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THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS MO'VING.

"The Green Mountain boys deem it a labor of love."
When the "Bats" comes that way, to give it a shove!
The bright sun of Democracy is already gilding the tops of the green mountains of Vermont, and the dark clouds of federalism are giving away before its influence. The greatest meeting ever held in the Mountain State took place on the 20th instant, at Woodstock, and after organizing, appointed Hon. C. P. Van Ness and Hon. W. C. Bradley, the Senatorial electors for President and Vice President. **MARTIN VAN BUREN** was nominated for President and **R. M. Johnson** for Vice President. A correspondent of the Bay State Democrat says: "Upon the whole, it was a proud day for the democracy of Vermont. There was no pomp or parade, but upon the countenance of each of the great multitude could be seen the stern resolve of freemen, conscious of the justice of their cause, battling for liberty and right against tyranny and injustice. The selfish and unpatriotic aristocracy of privilege, who have so long lorded it over the State, in total disregard of the wants, wishes and interests of the people, will see in these proceedings the precursor of the fate which awaits them at the polls in September, and can form an idea of the damning infamy to which their acts will be assigned to the judgment of a thinking people."
From every quarter of the State, the delegates brought the most flattering accounts of the progress of the democratic cause. "We are gaining strength daily, and the utmost good feeling pervades our ranks in every county."

The Ten Hour System.—President Van Buren has been the subject of much discussion characteristic of him. The number of hours during which persons employed on the public works shall labor, to be ten. The announcement was no sooner made than it was condemned by the whig papers. The same persons and the same pressmen who have lately been making a show of love for the laboring classes, are now loud in denouncing this measure of the President, thus showing that all their sympathy and concern is false, vanishing as breath into the wind; whenever its practical demonstration is required. The Greenfield Gazette says it is "in imitation of the bestowal of largesses by the nobles upon the miserable cavale of the old world," and after all its rant concerning the reduction of wages, recommends it in this case. "For one," says the Colonel, "we have no objection to the ten hour system among government hands; if their pay be graduated accordingly." In other words, our bow is drawn in an advocacy of the very doctrine so scandalously cast upon the democratic party, as a last political device, by the federal wire-pullers.—*Hampshire Republican.*

An important fact.—It has recently been ascertained, from accurate and official sources, that the whole amount of increase of Bank capital in six States during the last ten years, is \$99,000,000, and to make up this vast amount there has been added by Democratic States, the sum of \$17,400,000; and by the whig States the enormous sum of \$81,600,000. Five hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars!!!
Let this fact be remembered—and when the whig attempt to fasten upon the Democrats the charge of distorting and deranging the currency—point them to this single but important fact—and they are answered at once.

A noise from the South.—The democrats of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, succeeded in electing their candidate for Mayor, and three of the four Council men, on the 6th ultimo. A letter from there says: "As to our candidate for Congress, Gen. Dawson, he is certain to be elected."

Texas.—The New York Atlas says: "Had many of those who now talk so loudly about the poor and 'log cabins' have gone to see themselves and obtained at home, living by cultivating the soil, instead of engaging in desperate speculation, we should have been humane princes, and heard of no more of those 'log cabin' theories."

Democratic Whigs.—Judge Burpee, the great oracle of Harrisonism in Ohio has recently published a declaration that he would not support the name of Fremont in the campaign of the present Republican year, because the country has even produced it. He shows the wise counsels of his party, and the true spirit of Harrisonism.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Loss of the Havre Packet.—By the arrival this morning of the ship Clifton, Ingersoll, from Liverpool, we learn that the packet ship Holland, Captain Anthony, on her way from this port to Havre, during a severe storm on the 16th of April, was struck with lightning and burned down to the water's edge. The captain, passengers and crew were taken on board of the Clifton, but for the timely arrival of which the probability is that the greater part of them would have perished either by the flames or the waves. None of the property belonging to the Poland was saved, and the persons on board had barely time to escape with the clothes which they had on, leaving all their effects to perish with the vessel.

The Poland, which was one of the most splendid of the beautiful packet ships, had been but a few days from port with a valuable cargo, and a small number of passengers.

From the Natchez Free Trader.

THE DEMISEMENT OF THE CALAMITY.

SABBATH EVENING, May 10.

What we wrote on Friday, the day after the calamity, has since proved far too low a computation, and far too faint a sketch of the ruin which has befallen our noble and spirited yet devoted city.
The estimate of a little more than a million and a quarter of dollars for the damages done to the buildings merely, may be nearly correct for the compact part of the city; but to cover the loss of merchandise, provisions, goods of various kinds, and furniture destroyed, there should, in the opinion of some of the practical and clear headed men, be at least four millions more added—making the entire loss of property in the city of Natchez more than FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

This estimate, we believe, to be strictly within the bounds of moderation. The immense quantity of port, bacon, butter, lard and vegetables lost at the Landing, swept the deep and obnoxious river, would astonish any one not acquainted with the nature of our trade. Many of our large warehouses and furnishing stores, have lately been crippled and restricted in their operations most of the supplies for city, county and adjacent counties, have been derived from the Natchez Landing. These, now, with very few exceptions, are whelmed in the ruin, or lost in the waters.

There are numerous dwellings in the lower as well as upper city, where every item of furniture, and clothing, and ornament was given to the gyrations of the whirlwind and lost irrevocably. Many ladies lost elegant and valuable wardrobes, and were dependent on friendship for the initial vestments with which they covered themselves after they had been reduced to a state of almost entire nudity by a tornado which was writing "in the sweat of its great agony," and leaping from tower to tower "with delirium."

The beautiful and splendid villa of Andrew Brown, Esq. at which place the most gorgeous and splendid fête ever given in this city to the city guests from Vicksburg last year, is totally ruined. The cost of its erection was sixty or seventy thousand dollars. The mansions of Peter Little, Esq. and Mrs. Linton, on the bluff fronting each other at about a mile distant, outrode the storm, and escaped with the loss of chimneys and the dismantling of some of the friezes and architectural ornaments.

The Natchez Theatre is a pile of shapeless ruins, beyond recovery. The entire square, surrounded by the walls, and partly covered by the pile of the Rail Road Depot, late one of the largest and noblest edifices of the kind in any city in the Union, is covered with the wreck of tower, walls and roofs. From this immense mass of rubbish several wounded persons and dead bodies have been dug, and the work of removing the huge pile of brick and timber has been just commenced.

From the immense ruins of Parker's Southern Exchange, Messrs. Parish and Benim were dug alive, after a confinement of an hour or two, and the dead body of Moses, a most valuable servant, it is possible that there may be one or two more bodies still in those ruins.

The Planters' Hotel, formerly called "Our House," situated on the brow of the bluff, was blown down the precipice. Many men were known to have been in the house at that time, and it has become painfully evident to the senses that the rapid decomposition of flesh is going on under the timbers of that house.

Eleven dead bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Steamboat Hotel, which have all been removed by the gangs of slaves of Colonel Surget, Mr. Crossgrove and others, generously sent in by those wealthy planters.

Of the number and names of the dead, we cannot now speak with certainty. This subject is committed by a public meeting to a committee of three gentlemen, who will report as soon as any certainty can be arrived at. The Natchez Guards and the Order of Odd Fellows have both followed their leader "to that bourne whence no traveller returns."

A Noble Proceeding.—The two Deputy Marshals of that part of the southern district of Mississippi, including Adams and some adjoining counties, Anselm Lynch and P. L. Claiborne, Esqrs. have resolved to suspend process under the executions emanating from the District Court of the United States, until further orders.

Sheriff Hood has also announced his intention of doing the same as regards the executions which have emanated from the Circuit Court.

THE WHIG HARBINGER.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1846.



FOR PRESIDENT.

MARTIN VAN BUREN

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

WILLIAM A. SPENCER, Senatorial.
HENRY G. S. KEY, 1st District.
EDWARD HUMPHREYS, 2d District.
CATHAL LLOYD, 3d District.
OTHO SCOTT, 4th District.
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, 5th District.
JAMES MURRAY, 6th District.
WM. P. MACLEARY, 7th District.
CHARLES MAGILL, 8th District.
WALTER MITCHELL, 9th District.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Pythian" shall have a place next week. We will also publish the communication signed "Review."

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."

"He who dares these boots displaced, Must meet Bombastes face to face!"

The notable motto inscribed upon the banner of the Talbot Whigs in their log cabin and hard cider procession in Baltimore on the 4th inst. has attracted very general notice and received a little rough handling from some of our cotemporaries. But our present writing is for the purpose of putting our friend Harker and the young Whigs of the seventh ward right in the matter. The honor of that very expressive motto belongs body & soul to our little county. You are all wrong gentlemen, particularly you who attribute it, in the fury of your political zeal, to Queen Ann's. And by way of advice we will tell you, if you are not anxious to engage in a suit for slander, do not attribute the motto any more to our fiery little sister, or else she may "stoop" to locate its paternity in the Talbot property, for which it is a course of time a copy right will be taken out, and the sentiment will be sold as a choice Whig motto, fit only for such as live in a splendid mansion like the author. We have heard it said that the banner was left in Baltimore, our grey headed young Whigs, after a "sober second thought," becoming convinced that they had been a little too candid in telling the hard-fisted Democracy of Talbot the means which were to be used to "conquer" them in the approaching contest. So if our friends of the Republican will offer a "mug of hard cider" as a liberal reward, the banner may be brought to light, motto and all.

We have a few questions touching the "stooping to conquer" which we will ask of our Whig friends very shortly, to which we would like direct and unequivocal answers. For the present, we will only remind them, that as the boy of Crete broke his neck in climbing, so may they break their backs in stooping.

"THE GALLED JADES WINCE."

Federalists justly ashamed of the blunder procession, in the City of Washington, in honor of Hard Cider and General Harrison, with the most deliberate impudence declared it was gotten up by the Democrats. There is a letter in the possession of an individual of this county from a respectable citizen of Washington, which, as we before stated, corroborates the account which we gave in our last paper. This black parade is not the only parade of which they are ashamed, and ere the idea of November shall have passed the Whigs will begin to learn that a majority of the American people have more good common sense than they have ever attributed to them.

VIRGINIA.—The Pittsburg Mercury gives the popular vote of Virginia, as accurately as it can be ascertained. It says: "The Whigs have all they can ask, and any alterations at corrections must result in an increase of the Democratic majority." The table shows a Democratic majority of 3,300.

When we consider this majority, has been obtained in the face of doubt and delay, voting, and all kinds of fool-measures, the Whigs may confidently rely upon a majority of something like ten thousand next November. In the counties where there was no opposition to the Whig party, the majority given to either side at the Presidential election in 1836 are added.

appears from a document recently communicated to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the circulation of the Bank, within a single year, amounts to upwards of twenty-eight millions of dollars. Has not this enormous circulation been the chief cause in producing the scarcity of money, the fall of prices, and the dullness of times? We commend to the attention of our readers the subjoined article upon the subject, which places the whole matter in a proper light.

THE SCARCITY OF THE FALL OF PRICES is now over.—Within one year the banks contracted their circulation upwards of twenty-eight millions of dollars, or about twenty per cent. "No war, or rumor of war, produced this—no failure of the crops, no removal of the deposits"—no "specie circular"—no "sub-Treasury system." Within the period in which this contraction took place, war was regarded as a remote contingency, as to enter into the calculation of individuals. Our crops of corn and cotton, and of every thing else were most abundant. The notes of "specie paying banks" were freely received for public dues, and Congress having neglected to provide, in any manner, for the safe keeping of the public money, the Government was compelled to deposit much of it in banks. The banks have had every thing their own way during the last year, and yet, from defects inherent in the present banking system, this immense curtailment of circulation and consequent fall of prices have ensued.

As stated above, the whole effect which banking operations have had on prices, is not manifested in as strong a light as it would be if the accounts of the banks of each State could be here given separately, as they are in the Secretary's report.—Though there has been a great contraction, taking the country throughout, yet in some districts there has been an immense expansion. In Mississippi, for example, the circulation, according to the returns nearest to January 1839, was 12 millions, and according to the returns nearest to January, 1840, it was 15 millions, showing an increase of 25 per cent. In Ohio, on the contrary, in June, 1839, the circulation was \$8,534,263, and in January, 1840, it was only \$4,407,427, showing a decrease of nearly 48 per cent. in the short period of six months.

As near as can be ascertained, the whole circulation in these parts of the country in which specie payments have been maintained, that is, in New England, New York and Ohio, was, on the 1st of January last, only \$34,562,972, against \$46,924,121 on the 1st of January, 1839, showing a diminution of upwards of 12 millions, or nearly 27 per cent. on the whole amount. In the remaining States and Territories the bank circulation was, as nearly as can be ascertained, on the first of January last, \$72,415,340 against \$99,934,834, on the 1st of January, 1839, showing a diminution of nearly 18 millions, or about 18 per cent. on the whole amount.

Estimating the currency of Mississippi at worth fifty cents in the dollar, and that of the other States wherein the banks have suspended specie payments, at an average depreciation of six per cent, the whole value of the bank circulation of the Union was, on the 1st of January last \$66,938,637, against \$136,170,955, on the 1st of January, 1839. The decrease is upwards of 33 millions, or at the rate of about 30 per cent.

We have arrived at the condition in which we were in 1819; 1820, and 1821; to say, when, as Mr. Crawford remarked, the currency was in many parts of the country, not only unsound in quality, but deficient in quantity. Such, from time to time, necessarily be the case, if the present banking system is to continue without amendment. The former great revolution took place under a National Bank. The present has occurred without one. A recurrence of such evils can be prevented in no other way than by a complete reform of our present banking system; and that reform not by a National Bank, which experience has shown to be either unable or unwilling to prevent such revolutions.

The present Pennsylvania substitute for a National Bank, under the old influence and policy which governed its predecessor for near a quarter of a century, has aggravated all the present evils, and been among the first to suspend, and will be the last (if ever) to resume specie payments.—Globe.

COMING TO THE POINT.—The Georgia Argus, one of the most able State Rights papers in the South, in a recent number holds this language:

"We have satisfied ourselves that the success of Gen. Harrison will fasten upon the country those old federal principles, to which we are and always have been opposed. We can, therefore, under no circumstances support him, or do any thing to aid the advancement of those principles—further, whatever we can do to promote the success of his opponent shall be done."

THE "WHIG" HARBINGER.

The hard cider, the log cabin, the whiskey, and other matters which make up the sum of qualifications in the Federal "available," are backed by an incident which may be considered as a harbinger of the times we might expect, if Harrison were elected. A Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer says: "It is a fact, not admitting of dispute, that the first act of the Government will place it beyond controversy, that J. C. B. Harrison, the son of General Harrison, and a recipient of public money at Vincennes in Ohio, was charged from office by President Jackson because he was a defaulter to the amt. of \$25,000 to the Government; and a large number of still remain due to the Government, notwithstanding GEN. HARRISON'S election."

"SAY WAS HIS SECURITY." Behold the auspices of the new Administration! Behold the harbinger of Harrisonian reform!

The estimation in which Harrison has been held in Ohio.—The following is the official return of votes for Governor of Ohio in 1830.

Ethan A. Brown,	24,836
Jeremiah Morrow,	9,426
W. H. HARRISON,	4,348

One specimen more.—It is the official return of the votes for Representatives to the Ohio legislature, from Hamilton county, in 1831, when he was beaten by a cake-peddler: David T. Dinsey, 2,336 elected. Alexander Duncan, 1,825 elected. John Burgoyne, 1,206 elected. Daniel Hawes, (cake man), 1,767 elected. W. H. HARRISON, 1,487 not elected.

"South Carolina is in the field, warring it against the present iniquitous administration."—*Macon Messenger.*

The above is highly concentrated humbug. There is not a particle of truth in it,—and but for an effort to mislead, would never have been published. A thinly attended meeting of Harrisonians was lately held in Charleston, but it was a flimsy affair. A new paper devoted to "Old Tip," was started some time ago in Charleston, and it died like a rat in an exhausted room.—*Harrisonism shrinks in South Carolina—Milledgeville (Ga.) Standard.*

HARD CIDER ON THE DECLINE.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

The Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle, a whig paper, says:—"We cannot go for Harrison, and we think it time and labor spent in vain to attempt to elect him. He cannot possibly get a vote south of the Potomac." Another—the Athens (Georgia) Banner, a firm whig print, professes to speak for Georgia and announces, "that her citizens of both parties will repudiate the Harrison candidate and his principles."

The Columbus Inquirer, another influential whig paper, printed in Georgia, says:—"Should the contest be between Harrison and Van Buren, and we be forced to choose, we have no hesitancy in saying that we will sustain the latter."
Indeed, Harrison's votes in Georgia, will be like the Irishman's potatoes—"few and far between."

