of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine: Provided however, that the said Corporations shall be and they are hereby made subject from and after the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and forty-five, to all the rules, restrictions, limitations and provisions declared to be fundamental articles of the constitution of the corporation entitled "The Merchants Bank of Baltimore," and to the provisions of the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fifteenth sections of the act creating said corporation; and that said corporations shall henceforth have and enjoy all the privileges of said corporation.

Section 2nd. And be it enacted, that in order to the effect of the said Act, that the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and annually thereafter, respectively pay to the Treasurer of the Western Shore upon their respective Capitals, now or that shall hereafter be paid in, the sum of twenty cents upon every hundred dollars of said capitals respectively; and shall also pay to the Treasurer in two equal yearly instalments, computed from the passage of this act, their respective proportional parts according to and in the combined ratio of their said respective capitals paid in, and of the time for which their charter are hereby respectively continued beyond the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, of the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, the aggregate of the assessments hereby fixed upon the capitals of the said corporations; it being however understood that said charge of twenty cents upon said capital, is not additional to the like charge as prescribed by the seventh section of said act of eighteen hundred and twenty-one, chapter one hundred and thirty-one, as to the term of said act.

Section 3rd. And be it enacted, That if any of the said corporations shall fail to pay any one of the said instalments for the space of six months after the same shall be payable as aforesaid; this act as to the corporation so in default, shall be null and void.

Section 4th. And be it enacted, That if any of the said corporations shall fail to pay any one of the said instalments for the space of six months after the same shall be payable as aforesaid; this act as to the corporation so in default, shall be null and void.

Section 5th. And be it enacted, That if any of said corporations, shall by or in any proceeding whatsoever at law or in equity, attempt to call in question or dispute or to procure to be so called in question or disputed, the validity in any respect or to any extent of any act that have or may be passed, either during the present session or during any future session of the Legislature of Maryland, incorporating any Bank within the limits of the City of Baltimore, or to attempt to restrain or in any wise interfere with the exercise of the corporate powers that shall be purported to be granted by any such act of incorporation, then this act as to the said incorporation, so attempting or procuring, shall be null and void.

Section 6th. And be it enacted, That this act shall have no effect whatever as to any of said corporations which shall not by resolution of its president and Directors, authorized at a general meeting of the Stockholders, declare its acceptance of this act, and bind itself to comply with the provisions thereof on or before the first day of July next, and on or before that day transmit to the Governor and Council to be filed in the Executive Department, a copy of such a resolution certified under the common seal of said corporation.

Section 7th. And be it enacted, That after the year eighteen hundred and forty-five the Legislature of Maryland shall have full power to restrict the notes or issues of said banks, to any denomination they may see fit to fix, as the lowest denomination of bank notes in this State.

We certify the foregoing to be truly copied from the original Act which passed both Branches of the Legislature of Maryland at its December Session, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Given under our hand at the city of Annapolis, this 20th day of March, 1855. (Signed) JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clerk of the Senate of Md. (Signed) GEORGE G. BREWER, Clerk House Del. Md.

Wanted for the present year. A man with a small family as an Overseer. He must produce good recommendations for capability, industry and sobriety—Such a person will hear of a good situation by applying at this office.

Notice. Those persons who know themselves indebted on the books of Peter Tarr, placed in the subscriber's hands for collection, will please bear in mind, that the time given for the liquidation of their accounts has nearly expired.

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Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SLENDON SLOOP THOMAS HAYWARD, WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare the market affords.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS MAKING. THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons.

THE thorough bred race Horse UPTON, Six years old next spring, will make a noth or season at the same stands. Terms \$8 and \$12. For his pedigree in full and extraordinary performance as a 3 year old, running his mile in 1m. 5 1/2 s.—1m. 52s.—1m. 53s.—1m. 57s.—1m 56s., against aged horses, in Lancaster, Pa. (running as Col. Selden's) he won American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, Vol. 6. n. 6.—Vol. 5. page 544. do. no. 9. (cover) v. 2. p. 252.—v. 4. p. 151 and 444. &c.

AMERICAN NANKEN. THE undersigned, during the last two years, has had some agency in placing before the public, and in bringing into fashionable wear, the

AMERICAN NANKEN, made of Nanken colored Cotton, the growth of Georgia. The numerous persons, who have given this handsome and durable fabric a trial, so far as I have been able to ascertain, are entirely satisfied with it, and intend in future to bring it more extensively into use, and in doing so, whilst a strict regard to economy is kept in view, a benefit is conferred on the cotton grower, the Manufacturer, & the commission merchant. Having made the necessary arrangements to receive an ample supply I shall in a few days be prepared to furnish a

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FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

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NOTICE. Retailers, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Bodies, Corporate or Politic in Talbot county, and all persons whom it may concern, are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of assembly entitled an act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others" before the 10th day of May next ensuing.

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

JACOB, of tawny complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laborious and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holidays—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whoever 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

NOTICE. BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES, and materials for manufacturing of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR, Feb. 5

MARYLAND ECLIPSE. The thorough bred horse Maryland Eclipse will be on his stand in Centreville on Monday the 30th of March inst., and will return to Easton on Saturday the 5th of April next, where he will remain a week. He will then be at Centreville and Easton a week alternately during the season.

In addition to the running stock of Maryland Eclipse, formerly named, he is the sire of Fauny Richards, a successful racer in South Carolina and Georgia, beating the celebrated horse Her Cline, in two heats, three miles and repeat, and of Mr. Biddle's Maid of the Neck who took the purse the first day, at the East race course last fall, beating four others, the colts of Sir Archie, John Richards, Valentine, &c., with apparent ease.

For his performances, pedigree and terms &c., see Handbill.

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THE STEAM BOAT

GOV. WOLCOTT. CAPT. WM. VIRDIN.

Arrangements for 1855. WILL leave Baltimore every Thursday morning for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown at 9 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Chestertown on Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 and Rock Hall at 12 noon.

The Wolcott has been much improved since last year, and the proprietors solicit for her a continuance of public patronage.

WM. OWEN—Agent. March 7

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING AND BLACKSMITHING. THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dudd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dudd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dudd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Mills, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dudd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.

He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very best Materials, in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, & a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart & Plough Harness; also Axes, Grubbing-hooks, Mattocks, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dudd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers.

The public's obedient servant. JOHN B. FIRBANKS. april 11

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET. SCHOONER EMILY JANE. ROBSON LEONARD, MASTER.

The subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that the above named Schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton point and Baltimore on the 23d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and the time to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty five cents for each meal. All freight attended for the Emily Jane will be thankful received at the Granary at Easton point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, of with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obedient servant. J. E. LEONARD. Feb. 14

SHERIFF'S NOTICE. All persons indebted to the subscriber either on Executions or Officers Fees are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to Law without respect to persons, he hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to prosecute extending to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent, but this notice have not been attended to but this shall be.

JO: GRAHAM, Shff. march 21

NEW SADDLERY. WM. W. HIGGINS HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of Saddlery, selected with great care from the most recent importations.

Consisting in part of the following articles, to wit: Hard Solder Bits and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Gigs, Trigs and City Whips, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nails, &c., together with every variety of articles generally kept in Saddlery establishments.

april 25

Day Labourers Wanted. Sober, attentive, and industrious Day Labourers will be wanted at the New Church about to be erected at Miles River Ferry—wages paid weekly in cash. They who wish to be employed there will make immediate application to

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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

VOL XVIII

EASTON, MD SATURDAY MORNING MAY 16, 1835

NO. 20

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

This Institution has recently undergone extensive alterations, which have materially improved its condition and is now open for the reception of patients.

In the changes effected in the Lunatic Department, attention has been directed no less to matters bearing upon the comfort of its inmates than to the introduction of such plans of medical and moral treatment as are sanctioned by the experience of the most popular foreign Asylums.

The department, destined for the reception of ordinary diseases, has likewise undergone important improvements. Its Fever Wards are capacious and well ventilated, and are capable of accommodating comfortably a large number of patients.

The terms vary according to the circumstances, &c. of the patient, the lowest charge being two dollars a week.

The National Intelligencer and Globe Washington, The Republican, Annapolis, the Whig, Richmond, the Herald, Norfolk, the Gazette, Easton, will publish the above once a week for three months, and forward their bills to the President of the Board, Dr. Stewart for payment.

CLOCK AND WATCH



MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

In his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

NEW WATCHES.

- Watch Chains and Keys, Silver Thimbles, Silver Ever Pointed Pencils, Razors, and Razor Straps, Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives, Scissors, and a variety of other useful articles.

To Country Merchants & others

JACOB BALDERSTON

Manufactures and has always for sale, at his Sieve and Wire Manufactory, No. 60 South Calvert, a few doors from Pratt Street the following articles, viz: Wire Sifts of the most approved kinds, Rolling Screens for Merchant and fine seed Mills; Riddles and Sieves for coal, corn, ore, barley, rye, oats, flax and clover seeds, wheat, clover, lime, sand, snuff, starch, and brick dust; plain and fancy wire work for windows, libraries, &c.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county will set in their office in the Court house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st instant, to hear appeals.

Wheat Machine.

The subscriber has for sale one of Booth's Machines, which may be seen in Easton. It has been constructed particularly for breaking the straw for stock, so as to remedy the objection heretofore made against machines in that respect, and may be relied on.

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NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

Has just returned from Philadelphia an Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks as good and handsome a choice of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them, he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themselves.

Collector's Second Notice for 1834.

The subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the year 1834, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for county taxes to come forward and settle their accounts without delay; as he must if possible settle with all those who have claims upon the county in the time specified by law which will expire on or about the 1st of March next, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore all those that do not comply with this notice on or before that time may certainly expect the letter of the law enforced against them, without respect to persons; as his duty as an officer will compel him to do this course.

JNO. HARRINGTON, Collector

Easton and Baltimore Packet

Via Miles River Ferry.

SCHOONER

WILLIAM AND HENRY.

JAMES STEWART, MASTER.

The subscriber grateful for past favours begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on the 4th March (weather permitting) leaving Miles River Ferry on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock—returning on the Saturday following at 9 o'clock, from Light Street wharf, and continue to sail on the above named days during the Season.

Freights intended for the William & Henry will be received on board at Miles River Ferry, or at the Landing of such persons on the river, as may request it. All orders left at the Drug Store of Spencer & Willis, in Easton, or with the Captain, will be promptly attended to by the

A Valuable House and Lot for sale

BY virtue of an authority contained in the testament and last will of the late Dr. Enalla Martin, the subscriber as Executor thereof, will offer at public sale on Tuesday the ninth day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, all that

HOUSE & LOT & PREMISES.

A situate, lying and being on the east side of Washington street in the Town of Easton, on which the said Dr. E. Martin resided in his life-time. As a comfortable private residence, this property is one of the most desirable situations in the town. It will be sold on a credit of twelve, eighteen & twenty-four months, the purchaser or purchasers giving Bond or Bonds for the payment of the purchase money with such security or securities as the subscriber may require.

JAS. G. MARTIN, Exr.

of Dr. E. Martin, dec'd.

april 25 (W) 25

SOLOMON BARRETT

Tavern Keeper, Easton, Md.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.

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MARYLAND, Sec.

At a session of the General Assembly of Maryland begun and held at the city of Annapolis the last Monday of December, being the twenty-ninth day of said month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and ended the twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, His Excellency JAMES THOMAS, Esq. Governor, amongst others, the following law was enacted, to wit:

No. 304.

An Act relating to the Public Roads in Talbot county.

WHEREAS, the present mode of keeping in order the public roads in Talbot county is found by experience to be imperfect, Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Commissioners for Talbot county or a majority of them, be and they are hereby authorized and required to meet together on the first Monday of April, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and on the same day in every year thereafter, at the Court House in said county, and when so met together, the said Commissioners or a majority of them, shall and they are hereby authorized (if not already done to their satisfaction) to describe, ascertain, and distinctly record, in a well bound book, to be provided, if necessary, for that purpose, the several respective roads and public highways in said county, and to nominate and appoint capable and judicious persons as supervisors of the several and respective roads aforesaid, according to the number and division of the said roads into districts, as to the said Commissioners may appear meet and proper, not to assign to any one supervisor more than eight miles of road.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That upon any such appointment of supervisors as aforesaid, the duty of the Clerk of the Commissioners for said county within ten days after such appointment, to issue a warrant to the person so appointed, and deliver the same to the Sheriff of the county aforesaid, to be by him delivered within twenty days to the person so appointed or if at his place of residence, under the penalty of ten dollars, current money, for every neglect by the Sheriff or Clerk aforesaid respectively.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That any person appointed supervisor of the roads in virtue of this act, shall and he is hereby authorized to employ such assistants as he may think proper, to be sworn to by the Sheriff of the county aforesaid, and to be paid by the county aforesaid, for their services, such as may be necessary for the purpose of obtaining any stones, gravel, earth, or timber for the purposes aforesaid, and for the mending, or repairing, or building of said bridges, or for the purposes necessary for the repair of the public roads aforesaid, provided always that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor to enter into any indebtedness for the purpose of obtaining any stones, gravel, earth, or timber for the purposes aforesaid, without the consent of the Commissioners for said county, or a majority of them, in pursuance of this act shall refuse to act as such, remove out of the county, become disqualified, or die, it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners or a majority of them to supply at any time any such vacancy so happening, by the appointment of another suitable person to act as supervisor under the same penalties and regulations as if he had been appointed at the regular meeting of the said Commissioners, on the first Monday of April in each and every year, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the said Commissioners to issue a warrant to such person as appointed, and the Sheriff of said county to deliver the same under the same penalties prescribed in the second section of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of each supervisor to call upon all the taxable persons of this section of the road and none other, except as hereinafter provided, at least two days before he intends working said roads, exclusive of the day of notice and the day of meeting and notify them of his intention, and the time and place of meeting to work said roads, what utensils and implements to bring, with carts and teams if necessary, and when so notified, it shall be the duty of said taxable inhabitants to furnish one half of the able bodied hands of color, if required except in time of wheat harvest, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, and also such utensils and implements, carts and teams as may be required by said supervisor, if the party called on have or possess them, and in default of default on the part of said taxable inhabitants to furnish their respective proportion of hands, carts and teams, with the necessary utensils and implements when called upon agreeably to the requisitions of this act, the said Supervisor shall be and he is hereby authorized and required to employ such persons, not chargeable with taxes, as he may deem requisite for the repair of the public roads within his section, and the allowance to each and every able bodied person so employed, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, shall be the same as heretofore specified in the seventh section of this act. Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor to appoint under this act, to employ more than one half of his own able bodied hands of color at any one time, nor at any other time, than when he calls on the taxable inhabitants of his section as herein before directed except to repair broken bridges or remove temporary obstructions in or across said roads.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of regulating and establishing the wages of laborers, carts and teams employed in the repair of said public roads, the following rate of wages shall be allowed, to wit: for every able bodied hand, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age furnished by a

taxable inhabitant at the request of a supervisor he shall be allowed and paid the sum of fifty cents current money per day, and for every cart and team occupied in hauling dirt, timber, or other materials necessary for the repair of the public roads, the sum of one dollar current money per day, and that supervisor shall receive for his services the sum of fifteen dollars per annum.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That if any of the supervisors appointed in virtue of this act shall not sufficiently clear, or caused to be cleared, amended and repaired the public roads within his section, or shall suffer any fallen trees or other obstructions to remain in or across any of the said public roads, whether by carrying, carts, wagons or vehicles, shall or may be obstructed for more than three days together, the said supervisor having notice thereof except in time of wheat harvest, or shall neglect to fell all dead trees on either side of said road, whose limbs overhang and may by falling injure travellers, or to lop or cut off any limbs or branches of trees hanging or projecting over said roads within fifteen feet above the surface thereof, or shall suffer any of the bridges or causeways of said county to be out of repair except frame bridges exceeding fifteen feet from abutment to abutment, or shall proceed to employ other hands except those of the taxable inhabitants of his section without first giving the notice as herein before specified, to such taxable inhabitants, or shall charge said county in a larger sum for any labor by him procured for the repair of said roads, than he shall actually and bona fide have paid for the same, or shall in any wise fail to perform the duty of supervisor under this act he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars current money for every such offence to be recovered by bill of indictment, before the Court of Talbot county and applied to defray the charges and expenses of said county.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the several and respective supervisors of the said roads & they are hereby authorized and empowered as often as shall be necessary to dig, take and remove any stones, gravel, or earth from any lane adjoining the public roads and for the repair of which the same be necessary, and for the making or repairing of bridges over the heads of creeks, branches, swamps, or other low and many places, to dig up any tree or trees (fruit or ornamental trees excepted) standing or growing on any of the lands adjacent to such place, where bricks may be necessary as aforesaid, and the same to be split and carry away and to apply the same to the mending, or repairing, or building of said bridges, or for the purposes necessary for the repair of the public roads aforesaid, provided always that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor to enter into any indebtedness for the purpose of obtaining any stones, gravel, earth, or timber for the purposes aforesaid, without the consent of the Commissioners for said county, or a majority of them, in pursuance of this act shall refuse to act as such, remove out of the county, become disqualified, or die, it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners or a majority of them to supply at any time any such vacancy so happening, by the appointment of another suitable person to act as supervisor under the same penalties and regulations as if he had been appointed at the regular meeting of the said Commissioners, on the first Monday of April in each and every year, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the said Commissioners to issue a warrant to such person as appointed, and the Sheriff of said county to deliver the same under the same penalties prescribed in the second section of this act.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of each supervisor to call upon all the taxable persons of this section of the road and none other, except as hereinafter provided, at least two days before he intends working said roads, exclusive of the day of notice and the day of meeting and notify them of his intention, and the time and place of meeting to work said roads, what utensils and implements to bring, with carts and teams if necessary, and when so notified, it shall be the duty of said taxable inhabitants to furnish one half of the able bodied hands of color, if required except in time of wheat harvest, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, and also such utensils and implements, carts and teams as may be required by said supervisor, if the party called on have or possess them, and in default of default on the part of said taxable inhabitants to furnish their respective proportion of hands, carts and teams, with the necessary utensils and implements when called upon agreeably to the requisitions of this act, the said Supervisor shall be and he is hereby authorized and required to employ such persons, not chargeable with taxes, as he may deem requisite for the repair of the public roads within his section, and the allowance to each and every able bodied person so employed, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, shall be the same as heretofore specified in the seventh section of this act. Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor to appoint under this act, to employ more than one half of his own able bodied hands of color at any one time, nor at any other time, than when he calls on the taxable inhabitants of his section as herein before directed except to repair broken bridges or remove temporary obstructions in or across said roads.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the several and respective supervisors of the said roads & they are hereby authorized and empowered as often as shall be necessary to dig, take and remove any stones, gravel, or earth from any lane adjoining the public roads and for the repair of which the same be necessary, and for the making or repairing of bridges over the heads of creeks, branches, swamps, or other low and many places, to dig up any tree or trees (fruit or ornamental trees excepted) standing or growing on any of the lands adjacent to such place, where bricks may be necessary as aforesaid, and the same to be split and carry away and to apply the same to the mending, or repairing, or building of said bridges, or for the purposes necessary for the repair of the public roads aforesaid, provided always that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor to enter into any indebtedness for the purpose of obtaining any stones, gravel, earth, or timber for the purposes aforesaid, without the consent of the Commissioners for said county, or a majority of them, in pursuance of this act shall refuse to act as such, remove out of the county, become disqualified, or die, it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners or a majority of them to supply at any time any such vacancy so happening, by the appointment of another suitable person to act as supervisor under the same penalties and regulations as if he had been appointed at the regular meeting of the said Commissioners, on the first Monday of April in each and every year, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the said Commissioners to issue a warrant to such person as appointed, and the Sheriff of said county to deliver the same under the same penalties prescribed in the second section of this act.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of each supervisor to call upon all the taxable persons of this section of the road and none other, except as hereinafter provided, at least two days before he intends working said roads, exclusive of the day of notice and the day of meeting and notify them of his intention, and the time and place of meeting to work said roads, what utensils and implements to bring, with carts and teams if necessary, and when so notified, it shall be the duty of said taxable inhabitants to furnish one half of the able bodied hands of color, if required except in time of wheat harvest, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, and also such utensils and implements, carts and teams as may be required by said supervisor, if the party called on have or possess them, and in default of default on the part of said taxable inhabitants to furnish their respective proportion of hands, carts and teams, with the necessary utensils and implements when called upon agreeably to the requisitions of this act, the said Supervisor shall be and he is hereby authorized and required to employ such persons, not chargeable with taxes, as he may deem requisite for the repair of the public roads within his section, and the allowance to each and every able bodied person so employed, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, shall be the same as heretofore specified in the seventh section of this act. Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor to appoint under this act, to employ more than one half of his own able bodied hands of color at any one time, nor at any other time, than when he calls on the taxable inhabitants of his section as herein before directed except to repair broken bridges or remove temporary obstructions in or across said roads.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of each supervisor to call upon all the taxable persons of this section of the road and none other, except as hereinafter provided, at least two days before he intends working said roads, exclusive of the day of notice and the day of meeting and notify them of his intention, and the time and place of meeting to work said roads, what utensils and implements to bring, with carts and teams if necessary, and when so notified, it shall be the duty of said taxable inhabitants to furnish one half of the able bodied hands of color, if required except in time of wheat harvest, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, and also such utensils and implements, carts and teams as may be required by said supervisor, if the party called on have or possess them, and in default of default on the part of said taxable inhabitants to furnish their respective proportion of hands, carts and teams, with the necessary utensils and implements when called upon agreeably to the requisitions of this act, the said Supervisor shall be and he is hereby authorized and required to employ such persons, not chargeable with taxes, as he may deem requisite for the repair of the public roads within his section, and the allowance to each and every able bodied person so employed, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, shall be the same as heretofore specified in the seventh section of this act. Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor to appoint under this act, to employ more than one half of his own able bodied hands of color at any one time, nor at any other time, than when he calls on the taxable inhabitants of his section as herein before directed except to repair broken bridges or remove temporary obstructions in or across said roads.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That if any supervisor appointed in virtue of this act shall neglect or refuse to render a true account of all work done upon the public road within his section, and of all timber furnished under his orders, whereby the parties laboring or furnishing timber under his order shall not be credited in their county taxes for any services rendered, the said supervisor shall be and he is hereby authorized and required to be responsible to the party or parties aggrieved by the whole amount or part thereof to be returned by the said supervisor to the Commissioners, to be by them recovered as small debts are now recoverable; but if he fail to pay the said supervisor he shall be liable for the following year exclusive of all costs, and whereas there are many male free negroes and mulattoes residing in the said county who neither pay taxes nor perform militia duties, and being reasonable they should contribute something towards repairing the public roads of which they have the benefit and advantage Therefore,

Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any supervisor in said county, within whose section of road any free negro or mulattoe may reside to call on each of the free negroes and mulattoes not over forty-five years of age (excepting all such as are employed by the year by a taxable inhabitant) to labor in repairing said public road, provided

that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor to call on any such free negro or mulattoe to labor more than one day in any one year.

Sec. 14. And be it enacted, That if any free negro or mulattoe called on by a supervisor in virtue of this act, shall refuse or neglect to attend at the time and place appointed by such supervisor or upon attending shall neglect to perform the duties required of him in the same manner as free negroes or mulattoes, or shall neglect or refuse, shall pay a fine not exceeding fifty cents to be recovered at the instance of such supervisor in the name of State before a Justice of the peace and to be paid over by the said supervisor to the Commissioners for the county to be by them applied for defraying the expenses of keeping in repair the Public Roads of said county.

Sec. 15. And be it enacted, That from and after the first Monday in April next, all and every act or acts of Assembly inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act so far as relates to Talbot county, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 16. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners for Talbot county and they are hereby required to cause to be published in each of the newspapers of the town of Easton for four weeks successively, a copy of this act, and also to cause their Clerk to furnish a copy thereof to each supervisor of the public roads appointed in virtue of said act.

By the House of Delegates, March 21st, 1835.

This engrossed bill the original of which passed this House March 20th, 1835; was this day read and assented to.

By order,

G. G. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate, March 21st, 1835.

This engrossed bill the original of which passed the Senate, March 20th, 1835; was this day read and assented to.

By order,

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

JAMES THOMAS, [SEAL.]

MARYLAND, Sec.

Thereby certify that the foregoing is a full and true copy taken from the original engrossed bill, deposited in and belonging to the office of the Clerk of Appeals for the Western Shore of said State.

In testimony whereof I heretofore subscribed my name and affix the seal of the said Court of Appeals, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five.

JOHN JOHNSON, Clerk

Court of Appeals, W. S.

April 25

PAGE'S HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

This is a new and Superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city, it has been erected and fitted up at great cost by

Wm. Patterson Esq. John Oliver Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons and Jerome Bonaparte Esq. with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment.

It will be called

PAGE'S HOTEL

Exchange Buildings and will be conducted by the Subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.

J. H. PAGE.

Baltimore, Oct.—Nov 29 6m

New Improved Patent

THRASHING MACHINE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased the right of the Eastern Shore of Maryland of S. S. Allen's Improved Thrashing Machine, respectfully ask the public to suspend the purchase of any machine until they shall have an opportunity of seeing them, as they think it will give more general satisfaction than any thing of the sort yet offered to the public, as regards its thrashing, cheapness and convenience. It thrashes rapidly with one horse, and requires but two for any speed, and so completely portable that the whole ready for use may be easily taken from barn to barn in a light-wagon with one horse, and with the improved Concave Hopper, and Wind Mill is an excellent machine for getting out clover seed.

These Machines can be seen at their shop in Elkton, where they are now building them.

WILSON & CAZIER.

Elkton, April 11—6w.

The Kent Bugle and Easton Gazette will copy the above for six weeks, and forward accounts to the Cecil Gazette office.

NOTICE.

The attention of all persons concerned is respectfully invited to the following resolution.