It pleases us to see the Federal party eulogising the morals and patriotism of the yeomanry who inhabit temporary dwellings, for we would be willing to stake the elections that we can find five Democrats to one Federalist who are the occupants of humble, or "log cabin" dwellings.—*Ind. Eagle.*

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

The following table, which we have prepared at the expense of some labor, will be found useful for reference. It exhibits the electoral votes given for the most prominent candidates of the United States, at the Presidential elections since General Washington's retirement:—

1793—President, J. Adams 71 T. Jefferson 68.—Vice President, T. Pinckney 68. A. Burr 60.
1800—President, T. Jefferson 73; J. Adams 64.—Vice President, A. Burr 73; T. Pinckney 68.
1804—President, T. Jefferson 102; Charles C. Pinckney 14.—Vice President, G. Clinton 163, R. King 14.
1808—President J. Madison 162, C. C. Pinckney 45.—Vice President, G. Clinton 118, R. King 47.
1812—President J. Madison 127 De Witt Clinton 89, Vice President, E. Gerry, 128, Ingersoll 68.
1816—President, J. Monroe 188, R. King 34.—Vice President, D. D. Tompkins 113, opposition scattering.
1820—J. Monroe 218, no opposition, except one vote given from New Hampshire, Vice President, D. D. Tompkins, 212, opposition divided.
1824—A. Jackson, 99, J. Q. Adams 84, W. H. Crawford 41, H. Clay 37.
1828—President A. Jackson 178, J. Q. Adams 83, Vice President, J. C. Calhoun 173, R. Rush 83.
1832—President, A. Jackson 219, H. Clay 49, John Lloyd 11, Wm. Wirt 7, Vice President, Martin Van Buren 189, John Sergeant 49, Wm. Wilkins 30—Lee 11, Levi Ellmaker 7.
1836—President Martin Van Buren 170, William H. Harrison 73, H. L. White 26, W. P. Mangum 11, Daniel Webster 14.—Vice President, R. M. Johnson 147, Francis Granger 63, scattering 84.
The electors meet at the capitals of the respective States in which they are chosen, on the second day of December, and give in their ballots for President and Vice President.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

This body re-assembled yesterday in St. Paul's Church, under the organization adopted to the previous day, with the Rev. Dr. Wyatt in the Chair, & forthwith proceeded to the election of a Bishop—the chief business before the Convention. The vote resulted in the choice of the Rev. Dr. WHITTINGHAM, Professor of Theology in the New York Episcopal Seminary, by an almost unanimous election, as the Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland.

The march of Improvement.—The Ithaca Journal says the whigs of Tompkins county have got tired of gazing at hard cider, and improve its quality by adding five gallons of brandy to each barrel of cider! Out this way they do differently; put five gallons of cider in a barrel of whiskey.—*Schenectady Reflector.*

HARD CIDER.—The whig candidate for Mayor of New York gave a hard cider supper to his friends the evening before election, who drank up the moderate quantity of THIRTEEN BARRELS. But it was of no use. Vinegar could not save him.—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

of THIRTEEN BARRELS. But it was of no use. Vinegar could not save him.—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

HEAR THE OLD CHIEFTAIN.

A committee from each branch of the Ohio Legislature addressed an invitation to General Jackson requesting him to join his Democratic friends in celebrating the approaching anniversary of our Independence at Columbus. It gives us pleasure to present to our readers the reply of the venerable and venerated Chieftain. His words are read with attention and treasure up among the councils of the good and the wise.—*Balt. Rep.*

HOMERIDGE, May 11, 1840.

GENTLEMEN:—I feel the honor to receive by due course of mail your flattering communication of the 17th of February last, enclosing the promises and resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Ohio, by which I am invited to unite with them and the friends of the State in celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.

An answer to this communication has been deferred thus long because of my earnest wish to accept it, should the state of my health have continued such as to authorize the hope that I could perform the journey.—But finding that my strength has not lately increased, I am constrained to give up the agreeable wish, and must request you to convey to the Legislature and the people of Ohio my sincere regret that it will not be in my power to visit your distinguished hosts and thank them for the very distinguished honor they have paid me.

I shall ever feel a deep sense of gratitude to the people of Ohio for the respect and confidence which is increased by their cordial terms in which their representatives on this occasion have been pleased to renew their application of my conduct whilst in public service. In a country like ours, free and intelligent, public opinion is the lever by which the Government is held to its proper functions, and we are authorized from all our experience to look to it as the best guaranty that our institutions will be as permanent as they have been hitherto glorious to the cause of popular liberty. To be assured that my conduct when subjected to this exalted test, can bear the favorable judgment expressed by the Legislature of your State is therefore an honor of the highest kind and one to which I feel that I am indebted more to their kindness and liberality than to any merit of my own, save that of an honest intention in all my public acts to pursue fearlessly what I thought would conduce to the interest of my country.

It is particularly gratifying to me, gentlemen, to be assured by your Legislature that the endorsement of the money power are regarded with favor by the people of Ohio. The dangers of that power, now more evident because they are brought closer to the observation and business concerns of all classes of our citizens, form in my judgment the only cloud in our political horizon. In all other respects the influence adverse to the genius of our institutions seems to have yielded to the demands of the people, and such I doubt not, will be the case with those wielded by the money power, as soon as the public voice has another opportunity of acting upon them. All that remains to do on this subject, is to preserve a little longer, maintaining the doctrine of the constitution and the prerogatives of common sense. We know that our fathers who framed the constitution gave to Congress no power to charter a Bank, and we cannot err therefore, in saying that if our Government had never departed from their example, we would have preserved our independence, and an irredeemable paper currency. We know that if the Government deposited none of the money of the people with Banks, the institutions would have no power to endanger the safety of the public Treasury, or to influence, improperly, questions of public policy. We know that Banks do not make money, but only accumulate their paper emissions, which must be paid or they will be worthless. We know that there can be no confidence in them as long as they maintain the right to suspend specie payments at pleasure.

From such truths, it appears to me to be self-evident, that there is now no relief for the people but in the adoption of the Independent Treasury recommended by the present administration of the General Government. By this plan, the financial operations of the Treasury will be simplified, and the people will have the strongest guaranty that the money which is raised from them by taxation, will be applied according to the requirements of the constitution. If in addition to this reform in our financial system, Congress would, at the same time, pass a general bankrupt law, by which the banks which are now in existence, or may be hereafter chartered by the States, would be bound to make an equitable distribution of their effects to their creditors when they refuse to redeem their notes with specie, it cannot be doubted that there would be an end to the evils of a depreciated paper currency. These measures being adopted, the Independent institutions which are sound, to regain the public confidence, and the labor of the country, the farming, manufacturing, and mechanic interests would soon revive—that credit system which is based on real capital, and which goes hand in hand with the labor and enterprise of our citizens, would be enlarged, not diminished, by the separations of their measures.

Congratulating you, Gentlemen, on the bright prospects, which are before us in respect to the adoption of a proper remedy for the existing disorders of our currency, and trusting our country will soon be free from the withering influence of a money power which is not recognized in the constitution or the true interests of our country, I remain, with sentiments of profound respect and gratitude to the people and Legislature of your State, and to yourselves.

Your friend
ANDREW JACKSON.

GOLD AND SILVER is the poor man's currency. It knows no panics, no counterfeits or discounts. The man who has a dollar or an eagle, knows what he can get for it, and what it will be worth in a twelvemonth or two should he choose hard it. Now, if a farmer receives a bank note, why he is in tribulation until it is out of his hands, lest the bank should fail, and leave him possessed with a worthless chip-plate. Let Congress give us a law equalizing the true value of the precious metals as gold and silver, so that the products of the rich mine in Georgia and the Carolinas, having received the impress of the liberty cap at the mint, may remain with us as a national currency, and not be sent to foreigners as merchandise. We seek no other National bank than the mines Providence has blessed our country with. We seek no better currency than gold and silver, the basis of every sound currency. Give us the hard dollars and eagles, and let those who love panics and discounts, stand out for rag money.—*Treason Expositor.*

cheerful to abide by the nominee (choice fallen upon another) & more

and the cordial getting it out, as it was, by barring him against the sheriff and his deputies.

crisis would establish on the same day
they came but no crisis. Whig re-

The No man should be placed in the
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We will now examine the charge of extravagance in furnishing the President's private office.

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...even Satan himself. A whip told me
...Patriot and Pilot were dangerous p

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To recall the gentleman addressed responded as follows:

"Dear ladies, we receive from your hands the banner you have done us the honor to present, with the most grateful emotions of the moment. Yes, beloved friends, we will go cheerily by your approving voice, in the support of the Democratic cause. It is indeed I think alone that restores lovely woman to her rights, and gives refinement to society and happiness to social life. Our chief, raised as he has been, from a lowly station, has been exalted to the highest office in the Union, a few years ago, by talents, of the highest order, and a character without spot or blemish, is all that we can desire. In the second office of government, we have the conqueror of the mighty Tecumseh, a hero whose body is literally checkered with wounds, some of which are yet bleeding, received in the defense of his country, and of woman and children, exposed to the merciless tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage Indian. As a consistent Repub-

that we heard fully confirms us in the opinion that we have hitherto entertained that we shall carry the State in favor of the Democratic ticket, in a decided majority; and we have as little doubt with regard to the general result.—*Rich. Rep.*

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES."

The "Freeman's Journal," of the 1st inst. published at Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, contains an account of a meeting of **THREE THOUSAND** Democratic young men, held in the court-house yard, at that place, on the 27th ult. at which the Hon. Levi B. Chaffield presided, assisted by twenty-two Vice Presidents, and four Secretaries. Patriotic addresses were made by S. S. Bowne, C. A. Starkweather, H. S. Barker, C. Field, Charles Walker, and W. Brodbury; and resolutions, were adopted, echoing the great principles of the Democratic party, approbative of the course of Mr. Van Buren in the administration of the General Government, and pledging a Democratic majority of 2000 in the county at the coming November election. The Journal says:

"The meeting was a grand display of rising Democracy of old Otsego, and cheering in the highest degree to the hearts of those who love their country and have just regard for its prosperity and happiness. The 'huge paw' appeared truly formidable, and the howling down of Federal Whiggery, at the contest in November, will be like the effects of the sweeping tornado. It may well be said, that the 27th of May, 1840, was a proud day for old Otsego, and will long be remembered with the most enthusiastic emotions."

BEAUTIES OF WHIGGERY.

The result of the recent election in the State of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New York, shows that the democracy are moving on in the work of the reform with the "majesty of the ox or the strength of the elephant," indicating beyond all cavil that our illustrious president will be re-elected by increased majorities: and yet our federal whig editors, from the Detroit Advertiser, down to the Jeffersonian appear to take comfort from their defeats. They remind us of old farmer Hodge of Vermont—His son Ben came in one day and said: "Father, that old black sheep has got two lambs."

"Good," says the old man, "that's the most profitable sheep on the farm?"

"But one of em's dead," added Ben.

"I'm glad on't," says the farmer, "it'll be better for the old sheep."

"But 'tother's dead too," says Ben.

"So much the better," rejoins the old man she'll make a grand piece of mutton if she falls."

"Yes but the old sheep's dead too," exclaimed Ben.

"Dead dead—what the old sheep dead?—rich old Hodge," that's good, Barn hard," said Ben.

—The Freeman's Journal.

"HARD CIDER" ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Concordia Messenger states that a number of small boys, not more than ten or twelve years old, were made drunk of hard cider, at the raising of the federal headquarters in that place, and were seen staggering about the streets of that village.

The New Haven Register sketches the scenes at a "log cabin" raising and debauch in Bridgeport, Conn.—

"The scenes were tumultuous on account of the yelling and huzzaling of many at the top of their voices, the manner of which too plainly showed that the bawlers had liberally partaken of the contents of the kegs, and were pretty decently hard cided. And it was indeed painful to see so many, old and young, middle aged, and every other age, reeling and staggering under the effect of—not water. Many a mother—many a wife's, and many a sister's heart must have been pained that night, the pitiable condition in which their relatives returned home. It is believed that more excesses and more intemperance were indulged in, according to the number collected, than is often witnessed in our lots of steady habits."

WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Three or four weeks ago, Mr. Ladd, who was travelling on foot in Iowa Territory, near Madison, was fallen in by three other men whom in the course of conversation, he imparted the knowledge of his having about five hundred dollars about him, which he was going to pay in at the land office. The strangers instantly determined to obtain money, and on their reaching a broken place in the country, attacked Mr. L. with clubs and knives, killed him, as they thought, robbed him, and threw him into a ravine, covered him with brush, and then continued on their journey. A rivulet of water flowed down the ravine in which Mr. Ladd lay buried, and the cooling and refreshing element coming in contact with his wounded head, had the effect of cleansing the wound, and restoring him to life. Knowing the route of the robbers, he instantly set out in pursuit of them, reached Fort Madison, where he heard they had descended the river, procured a skiff, reached St. Louis, and an hour or two afterwards two of the robbers. The third had just reached the city, and was arrested on landing a short time afterwards. The villains were the next day taken back to jail, and the court being in session, were promptly tried, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary—one for five years, another for ten and the third for twenty years. How much the money Mr. L. was able to recover, we do not hear.—*Portia Register.*

DEFAUCATION.—A rumor was circulated a few days since that a dishonest and crafty slave shortly respecting a certain defaulter in the accounts of the Western Bank, who has arrived and on Tuesday, James H. Guthrie, who is about a year since, clerk in the bank, was committed to jail by his security, who were called upon to make good an amount of upwards of three thousand dollars alleged to have been embezzled by that person mentioned. Officers of the bank, we understand, have been for some time endeavoring to get a clue to cause of the error in the accounts, and that we also learn, was given to them by the fact the accused having been detected in other larcineries in the office of Mr. Winchester broker, where he was entrusted with funds some amount.—*Sas.*

NOTICE
OF THE SALE OF LANDS.

THE President and Directors of the Branch Bank of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at Boston, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Thursday, the 14th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, a parcel of land, commonly called **The Deep Branch Farm**, and another parcel of the same adjoining, commonly called the **Ogden Farm**, both lying in Talbot county, and belonging to the Bank.—The Deep Branch Farm contains about two hundred & fifty-five acres of arable land, and about one hundred forty six and a quarter acres of valuable wood and timber land. The Ogden Farm contains about one hundred and sixty seven and an half acres of arable land, and about seventy and a half acres of wood land—all these lands lie not more than two miles from navigable water, and are at this time occupied by tenants—possession will be given to the purchaser, or purchasers at the end of the present year eighteen hundred and forty. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser, or purchasers, must pay the purchase money, by equal installments, at the end of one, two, three and four years from the day of sale, with interest on the whole principal sum, or sums of money, from the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, until the whole be satisfied—sufficient security for the payment of the purchase money and interest will be required, and conveyance will be made, before the payment of purchase money and interest.

THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't.

June 9 to

PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the mail of the United States from the 15th of August, 1840, to the 30th of June, 1844, on the following post route in Maryland, will be received at this Department until the 15th day of July next, at 2 o'clock, p.m. to be decided by the 18th day of said month.

MARYLAND.

1863. From Annapolis, by Haddaway's Ferry, St. Michaels, and Royal Oak to Euston, 42 miles and back twice a week in a sail packet and on horseback.

Leave Annapolis every Monday and Wednesday, after arrival of Baltimore mail, say at 11 a.m. arrive at Euston same days by 10 p.m. Leave Euston every Tuesday and Saturday, after arrival of Cambridge mail, say at 2 p.m. arrive at Annapolis same days by 12 p.m.

Proposals to run according to a different schedule to be suggested by the bidder, and which should be approved by the Postmaster of Euston, will be considered.

No proposal will be considered, unless it be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following manner, viz:

The undersigned guarantee that if his bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the 15th day of August next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

Dated this _____ 1840.

Each proposal to be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other responsible authority, that he is a resident of the county or parishes and able to make good their guarantee.

The proposals should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed, "Proposals for route No. _____" and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

For the prohibitions of bids resulting from combinations, and the terms and conditions on which the contract is to be made, see the latest general advertisement for the State above named respectively.

JOHN M. WILTES,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, June 9,
May 29th 1840 1644w

ON application of Washington Downes, negro, of Caroline county, by petition, in writing to me the undersigned, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts he is unable to pay and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors all his property real personal and mixed to which he is in any way entitled a schedule whereof and a list of his creditors and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath and praying to be discharged from confinement & to have extended to him the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland, for the last year next before the said application, I have appointed James Stafford Trustee for the benefit of the Creditors of the said Washington Downes, negro, who has entered into bond with security by me approved and prescribed for the faithful performance of his said trustee, and the said Trustee having certified to me that he is in full possession of all the property in the said schedule and list of debts contained and that the same hath been conveyed to him by the said Washington Downes, negro, I have Ordered and appointed the first Tuesday, after the 1st day of Monday of October next for the said Washington Downes, negro, to appear before the Judges of Caroline county Court at the Court House in Denton, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors or the otherwise dealt with according to Law, and the said Washington Downes, negro, having entered into a bond in a penalty and with security by me approved and prescribed, so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order and direct that the said Washington Downes, negro, be discharged from personal confinement and that he give notice of this his application and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Caroline county Court, to his creditors by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Talbot County, once a week, for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the said first Tuesday next after the above Monday in October next.

Given under my hand and seal this 12th day of March 1840. **WM. WHITELEY,**
Trustee

Test **JNO. RICHARDSON, CLK.**
Caroline county, June 9 1840

NEW & CHEAP SUPPLY

THE subscribers have just returned from Baltimore with a large and well assorted stock of City work and imported

Boots, Shoes & Hats.

Having bought these under favorable circumstances they will also sell them low for CASH. They are warranted saying that after an examination the public will be satisfied that they cannot buy the same quality articles cheaper any where in the State.

N. B.—Those whom we have heretofore indulged in long credits will please bear in mind that we cannot do business without money and hope they will help us in time of need.


SHEPARD & McNEAL.


June 2-5t

WOOL CARDING.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that his
CARDING MACHINE
now in complete repair, and that he is ready to execute all orders for carding. The price for carding are, once through, one cent, twice through eight cents.
All orders left at the store of Mr. J. W. heezum, in Eastern; Mr. Isaac Dickson, Dor Bridge, or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek; Caroline county, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
The Wool should be put in good order, having employed an experienced carder, he solicits a share of public patronage.
JOHN BEACHAM.
Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline Co. Md.
June 2—4f.


MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court.
29th day of May A. D. 1840.
On application of James B. Turner, late of Talbot county, deceased,
It is—ORDERED, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that he cause the same to be published once in each week in the space of three consecutive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the Town of Eastern.
TALBOT COUNTY SCOT—In Testimony
that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office attested, this 31th day of May A. D. 1840.
Test
JAB. PRICE, Reg.
of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance with the above Order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Talbot County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Henry Turner 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 30th day of November next, 1840, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 29th day May, eighteen hundred and forty.
JAMES B. RUMBOLD, Adm'r.
HENRY TURNER dec'd.
June 2 1840. 3c

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SCHOONER HARK.
HAVING been recently fitted up as a mail carrier, will commence her regular trips between Eastern Point, of Eastern County, and Easton Point at 9 o'clock, on every Sunday and Baltimore every Wednesday of the same hour. Orders for freight will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, if delivered at the subscriber's office, Eastern Point, or at the store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Sons. Passengers will be furnished with good accommodations.
For further particulars, apply to Capt. M. Taylor on board, or to **JACOB WRIGHT,** Eastern, June 2—4f.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE fine new Schooner **TALBOT,** having been purchased by the subscriber, and commenced her regular trips between Eastern and Baltimore—leaving Eastern Point every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday morning, and continue sailing on these days throughout the month (weather permitting).
The TALBOT has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and quick boat.
33—Passage, including fare 25.00. Charges for freight as hereinafter, viz: Hogsheads 61 Barrels 25 cts. and other articles in proportion.
Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Eastern Point, where it will be carefully attended to (as well as all other business) either by himself or Mr. Robert Hamill.
The subscriber has employed Mr. Nath Jones as Skipper, who is thoroughly known as an experienced sailor, and from his reformed habits can be implicitly relied on.
Thankful for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit the continuance of the public's order's.
SAMUEL B. BENNY.
N. B. Orders for goods, &c. must be accompanied with the cash, and will be received by the subscriber until 9 o'clock on every Wednesday morning (if not previously ordered at the Drug Store of Messrs Thomas H. Dawson and Sons.
S. B. B.
April 21, 1840. 4c

Notice.
E. M'CONNELIN has associated himself with Mr. Valliant, recently from Baltimore, and has made arrangements to have the
Neatest & Latest Fashions,
and at all times will cut to order, and no disappointments shall occur. Gentlemen leaving them with orders shall be punctually attended to, and warranted to fit.
Mr. Valliant has acted as Cutter in one of the largest and most respectable establishments in Baltimore, and has acquired great satisfaction. He will devote his entire time to the cutting department.
June 2—4f

FOR SALE.

Several fine young **WORK HORSES** can be had by applying to the holder of this notice.
April 7, 1840
BLANKS EVERY OF SEVEN.
UTION For sale at this office.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber is now manufacturing
Wright's Patent Trimming Machines with
chain drive power at the Royal Oak, to be
used in the spring. These machines will
not only save the labor of horses which
is so much needed at this time, but will
also do the same time as a good work-
man. The simplicity and other advantages
of the subscriber's machines will be
shown to the farmers of this county; as they have to
be used in the spring. There is one new
patent and several ready for delivery, which
the subscriber is prepared to call and examine for
themselves, before purchasing out of the coun-
ty.

The public's only servant.

JAS. A. RIDGWAY.

Royal Oak, March 17 '11

Dr. Hunt's Pills.

IN the midst of a general and in many in-
stances not unfounded prejudice against
the medical remedies of the day,
Dr. HUNT'S PILLS have the enviable dis-
tinction of universal approbation. They are
perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised
that has the full and unreserved testimony of
medical men in its favor, it not the only one
which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers.
Dr. Hunt has the satisfaction of knowing,
that his Pills are not only recommended and
prescribed by the most experienced physicians
in their daily practice, but also taken by those
gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the
symptoms of constipation in which they well
know that he is efficacious. He knows this
from the general case in New York, Philadel-
phia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities,
in which they have an extensive sale. That
they should thus conquer professional prejudice
and interested opposition, and secure the agency
of the most eminent and best informed physi-
cians in the country to render them useful to
all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their
merits and pre-eminence.

COACH, GIG, AND

Harness Making.

THE subscriber returns their grateful ac-
knowledgments to their friends, custom-
ers and the public generally, for the liberal
patronage extended to them in their line of
business and now respectfully take this method
to inform them that they continue to man-
ufacture every kind of Carriage, in the neat-
est and most elegant manner, and on reasonable
terms.

They have now finished and ready for sale,
a large assortment of

NEW

CARRIAGES

made in the latest style
and fashion, among them
a beautiful COACH, two
handsome family CHA-
RIOTES, BAROUCHES, YORK WA-
GONS, GIGS, &c. and a large lot of

HARNESSES,

both double and single, which they will dis-
pose of with or without the carriages. In con-
nection with the above, they have a great vari-
ety of second hand Gigs and four-wheeled
work, which they are anxious to sell at the
most reduced prices; and they would most re-
spectfully invite the attention of the public to
call and examine their assortment and judge
for themselves. All kinds of repairing done in
the most perfect manner, and on accommodating
terms. Orders for work from a distance, thank-
fully received and promptly executed by

The public's obedient servant,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

April 30, 1839.

N. B. Five active intelligent boys, will be
taken at the different branches of coach mak-
ing if early application is made.

The Union Tavern,

IN EASTON, MD.

THE subscriber has been in the employ of
the late Mr. J. M. Howard, and having had the same
thoroughly fitted up, respectfully solicits the
patronage of the public.

OF THE STABLES belonging to this estab-
lishment have been extended and put in com-
plete order, and the utmost care of horses will
be taken.

OF THE CARRIAGES will be in constant
attendance at the Steamboat to convey passen-
gers in any part of the Peninsula.

OF BOARDERS will be accommodated by
the day, week, month, or year, on the most ac-
commodating terms.

The public's only servant.

REESE MERRITT.

Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

New Spring Goods.

WE have just received from the cities a
heavy stock of NEW GOODS, selected
with great care at unusually low prices,
which we respectfully offer to the public on
terms well suited to the present depressed
times. Our stock is composed of a general as-
ortment of

DRY GOODS,

With many heavy Domestic Goods

For Service's Wear.

A General Assortment of Hardware, Castings,
Cutlery, China, and Queensware, Earthen-
ware, Wood, and Stone Ware. A heavy and gen-
eral assortment of

GROCERIES.

Also, an Assortment of Sausages, Butter, Col-
lars, Marriages, Breads, and other goods
under Leather—Togeth with a general assort-
ment of

Boots & Shoes,

HATS, CAPS, &c.

COTTON YARN. No. 4 to 16, Wetherills
Philadelphia, White Lead & Paints, Linseed,
Wool, and Sperm Oil, Medicines, Dye
Stuffs, &c.—comprising in the whole an as-
ortment not surpassed in the Eastern Shore,
which they respectfully invite their customers
and the public to examine.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.

Wye Landing, April 7, 1840.

P. S.—On hand a stock of seasoned white
and yellow pine Lumber, Shingles, Lathes,
Bricks &c. &c. with Ploughs & Castings at
Baltimore prices.

PUMP-MAKING

AND WELL DIGGING.

THE subscriber takes this method to in-
form a generous and liberal public, that
he still lives in Easton to do their work in the
profession of business, viz: Pump making,
Well digging &c. on the most liberal terms.
Grateful for the liberal encouragement he has
heretofore received, he hopes through unremit-
ting attention and every exertion on his part to
please to still merit a share of public patronage.
Gentlemen of this and the adjoining counties
will always find me at my residence on Wash-
ington street, nearly opposite Mr. John Rogers's
Blacksmith shop, where all orders left for
me will be promptly attended to by the
Public's only servant.

EDWARD CARTY.

March 17 '11

NOTICE.

THE subscriber as Trustee for Benjamin
Wamery (an insolvent debtor) gives
notice to the Creditors of said Wamery to
present their accounts duly authenticated, to
him on or before the first of August next, to
be divided, or they will otherwise be exclud-
ed according to law. The subscriber is not
troubled with the debt, but the amount in his
hand is only \$3.50 after legal costs are paid.

JOHN E. WOOD.

June 9, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, the
FARM at present in the occupancy of
Samuel Plummer, occupied for the last two
or three years by Mr. George Burgess. The
Farm adjoins the lands of Messrs. Plummer,
Kerr and others, is about three miles from
Easton and contains

250 ACRES

OF PRIME LAND. The farm will be
sold for Cash, or in exchange. Negroes
by application to the subscriber at Denton,
Caroline county, Md.

SMARCEL COUNCILMAN.

Agent for Wm. Carroll

Feb 25 '11

**THE art of healing has its origin in the
woods, and the forest is still the best
Medical School.**

**BARON VON HUTCHER'S
HERB PILLS.**

These Pills are composed of Herbs
which exert a specific action upon the
heart, give an impulse or strength to the
arterial system, the blood is quickened and
circulated in all directions through all the
members of the skin, the parts situated inter-
nally, or the extremities, and as all the secret-
ions of the body are drawn from the blood there is
a consequent increase of every secretion, and a
quickened action of the absorbent and excretory
or discharging vessels. Any morbid action
which may have taken place is corrected, all
obstructions are removed, the blood is purified
and the body resumes a healthy state.

These Pills after much anxious toil, research,
having been brought by the Proprietor to the
present state of perfection, supersede the use
of innumerable other medicines; and are so well
adapted to the frame, that the use of them by
maintaining the body in the true performance of
its functions and preserving the vital stream in a
pure and healthy state causes it to last for
years longer than it otherwise would, and the
old age when it arrives will appear a blessing
and not (as too many who have neglected their
constitution or have been injured by medicines
administered by ignorance,) a source of misery
and abhorrence.

They are so composed, that by strength-
ning and equalizing the action of the heart, liver
and other viscera they expel the bad, acid or
morbid matter which renders the blood impure
of the circulation, through the excretory
ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by
the regular and frequent evacuations which may be
obtained by the use of the Pills, the blood is
always renewed, and the evacuations from the bowels
are kept up, the excretory ducts from all the vessels of the body, and
the blood is going on in the same proportion for ever,
and the blood is invariably becoming purified.

Steady Perseverance in the use of the Pills
will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the
most acute or obstinate diseases, but in such
cases the use may be augmented according to
the intensity of the disease; these Pills being
so admirably adapted to the constitution, they
may be taken at all times.

In all cases of Hypochondriacal Low Spirit,
Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritation,
Nervous Weakness, Faint Attacks, Scurvy,
Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Men-
strual or Hysterical Pains, Hysterical De-
votions, Hiccups, Sea Sickness, Night Sweats,
Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, The Dropsies,
Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those
who are victims to that most excruciating
disease, Gout, will find relief from their suf-
fering, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nervous, Young, pains in the Side, Limbs,
Head, Stomach or Back, Dizziness or Con-
fusion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate
Shivers or Heat and Chillsiness, Tremor,
Weakness, a Sinking Anxiety, Headaches,
Spasms, in every case to be relieved by an
occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous poisons to man-
kind is the change of life, and it is they, they
require a medicine which will so invigorate their
constitution, and thus strengthen their constitu-
tion, as may enable them to withstand the
shock. This medicine is Dr. Wm. H. Hutch-
er's Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of
families, whether the students or the sedentary
part of the community, should never be with-
out a supply of the Herb Pills, which remove
disorders in the head, invigorate the mind,
strengthen the body improve the memory, and
enliven the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too
largely drawn upon, overstrained, nothing is
better to correct and invigorate the drooping
constitution than these Pills.

For Sale by Thomas H. Dawson & Sons,
Easton, Md.

The Steam-Boat Maryland

WILL leave Easton on every Wednesday
and Saturday morning for the shore
placed and return from Baltimore every Tues-
day and Friday.

Passage to Baltimore including Fare, \$2.00
To Annapolis do \$2.50
To N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR.

Notice.

THE subscriber having been some time
engaged in the Manufacturing of Pottery,
has now commenced the business in the town
of Easton upon his own footing, and having
supplied himself with the necessary tools and
fixtures therefor is now prepared to make or
repair Pumps, dig Wells and fix them in, in
the best workmanlike manner, and on the most
reasonable terms. Any person wishing
such jobs done, and feeling disposed to give
him a trial, will please communicate their
wishes either by call or writing—all which or-
ders shall be punctually attended to.

Reference—Messrs. Luedy & Wells and
Cheatum.

The public's only servant.

JOHN E. WOOD.

Notice.

THE subscriber as Trustee for Benjamin
Wamery (an insolvent debtor) gives
notice to the Creditors of said Wamery to
present their accounts duly authenticated, to
him on or before the first of August next, to
be divided, or they will otherwise be exclud-
ed according to law. The subscriber is not
troubled with the debt, but the amount in his
hand is only \$3.50 after legal costs are paid.

JOHN E. WOOD.

June 9, 1840.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of infor-
ming his friends and the public generally
that he has received the latest
SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,
and would invite his customers and others to
call and examine for themselves. His
work will be done on the most moderate
terms, and with neatness and dispatch, at his
stand opposite the Market house.

JOHN SATTERTFIELD.

May 5, 1840.

NEW HAT STORE.

The subscriber has now commenced the
hat business in the Store next to William
Carroll's, and second door from the Bank.
He has just received a large supply of the best
materials, and intends to manufacture

Hats and Beaver Bonnets.

at the lowest prices. (Wholesale and retail.)
The assortment of Hats, &c. is very com-
plete. He solicits a continuance of support
from his old customers, and the public gen-
erally, and he hopes to be enabled to give an
induction to those who may favor him with
call.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 1, 1839.

N. B. The above business will be continu-
ed by Mr. Thos. Boston.

New Drug Store.

THE subscriber has opened at the corner
of Washington and Dover streets, oppo-
site the Market house, in the store room
formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Jenkinson,
A Fresh and Complete Assortment of
**DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS,**
Perfumery, Glass, Putty, Confection-
ery, &c.

which he offers to the public on very moderate
terms. He is determined to keep up his stock
of well selected articles, and every attention &
care shall be bestowed in dispensing them.
His brother, Solomon J. Lowe, will take ex-
clusive charge of the Medical department,
and Physicians and others only therefore be
well assured of neatness, care and accuracy in
filling their orders. His fresh stock, moderate
charges, and studious attention may merit sup-
port, the subscriber feels well assured of it.

SAMUEL A. LOWE.

N. B.—A liberal discount will be allowed
to physicians generally.

S. A. L.

Feb 11-13

Cash for Negroes.

THE subscriber cashes prices at all times
for the given NEGROES OF BOTH
SEXES that are Slaves for life and term. In-
deed, my office is in Pratt Street, between Sharp
and Howard Streets, and OPPOSITE to the
REPOSITORY, where for my Agent can be
seen at all times. All persons having Neg-
roes to sell would do well to see me before
they dispose of them; as I am always buying
and forwarding to the New Orleans market.
I will also receive and keep Negroes at twenty
five cents each, per day, and forward them to
any Southern port, at the request of the
owner. My establishment is large, comfortable
and airy, and all above ground, and kept
in complete order, with a large yard for exer-
cise, and is the strongest and most splendid
building of the kind in the United States.
And as the character of my House and
Yard is completely established for strength,
comfort and cleanliness, and being a place
of any kind from my Establishment.

JOSEPH SLATTER.

Baltimore, Jan. 16, 1840.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber again appears before the
public to inform them that contrary to
his former statement he is still carrying on the
BLACKSMITHING
at his old stand, at Hook Town, where he is
prepared to execute all kinds of work in his
line of business. Thanks for the liberal
share of patronage extended to him, he re-
spectfully solicits a continuance thereof, and
pledges himself to exert every effort to give
satisfaction to all who may favor him
with their work.

The subscriber is too well known he hopes
to be enjoyed by anyone gotten up merely
to effect his business, and assures the public
that he will give the notice himself, without trou-
bling any one to do it for him.

He is prepared to execute all orders that
may be entrusted to him, with punctuality,
and at reasonable charge.

The public's obedient servant,

EPHRAIM MCQUAY.