NICHOLAS BREWER, } Building

J. JOHNSON, } Committee

R. WATERS, }

Resolved, by the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, that the building Committee give notice by advertisement, in such newspapers as they may think proper, that the first instalment, (being one half) of the subscriptions for the erection of suitable buildings, for the accommodation of students and extending the library, and philosophical apparatus, in now due, according to the terms of the subscription; upwards of \$11,000 being subscribed, and that the subscribers be requested to pay, or remit the amount of said instalment to George Mackubin, Treasurer of said College at the City of Annapolis.

Test,

GEORGE WELLS, Sec'y.

April 25 8w

A SITUATION WANTED.

A person with the best recommendations, wishes a situation as a private Teacher. Any gentleman in want of such, would do well to apply immediately at this office.

may 9 9

PRINTING

Of every description executed at this office, on the most reasonable terms.

Maryland Jockey Club Races,

Over the Central Course, near Baltimore, will commence on the Third Tuesday in MAY (19th), and continue four days.

FIRST DAY—Mile heats.

A Sweepstakes for the get of Stallions; the Colts or Fillies to be three years old this Spring; \$200 entrance, half forfeit; eight subscribers.

1—John Mingo, enters the get of Timoleon,

2—Wm. R. Johnson, enters the get of Fclips.

3—John M. Botts, enters the get of Gohan-

4—John C. Stevens, enters the get of Fclips.

5—Thos Snowden, Jr., enters the get of Industry.

From the New York Mirror.
PENCILINGS BY THE WAY.
First Impressions of Foreign Scenes,
Customs and Manners.

By NATHANIEL P. WILLIAMS.

LONDON.

The poet Moore—last days of Sir Walter Scott—Moore's opinion of O'Connell—Anacreon at the piano—death of Byron—a suppressed anecdote—
I called on Moore with a letter of introduction and met him at the door of his lodgings. I knew him instantly from the pictures I had seen of him, and was surprised at the diminutiveness of his person. He is much below the middle size, and with his white hair and long chocolate frock coat, was far from possessing in his appearance. With this material disadvantage, however, his address is gentlemanlike to a very remarkable degree, and I should think no one could see Moore without conceiving a strong liking for him. As I went to meet him at dinner, I did not claim him. To the moment's conversation that passed, he inquired very particularly after Washington Irving, expressing for him the warmest friendship, and asked what Cooper was doing.

I was at Lady Blessington's at eight. Moore had not arrived, but the other persons of the party—a Russian count, who spoke all the languages of Europe as well as his own, a Roman banker, whose dynasty is more powerful than the pope's; a clever English nobleman, and the observed of all observers; Count D'Alva, stood in the window upon the park, looking as they might, the melancholy twilight half four preceding dinner.

"Mr. Moore," cried the footman at the bottom of the staircase, "Mr. Moore is here." Moore came in, and with a glass at his eye, standing over an armchair between his near-sightedness and the darkness of the room, rather poetical. "I have a glance to see you that he is at home on a carpet. Seeing his little feet up to Lady Blessington, of whom he was a lover when she was sixteen, and to whom some of the sweetest of his songs were written, he made his compliments, with a glancing and an eye combined with a kind of winking defiance that was worthy of a prime minister at the court of Louis. With the gentleman, all of whom he knew, he had the frankness of a confidant favorite, and was greeted like one. He went forward to the other, straining back his head to look up at them, for singularly enough, every gentleman in the room was six feet high and upwards; and to every one he said something which, from any one else, would have seemed peculiarly flippant, but which fell from his lips as if it were not more spontaneous.

Dinner was announced, the Russian bowed down, and I found myself seated opposite Moore, with a blazing fire on his breast, and the mirrors with which the superb octagonal room is embellished reflecting every motion. To see him only at table, you would think him not a small man. His physical length is in his body, and his head and shoulders are those of a much larger person. Consequently he sits tall, and with the peculiar erectness of head and neck, his diminutiveness disappears.

The soup vanished in the busy silence that betwixt us, and as the courses commenced their procession, Lady Blessington led the conversation with the brilliancy and ease for which she is remarkable over all the women of her time. She had received from Sir William Gell, at Naples, the manuscript of a volume upon the last days of Sir Walter Scott. It was a melancholy chronicle of imbecility, and the book was suppressed, but there were two or three circumstances narrated in its pages which were interesting. Soon after his arrival at Naples, Sir Walter went with his physician and one or two friends to the great museum that happened that on the same day at a large collection of students an Italian literary were assembled in one of the rooms, to discuss some newly discovered manuscripts. It was soon known that the "Wizard of the North" was there, and a deputa-tion was sent immediately to request him to honor them by presiding at their session. At this time Scott was a wreck, with a memory that retained nothing for a moment, and limbs almost as helpless as an infant's. He was dragging about among the relics of Pompeii, taking no interest in any thing he saw, when their request was made known to him through his physician. "No, no," said he, "I know nothing of their lingo. Tell them I am not well enough to come." He loitered on, and in about half an hour after, he turned to Dr. H. and said, who was that you said wanted to see me? The doctor explained: "I'll go," said he, "they shall see me if they wish it," and against the advice of his friends, who feared it would be too much for his strength, he mounted the staircase, and made his appearance at the door. A burst of enthusiastic cheers welcomed him on the threshold, and forming in two lines, many of them on their knees, they seized his hands as he passed, kissed them, thanked him in their passionate language for the delight with which he had filled the world, and placed him in the chair with the most fervent expressions of gratitude for his condescension. The discussion went on, but not understanding a syllable of the language, Scott was soon wearied, and his friends observing it, pleaded the state of his health as an apology, and he rose to take his leave. These enthusiastic children of the south crowded once more around him, and with exclamations of affection and even tears, kissed his hands once more, assisted his tottering steps, and sent after him a confused murmur of blessings as the door closed on his retiring figure. It is described by the writer

as the most affecting scene he had ever witnessed.

Some other remarks were made upon Scott, but the parole was soon yielded to Moore, who gave us an account of a visit he made to Abbotsford when its illustrious owner was in his pride and prime. "Scott," he said, "was the most manly and natural character in the world. You felt when with him, that he was the soul of truth and heartiness. His hospitality was as simple and open as the day, and he lived freely himself, and expected his guests to do so. I remember his giving us whiskey at dinner, and Lady Scott met my look of surprise with the assurance that Sir Walter seldom dined without it. He never ate or drank to excess, but he had no system, his constitution was herculean and he denied himself nothing. I went once from a dinner-party with Sir Thomas Lawrence to meet Scott at Lockhart's. We had hardly entered the room when we were set down to a hot supper of roasted chickens, salmon, punch, &c. and Sir W. ate immensely of every thing. What a contrast between this and the last time I saw him in London! He had come down to embark for Italy—broken quite down in mind and body. He gave Mrs. Moore a book, and I asked him if he would make it more valuable by writing in it. He thought I meant that he should write some verses, and said, oh, I never write poetry now. I asked him to write only his own name and hers, and he attempted it but was quite illegible.

Some one remarked that Scott's life of Napoleon was a failure. "I think little of it," said Moore; "but after all, it was an embarrassing task, and Scott did what a wise man would do—made as much of his subject as was possible and no more."

"It will not live," said some one else, "much because it is a bad book, as because it is the life of an individual."

"But what an individual! Moore replied. "Voltaire's life of Charles the twelfth was the life of an individual yet that will live and be read as long as there is a book in the world, and what was he to Napoleon?"

O'Connell was mentioned. "He is a powerful creature," said Moore, "but his eloquence has done great harm both to England and Ireland. There is nothing so powerful as oratory. The faculty of thinking on his legs, is a tremendous engine in the hands of a man. There is an undue admiration for this faculty, and a sway permitted to it, which was always more dangerous to a country than any thing else. Lord Althorp is a wonderful instance of what a man may do without talking. There is a general confidence in him—a universal belief in his honesty which serves him instead. Peel is a fine speaker, but admirable as he had been as an oppositionist, he failed when he came to lead the house. O'Connell would be irresistible were it not for the two blots on his character—the contribution in Ireland for his support; and his refusal to give satisfaction to the man he is still obliged enough to attack. They may say what they will of duelling, it is the great preserver of the deencies of society. The old school, which made a man responsible for his words, was the better. I must confess I think so. Then, in O'Connell's case, he had not made his vow against duelling when Peel challenged him. He accepted the challenge, and Peel went to Dover on his way to France, where they were to meet, and O'Connell pleaded his wife's illness, and delayed till the law interfered. Some other Irish patriot, about the same time refused a challenge on account of the illness of his daughter, and one of the Dublin wits made a good epigram on the two:

"Some men with a horror of slaughter,
Improve on the scripture command,
And honor their—wife and daughter,
That their days may be long in the land."

The great period of Ireland's glory was between '82 and '93, and it was a time when a man almost lived with a pistol in hand. Grattan's dying advice to his son was "Be always ready with the pistol!" He himself never hesitated a moment. At one time, there was a kind of conspiracy to fight him out of the world. On some famous question Corrius was employed purposely to bully him, and made a personal attack of the grossest violence. Grattan was so ill, at the time, as to be supported into the house between two friends. Heroic to reply; and first, without alluding to Corrius at all, clearly and entirely overturned every argument that he had advanced that bore upon the question. He then passed a moment, and stretching out his arm, as if he would reach across the house, said, "For the assertions the gentleman has been pleased to make with regard to myself, my answer here is, they are false! elsewhere it would be—a blow!" They met, and Grattan shot him through the arm. Corrius proposed another shot, but Grattan said, "No! let the curs fight it out!" and they were friends ever after. I like the old story of the Irishman who was challenged by some desperate blackguard. "Fight him!" said he, "I would sooner go to my grave without a fight!" Talking of Grattan, it is not wonderful that, with all the agitation in Ireland, we have had no such men since his time? Look at the Irish newspapers. The whole country in convulsion—people's lives, fortunes and religion at stake, and not a gleam of talent from one year's end to another. It is natural for sparks to be struck out in a time of violence like this—but Ireland for all that is worth living for, is dead! You can scarcely reckon on the Shield of the Irish spirits of old, and O'Connell, with all his faults stands "alone in his glory."

The conversation I have thus run together is a mere skeleton of course. Nothing but a short hand report could retain the delicacy & elegance of Moore's language, and the memory itself cannot embody again the kind of frost work in

agey which was formed and melted on his lips. His voice is soft or firm as the subject requires but perhaps the word gentlemanly describes it better than any other. It is upon a natural key, but if I may so phrase it, it is fused with a high bred affection, expressing deference & courtesy, at the same time that its pauses are constructed peculiarly to catch the ear. It would be difficult not to attend to him while he is talking, though the subject were but the shape of a wine-glass.

Travelling on the Western Water.—The following article, derived from the last Wheeling Gazette, affords interesting information in regard to distances and rates of travelling between Wheeling and the various points down to New Orleans.

The following table shows the distances from each other of the places named, and from Wheeling, with the prices of passage. It is proper to observe that these are the established rates, but that some boats charge less, the prices depending, in some degree, upon the number of boats in port, and the abundance or scarcity of passengers.

UP THE RIVER.	
Wheeling to Wellsburg, Ohio, 16	75
Wellsburg, Ohio, 20	23 1 69
Steenbenville, Ohio, 20	43 1 50
Wellsville, 20	69 2 50
Beaver, Pennsylvania, 27	96 3 00
Pittsburg, 27	96 3 00
DOWN THE RIVER.	
Marietta, Ohio, 82	2 50
Parkersburg, Virginia, 10	92 2 50
Point Pleasant, 78	170 5 00
Gallipolis, Ohio, 3	173 5 00
Gaysville, Virginia, 87	210 6 00
Paris, Ohio, 59	260 7 00
Marysville, Kentucky, 47	307 8 00
Appley, Ohio, 12	319 9 00
Cincinnati, 48	355 10 00
Port William, mouth of Ey, 73	431 11 00
Madsen, Indiana, 13	417 11 00
Westport, Kentucky, 20	467 12 00
Louisville, 20	457 12 00
Rime, Indiana, 100	57 15 00
Troy, 85	622 15 00
Yellow Banks, Kentucky, 25	617 15 00
Evansville, Indiana, 49	657 18 00
Henderson, Kentucky, 12	699 18 00
Shawneetown, Illinois, 53	752 18 00
Smithland, mo. of Cumberland, 63	815 18 00
Mouth of Ohio, 66	881 20 00
New Madrid, Mo, 75	936 22 00
Memphis, Tenn, 150	1106 25 00
Holena, Arkansas Ter, 85	1191 26 00
Vicksburg, Mississippi, 307	1494 30 00
Natchez, 116	1608 30 00
New Orleans, Louisiana, 300	1908 35 00

The above prices of passage include boarding. The prices of deck passage are about one fourth of these, the passengers finding themselves. Thus to Louisville the deck passage is 23, cabin 12; to New Orleans deck 8, cabin 25. The deck is covered and contains berths, but it is a very undesirable way of travelling. The passage to Louisville is generally performed in 2 1/2 days, and to New Orleans in from 8 to 10; returning nearly double this time. The ordinary speed of the boats is 12 miles an hour down the river, and 6 up.

Where large parties apply together for passage, or where emigrating families apply, a considerable reduction is often made. We will mention the case of a family from Maryland, who took passage on the 25th instant, as one in point, and as furnishing emigrants with some information they may like to hear. The family consisted of 15 persons (9 adults and 6 children,) 5 of whom were slaves. There were also 3 horses, a wagon and a wagon load of baggage. They wished a passage to St. Louis, and on making application to the master of the only boat in port on their arrival here, were told that the fare would be \$20 for each adult in the cabin, 5 for each deck passage, 15 for each horse (the owner finding them,) and the usual rates of freight for the baggage; or, to lump the whole, \$250. Rather than pay this, the head of the family preferred waiting awhile; he did so, and in three days effected a bargain for \$160 for the family, embracing 6 cabin passages (with servants,) and 8 deck do, together with 3 horses, wagon & baggage; the deck passengers and horses to be found by the emigrant.

It may not be irrelevant to add that the family spoken of had come from a county in Maryland about 300 miles from Wheeling. They travelled about 20 miles a day with a four horse wagon. Their expenses thus far were 75 dollars; price of oats on the road 49 to 50 cents. Had they continued on by land to St. Louis, 600 miles from here, it would have cost them 100 dollars more. They would have got oats in Ohio for 20 and 25 cents, and in Indiana and Illinois for 16 and 18. It would have taken them 30 days, however; while, by water, they will reach there in seven.

MAY DAY, is in New York emphatically moving day. Houses are generally rented from and to the 1st day of May annually. We have the following sketch of a moving scene, from one of their last papers.

MISERIES OF MOVING.—The police office yesterday, from 10 to 6 o'clock, was one continued scene of clamour and confusion, occasioned by the quibbles and quarrels of that class of the community who were compelled to change their location. Old and young, of both sexes, and of all colors and grades, flocked in droves up to the bare-breasted, bloody, and beaten black and blue; they all were right, and all were wrong; according as each story was told. Disturbance moving out and moving in, not less than seventy-four quarrels and fights occurred between women alone, that came under the cognizance of the Police Office, besides those that were settled on the spot where the sparring took place, and which might be called "legion," for they were many. One old woman, out of wind, brought up a broken pair of bellows, out of wind also, for a quarrelsome fellow reared had cut them to pieces. A pretty young girl came gasping into the office, and looked as though she had been tarred and fou-

thered. Her clothes were nearly all torn off her back, and she and another young girl, who had been bellfellow for the best of a year, quarrelled about the possession of their bed, and the one got the other down to her clothes, poured a quart of molasses down her neck & bosom, cut open the bed tick, and strewed the feathers all over her, until she looked "unutterable things." One woman held in her hand a piece of an unmentionable crockery utensil, which had been broken over her head, and her hair permed with its contents. Another had a piece of broken banister which she held on to, when some one was about to eject her, et cetera, from her house, against her inclination. Mrs. Nancy Nelson, of 21 Mulberry street, and Hantsington, brought up three women named McDowell, who had beaten her because she wanted them to move out of her house. One of them exclaimed, "I'm little—but oh God!" and fell foul of her like a fury. Bits of broken bedsteads and bureau, broken heads and bloody noses, out of number or credence, came under the cognizance of the civil authorities, until night put an end to the noise and confusion.—N. Y. Transcript.

From the Litchfield Enquirer.
Most atrocious BURGLARY.—It becomes our duty to record the perpetration of one of the most barbarous and fiend-like homicides that we have ever heard of; committed too in the peaceable and quiet county of Litchfield—not Lower Mer, we are glad to say, by a native thereof, but by a foreigner, upon an amiable and unoffending child. It took place on Monday morning last, 21 ult. on New Preston hill, a few rods north of the meeting house. It appears that about 6 o'clock, Ferris, only son of Mr. Beers Beardsley, about 12 years old, was sent by his mother into the back yard with an axe to get something to kindle the fire—that he was soon followed by a man in the employ of his father, named Agostinho Rabello, who took from him the axe, and (while his face was turned from him unconscious of harm) struck him with the edge of it upon the back of his head, splitting it open, and doubtless producing instant death; he fell upon his face and breast, when Rabello gave him seven or eight other strokes with the axe, across the back of his head, one upon the back of the neck, severing his head from his body, except that it hung by a small portion of the skin in front, another entirely severed the right leg above the ankle, another nearly cut off his leg just below the knee with the exception of a small part of the skin, and there were too or three deep gashes upon the lower part of his back and hips—literally cutting him to pieces. The only provocation of this monstrous murder was, as Rabello himself states, that the boy trod on his toes (accidentally we learn) the evening before while sitting at the fire. Rabello after committing the act, went into the house muttering some thing, took his cloak and a little bundle, and started down the hill on the road towards Litchfield. The boy's mother from the appearance of Rabello suspected some wrong, when she went to the door and discovered the mangled remains of her son.

An alarm was immediately spread, and the citizens went in pursuit of the murderer; he however had proceeded only about half a mile, when he stopped at a small creek to wash off the blood; he was taken back, and forthwith brought to this village and committed to prison to await his trial.

Rabello is about 32 years of age—States that he is a Portuguese—was born in the island of Madeira, and resided there until he was 25 years of age—thence he went to Brazil, and acted as a clerk—remained there five years, then came to the United States. He had lived with Mr. Beardsley about six weeks, working at his trade as a shoemaker, but was rarely ever seen out of the shop. When he went there he said he came from near Fairfield, was unwell, and in destitute circumstances, and though not much in want of assistance, Mr. B. gave him employment. When apprehended and asked why he had committed such a base deed, he said the boy had insulted and provoked him; acknowledged that he had killed him, but said he had not committed murder for he had been insulted by him, and the reason he gave for so cutting him to pieces was that he might not remain in misery from the first blow.

The anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania may be classed among the wonders of the world; for there are here whole mountain tops covered with carbon. Scarcely a turf presses upon the silvery masses of the coal on some of the tracts, where it is dug or quarried in the open air under the blue vault of heaven, instead of being excavated from mines beneath the dark vaults of overhanging, dripping rocks.—The rays of the sun, and not the miner's glimmering lamp, afford light to the laborers.

The following is a laughable description of the mules:

"The empty wagons are drawn back to the summit of the mountain by the toilsome labor of mules who descend again, however, without effort in their little moveable, stable or pens mounted on wheels. The conductor stated that these animals have become so habituated to riding down, that they will evince their mulish disposition when deprived of their expected pleasure and will endeavour to step into their pens and to lie down, rather than to budge on foot to the bottom of the mountain.—They actually appear to take vast satisfaction in their ride with their ears erect and long faces peering gravely out at the sides, like the passengers in a stage coach, to enjoy the prospect. The spectacle of a number of mules thus transported from the usual station in harness to the digni-

ty situation of inside passengers travelling with a greater speed than that of a mail coach, produces an effect so ludicrous as inevitably to produce a smile."

—Practical Tourist, by Z. Allen.

ON THE POTATO.—Mr. Hickey of Sackville-street, has communicated to the Irish Farmer's Journal, a very singular and successful experiment which has been tried upon the potato in the county of Dublin:—
A gentleman who holds a farm of 150 acres planted in the usual manner 34 acres under potatoes, in the year 1832; the result was; a complete failure and a total loss of the crop. This induced him to try many experiments upon the root, all of which failed except the following which exceeded his most sanguine expectations. He took six potatoes, and divided them into twenty cuts—he then got a large basin of water, into which he put a cup full of salt and a piece of blue-stone about the size of a walnut. He put ten of the cuts into the basin, and let them remain there one entire night.—On the following day he procured a very strong microscope, through which he examined the entire twenty cuts.—On the ten cuts which were not immersed in the basin he distinctly perceived many small white particles, like egg; and blue-cuts which were immersed presented no such appearance whatsoever.—This discovery urged him to follow up the examination attentively, and every day for a short period he continued to watch the appearance of the aforesaid matter. The result was, that those white globular particles were animalcules, for in a few days they became quite visible to the naked eye in the form of little worms or maggots. The cuts that had been steeped never showed the slightest appearance of any such thing, and they retained their solidity and firmness when the other ten cuts were completely decayed and rotted. Still unwilling to believe, without further proof he tried the experiment five or six times and planted them, distinctly marking a division between those cuts that were steeped and those that were not.—The consequence was the almost total failure of the one kind and the complete success of the other, placed the question beyond the possibility of a doubt: He considers that the air has a powerful effect upon the potato and may sometimes impregnate it with this destructive matter. He is a gentleman of undoubted respectability and veracity, and will come forward, if required to verify the truth of this statement.

(From the Norfolk Beacon.)
Answer to "Six Months in a Convent," by the Lady Superior.—The destruction of the Ursuline Convent, near Charleston, Mass. was an event that is destined to be long remembered with feelings of the strongest horror. The excitement was sought to be kept up against the members of the Catholic Church, by the publication of a pamphlet entitled "Six Months in a Convent," which was written ostensibly by a girl who had remained but a short period in the Convent.—This pamphlet was charged with containing gross falsehoods and palpable contradictions. It appears that the Lady Superior of the Convent, urged by considerations drawn not from the pamphlet itself, but from the improper use which was likely to be made of it, has deemed it proper to reply to the same, and her pamphlet is before us. At this distance from the scene, there can scarcely be but one opinion, among impartial men, of the triumphant manner in which the Lady Superior has repelled the accusations of the temporary occupant of the convent. We trust that Massachusetts will make an effort to bury this whole affair by appropriating a sum of money sufficient to compensate the Ursuline Community for the loss sustained by the destruction of their Convent and the property lost by the conflagration.

From the Army and Navy Chronicle.
Commodore JACON JONES has been relieved, at his own request, from serving as president of the Board for the examination of Midshipmen, and Captain W. C. BOTTOX was ordered to supply the vacancy. This left Captain READ the senior member who would consequently have been the President; but owing to the publications that have recently appeared in the newspapers, Captain READ has asked to be excused from serving on the Board and his request has been granted. Captain BALLARD will therefore be the President.

It is believed that Captain A. CLARKE will fill the vacancy occasioned by Captain READ'S withdrawal.
The board will then be composed of Captains Ballard, Dallas, Bolton, Claxton and Kearny.
Commodore A. S. WADSWORTH, at present commanding our squadron in the Pacific, has had leave to return home, if his health should be such as to render it necessary or expedient. We understand that the climate of the Pacific is not favorable to the commodore's constitution, which is not very robust. As no successor has been ordered out, to relieve Commodore Wadsworth should he leave the station, Captain Deacon, being the senior officer there, would remain in command of the squadron.

From the New York Star.
THE FORTIFICATION BILL.
The desire to contradict falsehood is as praiseworthy, when practised, in our commercial representative, as any hypocrisy in cloaking it, is despicable.
Mr. Cambreleng, after the lapse of nearly a month, has published a denial of the charge, in which he was implicated with Van Buren, that he had been induced by him to withhold the presentation of the report on the Committee of Conference on the amendments to the fortification bill.

This has been done by him, doubtless to exculpate, and on such high authority,

his principal opponent, whose influence the charge had the effect in Virginia, that it naturally must have had upon a chivalrous, high minded people. We hope that in exculpation of himself, that Mr. C. will not take a second month to answer the queries so pertinently put by an "Eye Witness," in the National Intelligencer. Until he does, this tardy and sinister denial goes for naught.

In the hope that he will find time to answer those which we subjoin, *heat the poker*, and also submit for his consideration a few others.

First. What time was it that you changed your mind as to presenting the report, which you have not denied yet, that you had agreed to present?
Second. Will you deny that the first intimation Van Buren and Forsyth had, was from yourself in the very hall of the House, as to the substance of the report?
Third. How long after the conversation 'twixt you three, on this matter, was it that you retired from the hall, was followed by those worthies, and subsequently was joined by Major Lewis, Blair and Donaldson?
Fourth. How long after that second confab was it that you expressed the unwillingness to present the report.

Answer, Mr. Cambreleng, or we shall in that case make and provide, take judgment by default.
Again. Who was it, that—on the faith of the false and garbled report, the long speech included therein, which you never spoke) published in the Globe as the true account of these disgraceful scenes in Congress—tried it on his predecessor, the defunct English Ambassador, to falsify, or in Benton's phrase, privately expunge the records, to bear you out in the scheming after thought, that the report was not presented by Mr. Lewis?
Again. Upon that occasion, what was the speaker's answer.
Can you say, or shall we have another confession by default?
Let us have the correspondence if you dare?

A few more, when these queries are answered, shall not be wanted to elicit the truth upon these dark, dirty and disgraceful doings.

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.
The "Old Man Eloquent," Hon. Tristram Burges of Rhode Island, recently addressed a great public meeting of his fellow citizens, at Providence, with more than his wonted power of Eloquent. The speech is published in the Providence Journal, & occupies two pages of that paper. Mr. Burges is perhaps the only man that ever met and vanquished that wonderful orator, the late John Randolph. We make the following extract from Mr. Burges' recent speech, as one of surpassing eloquence, containing a glowing panegyric upon the talents and worth of the great Statesman of the North—DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. Burges said:
Let every man remember, that his vote may carry the whole election.—Let him feel that on him, and on his exertions may rest the whole weight of the whole interests of our whole country. I call on all men of all parties, to leave the holders of offices under Executive patronage, the slaves of power as their fathers left the service of the country, to the rescue of the Constitution, the preservation of the laws, the salvation of liberty.