May 28 '11

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE
N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)
WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD
Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!!
Dollars—millions of Dollars!

Notice.—Any person or persons, through-
out the United States, who may desire to
try their luck, either in the Maryland State
Lottery, or in authorized Lotteries of other
States, some one of which are drawn daily—
may respectfully request to forward their
orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, en-
closing cash or prize tickets which will be
thanked and received and executed by return
mail, with the same prompt attention as if on
personal application, and the result given (will if
requested) immediately after the drawing.

Please address

JOHN CLARK.

Old established Prize Vender, N. W. corner
of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the
Museum.

Dec. 4, 1839.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing GERMAN EM-
GRANTS can be supplied through the
agency of the subscriber. Those wishing to
sell themselves of this kind of labor can do so
by calling on the subscriber personally, or by
letter post paid, directed to Wye Mills, care of
Thomas Hopkins, stating the number, age,
&c. and term of service will be accommodated.
The terms for negotiating will be moderate.

JOSEPH STEINGASSER.

Wye Mills, March 10—(1840)

Spring Fashions.

THE subscriber takes this method of infor-
ming his friends and the public generally
that he has received the latest
SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,
and would invite his customers and others to
call and examine for themselves. His
work will be done on the most moderate
terms, and with neatness and dispatch, at his
stand opposite the Market house.

JOHN SATTERTFIELD.

May 5, 1840.

**DR. WILLIAM EVAN'S
SOOTHING SYRUP**

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

PREPARED BY HIMSELF.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

THE passage of the Teeth through the gums
produces trouble and danger to the in-
fant. It is known by mothers that there is
great irritation in the mouth and gums during
this process. The gums swell, the secretion
and saliva is increased, the infant is seized with
frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings,
starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar
kind; the child shrieks with extreme violence,
and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these
precautionary symptoms are not speedily allevi-
ated, spasmodic convulsions universally super-
vene, and soon ensue the dissolution of the in-
fant. Mothers who have their little babes af-
flicted with these distressing symptoms should
apply Dr. Wm. Evan's CELEBRATED SOO-
THING SYRUP, which has preserved hundreds
of infants when thought past recovery, from
being suddenly attacked with that fatal mal-
ady, convulsions.

DR. WILLIAM EVAN'S MEDICINES.

These medicines after much anxious toil and re-
search, having been brought by the proprietor to the
present state of perfection, supersede the use of
the innumerable other medicines; and are so well
adapted to the frame, that the use of them by
maintaining the body in the true performance of
its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a
pure and healthy state, causes it to last for
years longer than it otherwise would, and the
old age when it arrives will appear a blessing
and not (as too many who have neglected their
constitution or have been injured by medicines
administered by ignorance,) a source of misery
and abhorrence.

**PROOF POSITIVE OF THE EFFICA-
CY OF DR. EVAN'S SOOTHING SYRUP.**

TO THE AGENT OF DR. EVAN'S SOOTHING SYRUP—
Dear Sir:—The great benefit afforded to
my suffering infant from your Soothing Syrup
in a case of protracted and painful dentition,
must convince every feeling parent how essen-
tial an early application of such an invaluable
medicine is to relieve infant misery and for-
tune. My infant while teething, experienced
such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with
convulsions, and my wife and family supposed
that death would soon release the babe from
anguish, till we procured a bottle of your Syrup,
which as soon as I applied to the gums, a
wonderful change was produced, and after a
few applications the child displayed obvious re-
lief, and by continuing in its use, I am glad to
inform you, the child has completely recovered
and no recurrence of that awful complaint has
since occurred; the teeth are emanating daily,
and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you
my cheerful permission to make this acknowl-
edgment public, and will gladly give any in-
formation on this circumstance.

WM. JOHNSON.

A gentleman who has made trial of Dr. E-
van's Soothing Syrup, in his family, (in case
of a teething child) writes us to state that he
found it entirely effective in relieving pain in
the gums, and preventing the consequent
fever and inflammation.

A severe case of Teething with Summer
Complaint, cured by the infantile American
Soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans. Mrs.
M. Pherson, residing at No. 8 Madison street,
called a few days since at the medical office of
Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street and pur-
chased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who
was suffering excruciating pain during the
process of dentition being momentarily threat-
ened with convulsions, its bowels too were ex-
ceedingly loose, and no food could be retained
on the stomach. Almost immediately on its
application, the alarming symptoms entirely
ceased, and by continuing the use of the Syrup
on the gums, the bowels in a short time be-
came quiet. A mother of gratitude for the
benefit afforded her child, the mother came
over on a second, and fresh sanctioned pub-
licity to the above. Pray be particular in ap-
plying at 100 Chatham street as there are sev-
eral counterfeit advertisements. No other place
in the city has the genuine.

We believe it is generally acknowledged by
those who have tried it, that the Soothing Syrup
for Children Cutting Teeth, advertised in
another column, is a highly useful article for the
purpose for which it is intended. Highly re-
spectable persons at any rate who have made
use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the
action of their names.— Boston Traveller.

For sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS,
Sept. 10, 1839.

DOCTOR EVAN'S

Camomile and Aperient Pills.

DR. EVAN'S Fever and Ague Pills—Dr.
Evans's Soothing Syrup—Dr. Good's
Female Pills—Dr. Hays's Botanic Pills,
Are Entered according to Act of Congress and
are Vended ONLY at 100 Chatham street,
New York, by the Regular Agents—
T. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton,
Cambridge—E. P. Lecompte,
Princess Anne—John M. Stewart,
Snow Hill—G. Updell,
Baltimore—Parsons Gordy,
Centerville—Thomas Sutton, P. M.
Denton—James Sangston & Son,
Charlestown—N. T. Hyson,
C. Hall, Norfolk, Va.
E. E. Postock, Portsmouth, Va.
A. Davis, Richmond, Va.
Baltimore & Mowbray, Baltimore, Md.
John Perry, Suffolk, Va.
Lewis Johnson, Washington, D. C.
Spottswold & Robertson, Fredericksburg, Va.
John N. Bell, Winchester, Va.
William Dacey, Martinsburg, Va.
Edward McDowell, Fredericksburg, Va.

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His means being very limited, upon delivery the
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debted. He hopes to receive and merit a por-
tion of public patronage.

The public's only servant.

RICHARD P. SNEED.

Easton, Feb 11, 1840—U

**JUST OPENING AT THE NEW
DRUG STORE,**

IN EASTON MD.

S. Wain's and Hough's FARMACIA, now
and the Preparation of BUCHNER'S W.
Carpeting's, Oil of Eucalyptus, Balsam of
Rosa & Necessary OIL, and other Goods
& Florida WATERS—Wine of Angostura
and Fancy SOAPS—Indelible Ink, marking
Linen, &c. with or without the wash. White
Lead, red, 12 1/2 & 25 W. Kerosene, and a gen-
eral assortment of PAINTS—Also, Window
Glass 8 by 10, 10 by 12, &c. together with
Principles CIGARS, Candies, Raisins, Figs,
Almonds, &c. &c.

SAMUEL A. LOWE.

Easton, Feb. 11, 1840—U

THE CANOMILE PILLS.

OF HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia,
biliousness, piles, rheumatism, consti-
pation, colds, pain in the chest & sides, ulcers,
female weakness, all delicate and mercurial
diseases, are successfully treated at Dr. Evans's Office, 100
Chatham street, New York.

DR. WILLIAM EVAN'S MEDICINES.

These medicines after much anxious toil and re-
search, having been brought by the proprietor to the
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and not (as too many who have neglected their
constitution or have been injured by medicines
administered by ignorance,) a source of misery
and abhorrence.

**DOCTOR GOOD'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.**

THESE PILLS are strongly recommended to the
notice of the ladies as a safe and efficient
remedy for all the various disorders to which
the female system is subject, and for the relief
of the system, Obstructions, Suppressions, and Irre-
gularity of the Menstrual, at the same time strength-
ening, cleansing and giving tone to the stomach and
bowels, and producing a healthy action, and
throughout the system generally. They create ap-
petite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and
nervous headaches, and are eminently useful in those
delicate complaints which distress females so much
in the time of life. They obviate colds, cures, and
counteract all hysterical and nervous affections, like-
wise afford soothing and permanent relief in flu-
ids, or whites, and in the most obstinate cases of
Chlorosis, or Green Sickness, they effectually restore
the system to its natural state, and induce a healthy
action. As the female system is so delicate, and
these Pills have gained the sanction and approbation
of the most eminent physicians in the U. States,
and many others can likewise testify to their ex-
traordinary efficacy. 70 married females, whose
expectations of the relief of their various com-
plaints have been defeated, and who have been
depressed by a blighted hope. They soon renovate
all functional debility, and if taken (according to
directions) obviate all morbid action. They dis-
pel the morbid and disorganizing action common to
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The public's only servant.

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"Oh! these hard times!" said the
broad cloth to his washer-woman
turned away from her bill for last
washing. "I have no money now
he flung himself into the street. I
pay ten dollars for a gold headed r
twenty for a new fashioned fur c

never thinks of hard times when he wants to deck out his own dandy.

"Oh! these hard times!" said the father as he turned away the school master who had presented his bill for the quarter's tuition of his son. "Three dollars in these hard times for school teaching! I cannot pay you but one." Soon after he paid the dancing master ten dollars for teaching the same child the genteel accomplishment of dancing, and said nothing about hard times.

"Ah! these hard times!" said a robust red-faced man, as he turned off his tumbler of brandy and sugar; "I can see no prospect of better. Hard times these for a poor man to make money. I cannot get enough even to buy the comforts of life, let alone the dainties. Why, landlord, as you live, I have had to do without butter in my family for a month and can get no money to buy any. Good brandy that," and he filled another tumbler. Thus goes this strong able-bodied man's time and money, these hard times.

"Oh! these hard times!" said the merchant, to the poor woman who asked him to throw off a shilling from the price of a piece of calico, which he was selling at one hundred per cent advance. "We cannot take a cent less these hard times." At the ten pin alley I saw him pay fifty times as much as he refused to allow the poor woman. Thus our merchant spent his money these hard times.

"Oh! these hard times!" said a loafer as he stretched his legs out over three chairs by our stove; "Oh! these hard times!" and there he sat all day repeating like a parrot, "Oh! hard times! hard times! hard times!" Add I pitied the man from my soul, for I believe he thought it was hard times, when he alone was to blame for being lazy and spending what is better than money, these hard times.

"Oh! these hard times!" said a young man who had been married a year. "I do not know how I shall live this winter. I can get no money to buy my winter stores." And I followed him home, where I found a man, woman, and boy, hired to wait on him and his wife, in these hard times.

"Oh! these hard times!" and I thought if these men would be industrious and economical, and content to live within their means, these hard times would soon become easy, and so concluded these hard times would be attributed to these lazy spending men. And while these hard times continue, the industrious must support the idle.

POOR RICHARD.

LOOK ON THIS!

MARTIN VAN BUREN thus eloquently speaks of the poor debtor. He thus depicts the inhuman oppression of imprisonment for debt—and thus shows how well he can sympathize with him whose misfortune it is to be poor.

"Coercion with the authority of imprisonment for debt, have been the exertions of men of intelligence, reflection and philanthropy, to mitigate its rigor, of men who viewed it as a practice which forces their fellow creatures from society, from their friends and their agonized families into the dreary wall of a prison; which compels them to leave all those fascinating endearments, to be an inmate with vermin; not for crimes which have been committed; nor for frauds which have been practised on the credulous and unwary; (for such distinctions are not made,) but for the misfortune of being poor; for being unable to satisfy the all digesting stomach of some ravenous creditor; of men who looked upon the practice of confounding virtue and vice, as destroying the distinction between guilt and innocence, which should unceasingly be cherished in every well-regulated Government."

See Barry vs. Mandell—10th vol. Johnson's reports, page 575.

AND ON THIS!!

WM. H. HARRISON voted to sell the poor debtor out of prison to the servitude of a slave; he voted to sell a white man into slavery more abhorrent even than negro slavery. He voted to sell the poor white debtor at AUCTION, BY THE SHERIFF—as the negro runaway is sold for prison fees!

From the Baltimore Republican.

ANOTHER—AND STILL ANOTHER CONVERT.

"Now by St. Paul the work goes bravely on."

From the very first moment after the nomination of Harrison, we felt confident that ere many months had passed, there would commence a revolution in the minds of the honest and intelligent of the Whig party, and that in every section of the country we would find men—high minded men—one after another coming out from the ranks of an opposition, with the great mass of the members of which they could have no community of sentiment. We have not been disappointed in our anticipations; nor are we surprised, when day after day we are called upon to record such accessions as Colquitt, Black, Cooper, Seaborn, Jones, Wickliffe, Tillotson, and numerous others of former high political influence in the opposition. We have now to add to these, the names of JAMES D. HARDIN, Esq. of Kentucky, and LAMAR, of Georgia. The first, we are told by the "Yeoman," is a gentleman of decidedly influential standing in Anderson county—a man of fine talents, and who promises to give the cause of his change whenever called upon, either in public or private. The second named gentleman is well known as a former member of Congress and one of the most popular and forcible public speakers in Kentucky. The Louisville Advertiser thus speaks of him:

"On Monday last Gen. Combs repaired to Mr. Sterling, to make a political speech in favor of General Mum. I did not hear what was the effect of his speech further than this, it called up no doubt to the infinite surprise of the General, that old poli-

tical campaigner the Hon. HENRY DANIEL, who in a speech of about 3 hours reviewed the chief grounds of controversy between the parties, and finally wound up by announcing his resolution to give to Mr. Van Buren his ardent support. The effect of this announcement is said to have been powerful. You know Captain Daniel, his power of public speaking, and, I need not tell you, his return to the Democratic fold, is hailed with pleasure by his old friends. The Whigs about here look blank."

It is thus men of acknowledged influence in Kentucky are returning to the Democratic fold. Capt. Daniel will prove an efficient advocate of correct principles. He has tried the Whigs, and ascertained that they are not trust-worthy.

HARRISON AND ABOLITIONISM.

WE put together several extracts which we call upon all to read. Every man may make his own comments upon them.

From the Cincinnati (O.) Adv. and Journal.

THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG, OR GENERAL HARRISON AN ABOLITIONIST.—Below we give the deposition of one of our respectable citizens, in whose hearing General Harrison declared himself to be an Abolitionist, and his motives for being so, to obtain the electoral vote of New York State.

"The deponent in this case, is a respectable druggist, in this city, and son to one of our judges of the court of common pleas, and his veracity indisputable. His testimony had not been strongly corroborated by so many circumstances in the conduct of the available candidate.

We hope our Southern friends with whom we exchange papers, will give currency to the affidavit below.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ss

Hamilton county ss

Before me the subscribers, a justice of the peace in and for said county, personally appeared Israel Brown, Jr., and being duly sworn, says that about three months ago, he was on the Ben Franklin steamboat, in company with General W. H. Harrison, and heard him say that he was an Abolitionist, and that he was certain of getting the State of New York, because they knew him to be an Abolitionist.

ISRAEL BROWN Jr.,
Sworn to and subscribed before me, on the first day of June, A. D. 1840.

J. H. GETZENDANNER,
Justice of the peace.

The Patriot, the other evening, attempted to treat the above as a "jest," indirectly to charge upon Mr. Brown a want of veracity.

The following settles that matter.

"This is to certify, that we the undersigned heard Israel Brown, Jr. state at the time (say 3 months ago,) of Gen. Harrison's saying he was an Abolitionist, and was certain of getting the State of New York, because they knew him to be an Abolitionist, and we should further state that we have repeatedly heard him state the same—and as to Mr. Brown's character, we should take his word, and oath, as soon as Gen. Harrison's, or any other man's.

FRANCIS N. CARY,
J. C. McCLUNG,
J. C. MILLER,
MALCOLM MURRAY,
G. W. RIDDLE.

June 5th. 1840.

Three Abolition papers in the State of Ohio, the Elyria Atlas, the New Lisbon Aurora and the Xenia Free Press have hoisted the name of Harrison as their candidate for the Presidency; and rejected Tyler for the Vice Presidency. A fourth, the Philanthropist, has three columns filled with an eulogy of the old General, and reasons why the abolitionists should support him; stating that he was an Abolitionist many years ago and BELONGED TO A SOCIETY AT THE EIGHTEENTH YEAR OF HIS AGE.—This is unfair in the Abolitionists, while the Southern Whigs have enthusiastically adopted their candidate.

Muskingum Valley.

From the Boston Post.

"In the Abolition Convention, held yesterday in this city, one of the members of the Convention, from Northampton, stated publicly, that Mr. Calhoun, the British Whig member of Congress in that District No. 8, had written home letters to satisfy the anti-slavery men that Harrison was a whole-souled Abolitionist! Mr. Brown said that these letters had come from Mr. Calhoun, in consequence of the anti-slavery Convention at Northampton having passed a resolve rather against Harrison. Mr. Calhoun wrote to convince them they were wrong. He (Mr. Brown) had seen one of his letters, which was handed round by the Whigs. Mr. Calhoun told the Abolitionists in the letter, that Harrison was with us (the Abolitionists); and that he (Mr. Calhoun) had this from authority, which Mr. B. understood to mean GENERAL HARRISON HIMSELF. But at the end of Mr. Calhoun's letter there was this caution: 'Make such use of this as you think best IN PRIVATE, but do not let it go into the papers.' Mr. B. said that numerous copies of letters of this kind were circulating among the Abolitionists in Mr. Calhoun's district."