If we triumph now, we cannot be defeated in August; and we shall then elect representatives, who may elect a president of the U. States. Three candidates have already been nominated. White in the South, McLean in the West; Webster in the East. The friends of Judge White say he is in truth what Jackson promised to be. It is enough for us, that the host of Executive favorites are against him, and he against them. McLean is a man good and true; a Whig, a patriot, a statesman, Webster is—But why should I speak of Webster? There is not a man in a city or village, or on a farm or plantation, or in the wilderness, or in a cabin of any State or Territory, who can talk, and does talk, and tell of Webster, the orator, the statesman, the great champion of the Constitution. He is in soul as lofty as his own native mountains, and pure as their eternal snows. Rocks may be rent, or moved, but nothing in the tide of time, or the tempests of party, can shake, or touch his integrity. Who that could be proud of his country would not be so to have such a man for President of the United States?

May not God have suffered our country to run into wilderness, and team with monsters, for the last eight years; that he might call out this moral, this political Hercules, to clear and to restore to us again our country? If all honest men do their duty, then these men will be the highest on the list of candidates, in the electoral colleges; and leading the caucus candidate, the successor nominated by Gen Jackson they will come before the House of Representatives, for a selection of one from that number, for President. The great interests, which I have just examined, may be considered, and by all parties, such a course of administration as will secure them, be most solemnly stipulated; and when the rights of the people are secured, that House will select the man most likely, with safety to all and with glory to our country, to administer the executive government. Here Rhode Island will have a voice as loud, a potency as efficient as the most extensive and powerful State. Never again, do I wish to see a President, in any other manner, elected. It will go to perpetuate our union, by preserving the small, from being swallowed up by the great States; and prevent a President from riding into power, on such a tide of popularity, as may if it has not already, sweep away laws, constitutions, and liberty.

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TO THE VOTERS OF CECIL, KENT, QUEEN ANNS, CAROLINE AND TALBOT COUNTIES OPPOSED TO THE ELECTION OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Having seen no specific proposition for an meeting to select a candidate for Congress in this District, it is now submitted to the consideration of the voters...

The extent of the District renders it important that this matter should be engaged in early, that a full understanding may be had...

Should this proposition be thought well of, an expression to that effect can be immediately made through the papers in each county...

Nothing is necessary to ensure success but to will it, and to go forth with a determined spirit—Our country demands our interposition to rescue her from gross misrule, corruption & disgrace...

Let no dog bark, let no spirit in which he utters his diatribe, let no lawyer, as his opposition to Mr. Webster is concerned, we can assure him that it will avail little...

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How to get up a National Convention.—In Gloucester County, New Jersey, delegates were appointed to the Baltimore Convention, by a "large and respectable meeting" of twelve office-holders and private citizens.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Steubenville (Ohio) Herald has the following paragraph:—"Democratic Pennsylvania, which will be worth to us half a dozen such States as Connecticut, exhibits violent symptoms of political reform."

RHODE ISLAND.—"Nil desperandum" should be the motto of every friend of the Constitution and laws. "Never despair of a good cause," should be the watchword.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.—New York, May 12.—The ship Citizen, arrived last evening, sailed from Havre on the 13th, and brought a Paris paper of the 11th.

The United States frigate Constitution, 41 guns, Commodore Elliot, arrived yesterday at Havre, from New York, in 14 days.

The New York Gazette of yesterday holds the following language:—"For some days, the flour, and consequently, the grain market, has been in a state of excitement."

MR. MILL'S EIGHTH ASCENSION.—As held forth in my advertisement, I commenced the inflating my Balloon, which is of new construction and of unusual magnitude.

On Thursday last, 2 o'clock, P. M. the Commissioners closed the books, which had been opened for ten days previous.

RHODE ISLAND.—At the latest accounts no choice had been made for a U. S. Senator. It is thought that James D'Wolfe, a staunch Whig, will be chosen.

BALTIMORE: May 11, 1835.—Sentence of death was pronounced upon WILLIAM ADAMS, convicted of the murder of Capt. Tilden, on Saturday last.

Philadelphia May 12.—When the 10 o'clock boat left New York yesterday we understand that there was a report that the Canadas were in open rebellion.

Louis McLane Esq. has been appointed President of the Morris Canal and Banking Company in New York, where it is stated, he is to reside in future.

On the 4th of last month, at her residence in Devonshire street, London, Mrs. HARRIET TAYLOR, daughter of the late Admiral Milbank, and relict of Philippon Tilghman, Esq. formerly of the Eastern Shore of Md.

Agricultural Notice.—The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Compton, the residence of Samuel Stevens, Esq. on Thursday the 29th inst.

Temperance Notice.—A special meeting of the Talbot County Temperance Society, will be held on Wednesday evening next 20th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place.

Constable's Sale.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Solomon Barrott, use of Joseph Alfred, against James Gregory, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 8th day of June next, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim, both at law and in equity, of said James Gregory, of and to, a farm or plantation, situated in Talbot County, at present occupied by Mr. Edward Roe.—The same having been seized and taken as the property of said Gregory and will be sold to satisfy the above writ of fieri facias, together with the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Wanted to Purchase.—A Farm of about 200 or 300 acres, situated on the water and near Easton, for which a liberal price will be given in Cash.—Apply at this Office. May 16

NEW SPRING GOODS.—Wilson & Taylor HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and have opened their usual supply of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. April 25

New-Ark College.—THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence, both in the Preparatory and Collegiate Departments on Wednesday, the 27th of May, and will continue 17 weeks, after which there will be a vacation of 5 weeks. The last which is to be paid for each term in advance, is for the Summer Term 17 weeks \$34 50 Winter Term 25 weeks 58 Total per annum \$92 50 This includes Board, Tuition, Room rent, Fuel for private and public rooms, Janitors wages, use of Library and incidental expenses. Washing is matter of private contract. Students furnish their own rooms, and find their own books. The latter however can be purchased here. To show the flourishing state of the Institution, it is only necessary to state that it has had 94 students in its first year; and from applications and announcements already made a large addition is anticipated the next term. The College Edifice having already nearly full, it will be necessary hereafter that all pupils under 14 years of age should board in private families. There expenses in this case will be nearly the same as in the college edifice. The Institution has now 5 Teachers whose whole time is devoted to the business of instruction, viz: a President, 3 Professors, and one tutor, to which it is probable, there will this summer be added a Lecturer on Chemistry. Communications during the vacation may be addressed to the Rev. SAMUEL BELL Newark, Del., at all other times to F. W. GILBERT, President. New Ark, Del. May 9, 1835. The Philadelphia Presbyterian, U. S. Gazette, Edin. Gazette, Eastern Gazette, Princess Anne Herald, Village Record, will publish the above to the amount of \$2 and forward it to Delaware Journal office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening a large assortment of the above articles, consisting of Gentlemen's Boots, Monroes, Shoes and Pumps, boys' ditto, Ladies' Lasting, Kid, Morocco, Seal and leather Shoes, Childrens Lasting, Morocco and leather boots, of all sizes and various colors, infants' ditto—also a handsome assortment of Palm leaf HATS, which will be manufactured in the best manner to order. The subscriber having been engaged for a long time in the above business and endeavored so far as he was able, to give general satisfaction, feels a confident hope that he will still continue to receive that liberal share of the public patronage which has been so liberally extended to him heretofore. The public's obedient servant J. W. WRIGHT. April 25

PRINTING.—Of every description executed at this office, on the most reasonable terms.

In noticing the change in the Post Office Department, the National Intelligencer says—"In this movement, the Kitchen Cabinet are understood to have achieved a complete victory over the Cabinet proper, who, in the beginning of this Administration they came in a unit, seem to be reduced now pretty nearly to the condition of a cypher, in the Government. As for the rest, if it were not for the political objections to the new administrator of the Post Office, we incline to believe, from what evidence we have of his business habits, that he would make an efficient Postmaster-General. Perhaps, however, it will be time enough to give him credit when he has deserved it. When he shall have earned it, we will not deny it to him. Dr. Mason, recently appointed Chief Clerk in the General Post Office, (a personal friend and connection of Mr. Barry,) has also resigned his trust. It is said that P. S. LOUGHBOROUGH, Esq., who has for several years filled an agency in the Department; is to take post as Chief Clerk. This we should suppose to be a good appointment.

P. OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 4th May 1835. NOTICE To Mail Contractors, and others who are or may be creditors of the Post Office Department. The practice of accepting the drafts of persons in the employment of the Post Office Department, for services thereafter to be rendered, as also for moneys due, will be discontinued. No drafts drawn after promulgation of this notice, will be accepted; or paid, unless drawn in pursuance of some special arrangement.

As payments for service rendered will be promptly made, the performance of the services contracted for, will be rigidly enforced. Fines will not be imposed without full inquiry and sufficient cause; but when imposed they will not be remitted. Arrearages of former quarters will be paid as fast as the Department acquires the means. No retrospective allowances will be made for any regular service hereafter rendered, such as carrying the mails in another manner or more speedily, or more frequently, than is stipulated for in the contracts. Improvements will be paid for only when they shall have been previously approved and ordered by the Department, and the rate of allowance fixed according to law. AMOS KENDALL.

It will be seen by the above Circular, that the new Post Master General, has, in accordance with the advice we tendered him, made a good beginning with the lopers, hangens-on, fat and sleek mail-carriers, extra allowance & improved-bid gentry, etc. etc. who have so long been entertained by the Department to its bankruptcy and almost ruin. Kendall talks like a book. He feels his oats' as the sporting people would say. His kitchenship is in the Department; it is to be thoroughly swept—its debts are to be paid up as fast as contracted, henceforth—payments, for services rendered, are to be promptly made, and the performance of services contracted for, rigidly exacted—fines, when imposed, are not to be remitted—old arrearages are to be paid as fast as the Department acquires the means—no retrospective allowances are to be made for any regular service hereafter rendered—and 'improved bids' are to go out of fashion! This is precisely what we suggested. Really, things begin to look better about the Post Office Department, already. We take it for granted also, that no presents of 'old London particular' or free passports in stages are hereafter to be solicited, or accepted by the Department! We have all along believed that Kendall would have an overhauling, in the affairs of the Post Office department, when he got into it. And since we must have such an Agent! at its head, we rejoice to find that he will make the fur fly from the backs of some of the lazaroni who have been kept in office by his predecessor. Kendall will make the Department 'cut its own fodder' handsomely and yet be twice as effective in 'electioneering' as it has hitherto been. He will have no idlers in office under him! Every Post Office of any profit, must be filled by a man who will, not only do the business of his office, faithfully, but also understand that there is another little service to be performed, for the benefit of the party! If the present postmasters, mail contractors, &c. cannot understand all this, they will soon be made to understand there are those who can! We have always believed that Kendall could take Barry's place; make the Department pay its own expenses; be twice as powerful a political engine as it has yet been, whilst he would come off himself with great honors and heavy laden with 'spoils.' He knows how to deceive the people, better than any other individual of the democracy; always saving and excepting Martin Van Buren!

THE POST MASTER GENERAL.—The tactics of Machiavel have been very industriously employed to screen this officer from the just obloquy to which his offences have exposed him. Although he has reduced the department to bankruptcy and ruin; although he has, year after year, made false reports to Congress of the condition of the financial concerns entrusted to his care—although he has screened the guilty, and punished the innocent and the deserving—got a word is to be said against him, because, forsooth, his private character may be thereby involved. Is it possible for a man of high and honorable principles to make a deliberate misstatement in regard to plain matters of account? Is willful deception as a public officer compatible with private honor and integrity? After the Post Office Department had been bankrupt for more than a year, Mr. Barry solemnly assured Congress that it was in a most flourishing condition. When it had contracted loans to a large amount, he declared that it had in its treasury a considerable surplus. Is this reconcilable with private honesty or honor? Is it compatible with public propriety?

From the Pittsburg Advocate. The course pursued by the United States Telegraph, in reference to the distinguished individual whose name heads this paragraph, has been uniformly unjust and dishonourable in the extreme. Every since Mr. Webster's great services to the country have rendered him the cynosure to which the eyes and hopes of patriotism are directed, he is the peculiar subject of the hatred and revilings of the Telegraph. Even before his name was publicly mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency, the ungenerous attack was made, as though it were the object of the editor to depreciate the services of Mr. Webster, or by exciting the prejudices of the South, to prevent the least possibility of a concentration of public sentiment. His first motive has entirely failed, but in the second, we are compelled to admit that he has been successful in his heart's content. In consequence of his labours efforts to that end, a division has sprung up between the North and South, which will require the well directed efforts of patriotism for many years to reunite. Why is it so? Why is it that the editor of the Telegraph has so long obtruded himself and his prejudices between the friends of liberty and the accomplishment of their patriotic wishes? Not content with the continued reiteration of his prejudices, he has carried his sectional opposition so far as to wage an indiscriminate warfare against the whole North, or what ever other portions of the Union as will not succumb and stoop to the majesty of his opinions. I am Sir, Oracle, and when I open my mouth, let no dog bark.

It is the spirit in which he utters his diatribe, let no lawyer, as his opposition to Mr. Webster is concerned, we can assure him that it will avail little. The northern and middle States cannot be made to bend any longer to the domineering spirit of the South; we have yielded too often to its infinite and grasping pretensions. If a sacrifice of feeling and interests is required; why should that sacrifice not come as well from the south as from a much larger portion of the Union. We have sacrificed enough already to satisfy the utmost cupidity of a power. We helped to elect Gen. Jackson, and the system of Internal Improvements, and now we are asked, nay, ordered to sacrifice all to a SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY, who six years ago would have "shook the eternal deuil to keep his state in Rome" as easily as they would have submitted to the administration of Messrs. Adams and Clay, or any other northern men—even though they should be pure as the angels in Heaven. Talk of a NORTHERN CONFEDERACY, indeed!—why there has not been a moment in our country, since the adoption of its constitution, in which the spirit of the South has not been actively exercised. Who have been our Presidents? Have they been of the Northern or Southern Confederacies, or on what occasion has the South ever lent any cooperation to the policies of the North? never, we answer, on any occasion. It is the South and not the North, which has created and cherished the sectional differences which exist in our country; and it is the Editor of the Telegraph himself, who is now endeavoring to make these differences more distinct and palpable. Mr. Webster is denounced as a selfish and ambitious aspirant after power, and the North is berated for not yielding their candidate and their interest to the insatiable dominion of the South. We, for our part, declare that we will submit to no such dictation. We have indicated our course in favor of the whole country, & we cannot be moved from it by the threatenings of the Telegraph, or all the array of opposition from the South.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—Richmond city has chosen a Whig delegate to the Legislature by a majority of 296, Norfolk Borough gives a Whig majority of 100—the largest majority ever given. The Petersburg Intelligencer, with reference to the Elections holds the following language:—Whatever may be the result of our elections we can entertain no doubt as to the course of Virginia on the Presidential question. An Administration majority in the Legislature cannot secure the vote of the State to Van Buren. The principles of the Old Dominion have not yet been so far contaminated by the "tactics" of the New York School, as that her electoral vote can be transferred to an opponent of her interests and her doctrines at the will and pleasure of a few ambitious and office seeking party leaders. Whenever the people shall be called upon to decide between Judge White and Martin Van Buren, their verdict will exhibit a strong preference for the first named gentleman. The result of the April elections will not present a correct view of the relative strength of these two candidates for the Presidency. Many considerations operated on the elections which can have no force or effect upon the Presidential question. The Administration candidates and their friends invoked the aid of the personal popularity of Gen. Jackson. They avoided the true issue. They represented to the people that the Opposition was, in fact, directed against the present Chief Magistrate, and that the name of Mr. Van Buren was only used for the purpose of concealing the real design. They proclaimed that it was yet too soon to agitate the Presidential question—that Judge White had been taken up by the "Whigs" merely to divide and distract the Administration party; and that, when that object was accomplished, they would abandon him and give their support to some other candidate. These, and other circumstances of a similar nature, have had a tendency to reduce the strength of the Opposition in the election of Delegates. But that reduction of strength, is no evidence of Mr. Van Buren's popularity. Of this fact we feel perfectly convinced, both from our own observation and from information from different parts of the State.—Delegates friendly to the Administration have been returned from counties in which, there is, at this time, scarcely an open and declared advocate of Mr. Van Buren's election. The friends of Judge White, in this State and elsewhere, may therefore rest assured that Virginia has not gone against him. On the contrary, the indication of his increasing popularity are plain and palpable, and he who may presume from the result of our elections, that the vote of this State will be given to Martin Van Buren, must either be blinded by party zeal or totally ignorant of the character and principles of the people.

The Kendall Course Races



The first RACES over this new and splendid Course will commence on the 4th...

The wharf of the Canton Company is within three hundred yards of the course...

For the purpose of insuring the best sport, liberal prizes will be offered...

The following Sweepstakes are proposed and persons are invited to run over this course...

First Race—First Day, a Sweepstakes for Colts and Fillies...

Second Race—Second Day—A Sweepstakes for Colts and Fillies...

Third Day—Proprietor's Purse of \$2000 for Free Race...

Fourth Day—Proprietor's Purse of \$1000 for Free Race...

Stables of the very best kind and large size...

Wanted for the present year, A man with a small family as an Overseer...

T. H. DAWSON & SON,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing, that they can now offer to their customers...

DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND CHEMICALS OF EVERY KIND NOW IN USE.

NEW SPRING GOODS. WM. H. & P. GROOME, HAVE just received from Philadelphia...

English & French Gingham, French Painted Lawns and Chintzes...

RAGS WANTED. The subscribers will give in cash or goods the highest price for good clean Rags...

THE FARMER'S AND CITIZEN'S RETREAT. The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends...

THE SILK CULTURIST. The Executive Committee of the Hartford and Silk Society...

CALEB BROWN. N. B. Private Parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments...

REMOVAL. THE subscriber has removed from his old stand No. 51 Pratt st. to the north side of Pratt near Gay street...

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Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore, 3d April, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Banking House in the City of Baltimore on MONDAY...

By order, R. MICKLE, Cashier. AN ACT to extend the Charters of the several Banks in the City of Baltimore.

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the acts incorporating the several Banks in the city of Baltimore...

Section 2nd. And be it enacted, that in order to their respective enjoyments of the benefit of this act...

Section 3rd. And be it enacted, That if any of the said corporations shall fail to pay said charge of twenty cents...

Section 4th. And be it enacted, That if any of the said corporations shall fail to pay any one of the said instalments...

Section 5th. And be it enacted, That if any of the said corporations, shall by or in any proceeding whatsoever at law or in equity...

Section 6th. And be it enacted, That this act shall have no effect whatever as to any of said corporations...

Section 7th. And be it enacted, That after the year eighteen hundred and forty five the Legislature of Maryland shall have full power to restrict the notes or issues of said banks...

Given under our hand at the city of Annapolis, this 20th day of March, 1855. (Signed) JOSEPH K. NEALL, Clerk of the Senate of Md. (Signed) GEORGE G. BREWER, Clerk House Del. Md.

NOTICE. Those persons who know themselves indebted on the books of Peter Tarr, placed in the subscriber's hands for collection...

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. Easton, April 18

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SLEND NEW SLOOP THOMAS HAYWARD, WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February...

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS MAKING. THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends...

NOTICE. BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall...

MARYLAND ECLIPSE. The thorough bred horse Maryland Eclipse will be on his stand in Centerville on Monday the 30th of March inst. and will return to Easton on Saturday the 5th of April next...

AMERICAN NANKËN. THE undersigned, during the last two years, has had some agency in placing before the public...

AMERICAN NANKËN. made of NankËn colored Cotton, the growth of Georgia. The numerous persons, who have given this handsome and durable fabric a trial...

REMOVAL. THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally...

WARD SEARS & CO. S. East corner of water and Calvert streets, Baltimore. Also, Dr. Samuel Thomson's Family Rights and Guide to Health...

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FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

The MARYLAND will go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning...

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

NOTICE. BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall...

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THE STEAM BOAT

GOV. WOLCOTT. CAPT. WM. VIRDIN. Arrangements for 1855. WILL leave Baltimore every Thursday morning for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown at 9 o'clock...

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING AND BLACKSMITHING. THE subscriber, grateful for the liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton...

NOTICE. BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall...

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MARYLAND. This Institution, for the relief of the poor, has been established in Easton, and is now open for the reception of patients...

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 MAY 23, 1836

NO. 21.

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.

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

This Institution has recently undergone extensive alterations, which have materially improved its condition and is now open for the reception of patients. Continuing to be recognized as a general Hospital, (exclusive of contagious diseases only,) its various departments have been revised with a careful reference to the purposes they are severally designed to fulfill.

In the changes effected in the Lunatic Department, attention has been directed no less to matters bearing upon the comfort of its inmates than to the introduction of such plans of medical and moral treatment as are sanctioned by the experience of the most popular foreign Asylums.

The department, destined for the reception of ordinary diseases, has likewise undergone important improvements. Its Febrile Wards are capacious and well ventilated, and are capable of accommodating comfortably a large number of patients. Rooms have been fitted up especially for the treatment of diseases of the Eye. Distinct apartments have likewise been appropriated for diseases of a Syphilitic character. The Surgical ward has in like manner, received due attention.

Gentlemen of professional ability have been appointed to take charge of the Medical and Surgical departments, but under circumstances where there exists a preference for any Physician or Surgeon, not connected with this institution, the privilege of election will be permitted the patient. There is at all times present a Resident Physician.

The terms vary according to the circumstances, &c. of the patient, the lowest charge being two dollars a week. Comfortable private rooms can always be had at a moderate advance. For information apply to Dr. R. S. Stuart, President of the Board of Directors, or to the Sister Superior of the house.

April 18 3m
The National Intelligencer and Globe, Washington, The Republican, Annapolis; the White, Richmond; the Herald, Norfolk; the Gazette, Easton; will publish the above once a week for three months, and forward their bills to the President of the Board, Dr. Stuart for payment.

CLOCK AND WATCH



MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches,
Watch Chains and Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors, and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Pen-Knives, Scissors,
and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.

May 2 3w

To Country Merchants & others

JACOB BALDERSTON

Manufactures and keeps always for sale, at his Sieve and Wire Manufactory, No. 60 South Calvert, a few doors from Pratt Street the following articles, viz: Wire Safes of the most approved kind, Rolling Screens for Merchant and fish seeds, Riddles and Sieves for coal, corn, ore, barley, rye, oats, flax and clover seeds, wheat, cockle, lime, sand, snuff, starch, and brick dust; plain and fancy Wire work for windows, libraries, &c. Also an assortment of Bird Cages and Traps, all of which are made of the best materials, and will be sold as reasonable as at any manufactory in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore.
Baltimore, 4 April

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county will set in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st instant, to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereon, on or before the 15th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day.
Per order,
THOS. C. NICOLS, CLK.
to the Commissioners for T. Co.
April 11, 1836. (W)

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks as good and handsome a choice of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themselves.
Easton, April 13 (W)

Collector's Second Notice for 1834.

The subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the year 1834, earnestly requests all persons, who stand indebted to him for county taxes to come forward and settle them without delay; as he must if possible settle with all those who have claims upon the County in the time specified by law which will expire on or about the 1st of March next, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore all those that do not comply with this notice on or before that time may certainly expect the letter of the law enforced against them, without respect to persons; as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.
JNO. HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county.

Jan. 31

Easton and Baltimore Packet

Via Miles River Ferry.

SCHOONER



WILLIAM AND HENRY JAMES STEWART, MASTERS.

The subscriber grateful for past favours begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on the 4th March—(weather permitting) leaving Miles River Ferry on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock—Returning will leave Baltimore on the Saturday following, at 9 o'clock, from Light Street wharf, No. 10, and continue to sail on the above named days during the Season.

Free, his intended for the William & Henry will be received on board at nine o'clock, or at the Landing of Woodbury, on the 21st, or as may request it. All orders left at the Fring Store of Spencer & Willis, in Easton, or with the Captain, will be promptly attended to by the public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM TOWNSEND.

Passage to or from Baltimore and round \$1 50.
Feb 28

A Valuable House and Lot for sale.

BY virtue of an authority contained in the testament and last will of the late Dr. Ennals Martin, the subscriber as Executor thereof, will offer at public sale on Tuesday the 10th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, all that

HOUSE & LOT & PREMISES, situated, lying and being on the east side of Washington street in the Town of Easton, on the lot which said Dr. E. Martin reserved in his life-time. As a comfortable private residence, this property is one of the most desirable situations in the town. It will be sold on a credit of twelve, eighteen & twenty-four months, the purchaser or purchasers giving Bond or Bonds for the payment of the purchase money with such security or securities as the subscriber may require—On the ratification of the said sale by the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, and on the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, a full and complete title will be executed by the subscriber to the purchaser or purchasers, their heirs and assigns, free and clear of all incumbrances whatsoever. Possession of the above property will be given on the first day of January next.

JAS. G. MARTIN, Exr.
of Dr. E. Martin, dec'd.
April 25 (W1w)

SOLOMON BARRETT



Tavern Keeper, Easton, Md.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at the office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment. His Bar is well stocked with the choicest liquors and his larder with the best provisions the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender—He has in his display careful oysters and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.
Easton, Jan. 31, 1835
N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapines, Oysters and Wild Ducks.

Wheat Machine.

The subscriber has for sale one of Booth's Machines, which may be seen in Easton. It has been constructed particularly for breaking the straw for stock, so as to remedy the objection heretofore made against machines in that respect, and may be relied on.
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.
May 9 31

Females of America, lend us your countenance and your efforts, and such heart-rendering cases as, the following would not exist, to harrow up the very soul.

A SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

Some years since I was travelling from the State of New York into the province of Upper Canada, by the way Cape Vincent and Kingston. Between the two channels of the river St. Lawrence, we passed over Wolf's or Grand Island, which is but thinly settled. It was in the depth of winter, just in the evening when I called at an inn. As is but too common at public houses, several gentlemen were sitting round the fire, side, engaged in conversation. A little interrupted by my coming in, they made a short pause. Soon, one of the company resumed the conversation, and with the spirit of indignation, said, 'Well, that man ought to be hung for such conduct to his wife, to which the company responded in the affirmative. As I did not know the particulars of which they were conversing, I thought it the slander and harshness of a bar-room conversation, and I asked for an explanation. The company soon dispersed. Early in the morning I called on a man in the neighbourhood, with whom I had some business to transact. Soon a gentleman rode up to the door wishing to know if I was a minister, stating that a woman had died the day before, and wished me to stay and attend the funeral; to which I consented, and learned the following particulars. J. B., the inhuman husband of the deceased, was the son of a tavern keeper on the island, and was early addicted to habits of intemperance. He had been married to Miss B. four or five years. Notwithstanding his early habits of dissipation, he had been somewhat guarded and prudent till he was married. He then gave himself up to his cups and his carousals, neglecting his business, scattering and destroying, spending much of his time in the town of Kingston—a place noted for intemperance and gambling. It was not long before the last of his property 'tottered upon a single card.' He had sold the clothing out of his own house for rum, and his wife was left to contend with poverty and despair. He soon became one of the most abandoned

only seemed to have forgotten to provide for his family, but had become so delirious to rob his forsaken wife of every little comfort she might earn, or receive from a benevolent friend. He lived on the west side of the island in a log hut! It stood upon a rise, exposed to the northern blast that swept along the entire length of lake Ontario. Almost perpetually the howling tempest beat upon the lonely and shattered dwelling. The rolling waves of the Ontario were seen at a distance dashing their foam upon huge banks of ice, and the roar of waters and storm, added to the dismal gloom that reigned within a drunkard's home.

Here lived the unfortunate female whose unhappy fate I am attempting to describe. She had been married & confined to this prison house of a drunkard near five years. Ah! hapless woman! little did she think when she gave herself to the man she tenderly loved, and who promised to protect her, that he was soon to become to her the source of a thousand woes. With the pencil of fancy she had drawn the scenes of future life, and they were tinged with sunshine. But soon she learned that the husband of her youth was a drunkard—and what could she expect? Despair settled upon her pale brow, and anguish wrung her bleeding heart. Not one ray of hope shed its glimmering upon her solitary path. As if destined to woes, with her sorrows, her cares increased. Two infant children demanded her attention & her tears, the youngest of which was but a few weeks old, when its mother fell a victim to neglect and despair.

And here let simple narrative tell her tale of woe. When her infant was but ten days old she was under the necessity of going out through drift and snow, and piercing winds, to gather fuel to keep her from freezing—her husband being gone on a drunken frolic. She took a severe cold, and was soon confined to her bed of straw, (for such it literally was.) No longer able to walk, or even to sit up, early one morning her brutal husband was setting off to the tavern to spend the day, she expostulated with him, and endeavored to impress upon his mind her distressed and critical condition. She seemed to succeed—But, O delusive hope! She told him she must have assistance soon, or her stay in the land of the living was short. He seemed to feel. She prevailed on him to go for medical aid. He crossed the river St. Lawrence on the ice to Kingston (a distance of four miles) and obtained a phial of medicine at the apothecary's store, and left in haste for his sick family. He was returning with apparent concern, and was passing the corner of the street when one of his associates in profligacy, looking through the window of a canting grog shop, saw his comrade passing and called him in to take something to drink. Although this inhuman knew that the relief, if not the life, of his family depended on his speedy return, his helpless fam-

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RHODE ISLAND has elected the Hon. N. R. Knight her Senator of the U. S. for six years from the 4th March last—Mr. Knight was the former old Whig Senator, well known and well respected.

The pure Jacksonian Van Buren Democrats nominated that worthy old bitter federalist, E. R. Potter of the faithful old Timothy Pickens school as their pure, exclusive, democratic, Jacksonian, Van Buren Candidate—and the Whigs beat them on joint ballot—This comes out, every word, as we predicted. So let it be.

What is democracy? The Van Burenites answer, whatever suits us—what do you pretend to mean by democracy? The Van B's answer again, whatever we can turn to answer our purpose to oppose the Whigs.

Seeing all this, can you be surprised that honest and fair minded men, who had always been sincerely of the democratic party, turn from these pretenders and their mockery in disgust, and oppose them for honesty and conscience sake? Can you be surprised that intelligent, patriotic men, who preferred General Jackson from principle, loathe and disdain such chicanery and fraud, and refuse to follow in the paths where such imposture leads? Let all those who dissent from this course of daring dissembling and unworthy imposition look the false pretence in the face, and resolve to unmask it and conquer it—and the whole scheme, planned with the Magician's art and bolstered up by bold effrontery, will be put to shame.

The mock Van Buren Convention—or a pretended deliberation and consultation upon a matter already determined on.

We are told that the long arranged Van Buren Convention was to have been held last Wednesday in Baltimore, and we suppose was held, to make the people believe, that Representatives being sent from various states, the object was to deliberate, without previous commitment, who was the fittest Jackson man to be taken up as a Candidate for the President's chair. Now who is simpleton enough to be imposed upon by this scheming pretence? Does not every body know, that these Jackson Van Buren men went for the express purpose, and for no other purpose than, to nominate Martin Van Buren for the Presidential chair? Does not every body know that this is Mr. Van Buren's own scheme to answer his own purpose—and that he got old General Jackson to back him in it, which he did in the famous letter he wrote to Parson Gwin in which he sanctions this Convention? And now we are told, and shall probably have it published abroad in great form, that the pure democrats of such and such states met together in Baltimore, in such a numerous and respectable body as never was seen before—and after all due forms and ceremonies, they appointed committees to think, and pause, and ponder, and enquire, and consult, who of all men on earth of the Jackson party was most fit to be nominated as Candidate for President of the U. S.—and after long weighing of matters, they had determined (a conclusion how difficult to be arrived at) yes, they had determined to conclude, to resolve, that Martin Van Buren, having been a hot old fashioned federalist all his life up to about the year 1807—then a violent Clintonian to support De Witt Clinton, as President against James Madison—then partly federal, partly Clintonian, and partly non committal, ready for any thing, turning against Clinton and coming out gradually, and slowly, and cautiously, a pure democrat of the first order—then signaling himself as a pure democrat in the Aristocratical Congressional Congress that nominated Mr. Crawford, when an imbecile and an invalid (which the people of the U. States frowned upon and put down) then having "off hand" and tendered his services to John Q. Adams the successful Presidential candidate, railing all the time against Gen. Jackson & abusing him all the while as unfit, disqualified, dangerous, & not to be talked of as a President,—being refused by Mr. Adams, and having no other chance left him than to go right over to Gen. Jackson, whom he had abused as long and as much as he could, having made him quarrel with his best friends, supplant Calhoun and Duff Green—yes, Martin Van Buren had done all this, to the tune of "Dodds about boys—catch me who can." We the Consultative, Independent organs of the Democratic People, (appointed by the office holders and office hunters in each state with positive orders and a known understanding before hand) do nominate Martin Van Buren and recommend him to the pure, tried, genuine, and unwavering Democratic Candidate for President of the U. States—and whoever hopes for an office must vote for him or see it—and no one can be an exclusive democrat that does not vote for him.

Now let the White men—and Clay men—and Webster men—and Harrison's mud—and Calhoun men, look agnost at this pure working of pure Democracy—Don't you believe in this democracy? thou decept who it is as true as Van Buren—and that is as true as the wind that blows where it listeth.

Here then is the prospect before us—Will you Freeman, honest men of the Country, submit to this? Will you bear to stand all a moment and give such men and such doings a chance to butcher your liberties and degrade and ruin your country?—Are you poor spiritless enough to be silent when all this preparation for your undoing is made before your face?

THE NEXT SENATE.—A statement is going the rounds of the papers, from the Journal of Commerce, in relation to the political complexion of the next Senate of the United States. The paper makes the Senate equally divided—24 Jackson men and 24 Whigs. But to do this, it gives Mr. Moore, of Alabama, than whom a more thorough opponent of the Administration cannot be named in the Senate, to the Jackson party. And it, with a great deal of reluctance, classed Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, with the Whigs. The Senator to be elected from Mississippi, it classes with the Jackson party, although it is by no means certain that Gov. Piondexter will not be re-elected. But supposing a Jackson man should be elected instead of Gov. Piondexter, the parties in the Senate will stand as follows:

Whig.	Jackson.
Maine,	2
New Hampshire,	2
Massachusetts,	2
Rhode Island,	2
Connecticut,	2
Vermont,	2
New York,	2
New Jersey,	1
Pennsylvania,	1
Delaware,	2
Maryland,	2
Virginia,	2
North Carolina,	1
South Carolina,	1
Georgia,	2
Alabama,	1
Louisiana,	1
Mississippi,	1
Illinois,	0
Missouri,	2
Tennessee,	2
Kentucky,	2
Indiana,	1
Ohio,	1
	25
	23

This will be the state of the Senate, (should Jackson men be chosen from Tennessee and Mississippi) as it regards the question of Jackson, versus Opposition; but as Mr. Van Buren will hereafter be considered as the Head of the Administration, and as parties will be formed in reference to the question of Van Buren, versus Opposition, it is fair to presume that the majority of the latter, in the Senate, will be much greater than it now is.—Balt. Patriot.

[From the Niles' Register.]

It is probable that the banking capital of the several States has been increased not less than fifty or sixty millions, since it was determined that the Bank of the United States should be put down. This next year will add a "glow" to this amount, if there be not a "glow" in the mean time.

Ten times the amount of foreign capital has been introduced in the United States, than was invested in the Bank of the United States at the time of the veto—and more than ten times that amount had been introduced before. We do not complain of that. Capital is wanted in a new and rapidly growing country. Pennsylvania is sold to the British, as Washington city is to the Dutch—but the money, if rightly expended was rightfully borrowed.—In New York there are very large investments of English capital; one of the deposit banks belongs, "body and breedings," to a most noble marquis—except about a sufficiency to form a board of directors. This is all well. And we see at New York a loan is authorized of two millions and a half of dollars, to bring in the Croton river, which is to be raised in Europe; and we say that this capital, also, we do not complain of that. Capital is wanted in Louisiana, which is said to have a banking capital of 50,000,000 dollars; (fifteen millions incorporated since the last year,) a large part of which is foreign. We have no horror of foreign capital—if subjected to American management.

WHAT ARE THE WHIGS?—The following definition of the principles of a Whig, we give for the benefit of those Van Buren men who do not understand the same and affect to despise the name. It is from the pen of Benjamin Franklin:

"The Whig lives in every state, but wishes to live only in a free state. He claims no right in himself but what he is willing to give to his neighbor. He is not listed in sects by bounds, nor kept in them by prejudice; his mind is not contracted by systems, nor sacred bigots; it is open to God and nature; he is not attached to persons or factions, but to things, to justice, to liberty, to virtue and to his country. He adheres to men who adhere to these and adheres to them no longer than they adhere to those. With like contempt of promises & menaces, unawed by power he is attached to these. Not looking like a drone to reap what in their sow, he cheerfully acts his part in society; he does what he can; he endeavors, within his sphere, to promote the general welfare. No matter what you call him, what his name, his profession, or the title of his religion—This is a WHIG."

It appears by official documents that within the last ten years the revenue of the State of Louisiana has been doubled its population has been trebled; and its resources and commerce almost quadrupled.

The execution of a man at Waterford, in Ireland, by the name of Pyne, who afterwards was found to have been the wrong person, has created much excitement.

The Duke of Wellington, March 31st, stated the particulars in the House of Lords. The guilty wretch was a man by the name of Savage, who had murdered his wife nine years ago, and slits had not been heard of; but the fatal error arose from witnesses swearing to the identity of Pyne and Savage. Pyne maintained a dogged silence, and Judge Torrens thought the evidence sufficient to hang him. This is a practical and most melancholy evidence of the danger of trusting to circumstantial evidence of any kind, and of the necessity, in fact of abolishing capital punishment for life be the crime what it may.

to present things fairly, as they come to their knowledge," lay before the Whigs, the real patriots, the constitutional friends of the country, the true and real state of the case. The great body of the Whigs are all right and all ready. They are disposed to surrender nothing, to compromise nothing, but to hold on to principle to the last. But we are compelled to say that some of the fearful, the desponding, or the time serving, are likely to do great harm to the cause.

Be it ever remembered that the Whigs stand on constitutional principles. The bond of this Union is not selfishness, avarice, or the love of office. Their bond is American patriotism; and if this bond shall be broken by those who would biggle and huckster with one or the other of the corps of their adversaries, the whole cause of patriotism and the country is inevitably ruined. We suggest this most earnestly to all the Whigs in the Middle and Northern States; and we invite them to reflect on the instantaneous disorganization and paralysis threatened by any intimation of a purpose to espouse either side of the Jackson quarrel. We fully believe that the Connecticut Election was lost by this course alone. Our friends in that State we must think, put off a decisive course too long, and thereby left room for the friends of one of the Jackson candidates to hope, and for genuine and determined Whigs to fear, that some ill considered notion of expediency might lead to a design of giving that state to some other than a Whig Nomination. An apprehension of this kind will be fatal as death every where to the cause of the constitution and the country. Again, we say, therefore, to the Whig Presses of the Northern and Middle States—look to it—and act, in this crisis, as becomes vigilant sentinels on the watch tower of Liberty.

"The Deposits—where are they?" "The Treasury—where is it?" Corruption of Government.

Thus enquires correspondent. They are where they were, we presume—where that is, we are sure we do not know. A singular anomaly is presented at this moment. We will hazard the conjecture, that save those whose official duty requires them to be informed there is not a citizen of the United States who knows where its treasury is. By the Treasury we mean the place of places, where the public money is deposited. There are forty two such places now and there will be many more. All know a few of the names of the institutions, entrusted to the custody of the public money—as the Bank of Virginia, the Manhattan Bank, &c. but none know them all; at least we have met with no such person.

What became (enquires the same correspondent) of the bill passed by the Senate with so much unanimity regulating the Deposits? What became of it? Ask Chancellor Polk! Ask the Kitchen. It was not touched in the House. To regulate the deposits of twenty annual millions of Public Money, was not thought of consequence enough to be considered by the House of Representatives. That the slavish of all slavish parties bodies that met since the beginning of the 17th century, were better engaged in attending to and obeying the behests of the President—in playing off electioneering speeches—in arranging the moves for transmitting the spoils to Mr. Van Buren, and securing the spoils for themselves. Are they better than the cringing menial whom Mirabeau addressed in the first words of Liberty that France ever heard?

Where is this Deposits Bill? Why not have added where is the Post Office Bill, organically passed by the Senate, to reorganize that Department which has brought upon the name of Republic itself?—Where is the Custom House Bill? Where Mr. Calhoun's Patronage Bill? All shared the same fate. All were strangled in the cradle by the tools of Martin Van Buren. They introduced salutary reform, circumscribed patronage, and plugged rat holes in the Treasury, and they who use the spoils to perpetuate their own enjoyment of the spoils, would not consent to give them effect.

The consequences are, that the Treasury remains where General Jackson pleases it shall be, unlocated, and unregulated by law—the Post Office remains in the same hopeless condition, under the same regulation as before, and governed by the same royal favorite, who the more he proves his incompetency, the more he is protected by his royal employer, and who finds in the countenance of Andrew Jackson, warrant for all the "extras" the partisan service may require.

There is not a member of Congress, not a man who returns from Washington with the opinion that the Government of the United States is the most corrupt on Earth. They declare themselves unable to find language to convey an adequate idea of its rotteness. And yet they all concur in the opinion that the half has not been told—that the half has not been brought to light—and that the Indian and Land Departments conceal delinquencies, frauds and rapine, exceeding even the black revelations of the General Post Office.

The wisest and most honorable and experienced men, the clearest and soundest heads in the country thus express themselves. What has been discovered, and admitted by the partisans of Van Buren himself, justifies the opinion. The abolitionists of the Post Office force upon the mind, even without the evidences of circumstances, the conviction that other Departments have sinned more because they had it in their power to sin more secretly, while the two were protected by the eagle of King Andrew.

The people only can reform these disgraceful abuses, by terminating the Dynasty which has committed them. No half way measure will do, no change merely of the slavish representatives who have connived at them, by arresting investigation and denying remedies when inquiries have been dragged to light. The Jackson Dynasty ought to be exterminated root and branch. The ambition of Martin Van Buren, the moral of whose school of politics has introduced these corruptions, and for whose benefit the purity of a American is the most constant enemy, ought to be rebuked and chastised. Let him succeed to the Government—let his system of party Government be riveted, and every genuine Republican will prefer disunion to such a Government.—Richmond Whig.

My dear Sir—Our sufferings, owing to the rascality of deputy post masters, is intolerable, and cries aloud for relief. We find it absolutely impossible to penetrate the interior with our papers, and unless we can attain them by two or three prompt removals, there is no limiting the injurious consequences that may result from it. Let me therefore intrust the Postmaster General to do an act of justice, and render us a partial service by the removal of Holt of Hermiter, and the appointment of Jabez Fox, Esq. Also of Howell of Bath, and the appointment of an excellent friend, W. B. Rochester, Esq. a young man of the first respectability and worth in the state; and removal of Smith at Little Falls, and the appointment of Hallister and the removal of Chamberlain in Oxford, and the appointment of Lot Clark, Esq. I am in extreme haste, and can therefore add no more. Use the enclosed papers according to your discretion; if any thing is done, let it be quickly done, and you may rely upon it much good may result from it.

Yours, affectionately,
M. VAN BUREN.

April 4, 1820.
The Hon. Henry Meigs,
The ostensible object of this letter is the displacement of certain Postmasters on account of alleged malpractices; but the real design was to subvert the purposes of party. The removal of a few distinguished Postmasters would serve as a monument to the 674 Postmasters (then) in the State, to come out as electioneering partisans against the State administration, or to maintain silence. The improper and corrupt practices imputed to Postmasters by Mr. Van Buren, are no doubt entirely unfounded. The private characters of those gentlemen are perfectly respectable, and their official conduct had never, as I understand, been impeached before that period. If any thing is done, let it be quickly done, and you may rely upon it much good will result from it. That it will be done before the election, and many votes will be acquired.

MOTIVES TO PERSEVERANCE
Every day more and more convince us of the expediency and policy of adhering to our Whig candidate. It is not merely as a matter of justice, equity, or honour, but as an affair of simple, interested calculation, that we would now consider it. The Jackson party has been severed, and is fast crumbling to pieces. A feud has sprung up between the White & Van Buren men, which can never be healed. Judge White will be hunted down by the Regency, with an indifference that can never be forgiven or forgotten. Family quarrels are always the most bitter, and these men will hate each other none the less, for having been both equally submissive and subservient to General Jackson.

Let the Whigs then adhere to their candidate. Let them adhere to him to the last. Let the Whig states throw their votes for Webster; and continue so to do. What course will the friends of Judge White pursue in that emergency? Will they go for Van Buren? Will Van Buren's friends go for Judge White? A new feeling seems to have sprung up in the Whig press during the last month. There is a growing disposition to favor the claims of Mr. Webster, and a growing repugnance to aid in elevating Judge White. Our exchange papers abound in articles on the subject, some of which we have from time to time copied. The article below will be read with interest.—Boston Atlas.

All experience has proved, if any proof were wanting, the truth of the scriptural remark, that "A house divided against itself cannot stand." So as to political parties. The eight years of the war for the succession their close, the Jackson has not, like Alexander, left his empire to his successor. And the fragments of parties that had united themselves in his favor, are dissolving into their original elements. The almost entire south has enrolled itself under a banner of its own—the party in Pennsylvania is already broken up into factions, dealing fury and denunciation toward each other; whilst the cabinet official, the Globe, finding that moderate measures were unavailing, has commenced the work of destruction upon its late friends. Upwards of five columns of that paper of the 15th are occupied with a denunciation of Judge White and Speaker Bell for their effrontery in daring to oppose the "their opponent." Mr. Bell is represented as a great intriguer, and Judge White as no better than he should be, and indeed not half so good. The Alexandria Gazette adds: "The Globe will make Judge White; Mr. Bell, and the whole of the Tennessee delegation, all through going opposition men by the next winter."

Every thing seems to work favorably for a consolidation of the real democracy upon DANIEL WEBSTER. We never lost hope of good old Pennsylvania. Ohio is sound.

From the Boston Atlas,
THE CRISIS.

It is beyond all doubt that the moment is at hand, when it is to be decided whether there is to be longer an honest, well principled, and persevering opposition to Jacksonism and Van Burenism, or whether the constitution and government of the country are to be surrendered, by good men, to whatever fortune may befall them. We call on the Whig Press to look this crisis manfully in the face, and to be prepared to meet it. We call on those who address the public, through the most important of all the means of communication, and whose

FRESH FROM THE PEOPLE.
The Hillsborough, Ohio, Gazette contains the following brief view of a part of Mr. Van Buren's Baltimore Convention, which we copy for the amusement of our readers, and for the special benefit of the friends of this measure.—We present it as a kind of looking glass in which the advocates of this Convention may see themselves and their republicanism fairly represented.—Sun.

"Fresh from the People."—The Van Buren members of the New York Legislature, have appointed forty two Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.—The same body in Maine have appointed eight; the minority of the Kentucky Legislature have appointed fourteen, and the minority of the Louisiana Legislature have appointed seventeen, and we see it stated in the New Orleans papers, that only fourteen persons, all told attended to appoint the seventeen!

Here are eighty one delegates all "fresh from the people!" i. e. the meeting that appointed them to represent a whole State, in no one case consisted of fifty persons excluding those appointed. Are they not "fresh from the people?" Certainly—the salt, the savour of the people, has nothing to do with them.

[From the Monroe (N. Y.) Democrat.]
BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—DELEGATES FRESH FROM THE PEOPLE.—The arrangements for the intended fraud and bald face of the Office Holder's Convention, are in this State, and to a considerable extent in the other States affording any field for the operation, now completed. This Convention has been spoken of by some as "the Office Holders' Convention;" by others, the President of the United States among them, as a body composed of "Delegates fresh from the people." Let us see which is right.

On looking over the report of the Convention of this State, held at Albany on the 9th inst. as published in the Argus and Globe, and on recurring to the list of Post Masters, and the lists of other officers in Williams' Register, we find that that body contained,
Eighteen Postmasters,
Thirteen Judges of Courts!!!
Seven Masters in Chancery,
Three Examiners in Chancery,
Two Sheriffs,
Two Surrogates,
One State Prison Superintendent,
The State Comptroller.

It also contained numbers of both branches of the State Legislature. We find that that body appointed a committee of one from each Congressional District, to select delegates to the Baltimore Convention, on which committee we find the names of
Twelve Postmasters,
Two Judges of the Courts,
Two Masters in Chancery,
Two Examiners in Chancery,
One Surrogate,
One State Prison Superintendent,
With a number of members of the Legislature.

The list of Delegates selected by this committee, we find to embrace
FIVE POSTMASTERS,
FIVE JUDGES OF THE COURTS,
TWO COUNTY CLERKS,
FOUR MASTERS IN CHANCERY,
ONE EXAMINER IN CHANCERY,
ONE SHERIFF,
ONE UNITED STATES SENATOR,
ONE CANAL COMMISSIONER.
With members of the State Legislature, enough to make up a majority of the whole.

The above list of office holders on the roll of the State Convention, on the roll of the committee to select the delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and on the roll of delegates selected, we find on a somewhat hasty examination. There are probably others, on these rolls, whose official titles and rank escaped us, and who, therefore are not enumerated. The lists given however, present office holders enough to denote the character of the great and complicated conspiracy to take the election of President out of the hands of the people, and vest it in the hands of men who get their living, not by the labor of their hands, not by diligence or enterprise in business, but by the emoluments of office! How much agency, we ask have the people of this State had in the appointment of the above delegates to the Baltimore Convention? By what figure of speech is it that the President denominates them, in his nominating letter, "delegates fresh from the people?"

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

The following affectionate epistle indicates that Van Buren took up his prescription policy of rewards and punishments, at a very early day. It was written in 1820; and is well worth the attention of the curious. Hear him prate of "first respectability," and an "excellent friend," and the "good" that is to result from the removals—his intreaties for an "act of justice," and a "partial service,"—added to the preliminary sentence that "our sufferings is intolerable,"—and confess that Van Buren is the master of Complete Letter Writers. The accompanying comments are from a reply of the late lamented Governor Clinton to a resolution of the New York Assembly:

Effects of Internal Improvements on the Price of Produce.—We commend the following article to the consideration of all those who hold the opinion that the great works of internal improvement which are making to increase the trade of this State and city with the great west, are likely to reduce the price of the productions of their farms—it is an incontrovertible argument against that notion. When our works of internal improvement are completed, the price of all articles of consumption will advance as far as they have in New York, and of course the price of labor will advance in the same proportion.