"This is 'HARRISONISM'—nothing for the public eye—'any thing for the private.'"

"NEW YORK RUINED."

No one can tell the mischief brought upon our country by this most wicked and cruel Administration. Only last week, a dancing woman closed her engagements in the city of New York, and such has been the hardness of the times, that she has been able to make but TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS in eighteen days.

No one can fail to see that this small amount has been the result of the Independent Treasury system, which has put it out of the power of the Federalists to reward the pretty little dancing creature as she deserves. Oh! the cruelty of these Loco-Foco-VAN BUREN-Sub-Treasury Democrats! What must foreigners think of such a Government as ours?

Three abolition papers in Ohio have hoisted the name of Harrison as their candidate for the Presidency, and rejected Tyler, for Vice Presidency. Does this mean any thing?

THE WHIG

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1840.



FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.
WILLIAM A. SCENER, 1st District.
HENRY G. S. KEY, 2d District.
CATHIE HUMPHREYS, 3d District.
EDWARD LLOYD, 4th District.
OTHO SCOTT, 5th District.
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, 6th District.
JAMES MURRAY, 7th District.
Wm. P. MARLBURY, 8th District.
CHARLES M. BELL, 9th District.
WALTER MITCHELL, 10th District.

Mr. Kendall's address, which will be found on the first page of to-day's paper, will amply repay a careful reading.

The "Easton Lyceum" proposes celebrating the approaching Anniversary of Independence by appropriate ceremonies, the order of which will be hereafter published.

Some of our farmers have commenced harvesting. We understand the Wheat crop will be considerably less than was a short time since supposed, owing to the scab and rust.

Frederick city contains 5158 souls. Increase in ten years, 731.

The Gazette says that the "patriotic" statesman, Daniel Webster, is expected at Easton on the 15th of July. Is this the same Daniel Webster who voted against the supply bill for the maintenance of the American Soldiers during the late war? Birds of a feather, &c.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Let the people constantly bear in mind that Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, when Governor of the territory of Indiana, and while he possessed the veto power, approved of a bill passed by the Legislative Assembly, providing for the sale of poor men for the payment of fines and costs, and in case such person so sold, should runaway from his MASTER, it required him to be whipped at the whipping post with thirty nine lashes, and the length of his servitude to be doubled.

He also voted against the repeal of a similar law while he was a member of the Ohio Senate.

We challenge the Federal Whigs to deny these facts by the least evidence of truth.

Congress.—We have very little news of interest from Washington. The general opinion is that Congress will adjourn by the 13th of July. The Sub-Treasury Bill was under discussion by late accounts. The Hon. Anson Brown, a member from New York, died a few days since at his residence in Ballston, in that State.

FEDERAL VIOLENCE.—The St. Louis Argus of the 9th inst. comes to us clothed in mourning, and brings tidings of the death of its proprietor, A. J. Davis, Esq. Some offence was taken by a miscreant named Darnes, at an article published in the Argus, in reference to a meeting given up by a few "political toadies" whose expressions and opinions they endeavored to palm upon the people as those of the Democratic party. The trickery was deservedly exposed by the Argus, and Darnes and his abettors appeared their vengeance in the blood of Mr. Davis.

MURDEROUS AND BAULAT OUTRAGE.—The sensibilities of all good citizens were shocked yesterday afternoon, by an atrocious assault and attempt to murder Andrew J. Davis, Esq. the proprietor of this paper—committed by Wm. P. Darnes, and Thorton Grimsley as his aid and abettor. Mr. Davis now lies in the hospital, with his skull fractured in four places; has undergone the operation of trepanning, under the care of Drs. Beaumont, Sykes, and McMartin, and in all probability will not live twenty-four hours. As Mr. Davis was going to his dinner, at the National Hotel, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, he was met in the middle of Market street by Darnes, who accosting him with a few words, which were not heard, slapped Mr. Davis in the face, and then struck him several times with an iron cane which he held in his hand. Mr. Davis succeeded in parrying the blows with a light umbrella which he held in his hand, and which was the only weapon he had about him—until

finally, Darnes having bent his iron cane with the severity of the blows, took hold of the small end of it with both hands, and struck Mr. Davis with the heavy loaded knot. The violence of these blows broke down Mr. Davis's defence, by shattering the slender umbrella—and Darnes then dealt the fatal blows. He struck him six or seven times with this heavy loaded knot, at the end of his iron cane, over the head, and every stroke broke in the skull. Darnes and Grimsley were waiting for some hours at the National Hotel, for the purpose of meeting with Mr. Davis, and perpetrating this foul act. Grimsley appeared as his adviser and abettor—was in close and private conversation with him before and afterwards—stimulated Darnes to the act, shewed against any interference on the part of the bystanders, reminded Darnes not to run, and advised him to take good care of his Bowie-knife, which Darnes did by putting his hand in his bosom and loosening the blade from the sheath. There were a large number of bystanders, friends of Grimsley and Darnes, who stood by indifferent spectators of one of the most atrocious and cold blooded murders which has ever disgraced the annals of any country.

The Daily Argus of the 9th inst. has the following notice, which closes the scene: FUNERAL NOTICE.—The friends and acquaintances of the late Andrew J. Davis, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place this day from the National Hotel, at half-past three o'clock, p.m. and proceed to the Presbyterian burying ground.

The subjoined expression of William Mather, will show the utter contempt that is too frequently entertained by Whigs in reference to the intelligence of the people.

"I had rather have the words of HARD CIDER to get the votes of the electors of Connecticut, than Washington's Farewell Address."

We have the authority of the Norwich Aurora in saying that the above remark was made publicly at New Haven, by William Mather, one of the Bank Commissioners, the confidential friend of Gov. Ellsworth, and one of the acknowledged leaders of the Whig party of Connecticut. We publish it as embodying the opinions of the whig party respecting the integrity and intelligence of the people. We mean to stereotype it and keep it to use till after the election as we think proper. We mean to know whether the people of Connecticut think more of hard cider than of Washington's Farewell Address.—Era.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Whig.

MR. SHERWOOD.—The democratic party have nothing to fear from the different shafts of federalism, which are continually hurled against them: there is nothing that envy and malice can invent, that will do as much against Mr. Van Buren and the democratic party, and for what? reason and common sense answer for power and place. It is not for the good of the country they are croaking so loud, it is to get the places of those who hold office. The democratic party have in the field for the coming contest men who have in all cases given their opinions when called for, on all leading topics of the day, so that their merits can be discussed by the people. But the federal party have a candidate, who is not publicly pledged to any principle at all, he is not willing to let any of his opinions be known, as he has so many factions to manage, he thinks it best to "keep dark;" and from this, we are to judge of the man by the character of those who stand foremost in his ranks. We find men in the Harrison ranks that have opposed all democratic measures, from Jefferson down to the present time—men that voted against supplies for the army in the last war; men, that in public speeches say, "take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor;" men, that in public speeches have said, they never gave a democratic vote in their lives; men, whose principles and acts have been at all times to grind down and enslave, as far as possible, the working class of this country. Yet we find these men to be most strenuous in the support of General Harrison, and the most liberal in their denunciations of Mr. Van Buren, and the democratic party. Enough however has been said through the press, and otherwise, to show any man that holds himself open to conviction, that Harrison is the candidate of different factions. We find the abolitionists have raised the Harrison flag, the old fashioned Hartford Convention Federalists have raised his flag. In all cases where you show me a member of the Hartford Convention I will show you a modern whig. The party that support Harrison, are a combination of all the different factions that ever existed, they have a burning thirst for office, which nothing but a signal defeat next November can quench. The democracy of this country, have at this time to contend single handed, against a combination of factions, whose warring elements are composed of "black spirits and grey," which nothing but lavish expenditures of money, and rigid party discipline could keep together one hour. They may at this time be better trained, than at any other time since 1823, but it is nothing but the "glorious uncertainty" of the election, which is held out by the leader of one faction to another, that has kept them together this long. Let the election terminate unfavorable to this faction next fall, and you hear no more of the whig party; nor the hero of Tippecanoe.

Correspondence of the Whig.

BALTIMORE, June 20, 1840.

Respected Sir:—Since I wrote you on last week much has transpired here, enough to fill your entire columns were one to write out in detail all that has occurred. I shall not attempt the half of what I myself have seen, but merely give you a sketch or two touching a matter much dwelt upon in the Whig papers of late. You have doubtless

heard of the great "Buckeye Blacksmith" who is traversing the land and haranguing the people, particularly the working men, on the subject of the coming contest. Well he has been here, and spoke at length on Tuesday evening last at monument square to some two or three thousand persons, men, women, and children; although the Patriot and Pilot say there were ten thousand Harrisonites. Curiosity, as well as a love of the sublime, induced me to attend my step hither early, anticipating a crowd so great as to prevent my effecting a good hearing. What was my astonishment to behold this so-called working man ushered before a Baltimorean auditory by a prelude from David Hoffman the rank Federal aristocrat who has said that "laboring men stunk in his nostrils." This was enough, disgust immediately ensued and the real workmen suspected very strongly that the whole affair brought with it the odour of the brimstone of aristocracy. Our orator began, and I must say in candor that I never saw or heard so ignorant, so stupid, and unblushingly impudent a lump of arrogance and vanity compounded in the shape of a human being. As to his speech it was made up of nothing but round assertions taken from the slang of the Whig papers, and a low attempt at wit that would have made Joe Miller himself ashamed of such a votary. In consequence of his palpable and glaring misrepresentation and falsehood he was repeatedly interrogated by the crowd and once replied in this manner, "Gentlemen do be decent. Gentlemen if we are determined to go to hell, do let us go like gentlemen." Was not this pretty language from a pink of all the decency? Speaking of the present struggle as having been represented by the Democrats as a contest between the rich and poor he said thus: "Why we ought to adore the rich people, we can't get along without them; why God bless my soul when in my shop, soon as I see a rich ruffian shirt coming, I run and am as accommodating as possible, because I know as soon as the job is done I get paid for it." Thus intimating that the poor never paid for their work. Denunciations, unfounded charges, and false accusations were showered upon the deposed head of our Chief Magistrate; and around his administration the missiles of party rancor and malignity were thrown like the pellets of a hail storm. Without any claim at all to intelligence; without even an apology for oratory, this famous "buckeye stump orator," regaled in the most fulsome language and far-fetched illustration, the "all the decency Whigs of Baltimore" within a few yards of "Indemnity Hall," and was so consummately impudent as to call upon men then standing in sight of that lasting monument which speaks in silent eloquence the dinge of departed honesty—as working men, to vote for Harrison and the whig party, whose very leaders in Maryland are the vilest enemies to the interest of the poor man. Out with such a creature. If such are the requisites for a whig—to consent to the leading by such men as would draw the life blood from the body through a fountain of sweat—who would build palaces on the tears of widows and orphans; if this is necessary to be a whig of modern days,

"I'd sooner be a dog and bay the moon Than such a Whig."

But the speech of this political mountebank—who is well paid for his antics and capers, who is pampered up with the anticipated honor of being chief horse shoer to his excellency Gen. Harrison should be elected—has done more for Democracy than the whigs thought. Heaven grant he may try it again; one or two more such harangues as this will shake soft whiggery to its centre. Let intelligence go out among the people. Let facts be brought to bear against falsehood. Let "the sober second thought" have free course, and soon it will run and be glorified. Let there be light. Let the Democratic prints "speak trumpet tongue" against the deep damnation of the taking off of Mr. Van Buren." Let sentiments be placed on the watch tower of Liberty. Let the armor of every Democrat be girded on; let the banners be hoisted upon every eminence; let a general action take place among the people; let the breezes catch the sound of joy

"And bid the mountains sing from pole to pole, The song of Democracy, and the free waves, Clap their glad hands, and answer from afar."

We are doing well in Baltimore, Democracy must triumph and diffuse its blessings over the land. Our friends are in good spirits and we fully anticipate not less than 800 majority at the fall election.

Yours, &c. ZEPHO.

From the Democratic Press.

LOG CABIN RAISINGS.

Below will be found that which will give sober folks an idea of the amount of evil incidental to such performances, and also the absurdity of the whigs in such transgressions properly exposed. The federalists in our town have already talked of constructing such a grog-shop; but it is to be hoped that the lovers of sound morals, and there may yet be a few among them, will raise their voices against it, and thus save if only one virtuous young man from the snares which would otherwise entrap him.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

We are sorry to hear that several persons in this city who had taken the resolution of being temperate, have deplorably backslidden, and have become tipplers again since the hard cider man has seized upon the whig party. At several places the erection of what is called Harrison log cabins, with a provision of hard cider has been celebrated with most beastly orgies—Buffalo for example. The Buffalonian which the Rochester Daily Advertiser styles a semi-whig paper thus speaks of the occasion of the opening of one of these cabins: "There was more sin committed—more fools drunk—and more wise men made fools, than we have ever seen before. One more such feat, and there will not be decent whigs enough in the city next fall."

when we want them to form a corporal's guard."

The Buffalo Daily Sun notices the affair in the following pleasant manner:

"Were we disposed to imitate the whigs in their nonsense, we would raise an old fashioned Dutch mansion, like that on the banks of the Kinderhook creek, in which Mr. Van Buren was born. We would surround it with a thrifty cabbage yard; there material from which one of Mr. Van Buren's favorite dishes, sauer kraut is made. Through the opening door we would have his good old Dutch mother appear, industriously churning, and a shelf of nice round Dutch cheeses, and the little red haired Van Burens, with a cocoa nut cup drinking buttermilk—a beverage which never inebriates nor makes sore eyes, like hard cider. We would have a field of Indian corn growing upon the hill side, not to make corn dodgers, but as the sure producer of suppan and milk, a buck-wheat field in blossom, that pancakes might abound in due season. On the hill-top, and in the ravine, we would have the hickory tree, for which the hard cider folks feel a kind of phobia peculiar to federalism. Instead of the skunk skins nailed against the side of the house, there should hang a shad of the Hudson, which having been freshened for boiling, is thus exposed to dry partially, ere it passes to the gridiron."

"There is something rational in such a picture as this. Such a house in this city, would be thronged with sober and conscientious men. No ribald songs, or profanity, or card playing, or drunken brawls should be heard. Nothing more profane than dander on blitzen should be heard. A Dutchman knows no more wicked oath—and he must learn the language of proud England before he can blaspheme in style."

"We would here remark, that log cabins and hard cider are more congenial associations.—Long before the orchards of the west arrive at the maturity which makes cider abundant, the log cabin gives way to the frame house. To talk of log cabin, coon-skins and hard cider, in association, is like mixing champagne with the Buffalo hump of the Missouri trapper."

ST. MARY'S CONVENTION.—GOV. ERNOR SHANNON.

The "Third District" has broken loose TWO THOUSAND FREEMEN assembling in Convention, without preconcerted arrangements, spontaneously as it were, evincing that the old Democratic fire-brakes high it truly indicates that a deep, powerful, and energetic excitement, is felt among the Democrats of this section of the State, and hence a warning to our enemies that the days of their preponderance in this district, are with the last winter's snows—Set us down in the "Times" as good for a Democratic Congressmen.

GREAT MEETING OF THE FISHERMEN ON SWANSCUT.

These sterling democrats have erected a splendid amphitheatre large enough to hold three thousand people, the whole of which is covered with sails from the fishing boats, and decorated with evergreens and all the variety of flowers of the season. A lucky tree is planted in the centre, to which is attached a flag staff from which the American flag with its stripes and stars waves in graceful and glorious majesty. The Swanscut fishermen—a nobler set of men you cannot find—have agreed in this matter, in consequence of the log cabin and hard cider movements of the federalists, as well as to furnish a place to which all their friends could resort to hear an address from Mr. Pantoul this evening; there being no public building in Lynn sufficiently large to contain the immense concourse of people which were desirous of hearing him.—Bay State Democrat.

We learn that BENJ. HARDIN, ex-congressman and JOHN ROWAN, Esq. both Whigs of Ky. have come out in favor of Van Buren and Democracy. We also learn that JAMES HENDERSON, Esq. of St. Joseph Co. Ia. hitherto a warm supporter of Gen. Harrison, has renounced the party.

A CHALLENGE.

We are authorized to say, that a gentleman, residing in Baltimore county, will hazard one farm, valued at \$15,000, and another, valued at \$5,000, on the result of the Presidential election, being favorable to Martin Van Buren. Will any British Whig dare to take up the glove?—Spirit of Dem.

FEASTING AND FASTING.—A friend at Washington writes as follows: "The Whigs have had a great dinner at Alexandria. Poor fellows, they live too fast and pressure, and they are to have a short life; let them have a merry one.—All their talk is of pressure and hard times, but the people will not believe it when they see so much feasting. Poor Alexandria will have to live on herring for a year to make up."—Old Dominion.