From the Richmond Compiler.
The impression has heretofore prevailed pretty generally, and we have often heard it urged with confidence, that Canals and Rail Roads, by glutting the markets, would depress the prices of articles raised in the neighbourhood of great cities. The argument has been proved to be utterly fallacious, in regard to the city of New York; and the papers are complaining most lustily that the prices of marketing are enormously high. For instance: The Journal of Commerce complains of having to pay 15 pence a pound for a decent piece of beef to roast; and that mutton chops are from 12 1/2 to 15 cents! It states, also, that a butcher had the effrontery the other day to ask \$7.50 for a single saddle of mutton. The Commercial extends the list of grievances, and states that matters are still worse in regard to poultry. It says: "Fowls, which, in previous years, could have been purchased at from 5s. to 6s the pair cannot now be obtained for less than 10s. and 12s. Turkeys which in years past we have purchased for 6s. or 8s. have during the last six months brought from 10s. to 16s. Ducks and geese in proportion. Yesterday morning, we were compelled to give 12s. for a pair of fowls, and 10s. for a pair of Brant—which heretofore, could have been bought for 7s cents. Indeed, all most every thing in the provision market, excepting sausages, has risen enormously in price—and these have deteriorated in quality to correspond. It is difficult to account for these augmentations of price, upon any other principle than that of forestalling a combination. People do not eat more now than they were wont; and, most unfortunately, they cannot well get along with less, whatever may be the price. The Indians, it is well known, as their parched corn diminishes, draw their tramping belts tighter around their bodies—a device to which we believe Captain Delaney was sometimes obliged, when short of forage to resort."

The Commercial seems quite dependent on the subject, and concludes by asking—
"What in the name of all that is establishable, shall we do when New York shall extend to Harlem, and the speculators have spread the city of Brooklyn all over it?"

It past experience be taken as the guide, that whatever may be the increase of facilities to market, the demand in large cities will always be in proportion to the supplies. We believe marketing is as high now in Baltimore as it ever was before the completion of the Rail Road.

From the following it appears likely that Cotton Seed Oil may prove an important addition to the staples of the country.
Cotton Seed Oil.—The New Orleans Lou. Advertiser, states that, by a resolution of the City Council, the Mayor is required to purchase for the use of the city "Cotton Oil." This article is said to be decidedly superior to the best sperm oil. There is now a mill for the manufacture of oil, at Mobile and one at Natchez. During the past session the Legislature incorporated a company, entitled the Cotton Seed Oil Factory and Insurance Company, the subscription books for which, will shortly be opened, and a factory will be established at New Orleans, which it is expected will go into operation in the month of October.

Cotton Seed Oil.—This article is coming into notice, & with the oil manufactured from flax seed. It is said to be in no respect inferior for all the purposes for which the latter article is used. It is for sale in the city at \$20 per gallon, by the quantity.—Mobile Price Current.

Cool.—Lady Arden complained of a toothache. All the remedies used on such occasions were applied; still she found no relief. At length she decided on sending to Edinburgh, a distance of 50 miles from Clydesdale castle, for a dentist to extract the suffering tooth; and when he arrived, she declared "that her nerves were unequal to submitting to the operation unless she saw it performed on some one else first." The few friends admitted to the sanctuary of her boudoir looked agnost at this declaration, each expecting to be called on, but, after the silence of a few minutes, and no one offering, she took hold Arden that she must have a tooth out, that she might judge from his manner of supporting the operation if she could go through it.—He appeared amazingly disconcerted, but a few dry faces and serious expostulations having failed to mollify the lady, the obedient husband submitted, and a fine sound tooth was extracted from his jaw, after which she declared, "That she had seen enough to convince her that she could not undergo a similar operation."

Cheap Cure for Fever.—A German doctor during twenty five years' practice has never failed to cure intermittent fever, by strictly and literally starving his patients for three whole days. He allows them only a little water; and after the fast accustoms them to food gradually.

Mr. Van Buren is the master of Complete Letter Writers. The accompanying comments are from a reply of the late lamented Governor Clinton to a resolution of the New York Assembly:

Are you dastardly, your best hopes to rise then, and swear upon your feet no longer you put down, mock Democracy, from these enormous cornices

Sho' Mr. Van in indefatigable representation states, in this great week in Baltimore great Democratic U. States, that this was a fresh from the States—that the democratic party that all who do or devils, or so whilst the devoted themselves with posing and opposing opponents, forming thing that their figure out or fell ple at large vast straggle and of the imposture

Be it so—the ing and cunning to their wits knowing this, culpable indolence be sacrificed by cunning which means, the day

There are than enough for opposed to Mr. completely by polls in the fact that no why cant it portions of this & willfully & or no chance, feasting that as the grate generally seen guilty of such their own wis

It can be pe jority, in dppu er leave the cess of the V own favorite it would be in disguise, be departed different part Presses favor posed to Van and permit th to attack all lar favorite, their own—to stir up ill ings, and men whose necessary to Judge White Jackson man Southern po bad view— abused and Easternman ism, and rep Now all this ousness—A Mr. Webste White, an posed to Va can they be among them White can —and Web friends—A friends?—A madness in amonities Van Buren abuse them mud thro' see the frie by animosi friends & they want between the ster to prov be certain then honor wards each ly act wro posed to M then asw

met in Ba George K Stevenson carried ne Mr. Ste tion was' composed tion from pointed for the go to nomin The s next day;

This b ment at Mr. St to "order North Co sent to sele

ANDRE JAMES ELWAL UPTON

Are you dastardly enough... to surrender your country, your Government, to such schemes?

Mr. Van Buren, as we expect, succeed in indefatigable wiles and exertions in getting a representation from most, if not all the states, in this great sham Democratic Convention...

Be it so—the wicked are always more daring and cunning than the good—the first trust to their wits alone—the last to truth unaided; knowing this, will the friends of truth, with culpable indolence, suffer her and her cause to be sacrificed by the mere industry of shameless cunning which is working, through unworthy means, the downfall of all?

There are enough abundantly, and more than enough freemen in these United States, opposed to Mr. Van Buren, to defeat him completely by a united vote at the several polls in the States—This is a truth and a fact that no man, faithful to either, will deny—Why can it be done then? Will different portions of this majority adopt some favorite, and willfully & waywardly stick to him, chance or no chance, and thus sacrifice the hope of defeating that which the whole majority deems as the greatest of calamities? Will such generally sensible and well thinking men be guilty of such a wanton, so stupid a defeat of their own wishes?

It can be possible that any man of this majority, in opposition to Van Buren, would rather leave the way certainly open to the success of the Van Burenites, if he can get his own favorite elected—this we cannot suppose—as it would be little less than Van Burenism in disguise.—But what is equally to be deprecated with any thing else, is that in different parts of the Country, the Editors of Presses favorable to various persons and opposed to Van Buren should themselves attack, and permit their friends, through their papers, to attack all candidates but their own particular favorite, under a hope of recommending their own—and thus doing all they can do to stir up ill blood and to instill adverse feelings, and uncompromising sentiments among men whose coalition and union is absolutely necessary to save the Country—Thus we see Judge White held up to odium as a deserting Jackson man, and united with what is called Southern policy, reprobated and set forth to bad view—Then again we see Mr. Webster abused and decried as a politician and an Eastern man, accused of favoring Van Burenism, and represented as a terror to the South. Now all this is passion, folly, and disingenuousness.—As there are men who prefer Mr. Webster, and others who prefer Judge White, and all are irreconcilably opposed to Van Buren, what justifiable reason can they have for exciting unfriendly feelings among themselves, when they both know, that White can succeed without Webster's friends, and Webster can succeed without White's friends—and both must have Mr. Clay's friends?—Under such circumstances is it not madness in the these men to be stirring up animosities against each other? As to the Van Burenites they don't care how much you abuse them—for what do mud larks care for mud thrown at them? All they want is to see the friends of White & Webster separated by animosity—for as they know that White's friends & Van Buren's friends can never unite, they want to produce all the animosity possible between the friends of White & those of Webster to prevent them from uniting, which would be certain defeat to Van Buren.—Should we then honorably and generously act right towards each other and succeed—or passionately opposed to Mr. Van Buren think of this, and their answer for themselves & to their country.

THE VAN BUREN CONVENTION met in Baltimore on Wednesday last—Hon. George Kremer nominated the Hon. Andrew Stevenson of Va as Chairman, which was carried nem. con.

Mr. Stevenson now called to order. A motion was then made that a committee, to be composed of one member from each Delegation from the States represented, be appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the convention, and to nominate officers to preside over it.

THURSDAY, May 21, 1835. This body assembled agreeably to adjournment at nine o'clock. Mr. Stevenson took the chair, and called to order. Gen. Romulus M. Saunders of North Carolina, from the committee appointed to select officers, nominated the following gentlemen, who were accordingly appointed: For President, ANDREW STEVENSON, of Virginia. For Vice Presidents, JAMES FENNER, of Rhode Island, EDWARD CONDUCT, of New Jersey, UPTON S. HEATH, of Maryland.

ROBERT S. FRANGE, of North Carolina. JOHN B. NEVITT, of Mississippi, and FRANKLIN CANNON, of Missouri. For Secretaries, CHARLES G. ATHERTON, of N. H. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut. GEORGE J. FLOOD, of Ohio, and THOMAS H. BROWN, of Indiana.

From the Baltimore Chronicle of Yesterday. We learn that the Governor and Council have appointed the Hon. A. S. FOSTER, now one of the Associate Judges of the lower judicial district on the E. S. chief judge of that district in place of Judge Martin deceased.

The intelligence from Rhode Island is as follows:—'Newport 19th May, 1835.—The two Houses formed this morning in what is called Grand Committee for the election of an U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March last in place of N. R. Knight whose term then expired. Judge Childs nominated N. R. Knight, (Whig)—Christopher Allen nominated E. R. Potter, (Jackson.) On the first ballot the whole number of votes was 79. N. R. Knight received 41—E. R. Potter 38.—Knight's majority 9.'

FROM WASHINGTON. The following letter is from a casual correspondent at Washington, to whom we have heretofore been frequently indebted, and whose information has always proved to be correct. His letter communicated the first rumour of the contemplated appointment of Mr. Kendall as post master general, and which was copied by most of the papers. We have no doubt that his present statement in regard to the intention of Mr. Forsyth to resign, the appointment of Mr. Woodbury in his place, and the sentiments and intentions of Mr. Kendall, are all correct.

Should Amos Kendall pursue the course here indicated, it will not only be to his own advantage, but greatly to the public interest.—He has capacity and industry, and if he have also the disposition, to correct the gross abuses which have been perpetrated in the Post Office Department—he will deserve well—and especially if he refuses to permit that department to be connected with political electioneering. For the sake of the country we hope that he may so discharge his official duties, as to introduce a rigid accountability and responsibility—and to disperse the plunderers who have lived by the confusion into which its affairs were thrown by incompetency or design.

Correspondence of the Chronicle. WASHINGTON, May 19, 1835. You may not have heard that Forsyth is to leave the State department, and I understand from very good authority that the fact is so, and that Woodbury is to take his place. W. is now performing the duties. I am told he is very industrious in it, conducting himself more like the rightful occupant than as a mere locum tenens. What induces Forsyth to quit I know not, except it be mortification at being in a cabinet where Kendall rules the roost. It must be mortifying to a man like Forsyth to find himself a cipher when in contact with a man like Kendall.

What do you think of a new turn that things are taking here? Kendall forsakes the kitchen! Yes! he declares that if the thing be possible, he will be honest, and that the Post Office shall not be an electioneering machine for the benefit of Van Buren. The Van Buren men don't know exactly how to take it. Some laugh and hint that it is all moonshine, and that Kendall is merely playing a game to conciliate the opposition, while he works in secret. There are others, however, who look grave, and shake their heads, and say that there is no dependence on him, and that if he finds that he can gain more to himself by confining the department to its legitimate functions, that he will do so. The matter therefore, is to satisfy K. that this is not the case—that he has nothing to expect from being honest, and that even if he should do as he declares he will do, he will get no credit for it, and that he will lose on one side without gaining on the other! So you see Kendall is in a quandary. Van will have to bid high, very high—a foreign embassy, or the Vice Presidency; for it is really thought here that with the patronage of the government, they can do anything.

There has treason been discovered in the camp. One of the cabinet has, it is said, actually advanced two or three hundred dollars towards the support of some White paper.—It may be done by permission as a blind.

The Webster Testimonial.—It will be remembered that, some five or six months ago, the friends of DANIEL WEBSTER took measures for procuring a piece of plate, to be presented to him as an enduring evidence of their esteem and respect. A committee of 76 was selected from the community at large, to obtain the necessary funds, and they appointed a Committee of 7 to select a suitable model. Upon the recommendation of this latter committee, a massive vase, of the Warwick form, was ordered of Jones, at the cost of \$1500 and the time appointed for its completion is now approaching. Another month will probably see it finished. It will undoubtedly be the most beautiful specimen of this branch of American manufacture ever exhibited in the city.—Boston Trans.

A correspondent who signs himself Bruce, offers to perform on foot, twelve hundred and fifty miles in one thousand successive hours and proposes a bet of one thousand dollars on his accomplishing the feat. This is equal to one mile and a quarter an hour, or thirty miles a day, for nearly forty-two days! We doubt its practicability although Col. BACLEY did accomplish in England 1000 miles in the same number of successive hours. The writer has left his address with us.—N. Y. Courier.

NOMINATION OF JUDGE WHITE IN N. CAROLINA.—A large meeting was held on the 2d inst. in Johnson Co., N. C. at which Hugh L. White was nominated for the Presidency. The people are moving.

MOVEMENT IN MISSISSIPPI.—We copy the following from the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser. From present appearances, Alabama and Mississippi will both support Judge White for the Presidency.—It is cheering to witness the signal manifestation of favor in our sister State towards the qualifications of Hugh L. White for the next Presidency. The Judge it appears is likely to meet with scarcely any opposition there except from the original anti-Jackson men, and even they express their decided preference for

Mr. White over M. Van Buren. We copy below from the Natchez Courier, (an opposition print) a notice of a political meeting in Madison county in that state. The Courier it will be seen has not consented as yet that the 'Whig party,' as it is termed, shall decline running a candidate of their own: The meeting spoken of is said to have been a very large & respectable one, & to have been characterized with great unanimity. The editor of the 'State Rights Banner' (also an opposition print) says, after giving a full account of these proceedings.—'We have now no doubt that Mississippi will shortly be more unanimous in favor of Judge White than she has been for Gen. Jackson. He will as certainly get the vote of this State, as he runs for the Presidency.'

Here follows the notice from the Natchez Courier:— PROCEEDINGS IN MADISON. Under this head we have copied from the State Rights Banner, the proceedings of a public meeting in Madison county at which Judge White was nominated for the Presidency. It appears that the object of the meeting was stated and warmly supported by Gen. H. S. Foote, a member of the late Van Buren Convention, and one of the elected delegates to the packed Convention at Baltimore. We have understood from a gentleman who was present at the meeting that Gen. Foote expressed himself against all caucus nominations, and the Baltimore Convention in particular.—His present stand can but surprise both his opponents and political associates; as he has been thought to be irrevocably pledged to the support of the 'chief of all sinners,' as the new editor (S. W. A. Pettit, Esq.) of the Alabama Journal, calls Martin Van Buren. It will be considered a sign very favorable to the prospects of the Judge, as Gen. Foote has penetration sufficient to see with tolerable certainty, which of the candidates is most likely to obtain the majority. His abhorrence of minorities, he has plainly manifested on several occasions, and we have no reason to believe that his antipathies have in anywise abated; certain it is that the Whigs have reason to fear that Mississippi will go for Judge White for President. It is true, that we prefer the venerable Hugh White to the intriguing Martin Van Buren; but we can as yet perceive no necessity for abandoning the claims of an individual, who is opposed to some of the prominent and most objectionable features of the administration, for one who has been most consistent in his support of Gen. Jackson, giving efficient aid to all his measures, and was a Jackson man when Mr. Van Buren was a violent opposer.

Florida.—A letter to the editors from St. Augustine under date of April 29th says:—'The Orange trees for the most part were killed down to the surface of the ground. They are springing again from the root. Some few of the old trees are putting take shoots in the branches. It will take years to restore St. Augustine to the profit and beauty of its Orange groves. Such a winter was never known here before. Many of the orange trees killed were the unimpaired growth of 150 years. In more southern parts of Florida, the orange trees were not killed except the growth of last year. These will yield fruit the second year.'—Nat. Intell.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—An amusing scene occurred in the U. S. Senate during the conflict between Calhoun and Benton. Mr. Van Buren having decided that Benton was not out of order in charging Mr. Calhoun with falsehood, Mr. Webster rose to appeal from the decision. He proceeded to make a few remarks before his motion, when Mr. Van Buren commanded him to sit down. Sir, said Mr. Webster sternly, I stand here as an American Senator—I know my rights—and I shall make my motion.

The Vice President replied in a faulting voice—I was not aware of the Senator's intention. Sir, rejoined Mr. Webster, with a tone and look that made the Vice President cringe as if with the backache, I would like to know what right the Chair has to judge of my intention at all when I rise to make a motion.

The poor magician became dumb and shrunk into so small a space that he looked as if he might, like his brother wizard in the Arabian Nights, be corked up in a quart bottle.—Louisville Journal.

CENTRAL COURSE RACES. FIRST DAY. For the stallion stakes, for three year old colts and fillies, mile heats, \$2000 in three heats, to be run on the 21st inst. The following is the result:—The industry, Jr's. bl. c. Cippus by Dr. Jno. Minge's blk. c. by Timoleon 2 2 Jno. C. Craig's (Mr. Selden's) b. c. by John K. by Sir Charles 3 dis. Time—1m. 54s.—1m. 54½g.

A very interesting and beautifully contested race—first heat won by about half a neck—bet 2 and 3 to 1 freely offered and taken on the Timoleon colt against the field. SECOND DAY.—CRAIG PLATE, value \$500 two mile heats. W. L. White's ch. c. Philip, by Janus 1 1 J. M. Selden's b. c. Mazaepa, by Hotspur 2 2 W. H. Minge's blk. c. Black Heath, 3 dis. Time—3m. 50s. 3m. 52s.

THIRD DAY.—Proprietors' Purse, 500—three mile heats. W. R. Johnson's b. h. Charles Kemble, by Sir Archy 1 1 O. P. Hare's ch. c. Dick Beazly, by Marion 4 3 J. S. Garrison's b. m. Sally Eubanks, by Roanoke 5 2 H. D. Chapin's m. Maid of the Neck, by Maryland Eclipse 5 2 Jno. M. Butts' ch. f. Rosalie Somers, by Sir Charles, 3 dis. Time—5m. 55s. 5m. 52s.

*Came in second, but declared distanced in consequence of foul riding. PROTRACTED MEETING. A protracted Meeting commences this morning in the Methodist Protestant Church in this Town.—The Rev. Mr. Shinn, Dr. Reese, Dr. Waters, Mr. Stockton, Mr. Cox, and the circuit preachers are in attendance. May 23.

PRICES CURRENT BALTIMORE, May 19. Wheat \$1 83 Corn (yellow) 88 a 85 1/2 do (white) 86 a 86 1/2 Rye 90 a 95

MARRIED. In Baltimore, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. G. G. Cookman, Mr. Edward Jefferson, to Miss Elizabeth Sinclair of Talbot county, Md.

DIED. In this town on Thursday last, Miss Mary Goldsborough, eldest daughter of the late James Goldsborough, Esq. in the 46th year of her age. In this town, yesterday after a short illness, Mrs. HARRIET, wife of Mr. Wrightson Kirby.

Notice to Creditors. All persons having claims against the estate of the late Lot Warfield, of Talbot County deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims with the Register of Wills of Talbot County, on or before the twentieth day of June next, as the administrator is desirous of striking a dividend, and closing the estate. W. H. EMORY adm'r. of Lot Warfield deceased. May 23

TAILORING. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with promptness and dispatch. Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untrusting disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage. The public's obedient servant. JOHN SATTERFIELD. May 23

MARYLAND, Talbot County Orphan's Court, 18th day of May A. D. 1835. On application of Mary Ann Denny administratrix with the will annexed of Benjamin Denny 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 and 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 at this 18th day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five, and of our Independence the hundred and sixtieth.

JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county. In compliance to the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Subscriber of Talbot county, both obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Benjamin Denny late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of November next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of May 1835. MARY ANN DENNY adm'r. with the will annexed. of Benjamin Denny deceased. May 23

CARD. F. I. HITCHCOCK. Late proprietor of the American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, Md. having sold out that concern EXTRA, will, within the present month (May) open in Philadelphia an Agricultural and Horticultural Agency or Commission Office, for the purchase and sale chiefly of choice Domestic Animals of all kinds. He will also keep on hand, (when they can be had) the seed of the Gamma Grass, and the Skinless Oats, and whatever other agricultural seeds, especially grains and grasses, he can obtain, that may be new or peculiarly valuable. He will supply also in the proper season, the Morus Multicaulis, or new Chinese Mulberry, and the eggs of the Silk Worm. He will also attend to the selection of fruit and ornamental Trees, Seeds and Plants, from the various Horticultural Establishments in and about Philadelphia. Further particulars will be advertised hereafter. May 23

To the Printers of the U. States J. SPITTALL, WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER. No. 21, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. Respectfully announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of WOOD LETTERS. Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty four lines Pica, or upwards made to order on the shortest notice. Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger. His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment. Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD. Executed with neatness and promptness Heads for Newspapers, Facsimiles, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type, metal or wood. Old cast metal galleys ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new for half their original cost. A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.—All letters must be post paid. Editors of papers in country who will give the above advertisements free insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials. May 9

Wanted to Purchase. A Farm of about 200 or 300 acres, situated on the water and near Easton, for which a liberal price will be given in Cash.—Apply at this Office. J. W. M. May 16

Agricultural Notice. THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Easton, the residence of Samuel Stevens, Esq. on Thursday the 28th inst. A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested. By order M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y. May 16

NEW SPRING GOODS. Wilson & Taylor HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and have opened their usual supply of WHICH THEY invite the attention of the friends and the public generally. April 25

New-Ark College. THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence, both in the Preparatory and Collegiate Departments on Wednesday, the 27th of May, and will continue 17 weeks, after which there will be a vacation of 5 weeks. The Bill, which is to be paid for each term in advance, is for the Summer Term 17 weeks \$34 50 Winter Term 25 weeks 58 Total per annum \$92 50 This includes Board, Tuition, Room rent, Fuel for private and public rooms, Janitors wages, use of Library and incidental expenses. Washing is matter of private contract. Students furnish their own rooms, and find their own Books. The latter however can be purchased here. To show the flourishing state of the Institution, it is only necessary to state that it has had 94 students in its first year, and from applications and announcements already made a large addition is anticipated the next term. The College Edifice being already nearly full, it will be necessary hereafter that all pupils under 14 years of age should board in private families. These expenses in this case will be nearly the same as if in the college edifice. The Institution has now 5 Teachers whose whole time is devoted to the business of instruction, viz. a President, 3 Professors, and one tutor, to which it is probable, there will this summer be added a Lecturer on Chemistry. Communications during the vacation may be addressed to the Rev. SAMUEL BELL Newark, Del., at all other times to E. W. GILBERT, President. New Ark, Del. May 9, 1835. The Philadelphia Presbyterian, U. S. Gazette, Elkton Gazette, Easton Gazette, Prince Anne Herald, Village Record, will publish the above to the amount of \$2 and forward bills to Delaware Journal office.

BOOTS AND SHOES. The Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening a large assortment of the above articles, consisting of Gentlemen's Boots, Monroes, Shoes and Pumps, boy's ditto. Ladies' Lasting Kid, Morocco, Seal and leather Shoes, Children's Lasting, Morocco and leather boots, of all sizes and various colors, infants ditto—also a handsome assortment of Palm leaf. JOHN W. RIGHT. (W3) April 25

HATS, COACH, GIG, & HARNESS. Blecking, &c. all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, together with a good assortment of Materials, which will be manufactured in the best manner to order. The subscriber having been engaged for a long time in the above business and endeavored so far as he was able, to give general satisfaction, feels a confident hope that he will still continue to receive that liberal share of the public patronage which he has so liberally extended to him heretofore. The public's obedient servant. JOHN W. RIGHT. (W3) April 25

FOR SALE. IN consequence of a settled disease, I have had for more than two years, deprivation of saying that attention to my farms, that is necessary to my interest, and I have come to the conclusion of disposing of all my farms, lying within four miles of the Chesapeake, and about one mile from Great Choptank river, containing 48 1/2 acres of land—this farm is now laid off in three lots, and three fields, the former is well improved, and the latter can be made so, as the soil is chiefly white oak land; there is a new brick well of first rate water in the yard, and also a fine Mineral Spring within 300 yards of the dwelling. This tract of land was formerly in two farms, and can be made so again; this should be disposed of to purchase the timber is very abundant, being much more than is necessary for the farm, which could be disposed of to great advantage by a person living on the estate. The timber consists chiefly of white oak. The situation is considered healthy. Persons desiring to purchase, will please view the property. Terms of sale.—On the delivery of the estate, one fourth of the purchase money must be paid in cash, the balance to be paid in 1, 2 and 3 years, equal payments with approved security, interest from the date until paid—and the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, is good and sufficient deed will be given. Apply to the subscriber, residing on his farm in Oxford Neck, Talbot county. NICHOLAS THOMAS. Anderton may 9 6w The editor of the Caroline Advocate, will please copy the above, and charge Eastern Gazette office. PRINTING Of every description executed at this office, on the most reasonable terms.

The Kendall Course Races. THE first RACES over this new and splendid Course will commence on the 4th TUESDAY in May, (the 20th) and continue four days. Before that period every thing will be in readiness—the Track, which is exactly a mile is of the best kind in every respect; a Pavilion is now erecting, which for appearance and comfort will surpass anything of the kind in the United States; Stables, coachpools and conveniences for the Track. The Fencing Booths, and all other fixtures are to be constructed in the very best manner. The fine old Mansion House, now converted into a Hotel, will be conducted in good style, great pains having been taken to provide Wines and Liquors of the best quality. The wharf of the Canton Company is within three hundred yards of the course, and from a convenient wharf in the city to this wharf will ply every hour a steambot, in which the greatest pains to secure the comfort of the visitors, and the best possible order. The approach to the course from the city by the road is in every respect excellent, safe, level and in elegant order; having been recently thoroughly repaired. The less danger may be incurred on account of the various avenues to the road from the centre of the city. For the purpose of insuring the best sport, liberal purses will be offered, general sweepstakes opened. Two purses will be given and two sweepstakes opened for Maryland and District of Columbia bred horses alone.—Strong encouragement will thus be given to Maryland breeders, and where there may be doubts of the abilities of untried or tried Horses, they may be there tested against others of equal reputation; at little or no expense, (as in the race for the Breeder's Horse) before the race. Compliments have been made by the Maryland breeders and owners they are comparatively new in the business they are compelled to enter untried horses against the veterans of the Virginia Turf. These complaints are thus done away with, and the above plan shall be pursued till, by continued and judicious breeding and importing from Virginia and elsewhere, they may be able to compete with all others on equal terms. The proprietor does hope and expect that this place will be agreeable to all parties; will secure sport and chance of profit to all; and encouragement to Maryland Breeders. The proprietor pledges himself to use every exertion—take every precaution to secure order and decorum; and in this respect many others are pledged to support him. The proprietor is pledged to the person of pity and the community and all classes of it; he truly declares himself to add every exertion to promote sport and good order. With such views and such promises he solicits the support he thinks that former deserves, and he freely thinks that when it shall be justly said that there is for any person or party improper preference or bias—when it is sure it is a resort for the disorderly he will no longer ask for or expect that support; all he asks for now is a fair trial of himself and his Course! Below will be found his plan for stakes and purses for the first meeting, where he invites all to meet on his track to contend in a fair and manly spirit of rivalry. Entries to the Sweep Stakes are requested to be made as early as possible or convenient. Gentlemen are respectfully requested to become members of the Club, by enrolling their names in a book, which, for the purpose, have been left at the American Turf Register office. The following Sweepstakes are proposed and purses offered to be run for over this course—commencing as above: First Race—Rise Day, a Sweepstakes for Colts and Fillies then three years old, bred and owned in the State of Maryland, and District of Columbia, mile heats, entrance \$100—half forfeit, three or more to make a race.—To name and close on the first day of Central meeting. Second Race, same day.—A Sweepstakes for Colts and Fillies, then three years old, mile heats—entrance \$50—half forfeit.—Three or more to make a race, to name and close as above. Third Day—First Race.—Proprietor's Purse of \$400, two miles and repeat; free for any horse mare or gelding—entrance \$15. Same day.—A Park Sweepstakes for mares bred or owned in Maryland or District of Columbia—\$100 entrance, \$30 forfeit, to close as above. Third Day.—Proprietor's Purse of \$200; free for mares bred or owned in Maryland and the District of Columbia; in case of more than three, starting, the second heat to be refunded—entrance money out of the purse—entrance \$15.

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EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL XVIII

EASTON, MD SATURDAY MORNING MAY, 30, 1855.

NO. 22.

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.

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

This Institution has recently undergone extensive alterations, which have materially improved its condition and is now open for the reception of patients. Continuing to be recognized as a general Hospital, (exclusive of contagious diseases only) its various departments have been revised with a careful reference to the purposes they are severally designed to fulfill.

In the changes effected in the Lunatic Department, attention has been directed to no less matters bearing upon the comfort of its inmates than to the introduction of such plans of medical and moral treatment as are sanctioned by the experience of the most popular foreign Asylums.

The department, destined for the reception of ordinary diseases, has likewise undergone important improvements. Its Fever Wards are capacious and well ventilated, and are capable of accommodating comfortably a large number of patients. Rooms have been fitted up especially for the treatment of diseases of the Eye. Distinct apartments have likewise been appropriated for diseases of a Syphilitic character. The Surgical ward has in like manner, received due attention.

Gentlemen of professional ability have been appointed to take charge of the Medical and Surgical departments, but under circumstances where there exists a preference for any Physician or Surgeon, not connected with this institution, the privilege of election will be permitted the patient. There is at all times present a Resident Physician.

The terms vary according to the circumstances, &c. of the patient, the lowest charge being two dollars a week. Comfortable private rooms can always be had at a moderate advance. For information apply to Dr. R. S. Stewart, President of the Board of Directors, or the Sister Superior of the house.

April 18 5m
The National Intelligencer and Globe, Washington, The Republican, Annapolis; the Whig, Richmond; the Herald, Norfolk, the Gazette, Easton, will publish the above once a week for three months, and forward their bills to the President of the Board, Dr. Stewart for payment.

CLOCK AND WATCH



MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber distinguishes himself from his competitors in his line of business and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches,
Watch Chains and Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors, and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Penknives, Scissors,
and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.

May 2 5w

To Country Merchants & others

JACOB BALDERSTON

Manufactures and has always for sale, at his Store and Wire Manufactory, No. 60 South Calvert, a few doors from Pratt Street the following articles, viz: Wire Saws of the most approved kinds, Rolling Screens for Merchant and flax seed Mills; Riddles and Seives for coal, corn, ore, barley, rye, oats, flax and clover seeds, wheat, cockle, lime, sand, snuff, starch, and brick dust; plain and fancy Wire work for windows, libraries, &c. Also an assortment of Bird Cages and Rat Traps, all of which are made of the best materials, and will be sold as reasonable as at any manufactory in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore.
Baltimore, 4 April

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county will set in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st instant, to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereon or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day.

For order,
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners for T. C.
April 11, 1855. (W)

THE DEATH OF A TRAITOR.

From the "INFIDEL" a new romance
by Dr. Bird just published by Messrs.
Carey, Lea & Blanchard.

"Admit Villafana," said Cortes, in tones that penetrated loudly to the farthest limits of the room, for the cavaliers were stricken into a boding silence at the accents of the alguazil; "admit my trusty Villafana." And Villafana entered.

He was evidently flushed with wine, and it was for that reason, doubtless, that he did not seem to observe the presence of his forsaken associate, nor the suspicious act of the two cavaliers, who stole from the group, & took possession of the door by which he had entered. He approached with a reckless and confident, though somewhat stupid air, exclaiming, after divers humble scrapes and salaams.

"I come at your excellency's bidding according to appointment. This was the hour, please your excellency—but 'tis a scurvy night, with much thunder and lightning."

"Ay, truly," said Cortes, with a mild voice, while all the rest stood in the silence of death; but being so observant, Villafana, how comes it you have not remarked that you are here without the Indian Techechee, whom I commanded you to bring hither at this hour?"

"Senor," said the alguazil, a little confused, "that old Otomí is a sly dog, and I doubt me, not over honest."

"I doubt me so, too," said Cortes, in the same encouraging tones; "yet, honest or false, sly or simple, he thinks thou shouldst not have suffered him to escape."

"Escape! what! Techechee escaped!" cried Villafana, with unaffected surprise; "Ho, no! I did but give the grey infidel a sop of wine, and straightway he hid himself in a corner, to sleep off his drunkenness. And—and—" continued he with instinctive though clumsy cunning,—"and I thought it would be unseemly to your excellency, in that condition. I beg your excellency's pardon for making him acquainted with such Christian liquor; but it was out of pity, together with some little hope of converting him to the faith; and besides, I knew not his head was so weak. I will fetch him to your excellency in the morning."

"Why, this is well," said the captain general, with such insinuating gentleness, as characterizes the snake, when closing softly on his prey; "and I doubt not thou canst give me as good an account of the ambassador." It is said to me, that they also have escaped.

"Good heavens!" cried Villafana, started not only out of his confidence, but in great measure out of his intoxication, by such an announcement; "the ambassadors escaped? It cannot be!"

"Pho, they have hurt thee more than I thought—even to the point of destroying thy memory," rejoined the captain general, with the blandishment of a smile.—"There is blood upon thy shoulder; I doubt not thou wert severely hurt, while attempting to prevent their flight. No one can ever question the courage of Villafana."

"Yes, senor, yes—no—yes; that is—mean to say—saints of heaven!" And here the alguazil paused, completely sobered—that is, restored to his senses, but not to his wits; for he perceived himself in a difficulty, and his invention pointed out no means of escape. He rolled his eyes, haggard at once with debauch and alarm, over the cavaliers, and though the lofty figure of Alvarado concealed Gaspar from his view, he beheld enough in the extraordinary sedateness of all present, to fill him with the most racking suspicions. He turned again to Cortes, and commanding his fears as much as he could, went on with an appearance of boldness.

"Alas, noble senor, if the ambassadors escaped, I am a lost man—for I trusted too much to the vigilance of others, and I should not have done so. Alas, senor," he continued with more energy as his mind began to work more clearly, "I have committed a great offence in this negligence; but I vow to heaven, it was owing to my fears of Juan Lerma, who made many efforts to escape, and had strong friends to help him. Your excellency may see the necessity I was under, to give all my thoughts to him; for, some one having furnished him with a dagger, he fouly attacked me, not on my guard, giving me this wound; and had it not been for the sudden rushing in of the guard, I should certainly have been killed."

Thus spoke the alguazil, with returning craft, mingling together fiction and fact with an address which astonished even himself.

"Yes, senor," he continued, satisfied with the strength of his argument, and now elated with a prospect of providing against the effects of his imprudent disclosures in the prison, "yes, senor, and the young man, besides thus wounding me, swore he would have me hanged for a conspiracy; stating roundly, as the guards will witness. (I am certain that Esteban, the Left Handed, heard him,) that being a notorious grumbler, any such fiction would be believed of me. As if this would make me a conspirator! whereas, your excellency knows according to the proverb, barking dogs are no biters."

And the audacious ruffian, relapsing into security, attested his innocence by a gentle laugh and the sweetest of his smiles.

"Again I say, thou speakest well," said Cortes, carelessly descending from the platform, on which he had mounted at the approach of Villafana. Thy arguments have even satisfied me of the folly of certain charges, brought against thee by this mad fellow, here, at thy elbow.

As he spoke, Alvarado, taking his instructions rather from a consensaneous feeling of propriety than from any hint of Don Herdan's, moved aside, and Villafana's eyes fell upon the figure of Gaspar.

"Think of it, good fellow," said Cortes laying his hand upon Villafana's shoulder, as if to support himself a little; "the things he said of thee are innumerable, and excessively preposterous. He averred, for instance, that thou wert preeminently offended, because I had not invited thee to the festivities of the morning banquet, and wert resolved to come, whether I would or not, and that with a letter from my father in one hand, and a dagger in the other. Eh! is not this outrageous? He said besides—but, of my life, thou hast led too much from this wound! Juan Lerma strikes deep, when the fit is on him. I hope thou art not faint man?"

To these benevolent expressions, the alguazil replied by turning upon the general a countenance so bloodless, and an eye filled with such ecstasy of despair, (for if the poinards of all had been at his throat, he could not have been more perfectly apprised of his coming fate), that Cortes must have been struck with some feeling of commiseration, had not his nature been somewhat akin to that of a cat, which delights less to kill than to sport with the agonies of a dying victim. As it was; he continued to torment the abandoned wretch, by adding pleasantly.

"And what thinkest thou of this, too, my Villafana? Two hundred and forty conspirators, to rush in when the blow was struck! doubtless to carve their dinners from the ribs of my cavaliers! Ah, Villafana, Villafana! thou shouldst have a care of thy friends. Our enemies are harmless, but our friends are always dangerous. What dost thou say to all this, Villafana? Knave! hadst thou twenty daggers in thy jerkin, thou wert still but an unfanged reptile!"

While he spoke in this jestful mood, he was sensible that Villafana, doubtless with an instinctive motion, of which he was himself unconscious, being apparently turned to stone, was stealing his hand up towards his bosom, as if to grasp a weapon. The moment the member had reached the opening of his garment, Cortes caught him by the throat, and giving utterance to his last words with a voice of thunder, and employing a strength irresistible by such a man as Villafana, he hurled him to the floor, at the same instant placing his foot on his throat. Then stooping down, and thrusting his hand into the traitor's bosom, he plucked out, at a single grasp a poinard, a letter, and the fatal list of conspirators. He pushed the first aside, read the superscription of the second with a laugh, and casting his eye upon the third devoured its contents with an avidity that left him unconscious of the murmurs of the fierce cavaliers, and the groans of the wretched alguazil, strangling under his foot.

"What, senor! will you rob the gallows of its prey?" cried Alvarado pointing his sword at the prostrate traitor, as indeed did all the rest, (having drawn them at the moment when Cortes seized him by the throat.) "His crime is manifest to all; what need of trial? Every man his steel through the dog!"

"Hold!" cried the captain general; "this were a death for a Hidalgo. Up, up! and meet thy fate! Up!" And he spurned the wretch with his foot.

The alguazil rose up, his face black with blood, which, not perfectly dispersed, even at release from strangulation, remained in leopard-like blotches over his visage, ghastlyly contrasted with the ashy hues that gathered between them. As he arose, his arms were seized by two or three cavaliers; and Sandoval, as quick in action as he was sluggish in speech, snatching the rich sword sash of samite from his own shoulders, instantly secured them behind his back.

"For the love of heaven, senors!" cried Villafana, finding speech at last, "what do you mean? what do you design? Will you not kill an innocent man? Will you judge me at the charge of a liar? Gaspar is my sworn foe. I will make all clear. Senor, I have been drinking, and my mind is confused; take me not at this disadvantage. Oh, for heavens' sake, what do you mean? The list? what the list? 'Tis for a merry making—a rejoicing for my birth day. I will explain all to your excellencies. I am an innocent man. Gaspar is a forsaken calf!—a calf, senors, a calf! I claim trial by the civil judges."

"Gag him," cried one.

"Strike him on the mouth," said another. And Villafana gasping for breath, uttered, for a moment inarticulate murmurs.

"De Olid, Marin, De Ircio," cried Cortes, rapidly, and with inexpressible decision, "ye are judges of life and death; Sandoval and Alvarado, by right of office, ye can sit in judgment; Quinones,

Guzman, and the rest, I make, in the king's name, special associates of the others. Why, here is a court not martial but civil; and the dog shall have judgment to his content! He stands charged of treason. Guilty, senors? or not guilty?"

"Guilty!" cried all with one voice; and De Olid added, "Let us take him into the garden, and hang him to the cedar-tree."

"To the window," said Cortes, pointing with his sword to the stout cords, hanging so invitingly from the serpent's head; and in an instant the victim was dragged upon the platform.

Up to this moment, his fears had been uttered rather in vehement complaints than in outcries; but now when he perceived that he was condemned by a mockery of trial, doomed without the respite of a minute's space to pray, the rope dangled before his eyes, and already in the hands of a cavalier, who was bending it into a noose, he uttered a piercing scream, and endeavored to throw himself on his knees.

"Mercy! he cried, 'mercy! mercy! I will confess—I can save all your lives—mercy! mercy!'"

Of all the sights of horror and disgust, villany, transformed at the death-hour, into its natural character and original of cowardice, is among the most appalling. Villafana was as brave as a ruffian could be; but when imagination is linked in the same spirit with vice, courage expires almost at the same moment with hope. With a weapon in his hand, and that at liberty, Villafana, perhaps would have manifested all the valour in which despair perceives the only hope, and died like a man. As it was, bound and grasped in the arms of strong men, entirely helpless and equally without hope, he gave himself up at once to unmanly fears, and wept, screamed and prayed, until the guards at watch in the vestibule sank upon their knees & counted over their beads, to divert their senses from cries so agonizing and horrible.

As he strove to prostrate himself before his inexorable judges, he was pulled up by the cavaliers, and among others by Don Francisco de Guzman, whose countenance he recognized.

"Save me, Guzman! save me!" he cried; "for thou wert one of the party—save me!"

"Peace, wolf!"

"Mercy! mercy! noble senor!" he continued turning to Cortes; "I am but one of many. Guzman is false as I: I charge him with treason: he has abused your excellency's ear!—Listen, senors and spare now my life: give me a day—give me but to-night to pray and confess, and you shall have all. There are cavaliers among us. Mercy, for the love of heaven! Camargo, the Dominican—Don Palmerino de Castro—Muertazo of Toledo, Carabo of Seville—Artaiga, Santa-Rosa, Bravo, Aljarah, and an hundred more—"

"Peace, lying villain!" cried the captain general. "What ho, the rope! quick, the rope!"

"A moment to repent! a moment to repent!" shrieked the victim, struggling so violently to bring his hands before them, as if to clasp them in prayer, that the silken band cracked behind him, & his hands turned black with congested blood; "a moment to repent! for I am a sinner—What! would you condemn my soul, too? Saints hear me! angels plead for me! A priest, for the love of heaven! I killed Artaiga of Cadiz; I scuttled the ship Alonso, drowned the nuns, & stole the church plate. Call Magdalena. Where's Magdalena? You are murdering me! Mercy! mercy! I killed Hilario, too—I pointed him in the old wounds, inflicted by Juan Lerma—I have much to repent—A priest, for the love of heaven! A priest, oh, a priest."

Thus raved the villain, stamied with a thousand crimes, if aught had been wanting to steel the hearts of his executioners, enough was divulged in the unavailing abandonment with which he accused himself of misdeeds, so many and so atrocious. While his neck was yet free from the rope, he struggled violently, but without any attempt to do a mischief to his unrelenting murderers; his resistance was indeed like that of a cur, under the chastisement of a cruel and brutal master, which howls and contends, and yet fears to employ its fang against the tyrant.

But when he found, at last, that the cavaliers were actually putting the hasty halter about his neck, his struggles were not greater to escape than to inflict injury. He shook and tossed his head in distraction, and Don Francisco de Guzman endeavouring to seize him by the beard, he caught the hand of the cavalier between his teeth, and held it with the grip of a tiger.

"If I confound thee, wolf!" cried Guzman, groaning with pain, and striking him over the face with the hilt of his sword, but in vain: "Help me, cavaliers, or he will have my hand off!—Villain, unlock thy teeth!"

"Stand aside. This will unloose thee," said one thrusting his rapier into the thigh of the vindictive wretch; who no longer felt the cold steel penetrate his sooner, felt the cold steel penetrate his flesh, than he opened his mouth to utter a yell. "Whip him up now. So much for traitors!"

It was the last scream of the assassin. His lips uttered one more cry to heaven; the

name of Magdalena was cut short, as the noose closed upon his throat, and ended in a hoarse, rattling, gulping whine, that did not itself prevail beyond the space of a second. As he shot up to the top of the window, an intense glare of lightning flashed through the alabaster, and his figure traced upon that lustre, and his writing in the death-agony.

The next moment, the huge curtain was drawn over the dreadful spectacle: but those who paused a moment, to look back, could behold the convulsions of the dying miscreant giving motion, and sometimes protrusion, to the dark folds of the drapery. When all was silent in the darkness of the night, the watchmen in the vestibule could yet hear the pattering of blood drops falling from his mangled limb, upon the sonorous wood of the platform.

But there were other scenes now occurring, which, for a time, drove from their thoughts the memory of Villafana.

FROM AFRICA.

The writer of the following letter is a member of the Society of Friends, and went out to Africa, last fall, under the auspices of the united Colonization Societies, of New York and Philadelphia, principally to establish a manual labor school at Bassa Cove, and instruct natives and colonists in the mechanic arts. He was also requested and authorized to assume the general superintendence of the settlement of Bassa Cove. He is the person on whose behalf public application was made, last October, in this paper and elsewhere, for such donations of hardware, tools, books, and other articles, as the liberal and benevolent might be disposed to make; which application was so nobly responded to by the merchants & other residents of this city. The letter, it will be seen, is without date, but it was written immediately before the sailing of the Ninus, and is the latest intelligence that has been received from Liberia.

The friends of this great and good enterprise will be pleased to learn that one of the colonists, formerly a barber in Virginia, arrived at this port a few days since from Liberia, with a cargo of camwood, his own property, which has already been sold and has produced between five and six thousand dollars. We know of many other instances in which colored men, who, while in this country were not worth a shilling, have already realized a comfortable independence in Africa. It cannot be that with such facts before them, the free colored population of the United States will long prefer the indigence, and wretchedness, which must forever be their portion here, while such a field of successful enterprise is open to them in Africa.)

Correspondence of the Com. A. Ivortiser. PORT CRESSON, Grand Bassa, Africa. Esteemed Friend—

I steal a moment from my many cares to drop thee a line agreeable to thy request. The land which we now occupy, was negotiated for but a few days before our arrival; which made it very inconvenient for us. Our prospects are very good in many respects. I cannot but believe, that we have as healthy a location as can be found on the coast, and cannot be surpassed for trade in camwood, ivory, and palm oil. We are placed near the conjunction of three large rivers, but independent of these there can be a large business done. I have a store house enclosing 59 by 20 two stories high, part of which I contemplate occupying as a dwelling, so that my wife or myself can always have immediate charge of what is going on, and save the expense of a clerk. It is my full determination to avoid the great expenses that the old Society is incident to. Six or seven thousand dollars for officers, clerks, doctor, &c. is what I hope will be far from this place. I employ a man to assist me for 75 cents, and I think I shall need no other, he is extensively acquainted with trade, but has no learning. He told me yesterday that if I would let him make it known that we were ready for trade, that he would fill every barrel and hoghead we have with palm oil before the season was out, but our slender means makes it necessary that we should be quiet.

I have already refused 2000 dollars worth of camwood because we cannot buy rice and get those things with it that we may yet stand in need of, when our goods will fetch them at once. This camwood I could have got from the little town of Edina and its traders. I was much relieved by two or three vessels accommodating them these last two weeks. We don't want gunpowder nor outlasses to trade with, nor rum, for it has spread far and wide. The new Governor—(as they call me)—let no rum live where he lives. Cloths, beads, brass kettles, pots, tobacco, soap, iron and crockery will be all that I want to carry on a heavy trade, and very profitable. I could say many things that would be entertaining to thee and the public, but my time fails me. My wife and myself have both been sick, some say very ill—but am very thankful to say that we are up, and doing, and our prospect for health is, in my opinion, as good as it ever was, and I don't think I would exaggerate if I were to say better. As I cannot write to my friends in the Re-

fuge, I will beg thee to let them know that I have not forgotten them. I would write to a number of my friends in New York, but they would excuse me readily, could they see many little cares: I will conclude, & beg thee to excuse me for not transcribing my letter, and say Farewell.

EDWARD Y. HANKINSON.

*The writer was formerly an Assistant of Mr. Hart, in the House of Refuge.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Perhaps the happiest moments of life are those that close the week. It is a wise decree of Providence that makes toil the necessary precedent of rest, and privation the parent of pleasure. There are few who do not experience through the week toil and privation, and few who have not felt the grateful sense of confidence and comfort that creep over the soul at its close. The burthen is thrown; not merely from the frame, but from the heart. The spirit frees itself from its encumbering cares, as the wearied horse shakes off its harness, and expatiates with grateful lassitude, in the luxury of conscious security and comfort. Saturday night winds up "the ravel'd sleeve of care." The strife and bustle of the world are suspended. The poor man draws his breath freely for a while, nor fears the harsh voice or stony frown of his creditor. The merchant throws himself upon the sofa without thinking of the notes "due and coming due." The tradesman terminates his labors with a light spirit, for the sense of present ease is accompanied with the thoughts of a happy morrow, and the laborer sings as he turns his bronzed face homeward.

Saturday night has its own peculiar enjoyments, enjoyments which are most felt by those to whom toil and discomfort make joy a stranger. Look in at the fireside of the poor man on Saturday night, and you will see his brow relaxed, and his eye lit up with an unwonted smile. He gambols with his children, and lays down his head upon his pillow, without shuddering at the prospect of the morrow's toil. To the poor, Saturday night is an era of delight, a moment of sunshine in a world of gloom, a period of freedom in a term of servitude, a season of rest and comfort in a life of wretchedness and toil.

Life too has its Saturday night. How sweet is the reflection that when the toils of existence, like those of the week, are terminated, when the sufferings which are woven with the tissue of life are at an end, and hope and fear cease to tantalize and torture the soul—that we will enjoy the rest and slumber of the peaceful "Saturday night."

The grave is that resting place, and death the slumber, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." Nor is that Saturday night without its Sabbath. To those who have performed "the duties of the week," the sun of that Sabbath will shine without setting. Who, that has felt the chill which congeals the hopes and affections of life, the dull, benumbing and withering influence of the world, can refrain from watching with longing eyes, the receding day, and looking with weary anxiety for the Saturday night of life. Sweet, as slumber to the sobbing babe, is rest to the heavy laden, and soft as down of the cygnet, the pillow upon which his aching head is laid, and where "After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

To such, every walk of life is crowded with such.

"Death is the privilege of human nature. And life without it is not worth our taking. Thither the poor, the prisoner, and the stranger, fly for relief and lay their burthen down." Philadelphia Gazette.

From the Northampton (Mass.) Courier. A COCOONERY:

Mr. Samuel White Marsh is erecting an edifice of two hundred feet in length, east of his house on Fort Hill, as a Silk house and Cocoonery. The plan of it is original and promises the best results. The worms while feeding, are now laid out upon the boards & benches, by those who rear them covered with mulberry leaves, and when for health and cleanliness they are required to be moved, it all must be done separately.

Mr. Whitmarsh's building is interspersed by alleys and on each side rows of sliding frames or drawers rise from the floor upwards. These frames are covered with lattice work of twine. The top one is laid over with leaves upon which the worms feed. The second frame about an inch and a half below, is covered with strong paper or coarse cotton. All the stems of the leaves or offal from the worm fall from the lattice work above upon this draw, and when the usual time for cleaning them comes, instead of lifting each separately it is only requisite to remove the lower draw, and the cleansing is accomplished.