PROSCRIPTION.—The Anti-masons in Lancaster county are following the example of their tory allies in Connecticut, in proscribing all democrats who will not bow the knee to Baal. They threaten to take away all their custom from tavern keepers, merchants and mechanics who will not join their party. In 1838, the same game was played there by the "British whigs" when they drove the poor democrats from the public works, and filled his place with negroes, because he would not vote as they directed. How would it do to let these petty tyrants have a little of the Jewish code—an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth—or in other words, pay them in their own coin? If the democrats could be so intolerant, they would soon make these clergies learn which side their bread was buttered.

When Indiana was admitted into the Union, Gen. Harrison and Jonathan Jennings, became candidates for Governor; and Harrison, when all his military deeds were fresh in the recollection of the people, was disgracefully defeated by Jennings. Subsequently Gen. Harrison moved to Ohio, where he again became a candidate for the office of Governor, and was again disgracefully beaten. These occurrences prove that the chieftainship of the available was properly appreciated by the people, when his conduct was perfectly understood not only in Congress, but in every State of the Union.—Louisville Advertiser.

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber is now manufacturing
Wrightson's Patent Trussing Machines with
chain horse power at the Royal Oak, to be
used in Talbot county. These machines will
need but half the labor of horses which others
do, and at the same time do as good work—
their price, simplicity and other advantages,
the subscriber thinks will recommend them to
the farmers of this county; as they have to the
farmers of Dorchester. There is one now put
up and several ready for delivery, which the
public are requested to call and examine for
themselves, before purchasing out of the county.
The public's ob't. serv't.

JAS. A. RIDGWAY.

Royal Oak, March 17 11

Dr. Hunt's Pills.

IN the midst of a general and in many in-
stances not unfounded prejudice against
many of the medical remedies of the day,
Dr. HUNT'S PILLS have the enviable dis-
tinction of universal approbation. They are
perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised
that has the full and unreserved testimony of
medical men in its favor, it not the only one
which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers.
Dr. Hunt has the satisfaction of knowing,
that his Pills are not only recommended and
prescribed by the most experienced physicians
in their daily practice, but also taken by those
gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the
symptoms of those diseases in which they well
know them to be efficacious. He knows this
to be generally the case in New-York, Phila-
delphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities,
in which they have an extensive sale. That
they should thus conquer professional prejudice
and interested opposition, and secure the agency
of the most eminent and best informed physi-
cians in the country to render them useful to
all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their
undeniable and preeminent virtues.

Enviably, however, as this distinction is,
it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic
and peculiar properties of the medicine itself.
It does not pretend to too much, and it ac-
complishes all it promises. Dr. Hunt does not
pretend, for instance, that his Pills will cure
all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but
he certainly does pretend, and has the author-
ity of daily proofs for positively asserting that
these medicines, taken as recommended, will
cure a great majority of the diseases of the
stomach, the lungs, and the liver, by which
impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood
made from the contents of the stomach; has
its red color and vitality given to it by the ac-
tion of the lungs, and as it performs its duty
in circulating through the veins and arteries,
has its yellow or bilious excrement, which
may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment,
collected and discharged by the liver. These
vicaria, then, are the anatomical mechanism
or apparatus by which the blood is manufac-
tured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious
that the state of these should be the first con-
sideration of the physician. Now there are
various causes that will affect and derange
these organs, with which the blood has nothing
whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be
utterly debilitated in one moment, by affright,
grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or
any other nervous action, and be wholly un-
able to digest its food. Is the blood to blame
for this? A nervous action of long continuance,
will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache,
bile, mental and physical, and a general re-
tardation of other evils. Is the blood to blame for
this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats
of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid pro-
strate weakness, and an undue quantity and
continuance of purgative medicines, by pro-
ducing the same effects, will put this organ
out of use for digesting wholesome solid food,
and thus impoverish the blood and the whole
system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again
with regard to the lungs, it is well known that
a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or by a
current of air, will inflame the bronchiae, all
down through the branching air tubes of the
lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or
that dreadfully insidious disease, consumption,
with putrescence and corruption of the lobes,
which, though timely remedies may prevent,
no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the
fair and blooming victim to blame for this?
So the liver, when climate, sedentary habits,
intemperance, or other prostrating causes have
withered it away, or paralyzed it with dis-
tension, becomes unable to carry off the bile from
the circulation, and instead of discharging it
through the gall bladder, leaves it to come
through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids,
and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and
excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood
to blame for this? No: these vital organs are
never affected by the blood, until after the
blood has been affected by them; they are its
makers and masters, and it is merely their
work and their passive agent.

Dr. Hunt prescribes his beautifully effica-
cious PILLS, acknowledged by medical men
who have analyzed and recommended them to
be equal to any in the world—in cases which
require the cleansing of the stomach and bow-
els.

These Pills, are confidently recommended
for the following complaints, and directions for
use accompany them: dyspepsia, in all its
forms; bilious and liver affections, in every
stage and degree; female sickness, more par-
ticularly the nausea incident to mothers; flu-
or albus, fever and ague; incipient consumption
or decline whether of the liver or lungs; head-
ache and giddiness; loss of appetite; nervous
tremors; indigestion; or delirium tremens;
spasmodic affections of all kinds; rheumatism;
whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and
bilious fevers of every variety; scrofula salt
rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and im-
pure complexions of the skin; restlessness at
night, and daily irritability and melancholy;
the summer complaint and cholera morbus
or diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and
flatulency of the heart and head; changes of
female constitutions; and for impaired and dis-
organized constitutions in either sex which
have not been permanently relieved by any
other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them
genuine at 100 Chatham-street, New-York, or
of the authorized agents, as all others are base
and ignorant imitations. For further particu-
lars, we respectfully invite the public to peruse
his other advertisements and medical
papers, which may be depended upon for their
strict and acknowledged truth.

For Sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS,
Easton, Md.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.
Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia,
bilious diseases, piles, rheumatism, consump-
tion, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in
the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, all
delicate and mercurial diseases are successfully
treated at Dr. EVANS' Medical Office, 100
Chatham street, New York.

BLANKS EVERY OF DESCRIP-
TION For sale at this office.

COACH, GIG, AND



Harness Making.

THE subscribers return their grateful ac-
knowledgments to their friends, custom-
ers and the public generally, for the liberal
patronage extended to them in their line of busi-
ness and now respectfully take this method
to inform them that they continue to manu-
facture every kind of Carriage, in the neat-
est and most elegant manner, and on reasonable
terms.

They flatter themselves that from their
knowledge and experience in the business, and
from their determination to use none but the
best materials, and employ the best workmen,
that they will be able as heretofore, to give
entire satisfaction to all who may honor them
with their custom.

They have now finished and ready for sale,
a large assortment of

NEW CARRIAGES
made in the latest style
and fashion; among them
a beautiful COACH, two
handsome family CHA-
RIOTS, BAROUCHES, YORK WA-
GONS, GIGS, &c. &c. and a large lot of

HARNESS,
both double and single, which they will dis-
pose of with or without the carriages. In con-
nexion with the above, they have a great va-
riety of second-hand Gigs and four-wheeled
work, which they are anxious to sell at the
most reduced prices; and they would most re-
spectfully invite the attention of the public to
call and examine their assortment and judge
for themselves. All kind of repairing done as
heretofore, at the shortest notice, on the best
terms, and on accommodating terms. Or-
ders for work from a distance thankfully re-
ceived and punctually executed by

The public's obedient servant,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
(G)

N. B. Five active intelligent boys will be
taken at the different branches of coach mak-
ing if early application is made.

A. & H.
The Aurora & Chronicle at Cambridge,
and Centinel and Times at Centerville, will
copy the above advertisement 3 weeks and
charge this office.

The Union Tavern,

IN EASTON, MD.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented the com-
modious and well established tavern
(formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. Mc-
Dowell), and having had the same newly and
comfortably fitted up, respectfully solicits the
patronage of the public.

THE STABLES belonging to this estab-
lishment have been extended and put in com-
plete order, and the utmost care of horses will
be taken.

His CARRIAGES will be in constant
attendance at the Steamboat to convey passen-
gers to any part of the Peninsula.

For BOARDERS will be accommodated by
the day, week, month, or year, on the most ac-
commodating terms.

The public's ob't. serv't.
REESE MERRETT.
Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

New Spring Goods.

WE have just received from the cities a
heavy stock of NEW GOODS, selected
with great care at unusually low prices,
which we respectfully offer to the public on
terms well suited to the present depressed
times. Our stock is composed of a general as-
sortment of

DRY GOODS,
With many heavy Domestic Goods
For Servants' Wear.

A General Assortment of Hardware, Castings,
Cutlery, China, and Queensware, Earthen,
Wooden, and Stone Ware, A heavy and gen-
eral assorted stock of

GROCERIES.
Also, an Assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Col-
lars, Martingales, Bridle-leathers, upper and
under Leather—together with a general assort-
ment of

Boots & Shoes,
HATS, CAPS, &c.

COTTON YARN. No. 4 to 16, Weller's
Philadelphia, White Lead & Paints, Linseed,
Wool, and Sperm OIL, Medicines, Dye
Stuffs, &c.—comprising in the whole an as-
sortment not surpassed on the Eastern Shore,
which they respectfully invite their customers
and the public to examine.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.
Wye Landing, April 7, 1840.

PUMP-MAKING
AND WELL DIGING.

THE subscriber takes this method to in-
form a generous and liberal public, that he
will live in Easton to do their work in his
profession of business, viz: Pump making,
Well digging &c. on the most liberal terms.
Grateful for the liberal encouragement he has
heretofore received, he hopes through unremit-
ting attention and every exertion on his part to
merit, as still merit a share of public patronage.
He always finds me at my residence on Wash-
ington street, nearly opposite Mr. John Rags-
dale's Blacksmith shop, where all orders left for
me will be promptly attended to by the

Public's ob't. serv't.
EDWARD CARTY.
March 17 11

TO REIT for the balance of the year
the dwelling attached to the store of
the subscriber. S. A. LOWE

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, the
FARM at present in the occupancy of
Samuel Plummer, and occupied for the last two
or three years by Mr. George Burgess. Said
Farm adjoins the lands of Messrs. Tomlinson
Kerr and others, is about three miles from Easton
and contains

250 ACRES
OF PRIME LAND. The terms will be
liberal for Cash, or in exchange for Negroes,
by application to the subscriber near Denton,
Caroline county, Md.

SMUEL COUNCELL,
Agent for Wm. Council

Feb 25 11

"The art of healing had its origin in the
woods, and the forest is still the best
Medical School."

BARON VON HUTCHER'S
HERB PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed of Herbs,
which exert a specific action upon the
heart, give an impulse or strength to the ar-
terial system; the blood is quickened and equal-
ized in its circulation through all the vessels,
whether of the skin, the parts situated internal-
ly, or the extremities; and as all the secretions
of the body are drawn from the blood there is
a consequent increase of every secretion, and a
quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant,
or discharging vessels. Any morbid action
which may have taken place is corrected, ob-
structions are removed, the blood is purified
and the body resumes a healthy state.

These pills, after much anxious toil and re-
search, having been brought by the Proprietor to the
present state of perfection, supersede the use of
innumerable other medicines, and are so well
adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by
maintaining the body in the due performance of
its functions and preserving the vital stream in a
pure and healthy state causes it to last many
years longer than it otherwise would and the
mind to become so composed and tranquil that
old age when it arrives will appear a blessing
and not (as too many who have neglected their
constitutions or had them injured by medicines
administered by ignorance) a source of misery
and abhorrence.

They are composed, that by strength-
ening and quickening the action of the heart, liver
and other viscera they expel the blood impure
out of the circulation, through the excretory
ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by
the brisk or slight evacuations which may be
duly regulated by the doses of the Herb Pills,
always remembering that while the evacua-
tions from the bowels are kept up, the excre-
tions from all the vessels of the body will also
be going on in the same proportion by which
means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady Perseverance in the use of the Herb
Pill will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the
most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such
cases the dose may be augmented according to
the inveteracy of the disease; these Pills being
so admirably adapted to the constitution, that
they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of Hypochondriacism Low Spirits,
Deficiencies of the Heart, Nervous Irritability,
Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal
Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flat-
ulency, Headache, General Debility, Bilious
Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Ex-
haustion of Historical Paintings, Hysterical Head-
aches, Hiccups, Sea Sickness, Night Mare,
Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux,
Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those
who are victims to that most excruciating
disorder, Gout, will find relief from their suf-
fering, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, pains in the Side, Lumbi
Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion
of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate
Flashes of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremors,
Watchings, Agitation Anxiety, Bad Dreams,
Spleens, in every case are relieved by an
occasional use of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous evils to females is
at the change of life, and it is then they re-
quire a medicine which will so invigorates their
circulation, and thus strengthen their constitu-
tions, as may enable them to withstand the
stock. That medicine is Baron Von Hutch-
er's Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of
females, whether the studious or the sedentary
part of the community, should never be with-
out a supply of the Herb Pills, which removes
disorders in the head, invigorates the mind,
strengthens the body improves the memory, and
enriches the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too
largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is
so likely to correct and invigorate the drooping
constitution than these Pills.

For Sale by Thomas H. Dawson & Sons,
Easton, Md.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, AND
BALTIMORE.

The Steam-Bout Maryland

WILL leave Easton on every Wednesday
and Saturday morning for the above
places, and return from Baltimore every Tues-
day and Friday.

Passage to Baltimore including Fare, \$3.00
To Annapolis do do \$2.50
To N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.
LEWIS G. TAYLOR.

Notice.

THE subscriber having been some time
engaged in the Manufacturing of Pumps,
has now commenced the business in the town
of Easton upon his own footing, and having
supplied himself with the necessary tools and
fixtures, is now prepared to make or
repair Pumps, dig Wells and fix them in, in
the best workmanlike manner, and on the
most reasonable terms. Any persons wishing
such jobs done, and feeling disposed to give
him a trial, will please communicate their
wishes either by call or writing—all which or-
ders shall be punctually attended to.

Reference.—Messrs. Lovelady Roszell and
Cheezum.

The public's ob't. servant,
JOHN K. WOOD.

Notice.

THE subscriber as Trustee for Benjamin
Wansley (an insolvent debtor) gives
notice to the Creditors of said Wansley, to
present their accounts, duly authenticated, to
him on or before the first of August next; for
dividend, or they will otherwise be excluded
according to law. The subscriber to have
trouble will state, that the amount in his hands
is only \$3.50 after legal costs are paid.
JOHN R. McQUAY.
June 9 1840. Sw

NEW HAT STORE

The subscriber has re-commenced the
Hing business in the Store next to William
Lovelady's and second door from the Bank.
He has just received a large supply of the best
materials, and intends to manufacture

Hats and Beaver Bonnets.

at the lowest prices. (Wholesale and retail.)
His assortment of Hats, &c. is very com-
plete. He solicits a continuance of support
from his old customers, and the public gener-
ally, and he hopes to be enabled to give sa-
tisfaction to those who may favor him with
call.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 1, 1839.

N. B. The above business will be continu-
ed by Mr. Thos. Beaton. E. R.

New Drug Store.

THE Subscriber has opened at the corner
of Washington and Dover streets, oppo-
site the Market house, in the store room for-
merly occupied by Mr. Wm. Jenkins, a
Fresh and Complete Assortment of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS,
Perfumery, Glass, Putty, Confection-
ary, &c.

which he offers to the public on very moderate
terms. He is determined to keep up his stock
of well selected articles, and every attention &
care shall be bestowed in dispensing them.
His brother, Solomon J. Lowe, will take ex-
clusive charge of the Medical department,
and Physicians and others may therefore be
well assured of neatness, care and accuracy in
filling their orders. His fresh stock, moderate
charges, and studious attention may merit sup-
port, the subscriber feels well assured of it.

SAMUEL A. LOWE.
N. B.—A liberal discount will be allowed
to physicians generally. S. A. L.
Feb 11—11

Cash for Negroes.

THE highest cash prices will at all times
be given for NEGROES OF BOTH
SEXES that are Slaves for life and good titles.
My office is in Pratt Street, between Sharp
and Howard Streets, and OPPOSITE to the
REPOSITORY, where I or my Agent can
be seen at all times. All persons having Ne-
groes to sell would do well to see me before
they dispose of them, as I am always buying
and forwarding to the New Orleans market.
I will also receive and keep Negroes at twenty
five cents each, per day, and forward them to
any Southern port, at the request of the
owner. My establishment is large, comfort-
able and airy, and all above ground; and kept
in complete order, with a large yard for exer-
cise, and is the strongest and most splendid
building of the kind in the United States.

And as the character of my House and
Yard is completely established, for strength,
comfort and cleanliness, and it being a place
where I keep all my own that I will not be
accountable for the future, for any escape of
my kind from my Establishment.