The leaf of the Chinese Mulberry, which Mr. W. will use, is so tender that the worm will devour it all. Sometimes they will fall from the lattice work upon the paper draw below. In that case, when a new supply of leaves is laid on above, the worms at once ascend, as the distance is not so great between them, to prevent their reaching above. This is a great and important change introduced into the method of feeding

Well,—the Van Buren farce has closed, and Van Buren has got himself nominated as the great Democratic candidate for President, after having long worked to make old General Jackson nominate him as his successor—

This same Convention, we are told, kicked up a great booby about the Candidate for Vice President,—some would have Dick Johnson, who did not kill Tecumseh—and some would have Mr. Rives, who did not make the French Government stipulate to pay more than it owed American Citizens—so at it they went, until they were all "like mad"—

Massachusetts raved—Virginia kicked—and the temper raged—All of which shows that although the Office holders and Office expectants had done much to drill the party to a state of abject obedience to their schemes, yet the party are not quite satisfied after being drilled, and they seize any and every occasion to show dissatisfaction—Martin Van Buren is not their choice—Richard M. Johnson is not their choice—The party know that these men are not fit to be President and Vice President and they only want a good excuse to get out of it—and well they may—such are the suggestions of suppressed honesty, which if it had a little more room, would break out in indignant rebellion against the plots and schemes of office hunters and office holders.

Show us a Jackson man that would not go for Van Buren, and we will show you in that man, one who adhered to Jackson upon honest principle—and you can get such men to be tugged and lugged by the drill sergeants of party office holders.

If the men who prefer Judge White and the Whigs who prefer their own principles and men will calmly and perseveringly adhere to White and Webster as their Candidates—and, instead of posing and balancing and speculating, adhere nobly, independently, and ardently to their honest purpose, Mr. Van Buren and his paid and promised parasites must go down—they can't prevent it—The friends of White and Webster do more harm to their own cause by doubting and prevaricating upon results, than all the Van Burenites with all their malpractices can inflict on them. Victory over Van Buren depends upon the friends of White and Webster maintaining each their man with all their might—

Working either singly into the field against Van Buren is exactly what Van Buren wants—it is easier for him to circumvent one than two—But if the Whigs will all center firmly upon Webster and the friends of Judge White will all stick to him, and both acting upon principle stick firmly and come out openly and boldly with a determination not to yield, they must and will triumph over Van Buren—If the friends of White and the friends of Webster do not succeed against Van Buren it will be their own fault, and not Van Buren's greater number of adherents. Put away then all sickly notions—all dependency—all fears—and come out boldly according to your principles for your men, and you are safe—and Van Buren, Baltimore Convention, Humburg and all, must be defeated.

The reports last abroad state, that the Baltimore Van Buren Convention had to stop one day (they got so high and hot) until they could send one of the Convention as a messenger to Washington to the little Magician and how to work matters.

Another—that the old General Jackson is a little in doubt—or has been worked upon by the magician to "play possum" between his old friend Judge White and the little Soocer of Kinderhook—for that he has been talking mighty kind things of Judge White of late since the dictatorial letter to Parson Gwin.

Another—that the prophet Amos, since he escaped from the kitchen and got into the parlour, is pretending to play gentleman—and has made some people think he really is going to act honestly—as he is reported to have said, that the P. Office Department shall be an electioneering establishment for Van Buren—that he will overhaul delinquents and curtail the customary frauds and corruptions of that Department. Do you remember a letter this said Amos wrote to a Gentleman in Baltimore, upon his being appointed Auditor, how he said he and his clerks would devote themselves exclusively to the duties of the office, and would have nothing to do with electioneering? and do you remember, not long after, that this same Amos wrote a letter to a partisan in the West, begging him to get all the subscribers and all the money he could for an administration party print, that was to be sent into every hole and corner of every neighborhood in the Country to propagate Jacksonism and Van Burenism and Amos Kendallism?

Just so will turn out these present promises about the Post Office Department, whenever the Senate shall confirm Amos Kendall as P. Master General—if ever they do it.

Men ought to open their eyes and see—men ought to open their ears and hear—and then they ought to think—and then to act.

What do you declare that Judge White is knowing him man! Strange declaration to week or two all hypocrisy to friends of the larly and retain see, to enable tively against And why you Globe to de slanders again the New York know. But the Judge is h is not, and s ed if he really would make the latter has his creatures, mere puppet to bring the yernment to b favour.

Kendall is rather severe have allowed upon by the and Barry. for all monie ter without t drafts which leisure when debt!

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HAIL S Arena that town and Va. On the hail was ve circumstance the wind d says, a gre were broke hood.

STILL LA TANT— PASSED VOTES! The Pack arrived at Liverpool w no, bringing pool of the gratifying Chamber has vote of 289 wards of an first counte

A New last th bout eight dren have at doors as the city? great!

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(From the No sm regret per day, as through t Baltimore Jones, I morning the Post closures ries, we a port in q at least a an auther Office ha clement a letters so failed to stances i thus mis at distar reached they we

After he had exhausted himself, another son of the "Old Dominion" got up and observed that the speech which had just been delivered was no doubt very eloquent, and embodied fully the principles of Mr. Johnson but Virginia was not content to take him for Vice President, and would not.

A number of other persons addressed the meeting, and then, on motion, they took a recess until 6 o'clock. P. M. At 6 P. M. the President took his seat, and Gen. R. M. Saunders, who receives a salary of three thousand a year from the United States, made a long speech to bring the Virginia delegation in, but they would not stand, and after he had sat down, a Virginia delegate rose and denounced Johnson as a "bankrupt," and on all leading questions of constitutional principles, opposed to Virginia.

This made the New York state—and up jumped "Bob Lytle," of Ohio and spouted for an hour. We have not time to write out our notes for this morning's paper—we would only state now that the Mullbergs at last triumphed over the Wolfites, and that the convention adjourned sine die about nine o'clock in most admirable order.

An error occurred in the account of the proceedings published in our paper of Saturday, which we hasten to correct. It is there stated that a delegate from Virginia after being called to order, challenged the whole convention to mortal combat, if they took offence at his remarks. It was a delegate from Maine and not from Virginia, who gave this bold challenge, and who made the speech for which he was called to order.

We also understand that the resolution of the Virginia delegation in regard to supporting those of their state, was read prior to the vote on Col. Johnson's nomination. We correct these errors with pleasure, for we never have believed that the citizens of Virginia could be either misled or driven into the support of either Martin Van Buren, or Richard M. Johnson; and, from what we have seen and heard since the meeting of this convention, we have no hesitation in setting Virginia down as certain for Judge White.

THE V. B CONVENTION has been held, and its nominations have been made, as we announced yesterday, and as will be seen in the report published to-day. We propose to take a brief, but calm review of its proceedings, and to hazard an opinion respecting its consequences. Expecting the Convention to be wholly composed of greedy office holders and expectants, when it came together, we little dreamt that there would be so much strife, bickering, ill feeling and management there displayed, as what we witnessed. The Convention was composed of men, acting, as every one might see, upon opposite interests. The Virginia delegation were at the head of one interest, and the New York delegation at the head of the other. The former, though Van Buren men, were still Virginians, renouncing their principles, and desiring to present to the country, a ticket which the people of the South could support, without openly compromising their principles, or sacrificing their own self-respect. On the other hand, the New York delegation cared nothing for principles! To them, popularity, and the man who would secure for the ticket and for Martin Van Buren, the "hurch boys," was every thing!

Virginia, through Dr. Mason, declared she went not for William C. Rives! She went for those principles which she dearly cherished, and would not be separated from. She would go for any man who was known to be respectable, and a disciple of her doctrines. New York, through Mr. Holt, of Ky, and R. T. Lytle, a fat office holder of Ohio, ran up the changes upon Old Tecumseh—his scars—his Sunday mail report—his efforts to procure pensions for old soldiers and annuities for widows—his opposition to imprisonment for debt—his love the Western people have for him, and all that kind of rebaige.

Dr. Mason, as the representative of the Virginia delegation, approved all these things in Col. Johnson. But he said his party in Virginia could not support him, upon principle. They had not dared even to meet the opposition on the question of Mr. Van Buren alone, because of the uncertainty of his principles. They had fought with all their strength against one of Virginia's most talented sons, BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH, because they fear he might in some peculiar contingency, be a Bandman. They had conquered in their recent struggle. They had sacrificed Mr. Leigh—and how would they now appear, to go back to their constituents and ask them to support Richard M. Johnson, a Bank man, and internal improvement man, and a tariff man! They could not, and they would not do it.

The Virginians were laughed at, derided and insulted. The New York delegation found the New Jersey, Massachusetts and Maine Jacksonism so pliable that it could be moulded as New York pleased, and they snapped their fingers at the entire South, if it chose to desert them.

One of the delegations from Pennsylvania too, the Wolfites, received a most contemptuous insult at the hands of the New York delegation—for it was that delegation, under the direction of Mr. SILAS WRIGHT, JR., that managed every movement. The resolution calling upon Pennsylvania to nominate a new Electoral Ticket, was opposed honorably, fairly, and to the very last by the Wolf delegates; and yet it was passed, by order of Silas Wright Jr. to rebuke them for suffering five of their number to dare to prefer Rives in open Convention. The Mullbergs delegates were about equally divided, and Johnson, but getting their cue from Silas Wright, Jr., they gave their entire vote for Johnson, and as a consequence, produced the passage of the resolution to form a new Electoral Ticket in Pennsylvania. This widens the breach between the two parties in that State—makes it totally impassable—

When the vote of New York was announced, the Virginians based most ungraciously, and the Kentuckians applied loudly. The vote having already been given in a delegate from Pennsylvania arose and stated that a part of that delegation had voted under a misapprehension, and that some of them wanted to vote for Mr. Rives; but supposed that they were not at liberty to do so. Here was a disclosure, and consternation prevailed in the meeting, when a Virginian got up and insisted that the vote of that State be corrected as requested. The Kentuckians in objection, and protesting that the majority were disposed to take advantage of this wrong impression, the motion was withdrawn.

A member then rose, and moved that the vote of Massachusetts be recorded unanimously in favor of Mr. Rives, as that gentleman had received a majority of the votes of that delegation. The President stated that this could not be done, but if the gentleman would make a motion to withdraw the vote for correction, he could do so; and the motion was accordingly made.

Here was another scene of contention thrown among them, and the members were spouting all round the house. At length, in despair, the motion was withdrawn. The President then announced that Richard M. Johnson, Kentucky, was nominated for Vice President, having received more than two thirds green.

A motion was now made for a recess, and the president being about to put the motion, a gentleman from Virginia asked that it might with respect be made to perform an unpleasant duty, but one from which he could not, nor would not shrink. It was to announce to the convention that the Virginia Delegation would not support Mr. Johnson. They had no confidence in his principles nor his character—they had come there to support principles not men, and they had already gone as far as possible in supporting Mr. Van Buren; and that they would not go farther, and support Mr. Johnson.

The remarks of this gentleman were strong and appropriate, and at once brought the managing, time-serving politicians of New York to a stand. Their artifices were discovered, and their despicable schemes exposed. They had over-reached themselves in catering for the appetite of the amalgamationists and agrarians of New York.

After the delegate from Virginia had sat down, (previous to which he read a resolution passed by the Virginia delegation, that they would not support Mr. Johnson,) a member from Kentucky took the floor. He did not understand what the principles of Virginia were, but he was certain that Mr. Johnson had killed Tecumseh, and, therefore, he ought to be made Vice-President. He had fought during the last war, and had written a report against stopping the mail on Sunday, and was in favor of abolishing imprisonment for debt—no man had done more; and the people of the West, as well as those who lived in valleys as those who reside on top of mountains were in favor of him.

We regret that we cannot give more of the magnificent effort from this bold Kentuckian, because at almost every word the Johnsonites would cry "sharpen your bayonets," and their cry "sharpen your bayonets" filled the church.

After he had exhausted himself, another son of the "Old Dominion" got up and observed that the speech which had just been delivered was no doubt very eloquent, and embodied fully the principles of Mr. Johnson but Virginia was not content to take him for Vice President, and would not.

Even the Baltimore Chronicle.

VAN BUREN CONVENTION.

FRIDAY MORNING.—This was a day of a stormy character. As soon as prayers had been offered up by the Rev. Mr. Clark, Mr. P. V. DAVIST, of Virginia rose & moved that the Convention take a recess till 12 o'clock, giving, as a reason for his motion, that the Virginia delegation had under consideration important matters not yet concluded in relation to the nominations about to be made, and that the resolutions were not yet prepared to act.

Mr. SILAS WRIGHT, Jr., of New York, was in favor of the motion. The New York delegation had not yet settled an important matter, necessary to be concluded before they went into a nomination.—The motion was carried.

It is reported that this delay was occasioned by the desire to hear from Washington in relation to the Vice Presidency.—Mr. ANTHONY MANN, of New York, having been despatched to that city for that purpose. Before 12 o'clock arrived, the orders were received, and New York, it is supposed, was instructed to go for Johnson. In consequence, great excitement prevailed among the members of the Convention. The Virginians fumed, and threatened to withdraw if Rives were not in favor. This morning known generally in the city, the Church was crowded to excess, when at 12 o'clock the President took the chair.

Mr. CATERMILL, of Missouri, moved that the Convention go into the nomination of a candidate for President of the United States.—The proposition caused a smile among even the members of the convention themselves.—Mr. STRANGE, of North Carolina, one of the Vice Presidents moved that the vote of yesterday, requiring a majority only to constitute an amendment, be re-considered, and that two-thirds be required. He made a very good speech in favor of it, which he might have saved himself the trouble of delivering,—the matter having already been determined by the Convention.

A delegate from Virginia, left off some steam on the same side, and occasionally rubbed the members else that they cried out "order! order!" but in vain—he was not to be put down by any man or set of men, and challenged the whole convention to mortal combat, if they took offence at any of his remarks.

The President tapped on the table, and gave a significant nod, and the gallant son of Virginia took his seat.

The motion of Mr. Strange was carried in the affirmative, and the vote taken for President.—when MARTIN VAN BUREN, was declared to be unanimously nominated. On the result being announced, the office holders cried "good!" and the expectants said "amen!"

Now came the "strag of war," and the voice of the President, already so hoarse as to be scarcely audible, struck below the lowest note in the organ. The vote was taken and resulted as follows:

Table with 3 columns: State, For Johnson, For Rives. Includes entries for Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, and totals for 173 and 87.

When the vote of New York was announced, the Virginians based most ungraciously, and the Kentuckians applied loudly. The vote having already been given in a delegate from Pennsylvania arose and stated that a part of that delegation had voted under a misapprehension, and that some of them wanted to vote for Mr. Rives; but supposed that they were not at liberty to do so. Here was a disclosure, and consternation prevailed in the meeting, when a Virginian got up and insisted that the vote of that State be corrected as requested.

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It is said that the messenger despatched from the Baltimore Van Buren Convention to Washington to get advice from Mr. Van Buren which to take for Vice President Richard M. Johnson or Mr. Rives, brought orders back that they must take Mr. Johnson, for that he killed an Indian and that is enough to insure any man's election to the Presidential or Vice Presidential chair in opposition to the greatest statesman in the country.—Now what do you think of such a party that prefers to take such a man as Richard M. Johnson instead of Wm. C. Rives? Is not that going the true hog end of the matter?

Our County Court is still in session, and it is supposed, will not adjourn before Tuesday or Wednesday next.—The case of Worrell vs. Coward, Administrator of Coward, occupied the Court eight days—verdict for plaintiff. Clash, indicted for murder is now being tried.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Chronicle.
"WASHINGTON, May 23, 1835.
What do you think of the old Hero, declaring that between Van Buren and Judge White he should prefer the latter, knowing him to be an honest, upright man? Strange but true. He made the declaration to a friend of the Judge, a week or two ago. You will say this is all hypocrisy that it is but to cozen the friends of the Judge, and to gain popularity and retain his influence in Tennessee, to enable him to use it more effectively against the Judge. Perhaps so. And why will you ask, does he allow the Globe to deal out such foul mouthed slanders against him, if he prefers him to the New York intriguer? I do not know. But the General must know, that the Judge is honest, and that Van Buren is not, and I should not be at all surprised if he really thought that the former would make the best President. And yet the latter has surrounded the old man by his creatures, that he has made him a mere puppet in his hands, and force him to bring the whole patronage of the Government to bear upon the election in his favour.

Kendall is adopting a plan that punishes rather severely some Post masters who have allowed themselves to be overdrawn upon by the Department under Brown and Barry. They are obliged to account for all monies received within the quarter without taking into account the over drafts which are to be settled at Kendall's leisure when the Department is clear of debt!

This is catching the poor Post-masters in a net. If they had refused to accept the drafts, they would have been reformed. If they accept—Kendall comes in and says "you cannot be paid" until it is convenient. Some favourites may get off—but if it suits him to pester an unwarly one, whom it is not politic to dismiss, he can do it. It is said that Governor of New York, is caught in this fix. So is —, and —, and —. How many others I know not. I should not be surprised if they wanted to make Gouverneur give up certain documents said to be in his possession.

HAIL STORM.—We learn from the Arena that a severe hail storm visited the town and vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va. on Thursday evening last. The hail was very large and from that circumstance as also from the violence of the wind did great damage. The Arena says, a great number of panes of glass were broken in the town and neighbourhood.

STILL LATER AND MORE IMPORTANT—THE INDEMNITY BILL PASSED BY A MAJORITY OF 152 VOTES!

The Packet Ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith, arrived at New York on Monday night from Liverpool whence she sailed on the 26th ultimo, bringing papers from London and Liverpool of the 25th. The most important and gratifying intelligence is that the French Chamber have passed the indemnity bill by a vote of 289 to 137—the majority being upwards of an hundred more than Ministers had first counted upon.

A New York Paper says—"During the last three or four months, probably a hundred eighty or a hundred founding children have been picked up or dropped down at doors and stoops in various parts of the city." Can the number be so great!

The President, it is said, has renounced his first purpose of going to Tennessee this summer, & will pass the hot months, instead, at the Rip Raps, where the sea air and sea bathing will, it is hoped, invigorate his system.

(From the Baltimore American of Saturday.)

No small degree of astonishment and regret pervaded this community yesterday, as the report circulated rapidly through the city, that the editor of the Baltimore Gazette, William Gwynn Jones, had been arrested yesterday morning on the charge of having robbed the Post Office of letters containing enclosures of money. Subsequent inquiries, we are pained to state, proved the report in question to be but too true. For at least a month past, as we learn from an authentic source, the Baltimore Post Office has been in the unpleasant predicament of hearing the complaints of merchants and others, who alleged that their letters sometimes containing money, had failed to come to hand. In several instances it was ascertained that letters thus missed had been regularly mailed at distant offices, and as they had not reached the individuals here to whom they were addressed, the position of the

clocks in the office was rendered extremely unpleasant. The missing letters were uniformly, we believe, those due by the Southern and Western mails, the delivery of which was in the morning.—Mr. Jones was accustomed to visit the Post Office at a very early hour in the morning, and obtained his papers before the office was opened for general delivery. In doing so he was daily within reach of the tables on which the letter mails are spread. Complaints of the loss of letters within a few days past again repeated, and the suspicions of the clerks were at length directed towards Mr. J. On Thursday morning he went as usual into the Post Office, and when he retired, certain letters which had been placed in a particular spot near him, had also disappeared. The discovery, it may be well imagined, was truly astounding to the clerks, but as neither of them could testify to the fact of having seen him take the letters, it was deemed prudent to await further developments.

Yesterday morning Mr. Jones again entered the Post Office for his papers, and was seen by a clerk who was on the watch to take a large double letter, the address of which had been previously noted. He also was seen to take from the table five entire packages of southern and western letters which had not yet been opened. Immediately afterwards he left the office, & as he was proceeding to his own office was arrested by a deputy marshal who had been in waiting for the purpose. The double letter, and also the entire packages containing from fifty to a hundred letters, were found in his possession. He subsequently made admissions which show the purloining of upwards of a thousand dollars from letters at various times. The unhappy man, who, up to this period, has enjoyed a full share of the public confidence and respect,—has been committed to prison, to take his trial at the regular term of the U. S. Circuit Court.

The publication of this detail is made with sincere regret, and only to correct the many exaggerated reports which are afloat on the subject.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

It was announced yesterday, that from necessity, the Gazette, after a lapse of about ten months, was again under the direction of its former proprietor and editor. The distressing cause of that necessity was well understood throughout the city before the Gazette was published—and our indulgent patrons will excuse us the painful task of detailing the supposed or reported circumstances until the accusation legally made shall be legally decided on. In dependent of all claims which the unhappy man justly has on us, from our intimate knowledge of his amiable and excellent qualities from his infancy up to the day of the accusation, and from the high estimation in which he has uniformly been held by the respectable citizens of Baltimore,—we can see neither reason nor excuse for departing, in his case from the rule of law—as just as it is humane—that every man to be presumed innocent until the unanimous verdict of an impartial jury shall pronounce him guilty.

We state then, simply, the fact that Mr. Jones, the late editor of this Gazette, was yesterday brought before Judge Glenn, on a charge of having purloined a number of letters from the Post Office in this city—the charge being made on oath, and no bail offered, he was committed for trial. He was not examined before Judge Glenn—of course he did not make any confession or admission to him relating to the charge.

We defer saying any thing about editorial arrangements until next week.

KENDALL COURSE RACES.

First Day, May 26.
Proprietor's Purse \$200, two mile heats, won by Mr. Stepper's b. c. Joshua, by Gohanna, in five heats; the third a dead heat between him and the Maid of the Neck.
Time—3m. 53s; 3m. 53s; 4m. 19s; 4m. 8s.

Second Day.—Proprietor's Purse \$400, two mile heats,
Wm. H. Mingo's gr. c. Jessie, by Medley. 2 5 1 1
J. M. Bott's b. f. Rosalie Somers, by Sir Charles. 1 2 4 2
O. P. Hare's ch. f. Nancy 5 3 2 ruled out by Sir Archy. 5 ed out.
Richard Adams's b. c. Alp by Rockingham. 6 4 5 0.
Wm. L. White's b. m. Lady Connah, by Valentine 3 dr.
Wm. R. Johnson's b. c. Ver-tumnus, by Eclipse. 4 1 dis.
J. B. Kendall's b. h. John Henry, by Valentine. dis.
Time—3m. 50s; 3m. 50s; 3m. 52s. 3m. 59s.

THIRD DAY.

Third Race.—Breeder's purse, \$100, mile heats—four entries—three started: T. R. S. Boyce's b. f. by Apparition 2 1 1
J. B. Kendall's b. f. by Apparition 1 2 dr.
Thos. Warwick's ch. c. by John Richards 3 dr.
Time—1m. 53s.—1m. 57s.—2m. 20s.
P. Wallis's gr. f. Blanche of Devon was entered but paid forfeit.

Second Race.—Proprietor's purse, \$100, entrance \$25, add'd to the purse—two mile heats; six entries; five started.
W. R. Johnson's b. h. Sid's Ham-let 4 4 1 1
W. L. White's b. m. Lady Connah 2 1 2 2
Richard Adams's b. c. Alp 5 2 3 3
Thos. Warwick's b. m. Miss Patience 1 3 dis.
O. P. Hare's ch. c. Dick Baas-ley. 5 dis.
Time 3m. 52s.; 3m. 52s.; 3m. 55s.; 3m. 57s. *Ruled out.

CENTRAL COURSE RACES.

FOURTH DAY.
Jockey Club Purse—\$1000—four mile heats. Wm. R. Johnson's gr. m. Ironette by Contention. 1 1
O. P. Hare's ch. f. Nancy Blunt, by Sir Archy. 2 2
Wallis's gr. m. Lady Archiana, by Sir Archy, dist.

Divine Service by the Rev. Mr. May (from Pennsylvania) may be expected at White Marsh Church on Sunday next at 10 o'clock. A. M. Also at Christ Church Easton, on Wednesday evening next at 7 1/2 o'clock.
May 30

PRICES CURRENT

BALTIMORE, May 26.
Wheat (red) \$1 3/4
Corn (yellow) 83 a 84
Corn (White) 83 a 86
Rye 95

DIED

In Hillsborough, Caroline county, on Wednesday last, Mr. William Matthews, aged about 50 years—he has left a large family to lament his loss.

For Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, by an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, at the Court House door in Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of June next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. one tract of six months, a fine healthy NEGRO MAN, about 25 years of age, belonging to the estate of Robert G. Lloyd, Esq. late of Talbot county deceased.

EDWARD MARTIN, Adm'r. of R. G. Lloyd, dec'd.

TO RENT

For the ensuing Year.
AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty six, my FARM in Edmonds's Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Port Hall, called "Morlings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accustomed terms. Apply to MARYA ROGERS, Perry Hall, May 30 if

To the Farmers and Gardeners.

The undersigned having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable SHELL MARL which exists on her estate in Talbot county, informs the agriculturists and other the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay, that her agent, Mr. Thomas Martin, is prepared to deliver the above article, in any quantities that may be required.

A platform or stage has been run out into deep water, where vessels of 12 feet draft of water may lie in safety. The Marl may be taken from the banks at the price of one cent per bushel cash.

The fertilizing properties of calcareous marl are now so well known, that it is unnecessary to advert to the subject—in reference to this deposit it may be stated that it consists of Sea shells, with very little admixture of earth, and contains from 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English Marl.—Those wishing to purchase will please address Mr. Thomas Martin, Talbot county, Md. or the undersigned, Baltimore.—Vessels going for it will pass up the Great Choptank until the Dover bridge appears in sight—they will then come to Backers land where they will find the hands of the undersigned on the west bank of the river. Samples of the marl can be seen at Messrs. Tyson & Fisher's, Market street.

ISABELLA SMYTH.

Baltimore, May 30

The following is an extract from the report of the Geologist appointed by the state of Maryland to make a minute geological survey of the State.
"But perhaps the most valuable beds of shell marl in this part of Talbot county, inasmuch as they may be made extensively available to the public demands for the article, are those which were fully described in the preceding report. They occur three miles below Dover bridge, forming the high bank from fifteen to twenty feet above tide, being one compact mass of fossil shells, and extending nearly a mile along the river, on the farms of the late Col. Smyth and Mr. Atkinson. These beds are in contiguous strata, apparently successive, and consist of vast accumulations principally, in the ascending order, of oyster shells succeeded by clam shells, interspersed with other marine shells, scallop, clam and scollop, and uppermost principally of scollop. Endeavor was made to bring these beds into notice, with a view of entering them into the public service, by giving to their proprietors what was deemed proper directions for extracting the materials, and salubrious advice as to a just estimate of its value, in order to secure a constant and permanent disposal of it. The subject is now in progress of experiment. South of these banks on the Choptank, no other deposit of marl is known to occur."
May 30 Sw

LAW OF MARYLAND.