HOPE H. SLATTER.
Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1840. 11

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber again appears before the
public to inform them that contrary to
all reports he is still carrying on the
BLACKSMITHING
at his old stand, at Hook Town, where he is
prepared to execute all kind of work in his
line of business. Thankful for the liberal
share of patronage extended to him, he re-
spectfully solicits a continuance thereof, and
pledges himself to use every exertion to give
general satisfaction to all who may favor him
with their work.

The subscriber is too well known he hopes,
to be injured by any report gotten up merely
to effect his business, and assures the public
when he determines on declining business, that
he will give the notice himself, without trou-
bling any one to do it for him.

He is prepared to execute all orders that
may be entrusted to him, with punctuality,
and at a reasonable charge.

The public's obedient servant,
EPHRAIM McQUAY.
May 28 11

CLARK'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE
N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.
CUMMER PUZZLE MUSEUM.

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD
Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!
Dollars—millions of Dollars!

Notice.—Any person or persons, through-
out the United States, who may desire to
try their luck, either in the Maryland State
Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other
States, some one of which are drawn daily—
Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion
—are respectfully requested to forward their
orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, en-
closing cash or prize tickets which will be
promptly received and executed by return
mail, with the same prompt attention as in
personal application, & the result given (will if
requested) immediately after the drawing—
Please address

JOHN CLARK.
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. corner
of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the
Museum.
Dec. 4, 1839.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing GERMAN EMIG-
RANTS can be supplied through the
agency of the subscriber. Those wishing to
avail themselves of this kind of labor can do so
by calling on the subscriber personally, or by
letter post paid, directed to Wye Mills, care of
Thomas Hopkins, stating the number, age
&c. and term of service, will be accommodated.
The terms for negotiation will be moderate.

JOSEPH STEINGASSER.
Wye Mills, March 10—(G11)

Spring Fashions.

THE subscriber takes this method of infor-
ming his friends and the public generally
that he has received the latest
SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,
and would invite his customers and others to
call and examine for themselves.

His work will be done on the most moderate
terms, and with neatness and dispatch, at his
old stand opposite the Market house.
JOHN SATTERFIELD.
May 5 1840.

DR. WILLIAM EVAN'S

SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

PREPARED BY HIMSELF.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

THE passage of the Teeth thro' the gums
produces troublesome & dangerous symp-
toms. It is known by mothers that there is
great irritation in the mouth and gums during
this process. The gums swell, the secretion
and saliva is increased, the child is seized with
frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings,
starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar
parts; the child shrieks with extreme violence,
and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these
precuratory symptoms are not speedily allevia-
ted, spasmodic convulsions universally super-
vene, and soon cause the dissolution of the in-
fant. Mothers who have their little babies af-
flicted with these distressing symptoms should
use Dr. Wm. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup,
which has preserved hundreds of infants when
thought past recovery, from being suddenly
attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.
When children begin to be in pain with
their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little
of the syrup in a tea-spoon, and with the fin-
ger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or
three minutes, three times a day. It must not
be put to the breast immediately, for the milk
would take the syrup off too soon. When the
teeth are just coming through their gums,
mothers should immediately apply the syrup—
it will prevent their children having a fever,
and undergoing that painful operation of
lancing the gums, which always makes the next
teeth much harder to come through, and some-
times causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Sold at 100 Chatham Street.

PROOF POSITIVE OF THE EFFICACY
OF DR. EVAN'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To the Agent of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup—
Dear Sir:—The great benefit afforded to
my suffering infant from your Soothing Syrup
in a case of protracted and painful dentition,
most convince every feeling parent how essen-
tial an early application of such an invaluable
medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture.
My infant, while teething, experienced
such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with
convulsions, and my wife and family supposed
that death would soon release the babe from
anguish, till we procured a bottle of your Syrup;
which as soon as I applied to the gums, a
wonderful change was produced, and after a
few applications the child displayed obvious re-
lief, and by continuing in its use, I am glad to
inform you, the child has completely recovered
and no recurrence of that awful complaint has
since occurred; the teeth are emanating daily,
and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you
my cheerful permission to make this acknow-
ledgement public, and will gladly give any in-
formation on this circumstance.

WM. JOHNSON.
A gentleman who has made trial of Dr. E-
van's Soothing Syrup, in his family, (in case
of a teething child, wishes us to state that he
found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in
the gums, and preventing the consequences
which sometimes follow. We cheerfully com-
ply with his request.—N. Y. Sun.

A severe case of Teething with Summer
Complaint, cured by the infantile American
Soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans. Mrs.
M. Pierce, residing at No. 8 Madison street,
called a few days since at the medical office of
Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street and pur-
chased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who
was suffering excruciating pain during the
process of dentition being momentarily inter-
sued with convulsions, its bowels too were ex-
ceedingly loose, and no food could be retained
on the stomach. Almost immediately on its
application, the alarming symptoms entirely
ceased, and by continuing the use of the Syrup
on the gums, the bowels in a short time became
quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for
the benefit afforded the child, the mother came
of her own accord, and freely sanctioned pub-
licity to the above. Pray be particular in ap-
plying at 100 Chatham street as there are sev-
eral counterfeits advertised. No other place
in the city has the genuine.

We believe it is generally acknowledged by
those who have tried it, that the Soothing Syrup
for Children Cutting Teeth, advertised in
another column, is a highly useful article for the
purpose for which it is intended. Highly re-
spectable persons at any rate who have made
use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the
anction of their names.—Boston Traveller.

For sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS,
Sept. 10, 1839. Easton, Md.

DOCTOR EVAN'S
Camomile and Aperient Pills.

DR. EVAN'S Fever and Ague Pills—Dr.
Evans' Soothing Syrup—Dr. Evans' Female
Pills—Dr. Evans' Bile Beans Pills.

Are Entered according to Act of Congress, and
are VENDED ONLY at 100 Chatham street,
New York, or by the Regular Agents—
T. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton,
Cambridge—E. P. Lecompte,
Princess Anne—John H. Stewart,
Show Hill—G. Uphaler,
Shawbury—Parsons Gordy,
Centerville—Thomas Sutton, P. M.,
Denton—James Sargent & Son,
Chesertown—N. T. Hyson,
C. Hall, Norfolk, Va.

E. E. Portlock, Portsmouth, Va.
A. Dural, Richmond, Va.
Mortimer & Mowbray, Baltimore, Md.
Jesse Perry, Suffolk, Va.
Lewis Johnson, Washington, D. C.
Spotswood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.
John N. Bell, Winchester, Va.
William Dorsey, Martinsburg, Va.
Edward McDowell, Fredericksburg, Va.

He professed, was full, enthusiastic, and very spirited.

The democrats from the Northwest and Southwest, marched from Kaut's, to the place of meeting, with excellent music. They were all mechanics, and were ranged under a beautiful transparency, painted by our young friends.

J. H. Brown, on which was inscribed in bold capitals, the proud motto of Mr. Buchanan's "standing reformation of all the lies of an abandoned and prostituted opposition, viz:—

"That Country is most prosperous, WHERE LABOUR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD."

The meeting then adjourned to the yard where they were addressed by several gentlemen: Mr. Ludwig, a brother democrat from Baltimore, and Editor of the German Democratic paper in that city, addressed the meeting in German, in a strain of great eloquence.—1b.

OHIO—HARRISON AT HOME. Messrs. FLAGG & BARNETT.—Please to say in your paper that the undersigned, who have heretofore acted and voted with the Whig party, having attended a Whig meeting lately held at West Bedford in this county and having witnessed one of these log cabin, hard cider, and broad celebration, accompanied with Tippecanoe songs, that we have for the first time in political history heard of, have determined to withdraw our support from Gen. Harrison. We cannot sustain any man whose friends find it necessary to resort to such measures, to advocate his cause, we are also unwilling to yield our political support to a candidate for the highest and most important office in the gift of the people, who will throw himself on the hands of a "confidential committee," and refuse even through this committee, to respond to questions propounded to him in a respectful manner, soliciting his opinion on interesting political subjects. We shall vote for Mr. Van Buren unless he and his friends shall pursue a similar course.

JOSIAH COCHRAN.
JOHN RICHARDSON.
East Union, June 3, 1840.

HARRISON AT HOME.—The following extract is from the letter of one of the most respectable gentlemen in Cincinnati, addressed to the Editor of the Kentucky Monitor.

Cincinnati, June 3rd, 1840.

"From the report of our City federal papers, you doubtless have almost come to the conclusion, that democracy here is extinct, and numbered among the things that were. But let me assure you that 'Old Hamilton' is sound to the core, and notwithstanding the large majority for the left in the City, the County will tell a tale that will elect our ticket by an increased majority over '38. Here at Harrison's home, and that of his 'confidential committee' (the City) their majority will not be as large, by 250 to '38. Hoping that you may continue, as heretofore, to battle successfully in the cause."

I am yours, &c.

The above are a few of the proofs of the onward course of Democracy—Van Buren and correct principles.

GEN'L JACKSON'S OPINION OF THE LOG CABIN & HARD CIDER PARTY.

We have permission from a friend of the old Hero, to publish the following extract from a letter written to him, in which he expresses his sentiments upon the absurd and unmeaning system now carrying on by the friends and supporters of the Federal Whig candidate for the Presidency. The extract will be read with interest, as well as pleasure, by the friends of decency and good order, in all quarters where it meets the "PUBLIC EYE."

"I have the attempt of the opposition to deprive our country of a national character, both in and out of doors, by their lumbering of hard cider and log cabins, begins to recoil upon the actors. It is saying to the people, you are too ignorant for self-government, and we can lead you anywhere by the scent of a hard cider cask. This is too great an indignity for the people to submit to."

With my kind regards,
I remain your friend,
ANDREW JACKSON.

A CLINCHER.

TO OUR CONSTITUENTS:—Knowing the interest you feel in the opinions of the candidates for the Presidency, on the subject of Abolition, and having seen a letter of General Harrison, recently published in the Richmond Whig, tending to show that he is not an Abolitionist, we feel it our duty to communicate to you certain evidence, which we had ourselves seen of a contrary tendency. It was recently stated in Boston, that the honorable W. B. Calhoun, a Whig member of the House of Representatives, from Massachusetts, had written some letters, making statements on the authority of General Harrison himself, which went to identify him with the Abolitionists; that the letters contained an injunction not to let them get into the newspapers, but that copies of them had been multiplied, and secretly shown to the Abolitionist of the purpose of convincing them that the General was one of them.

In the National Intelligencer of 15th inst. Mr. Calhoun made a publication admitting he had, on the 4th of February last, written home one letter on the topic in question; that this letter was based upon a letter from General Harrison himself, which had that morning been put into his hands for perusal, that General Harrison's letter contained an injunction not to allow it to be published in the newspapers, that in consequence of this injunction, he annexed a similar one to his letter, but that he had a copy which would be submitted to the inspection of any gentleman who had a desire to see it.

Started at this development of the fact, that General Harrison, while withholding his opinions from those who asked them for the use of the public, had himself put on foot a scheme to satisfy the Abolitionists, we thought it incumbent on us to examine the evidence of that fact which was stated to be accessible for inspection. We found it of such an extraordinary character as to require of us to lay it before you in the most authentic shape within our power. In consequence of General Harrison's injunction, Mr. Calhoun refuses to let even his own letter be published, or to give a copy thereof, so that we are obliged to rely on memory in submitting to you its contents.

Having read of us carefully perused it, and compared our recollections, we are sure that the following contains the substance, and does not vary materially from the form and language of that letter, viz:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1840.

Sir: I observed in the columns of the Anti-slavery convention at Springfield, a resolution denouncing General Harrison. I think this premature, to say the least of it. I have seen a letter from the General, in which he pronounces the story circulating in the press, or West, (not certain which) that he, while Governor of Indiana, for ten years, does every thing in his power to spread slavery, a foul slander, and speaks of it with great indignation, and says that it would be impossible for him to do any thing of the kind either privately or publicly, for the reason, he says, that while eighteen years of age, in Virginia, he

joined an Abolition society, and with the other members of the same pledged himself to do every thing in his power to effect the emancipation of slaves—that he was to inherit a large property in slaves, and subsequently not only manumitted his own, but purchased others, for the purpose of emancipating them. This is what the General himself says. I writing you this for such use as you may think proper, except putting it in the newspapers.

WM. B. CALHOUN.

The letter of Gen. Harrison, herein alluded to is an extract to have been addressed to the Hon. George Evans, a Whig member of the House from the State of Maine.

The letter of the Oswego Union Association asking Gen. Harrison's opinions on the subject of Abolition, was dated Jan. 31, 1840, and must have been received about the time his letter to Mr. Evans was written, inasmuch as that letter was shown to Mr. Calhoun on the 4th of February. The Oswego letter was answered by the committee, G. W. Wright, and Spencer, on the 29th of February, to whom the General alludes, in his letter to the Hon. Joseph L. Williams, an extract of which was published in the National Intelligencer of the 11th inst. he turned over many letters for reply. How, then, stand the facts?

In January last, Gen. Harrison himself writes a letter to Mr. Evans, containing an injunction that it should not be allowed to get into the newspapers, the substance of which was secretly used to satisfy the Abolitionists that he was one of them, upon his own authority.

In February last, his committee, in reply to the Oswego letter, said, "the policy is that the General make no further declaration of his principles for the public eye whilst occupying his present position."

On the 10th of April last, the General declared to Cap. Chambers and C. Van Burkle, Esq., who were hearers of a letter to him from Louisville, Ky. asking his opinions on the subject of Abolition, "that nothing could induce him to answer such interrogatories coming either from friends or foes."

Yet in January last, General Harrison did not hesitate to write to Mr. Evans giving such a color to his course and opinion on the subject of slavery and Abolition, as to enable his friends of the North to elect him for him as an Abolitionist; with a strict injunction, however, that his letter should not be allowed to get into the newspapers.

And now we have his letter of June 1st to Mr. Lyons of Virginia, so worded as to enable his friends of the South to elect him for him, as opposed to Abolition, in which letter he says, "I do not wish what I have said above to be published."

We should not consider the interests of the American people safe in the hands of a man who refuses his principles, "for the public eye," but does not hesitate in his private letters, written with express injunctions that they shall not be seen by the public, to give such coloring to those principles as may be best calculated to get votes, without regard to frankness or consistency.

We should deem the interests of our constituents peculiarly unsafe in the hands of any man whether really an Abolitionist or not, who can for a moment reconcile himself, privately to court those dangerous fanatics with a view to their political support; thereby giving them confidence and increase of strength in their warfare, upon our peace, our property, and our lives.

This is a matter which admits of no intrigue, altering or compromise.

For the secret tampering with Abolitionism now disclosed, Gen. Harrison should in our opinion, be treated as an Abolitionist, by every friend of the South and of the Union.

The danger in which we consider our dearest interests placed by this secret management and double dealing, is our chief inducement to make you this communication.

JOHN JAMISON,
LYNN BOYD,
LEWIS STEENROD,
HOPKINS L. TURNER,
J. A. BYNUM.
Washington, June 18, 1840.

From the New Era.

POPULAR VOTES BY STATES IN 1839

AND NOTHING TO LESSEN THE RESULT TO THE DEMOCRACY IN 1840.

Democratic.	Federal.
Maine, 10	Vermont, 7
New Hampshire, 7	Connecticut, 7
Massachusetts, 14	Rhode Island, 4
New Jersey, 8	New York, 42
Pennsylvania, 30	Delaware, 15
Maryland, 10	North Carolina, 15
Virginia, 23	Indiana, 19
Georgia, 11	Kentucky, 15
South Carolina, 11	Michigan, 3
Alabama, 7	
Mississippi, 4	
Louisiana, 5	
Ohio, 21	
Tennessee, 15	
Illinois, 5	
Arkansas, 3	
Missouri, 4	
Democratic, 183	
Federal, 108	

82 Democratic majority.

The above are the States, which by the popular vote, gave majorities for the Democratic and Federal tickets in 1839, which show a majority of electoral votes as the several States then voted, 82 for the Democracy, and the same questions of National Policy were then before the people, and were the test questions upon which these results were produced. It is also well understood and admitted by candid men of both parties that changes in public opinion have since occurred in the following States, which then voted for the Federalists, sufficient to change the results at the election to take place this year, for the Presidency, and to give their votes for Mr. Van Buren—viz: New York, which in 1839 gave the small majority to Gen. Harrison, 4,000 to the Federalists out of a vote of about 350,000, and will without doubt, as shown by the town elections this spring give 42 electoral votes for Mr. Van Buren. North Carolina, whose sons cannot and will not go for Gen. Harrison, the candidate of the abolitionists, who is pledged for any thing, and pledged for nothing, in preference to Mr. Van Buren, who has openly and frankly avowed his sentiments on the subject of abolitionism—15 votes. Michigan, who gave her vote to the Federalists in 1839, from local causes—the personal popularity of their candidate, &c.—2 votes.

These States giving in the aggregate 60 electoral votes, added to the Democratic side, and deducted from the Federal gives Mr. Van Buren a majority of 204.