An act prohibiting Justices of the Peace from exercising their civil duties in bars, rooms of taverns, or other public houses of that character, so far as relates to Baltimore County.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of May next, any justice of the peace in or for said county, who shall be found engaged in the discharge of his or their duties as justice or justices of the peace in civil matters in a bar room of a tavern or public house of that character, upon satisfactory information given within six months after the violation of this act to the grand jury of said county it shall be the duty of said grand jury to report the fact to the State's attorney or his deputy, who shall proceed and recover from the offender or offenders against this act the sum of twenty dollars with cost for each and every offence one half of the fine to be paid to the informant and the other half to be paid over to the treasurer of Baltimore county for the use of said county.

An act to confirm an act, entitled an act to amend the Constitution and form of Government, as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts, and to establish an additional election district.
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That an act of Assembly passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thir-

ty three, chapter eleven, entitled, an act to amend the constitution and form of government as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts, and to establish an additional district, be and the same is hereby confirmed.

A supplement to an act entitled, an act to confirm an act entitled an act to alter and repeal all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government as relates to the division of Frederick county into twelve election districts, and for other purposes, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 112, passed at December session 1832, chapter, 165.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Alexander McWhiney, Joseph Swigart, Evan McKinstry, Charles Devilbiss, and John Switzer, or a majority of them, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to lay off a new election district, from parts of election districts, numbers six and seven, in Frederick county; said new election district to be numbered thirteen; and the place of holding elections in said new election district number thirteen shall be fixed by the commissioners a majority of them.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall severally qualify according to law previous to entering upon the duties of their appointment, and employ a surveyor to survey, lay off, mark and bound the said new election district number thirteen.

Section 3. And be it enacted, That if any of the commissioners named in this act, shall die, remove from the county, or refuse to accept of his appointment before the first day of April in the year eighteen hundred and thirty five, the remaining commissioner or commissioners a majority of them as the case may be, are hereby authorized and required (if they deem it necessary) to fill such vacancy or vacancies.

Section 4. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners or a majority of them, shall on or before the second Monday of May next, deliver or cause to be delivered to the clerk of Frederick county court, a plat and description in writing under their hands and seals of the said new election district, specifying plainly the boundaries and number of the said new election district & also the place where the election for said new election district shall be held, and the said clerk shall record the same in the records of the said county, and it shall be the duty of the clerk of Frederick county court to cause a copy of the description of the said district to be published at least four times in two newspapers printed in Frederick county previous to the next election, setting forth in said copy the description aforesaid, the place appointed by the commissioners for holding elections.

Section 5. And be it enacted, That when the said new election district shall be laid off by the said commissioners, or a majority of them, as aforesaid, that then and forever thereafter the jurisdiction thereof shall be entitled to a representation in the Levy Court of the said county which court shall appoint judges of the elections, and be in all respects entitled to all the rights, duties and privileges, held and enjoyed by the said county, and the other election districts in said county.

Section 6. And be it enacted, That each commissioner shall be entitled to two dollars per day for every day he shall act in the discharge of the duties imposed by the provisions of this act; and that the surveyor employed shall receive a just and reasonable compensation for his services; and that all other contingent expenses, fees and charges incurred by the provisions of this act, shall be assessed and levied by the Levy Court of Frederick county, as other county charges are, to persons respectively entitled thereto.

An Act relating to Guardians & Wards.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all cases where there hath been, or may hereafter be, an appointment of a guardian of a female above the age of eighteen years, by last will and testament, and the person so appointed shall have died, or renounced, or refused to act, it shall be lawful for the Orphans' Court of the county in which the said will shall have been proved, to appoint a guardian in the place of the person so renouncing or refusing to act; and the person so appointed by the Orphans' Court, shall give bond in the same manner as guardians appointed for infants under age, and shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be entitled and bound to perform them for the same length of time, or up to such period as the person appointed by the will, if he had lived and taken upon him the trust and duty reposed in him by the will, and shall be bound to render and settle an account of his guardianship or trust, to the Orphans' Court, in the same manner and at the same time as other guardians of minors appointed by the Orphans' Court are now required by law to render and settle their guardians accounts.

An act authorizing the Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, to bring their servants, being slaves, into this state.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any officer of the United States Army or Navy who shall by duty, be called into this State, shall be authorized to bring with him, and retain with him, any slave or servant or servants, being slaves, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, such slave or slaves be not constructed to authorize the removal of such slave or slaves within the limits of this State, but that they shall, on the removal of such officer, be carried out of the State with him.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS

regularly, as they come out, and hopes from his sitting in disposition to please, to merit and earn a share of public patronage.
The public's obedient servant.
JOHN SATTERFIELD.
may 23 if

Notice to Creditors.
All persons having claims against the estate of the late Lot Warfield, of Talbot County deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims with the Register of Wills of Talbot County, on or before the twentieth day of June next, as the administrator is desirous of striking a dividend, and closing the estate.
W. H. EMORY adm'r. of Lot Warfield dec'd.
may 23 31q

FOR SALE.

ON consequence of a settled disease, I have had for more than two years, deprivation of my faculties, and I have come to the conclusion of disposing at private sale my farm, lying within four miles of the Trappe, and about one mile from Great Choptank river, containing 431 1/2 acres of land—this farm is now laid off in three lots, and three fields, the former is well improved, and the latter can be made so, as the soil is chiefly white oak land; there is a new brick well of first rate water in the yard, and also a fine Mineral Spring within

300 yards of the dwelling, this tract of land was formerly in two farms, and can be made so again, if persons should be disposed to purchase together—the TIMBER is very abundant, being much more than is necessary for the farm, which could be disposed of to great advantage by a person living on the estate. The timber consists chiefly of white oak. The situation is considered healthy. Persons disposed to purchase, will of course view the property.

Terms of sale.—On the delivery of the estate, one fourth of the purchase money must be paid in cash, and the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, equal payments with approved security, interest from the date until paid—and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and before a good and sufficient Deed will be given. Apply to the subscriber, residing on his farm in Oxford Neck, Talbot county.

NICHOLAS THOMAS.

Advertisement may 9 6w

The editor of the Caroline Advocate, will please copy the above, and charge Easton Gazette.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

19th day of May, A. D. 1835.
On application of Mary Ann Denny administratrix with the will annexed of Benjamin Denny 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 and 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 proceed-ings of the Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 19th day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five.
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 with the will annexed on the personal estate of Benjamin Denny late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of November next or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 17th day of May 1835
MARY ANN DENNY adm'r. with the will annexed of Benjamin Denny dec'd

MARY ANN DENNY adm'r.

F. I. HITCHCOCK

Establish proprietor of the American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, Md. having sold out that concern entire, will, within the present month (May), open in Philadelphia an Agricultural and Horticultural Agency or commission Office for the purchase and sale chiefly of choice Domestic Animals of all kinds. He will also keep on hand, (when they can be had) the seed of the Gama Grass, and the Skinless Oats, and whatever other agricultural seeds, especially grains and grasses, he can obtain, that may be new or peculiarly valuable. He will supply also in the proper season, the Morus Mutilicaria, or new Chinese Mulberry, and the eggs of the Silk Worm. He will also attend to the collection of fruit and ornamental Trees, Seeds and Plants, from the various Horticultural Establishments in and about Philadelphia.

Further particulars will be advertised here after.
may 23

To the Printers of the U. States

J. SPITALL
WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER.

No. 21, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.
Respectfully announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of WOOD LETTERS. Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty four lines deep, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice. Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger. His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment. Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude Heads for Newspapers, Fac-similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood. Old cast metal sets ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new for half their original cost. A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.—All letters must be post paid.

Editors of papers in country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.
May 9

Day Labourers Wanted.

Sober, attentive, and industrious day Labourers will be wanted at the New Church about to be erected at Miles River Ferry—wages paid weekly in cash. They who wish to be employed there will make immediate application to
R. H. Goldsborough,
one of the Building Committee
march 29

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Wilson & Taylor
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and have opened their usual supply of
SPRING GOODS.
to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.
April 25

New-Ark College.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence, both in the Preparatory and Collegiate Departments on Wednesday, the 27th of May, and will continue 17 weeks, the 27th of which there will be a vacation of 5 weeks. The Bill, which is to be paid for each term in advance, is for the
Summer Term 17 weeks \$84 50
Winter Term 23 weeks 58

Total per annum \$142 50

This includes Board, Tuition, Room rent, Fuel for private and public rooms, Janitors wages, use of Library and incidental expenses. Washing is matter of private contract. Students furnish their own rems, and find their own Books. The latter however can be purchased here.

To show the flourishing state of the Institution, it is early necessary to state that it has had 91 students in its first year; and from applications and communications already made a large addition is anticipated for the next term. The College being already nearly full, it will be necessary hereafter that all pupils under 14 years of age should land in private families. These expenses in this case will be nearly the same as if in the college edifice. The Institution has now 5 Teachers whose whole time is devoted to the business of instruction, viz. a President, 3 Professors, and one tutor, to which it is probable, there will this summer be added a Lecturer on Chemistry.

Communications during the vacation may be addressed to the Rev. SAMUEL BELL Newark, Del. at all other times to
E. W. GILBERT, President.
New Ark, Del. May 9, 1835.

The Philadelphia Presbyterian U. S. Gazette, Elkton Gazette, Eastern Gazette, Princess Anne Herald, Village Record, will publish the above to the amount of \$2 and forward it to Delaware Journal office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.



The Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening a large assortment of the above articles, consisting of Gentlemen's Boots, Mooring, Shoes and Pumps by saddle, Ladies' Lasting, Kid, Morocco, Seal and leather Shoes, Children's Lasting, Morocco and leather boots, of all sizes and various colours, infants boots—also a handsome assortment of Palm leaf



HATS,

Blacking, &c. all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, together with a good assortment of

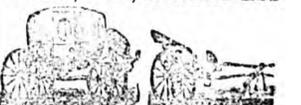
Materials.

which will be manufactured in the best manner to order. The subscriber having been engaged for a long time in the above business and endeavoring so far as he was able, to give general satisfaction, feels a confident hope that he will still continue to receive that liberal share of the public patronage which has been so liberally extended to him heretofore.

The public's obedient servant
JOHN WRIGHT.
(W3)

JOHN W. MILLIS,

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS



MAKER,

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with

BEST MATERIALS

a first rate assortment of the best materials in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms.—Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber, or he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.

April 11

P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

The subscriber wishes to obtain a BODY MAKER. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.
J. W. M.

Wanted to Purchase

A Farm of about 200 or 300 acres, situated on the water and near Easton, for which a liberal price will be given in Cash—Apply at this Office.
May 16

PRINTING

Of every description executed at this office, on the most reasonable terms.

POETRY.

From the London Metropolitan. STANZAS

When the voices are gone That breathed music around, And the faces we look for Are not to be found;

The world that we dreamt of In home's pleasant bowers, Ere we drank at its fountain, Or gathered its flowers.

All the glitter that dazzled, The newness that won, Fade away from our reason, Like clouds from the sun;

Our childhood is fleet As a dream of the night; And youth fades anon Like the flower in sunlight;

Thus year after year, Life's enchantments decay, The glow of the spirits, So buoyantly gay,

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Solomon Barrett, use of Joseph Alfred, against James Gregory, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 8th day of June next, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim, both at law and in equity, of said Jas. Gregory, of and to, a farm or plantation, situate, lying and being, in the Chapel district, in Talbot County, at present occupied by Mr. Edward Roe.—The same having been seized and taken as the property of said Gregory and will be sold to satisfy the above writ of fieri facias together with the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

SAM'L S. SATTERFIELD, Constable.

May 16 4w

PAGE'S HOTEL, BALTIMORE. This is a new and Superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city, it has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson Esq. Robt Oliver Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons and Jerome Bonaparte Esq. with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL Exchange Buildings and will be conducted by the Subscriber in such manner as shall make it equal to any Hotel in the United States. J. H. PAGE. Baltimore, Oct.—Nov. 29 6m

New Improved Patent THRASHING MACHINE. THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased the right of the Eastern Shore of Maryland of S. Allen's Improved Thrashing Machine, respectfully ask the public to suspend the purchase of any machine until they shall have an opportunity of seeing the same, as they think it will give more general satisfaction than any thing of the sort yet offered to the public, as regards its thrashing, cheapness and convenience. It thrashes rapidly with one horse, and requires but two for any speed, and so completely portable that the whole ready for use may be easily taken from barn to barn in a light wagon with one horse, and with the improved Concave Hopper and Wind Mill is an excellent machine for getting out clover seed.

Machines can be seen at their shop in Elkton, where they are now building them. WILSON & CAZIER. Elkton, April 11—6w

NOTICE. THE attention of all persons concerned is respectfully invited to the following resolution. NICHOLAS BREWER, Building J. JOHNSON, Committee R. WATERS, Committee Resolved, by the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, that the building Committee give notice by advertisement, in such newspapers as they may think proper, that the first instalment, (being one half) of the subscriptions for the erection of suitable buildings, for the accommodation of students and extending the library, and philosophical apparatus, is now due, according to the terms of the subscription; upwards of \$11,000 being subscribed; and that the subscribers be requested to pay, or remit, the amount of said instalment to George Mackubin, Treasurer of said College at the City of Annapolis.

GEORGE WELLS, Sec'y. April 25 3w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks as good and handsome a choice of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themselves. Easton, April 15 (W)

Collector's Second Notice for 1854. The subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the year 1854, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for county taxes to come forward and settle them without delay; as he must if possible settle with all those who have claims upon the County in the time specified by law which will expire on or about the 1st of March next, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore all those that do not comply with this notice on or before that time may certainly expect the letter of the law enforced against them, without respect to persons; as his duty as an officer will compel him to do this. Persons holding property in the county and residing out it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble. JNO. HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county. Jan. 31

Easton and Baltimore Packet Via Miles River Ferry. SCHOONER WILLIAM AND HENRY. JAMES STEWART, MASTER. The subscriber grateful for past favours begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on the 4th March—(weather permitting) leaving Miles River Ferry on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock—returning will leave Baltimore on the Saturday following, at 9 o'clock, from Light Street wharf, No. 10, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. Freights intended for the William & Henry will be received on board at Miles River Ferry, or at the Landing's of such persons on the river, as may request it. All orders left at the Drug Store of Spencer & Willis, in Easton, or with the Captain, will be promptly attended to by the WILLIAM TOWNSEND. Passage to or from Baltimore and back, Feb. 23

A Valuable House and Lot for sale. BY virtue of an authority contained in the testament and last will of the late Dr. Enalls Martin, the subscriber as Executor thereof, will offer at public sale on Tuesday the ninth day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, all that HOUSE & LOT & PREMISES, situate, lying and being on the east side of Washington street in the Town of Easton, on which the said Dr. E. Martin resided in his life-time. As a comfortable private residence, this property is one of the most desirable situations in the town. It will be sold on a credit of twelve, eighteen & twenty-four months, the purchaser or purchasers giving Bond or Bonds for the payment of the purchase money with sufficient security or securities as the subscriber may require—On the ratification of the said sale by the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, and on the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, a full and complete title will be executed by the subscriber to the purchaser or purchasers, their heirs and assigns, free and clear of all incumbrances whatsoever. Possession of the above property will be given on the first day of January next. JAS. G. MARTIN, Ex'r. of Dr. E. Martin, dec'd. (Writs) April 25

SOLEMON BARRETT Tavern Keeper, Easton, Md. Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment—His Bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision in order and well stocked with provender—He has in his employ careful oystlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. Easton, Jan. 31, 1855 N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapines, Oysters and Wild Ducks.

Wheat Machine. The subscriber has for sale one of Booth's Machines, which may be seen in Easton. It has been constructed particularly for breaking the straw for stock, so as to remedy the objection heretofore made against machines in that respect, and may be relied on. N. GOLDSBOROUGH. May 9 3c

NOTICE. Those persons who know themselves indebted on the books of Peter Tarr, placed in the subscriber's hands for collection, will please bear in mind, that the time given for the liquidation of their accounts has nearly expired. Those neglecting this notice after the first of May, will find their accounts in the hands of the proper authorities for the settlement of the same. JOSEPH K. NEALL. Easton, April 18

Wanted for the present year, A man with a small family as an Overseer. He must produce good recommendations for his capability, industry and sobriety—Such a person will be offered a good situation by applying at this office. April 18

PRINTING Of every description executed at this office, on the most reasonable terms. MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. March 28

ELIJAH McDowell, Easton, Jan. 17 4w

T. H. DAWSON & SON,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing, that they can now offer to their customers and the public, a full and complete assortment of FRESH and GENUINE ARTICLES, in their line, consisting of, DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND CHEMICALS OF EVERY KIND NOW IN USE. PERFUMERY, in great variety. CONFECTIONARY of various kinds. BRUSHES of nearly all sorts. Also, White Lead, Chroma Green, Chroma Yellow, Prussian Blue, Red and Yellow Ocre, Venetian Red, Verdigrise, Red Lead, Spermaceti, Lined and Train Oils, Window Glass from 7 by 9 to 16 by 20, which they will cut to any size or pattern, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. Physician's prescriptions particularly attended to, and orders promptly executed. May 9 4w

NEW SPRING GOODS. WM. H. & P. GROOME, HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of SPRING GOODS, which added to their former stock makes their assortment very complete. They respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call. Among the articles received are a variety of English & French Ginghams, French Painted Lawns and Chintzes, and Fancy Gauze and other Handkerchiefs. May 2

Notice. THE public are cautioned against taking an assignment on a note given by me to CHARLES KIRBY, sometime past, as I intend to resist the payment of said note in consequence of the property which I purchased of said Kirby, being under execution, prior to my purchase of said Kirby. THOS. WELLS, Bay Side, Talbot county. May

RAGS WANTED. The subscribers will give in cash or goods the highest price for good clean Rags. They have on hand a complete assortment of School and miscellaneous Books and a full supply of stationary all of which will be sold on the lowest terms. W. R. LUCAS & WRIGHT, No. 110, Market St. nearly opposite to Calvert. Balt., May 2, 1855. 3m The Centreville Times, and Easton Gazette will each copy the above once a month for three months, forward a paper containing it and send bill to the Dugal Office.

THE FARMER'S AND CITIZEN'S RETREAT. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house formerly occupied by Henry Clift in the Town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to write on all those who may think proper to give him a call. His table will be supplied with the best the market will afford—his Bar furnished with the choicest Liquors, and with his knowledge of the business, together with his extensive acquaintance and a perfect good understanding with the public, induces him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public. CALEB BROWN, N. B. Private Parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments & attentive servants, and he intends to keep at all times white in season, Oysters, Terrapines, Wild Fowls, &c. &c. The public's obedient servant, C. B. May 2

THE SILK CULTURIST. THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Cultivist and Farmers Manual. The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties—The rearing of Silk Worms—The production of Coccons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the net profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk, is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to disseminate this information as extensively as possible, and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory for sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general. TERMS—The Cultivist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages, at Five CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in advance, and for not less than a year. Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary, Hartford, Conn. to whom also, Communications may be addressed, which, if post paid, will be attended to. Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year. Hartford, April, 1855—May 2

Notice. The subscriber will on the 1st of April open a House of Public Entertainment at that long established Tavern house the property of J. L. Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the Union Tavern. He pledges himself to keep the best table the Market will afford, good beds and careful oystlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who equal in his faithfulfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms. To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market. Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH PRICES. ENNALLS ROSZELL. Easton, Jan. 17 4w

THE SLEND NEW SLOOP THOMAS HAYWARD, WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season. The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare the market affords. Passage \$1 00; and 25 cents for each meal. Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same. The public's obedient servant. SAMUEL H. BENNY. Feb. 14

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS MAKING. THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a large and extensive assortment of MATERIALS, embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages, GIGS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of silver plating done as low as it can be in the city. The public's obedient servants, ANDERSON & HOPKINS. N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting. They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately; otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H. Jan. 24 4w

The thorough bred race Horse UPTON Six years old next spring, will make another season at the same stands. Terms \$8 and \$12. For his pedigree in full and extraordinary performance as a 3 year old, running his mile in 1m. 53 1-2s.—1m. 52s.—1m. 53s.—1m. 57s.—1m 56s. against aged horses, in Lancaster, Pa. (running as Col. Selden's case American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine—Vol. 6. no. 6.—Vol. 5. page 54—do. no. 9. (cover) v. 2. p. 252—v. 4. p. 151 and 444. &c. JAS. N. GOLDSBOROUGH, T. TILGHMAN. Jan. 31 4w

REMOVAL. THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business. Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of HATS, which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms. To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market. Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH PRICES. ENNALLS ROSZELL. Easton, Jan. 17 4w

WARD SEARS & CO. S. East corner of water and Calvert streets, Baltimore. Also, Dr. Samuel Thomson's Family Rights and Guide to Health, Doct. Robinson's Lectures on the Thomsonian System, and the Thomsonian Recorder. WARD SEARS, Agent For Dr. S. Thomson. May 2, 1855. The Times Centreville, Gazette, & Whig Easton, Advocate Denton, Herald Princess Ann, Chronicle Cambridge, and Border Snow Hill, will copy the above once a week for 4 weeks, and forward a paper and bill to the advertisers in Balt. CITY BANK ELECTION NOTICE.—The Stockholders are hereby notified that Monday the first day of June next, is the day fixed by law for the election of nine directors of the City Bank, and that the same will take place at the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. By order JNO DUER, Cashier. April 26 6w

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET, OR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

THE MARYLAND will go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting. N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk. L. G. TAYLOR. May 2

\$100 REWARD. RAN off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday the 21st of this month of May, a negro lad named JACOB, of tawny complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laborious and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whitsuntide holidays—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whoever 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

NOTICE. BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Neall, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer. I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of BOOTS AND SHOES, and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally. PETER TARR. Feb. 3 4w

MARYLAND ECLIPSE. The thorough bred horse Maryland Eclipse will be on his stand in Centreville on Monday the 30th of March inst., and will return to Easton on Saturday the 5th of April next, where he will remain a week. He will then beat Centreville and Easton a week alternately during the season. In addition to the running stock of Maryland Eclipse, formerly noticed, he is the sire of Fanny Richards, a successful racer in South Carolina and Georgia, beating the celebrated horse Her. Cline, in two heats, three miles and repeat; and of Mr. Biddle's Maid of the Neck, who took the purse the first day, at the Easton race course last fall, beating four others, the colts of Sir Archie, John Richards, Valentine, &c., with apparent ease. For his performance, pedigree and terms &c. see Handbill. JAMES SEWELL. March 28

AMERICAN NANKEEN. THE undersigned, during the last two years, has had some agency in placing before the public, and in bringing into fashionable wear, the AMERICAN NANKEEN, made of Nankeen colored Cotton, the growth of Georgia. The numerous persons, who have given this handsome and durable fabric a trial, so far as I have been able to ascertain, are entirely satisfied with it,—and intend in future to bring it more extensively into use, and in doing so, whilst a strict regard to economy is kept in view, a benefit is conferred on the cotton grower, the manufacturer, & the commission merchant. Having made the necessary arrangements to receive an ample supply I shall in a few days be prepared to furnish those with it, that are disposed to patronize American skill and industry. NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS. No. 14 Bowly's wharf. Baltimore, March 21

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public journals have, no doubt, already conveyed to you the disastrous intelligence of the total destruction by fire, on the morning of the 9th inst., between the hours of one and two o'clock, of the STEAM MILL, erected by us for the purpose of grinding Thomsonian Medicines. The Dyeing Establishment of Ward Sears, the Last Factory of the Messrs. Larabees, and their Dwellings, shared a similar fate. Amidst the havoc made by the devouring element, we have reason to rejoice that our Medicine Depot, in which the pulverised and compounded articles were kept, was a considerable distance from the scene of conflagration; consequently, we are still in a condition to fill, with promptitude, and upon our usual account, the most recent importations. Consisting in part of the following articles, to wit: Hard Solder Bits and Straps, English Bridl Leathers, Gigs, Tric and Chay Whips, foreign and domestic, Iron Traces, Plough Bits, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets &c., together with every variety of articles generally kept in Saddlery establishments. April 25

REMOVAL. THE subscriber has removed from his old stand No. 51 Pratt st., to the north side of Pratt near Gay street, (in the Warehouse lately occupied by Mr. Jno. Yates as a hardware store.) He has, and intends keeping on hand an extensive and superior stock of Toys, Wines and other Groceries, which he will sell on pleasing terms. DAVID J. RUDDACH, Pratt st. near Gay st. April 18 3c

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore. April 20th 1855. Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the Stockholders of this institution will be held at the Banking House, on Thursday, the 4th June next, from 12 to 2 o'clock to take into consideration the expediency of accepting the terms prescribed by the late act of the Legislature of Maryland for the extension of the charter. By order JNO DUER, Cashier. April 26 6w

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CART WHEEL WRIGHTING AND BLACKSMITHING. THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has bought Mr. A. Dudd and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dudd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dudd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Mills, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dudd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber. He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very best Materials, in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms. He intends keeping on hand a few Carriages, ready made, & a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart & Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattocks, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dudd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers. The public's obedient servant, JOHN B. FIRBANKS. April 11 6w3w

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SHERIFF'S NOTICE. All persons indebted to the subscriber either on Executions or Officers Fees are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to Law without respect to persons, he hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigour of the law, all persons who are delinquent, other notices have not been attended to but this shall be. JO: GRAHAM, Shff. March 21

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