On the other hand, of the States set down as having a Democratic majority in '39, the only one that admits of any doubt as to her electoral vote, the present year, is Massachusetts—from the small majority by which Governor Morton was elected. But we have strong faith that her vote will be given for Van Buren. The Democracy in that State possess some giant advocates and supporters of their cause, and she has been for the last few years gradually

but surely laying aside the worn out and filthy robe of federalism, and putting on the fresh and comely garb of Democracy. She is ours, and until we have the positive evidence in November that she has retrograded, we will claim her as "rich and kind."

Now we would ask Federalists, where, in the face of this expectation of public opinion in 1839, upon the principles and policy of the present administration, they are to obtain the votes necessary to elect Gen. Harrison?

I solemnly protest that the year 1840 will be remembered by the Democracy as one in which was achieved the greatest victory of the people over the combined forces of Federalism, and American Bank aristocracy that has occurred since the foundation of our government.

From recent appearances in Kentucky and Indiana, the votes of those States may be confidently relied upon for the Democracy, as also little Delaware—leaving Federalism, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont, and it is doubtful whether they can get them.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The arrival of the Great Western brings news as late as the 3d of June. It is not of much importance.

There is nothing of importance in the commercial news save the decline of cotton the fourth of a penny. The crops are promising. The Queen's birthday (her 21st) was celebrated with much eclat. Prince Albert presided at a great meeting at Exeter Hall, held for the extinction of the slave trade, and the civilization of Africa. The motion to bring up the question of the corn laws in the House of Commons failed by a vote of 177 for, 340 against it.

Sir Sidney Smith died on the 30th of May, at Paris, aged 76. The steam ship *Paraguay* will sail for New York on the 16th of July. The correspondent of the New York Evening Post says:

"The remains of the Emperor Napoleon are at last to be brought to France, and will be interred, as he desired, on the banks of the Seine. This measure was communicated by the Government in the form of a demand for a manumission, to defray the expenses of a monument to the Invalides. The announcement produced an almost magical effect upon the masses of the population; and the committee on their bill proposed to double the grant, in order to cover the expense of an equestrian statue in honor of him, whose name is so identified with the military glory of France."

FRANCE.—The latest Paris prints are occupied with the debate which took place in the Chamber of Deputies on the bill for the removal of Napoleon's remains from St. Helena to Paris. The committee on the bill had recommended that two millions of francs should be granted to defray the expenses of the voyage, and that an equestrian statue of Napoleon be erected in Paris. After a heated discussion, an amendment was made, reducing the appropriation to one million francs, and rejecting the project of a statue which occasioned great excitement out of doors.

The enthusiasm displayed by the people induced M. Odillon Barrot to address a letter to the Chamber of Deputies, stating that the object of the majority in the Chamber of Deputies, who voted for reducing the proposed grant of two millions for the removal of the remains of Napoleon to France, was to discountenance the erection of a equestrian statue to his memory, but that they are still ready to grant the original sum, or any other which may be required, as it never was intended by the Chamber that recourse should be had to a national subscription. This explanation had been accepted by the subscription committee, who had announced that the money will be returned to the subscribers.

DEATH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—The poster of our Paris letter, dated Saturday evening, announces the arrival of a telegraphic despatch in the afternoon of that day, with the intelligence of the demise of his majesty Frederick William, King of Prussia.

Our correspondent does not give the date of his majesty's decease, but the fact is official. It appears further from our letter, that, feeling the approach of death, the king desired to see his army before him for the last time. He had accordingly carried to a window, whence by reflection in a mirror, he was enabled to take a last adieu of his army.

Immediately after the ceremony the King placed the royal power in the hands of his son, and the day following rendered his last sigh. His Majesty was born August 3, 1770, and consequently was in his 70th year. He married in 1793, Louise, Princess of Mecklenburg, Strelitz, who died broken hearted, on the invasion of Prussia by the French, in 1810. He succeeded his father Frederick William II. on November 16, 1817, and is succeeded by his eldest son, the Crown Prince, under the title of Frederick William IV. now in the 45th year of his age.—Times of June 1st.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Office of the Balt. American
Baltimore June 27, 1840.

GRAIN.—Some thousand bushels of Pennsylvania wheat have reached the market during the week, by the Tide Water Canal, the sales of which were made at 95 a 100 cents for reds, according to quality, and in some cases at 102 cents for red and white. A sale of the latter description was made to-day at 102 cents.—The sales of Wt. reds, good in strictly prime, have been made at 95 a 100 cents. Yesterday a lot of very prime Md. white was sold at 102 cents. We quote Md. white at 100 a 104.

Corn.—Up in yesterday, the sales of Md. white were made at 48 a 50 cents, and of yellow at the same prices.

ATTENTION GUARDS.—You are notified to meet in front of the Court House at sunrise on Saturday next, July 4th, fully equipped for parade, with thirteen rounds of blank cartridges.

By order,
JOSIAH CLIFT, O. S.
June 30 1840.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The members of the "Easton Lyceum" will meet at their Hall on Saturday 4th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. and at half past eleven proceed to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where appropriate ceremonies for the celebration of the day will be attended to, and an Oration delivered by George W. Sissonwood, Esq.

The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

There will also be a public debate at the Society's Hall, on the night of the same day, at half past 7 o'clock.

The public generally are invited to attend.

By order,
COMMISSIONERS CLARK,
GREENAWAY TORRITT,
H. E. BATEMAN,
Com. Ar.

TO RENT. For the balance of the year the dwelling attached to the store of the subscriber.

S. A. LOWE

I O O F

The members of Miller Lodge, and all brethren of good standing in the order, are hereby notified that the Rev. J. D. Williamson of the city of Baltimore will give a public lecture on Old Fellowship, in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the town of Easton on Wednesday the 8th of July, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The public are invited to attend.

Brothers of the order will meet on the morning of the 8th at the Lodge room, at half past 9 o'clock, with their regalia.

By order,
WM. H. SHEPARD,
JAS. D. DUNCAN,
JOHN D. SHEFFER,
Com. of Ar.

Papers friendly to the order will please copy the above advertisement.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The eight anniversary of the Sunday School attached to the M. E. Church in Easton, together with the first Anniversary of the Juvenile Temperance Society, will be held on Saturday the 4th of July in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the yard of Mr. Samuel B. Hopkins on Dover street.

The friends of Sunday Schools, and Temperance Associations—and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend. Seats will be provided for the accommodation of the meeting.

June 23 (G)

TO RENT.

The subscriber will rent for the year 1841 that valuable property best known by the name

Holt's Mill,

In the 4th Election District of Talbot county. Part of the Mill seat is composed of valuable growing ground and two included into containing between FOUR & FIVE ACRES each, to be cultivated in rotation, and a third lot may be rented immediately adjacent to the property if wanting of fresh productive land for all kind of crops. A further description of the property is deemed unnecessary. All persons wishing to rent will be pleased to make application in writing, addressed to the owner in Easton, in the possession of a contract and their names given with said application.

The above property being in much demand, and all who want may have an equal chance of securing it, it will not be rented until after the 21st of July next. The whole establishment will undergo a thorough repair during summer, and the Mill machinery be put complete order by an experienced Millwright.

WM. H. TILGHMAN.
June 30 3d.

N. B.—SIX OR SEVEN comfortable Dwelling Houses will be let to approved tenants in the town of Easton, for the next year.

A FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will dispose of the farm on which he now resides, called "Lower Dover" situated on Choptank river, within three miles of Easton. This farm contains upwards of

300 ACRES,

about 130 of which is in TIMBER, with the sole privilege of the use of a large marsh adjoining. The farm is of good quality and contains upon it a large quantity of merr, easily to come at, which renders it very susceptible of improvement.

The improvements consist of a good frame Dwelling, Kitchen, meat house, corn house, stables, carriage house, granary, &c. &c. with an excellent well of water in the yard.—It is presumed persons wishing to purchase will view the premises, which will be shown them by the subscriber and the terms made known.

Should the above described farm not be disposed of before the 18th day of August next, it will on that day be sold at public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of that day.

THOMAS DEWILN.
Near Easton, June 30.

PUBLIC SALE
Of Valuable Real Estate.

The undersigned Commissioners appointed by Talbot county Court to value and divide the real estate of Wm. T. Clark, late of Talbot county deceased, will by order of Talbot county Court, offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door in Easton on Tuesday the 21st day of July next, all the real estate of which Wm. T. Clark late of Talbot county, died, seized and possessed, consisting of TWO FARMS or plantations, within four miles of the town of Easton, adjoining the Lands occupied by E. S. Martin McQuay and contiguous to Pot's mill.

The large farm contains the quantity of

235 1-2 ACRES

OF LAND, and the improvements consist of a good frame Dwelling, barn, meat-house, corn-house, dairy, carriage house, &c. all in full repair. The house upon this farm is upon one hundred yards of the main road leading from Easton to Centerville. There is excellent Fruit upon this farm and an abundant supply of Timber.

The small farm adjoins the above named farm and contains the quantity of

114 ACRES

There is a small frame dwelling of two rooms on the first floor on this farm—a first rate orchard and a sufficiency of wood attached to the farm. Plans and certificates of the above lands will be exhibited on the day of sale.

The Terms of Sale as prescribed, are one hundred dollars in cash on the day of Sale.—The balance in two equal instalments of twelve and twenty four months with interest from the day of sale, secured by bonds and approved securities—upon the payment of the whole purchase money a good and sufficient deed for the property will be given. Attendance given by

WILLIAM ROSE,
GEORGE DUDLEY,
THOS. O. MARTIN,
JESSE SCOTT,
Commissioners.

SHINGLES.
105000 CYPRESS SHINGLES of superior quality, for sale by the subscriber for Cash, at less than they can be had in Baltimore.

RICH'D. THOMAS.
Easton, June 23—1

NEW HAT STORE EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together, under the firm of

STEWART & GRIGG,

for the purpose of carrying on the Hating Business in all its various branches, and having just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of

MATERIALS,

of the very best quality, they are now prepared to make HATS of every description at the shortest notice. They hope from their experience and knowledge of the business, together with unremitting exertions to please, to merit and receive the patronage of a generous public.

ALEX. C. STEWART,
GUSTAVUS W. GRIGG.
Denton, June 23—1mG

Auction Dry Goods.

The subscriber has always on hand a large assortment of reasonable DRY GOODS, consisting of the following leading articles: Fine and extra superfine wool and piece dyed

BLACK CLOTHS,

of Cooper, Brother & Co's make and finish; Olive Green, Brown, Claret, Blue and iridescent Green, some of which are very fine—superior black and other colored

Cassimeres,

Thibet and Thibet gauze FLANNEL—4-4, Irish Linens, all prices; superior Scotch and Cole Rain SHIRTING LINEN; 4, 5 and 6-4 for bolter and pillow cases; 4, 5 and 6-4 Shirting Muslin, of Hamilton, Waltham, and other factories; superfine English, Hamilton, Boot and New York Mills Long Cloth Shirting Muslin, 5 and 6-4 fine and extra Superfine CAMBRICKS—10, 12, 14 and 16-4 Marcellite Quilts; do. do. imperial, plain and fig'd. Satin Vetting; Fancy Spring and Summer Vestings of the latest and most fashionable styles; Superb plain Summer Cloth; Extra quality finished crapes; do.; Continental a new article; Gauze and ribbed Socks; Russia and birt-yoke Diapers; Damask Napkins—Russia and Damask Table Linens; Moustine do. Laines; Chillys and Printed Lawns.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's best Paris made Gloves, extra finish; Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Superfine plain and ribbed black and white real English Silk Hosiery; heavy black and blue black Lustre; green; blue; and cotton Hosiery; silk, thread and cotton Gloves, &c.

JOSHUA T. ROYSTON, Jr.
No. 47 Market St. six doors west of Gay St. June 23—1v (Yellow House)
Aurora publish 1 year and forward bill to J. T. R. pr

NOTICE
OF THE SALE OF LANDS.

The President and Directors of the Branch Bank of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at Easton, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 14th day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, between the hours of eleven and five o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, the front door of the Court House in Talbot county, a parcel of land, commonly called The Deep Branch Farm, and another parcel of land thereto adjoining, commonly called The Ogden Farm, both lying in Talbot county, and belonging to the Bank.—The Deep Branch Farm contains about two hundred & fifty-five acres of arable land, and about one hundred forty six and a quarter acres of valuable wood and timber land. The Ogden Farm contains about one hundred and sixty seven and an half acres of arable land, and about seventy and six acres of wood land—all these lands lie not more than two miles from the water, and are at this time occupied by tenants—possession will be given to the purchaser, or purchasers at the end of the present year eighteen hundred and forty. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser, or purchasers, must pay the purchase money, by equal instalments, at the end of one, two, three and four years from the day of sale, with interest on the whole principal sum, or sums of money, from the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, until the whole be satisfied—satisfactory security for the payment of the purchase money and interest will be required, and no conveyance will be made, before the payment of purchase money and interest.

THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't.
June 9 to

PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the mail of the United States from the 15th of August, 1840, to the 30th of June, 1841, on the following post route in Maryland, will be received at this Department until the 15th day of July next, at 3 o'clock, p. m. to be decided by the 18th day of said month.

MARYLAND.

1863. From Annapolis, by Haddaway's Ferry, St. Michaels, and Royal Oak to Easton, 42 miles and back twice a week in a sail packet and on horseback.

Leave Annapolis every Monday and Wednesday, after arrival of Baltimore mail, say at 11 a. m. arrive at Easton same days by 10 p. m.

Leave Easton every Tuesday and Saturday, after arrival of Cambridge mail, say at 2 p. m. arrive at Annapolis same days by 12 p. m.

Proposals to run according to a different schedule to be suggested by the bidder, and which should be approved by the postmaster of Easton, will be considered.

No proposal will be considered, unless it be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following manner, viz:

The undersigned guaranty that if his bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the 15th day of August next, with good and sufficient securities, to perform the service proposed.

Dated 1840.

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guarantors are men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

The proposals should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed, "Proposals for route No. 1" and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

For the prohibitions of bids resulting from combinations, and the terms and conditions on which the contract is to be made, see the late general advertisement for the State above named respectively.

JOHN M. NILES,
Postmaster General.
Post Office Department, 7 June 9.
May 26th 1840; 1aw4w

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

The fine new Schooner TALBOT, having been purchased by the subscriber, has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore—leaving Easton, Point every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday morning; and continue sailing on those days throughout the season (weather permitting).

The TALBOT has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and a safe boat.

Passage, including fare \$2.00. Charges for freight as heretofore, viz: Hogheads \$1—Barrels 25 cts. and other articles in proportion.

Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point: where it will be carefully attended to (as well as all other business) either by himself or Mr. Robert Hamill.

The subscriber has employed Mr. Nath. Jones as Skipper, who is favourably known as an experienced sailor, and from his reformed habits can be implicitly relied on.

Thankful for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit its continuance. The public's ob't serv't.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.
N. B. Orders for goods, &c. must be accompanied with the cash, and will be received by the subscriber until 9 o'clock on every Wednesday morning (if not previously delivered) at the Drug Store of Messrs Thomas H. Dawson and Sons.

april 21, 1840. G

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SCHOONER HART

HAVING been recently fitted up in good order, will commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore, on Sunday morning the 7th of June next, leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, A. M., on every Sunday and Baltimore every Wednesday at the same hour. Orders for freight will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, if delivered at the subscriber's office, Easton Point, or at the store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Sons. Passengers will be furnished with good accommodations.

For further particulars, apply to Capt. E. Taylor on board, or to JACOB WRIGHT, Easton, June 2—1f

Notice.

The assessors of the several Election Districts, appointed agreeably to law, to assess and value all the real and personal property of Talbot county, having completed their assessments and made return thereof to the Commissioners of Talbot County, notice is hereby given that the books and returns of said assessments and valuation will be opened

of general duty to our country—but such a sentiment has no influence in the hearts of those who feel the sting of self-reproach for their mistakes or their misconduct at the battle of Tippecanoe; as they will not bury the hatchet, we think it only an act of natural justice to expose those who cannot forgive the good that has been done. We shall not resort to reproaches, nor unless further provoked, shall we go into particular investigation of the whole of that unexampled military march—military encampment—and the profound generalship displayed there; but we shall just give to our readers the following:

QUESTIONS.

Which it was expected would have been demanded of Gov. Harrison.

1. Did not Colonel Boyd fortify the camp at Fort Harrison?

2. Was it not Colonel Boyd's opinion that the camp should be secured every night while on the campaign?

3. Did not Colonel Boyd, when about four miles from the Prophet's town, request the explicit orders of the commander in chief, and to know whether he should attack the Indians the moment he should discover them?

4. Did not the Commander in Chief answer him?

5. Was it not Col. Boyd's, Major Welles' and Davie's decided opinion, that the town should be immediately attacked and taken when it was surrounded by the whole army on the evening of the 6th November?

6. Did not Col. Boyd request the Commander in Chief, when moving from the town to the ground for encamping, on the eve of the 6th November, to take one or more of the Indians who were then with him, as hostages?

7. Did the Commander in Chief send out scouts on the night of the 6th November, although within three-fourths of a mile of the Indians, whose threatening and insulting attitude clearly indicated their hostile intentions?

8. Was it not Col. Boyd's and the other regular officers' intention never to receive more than one fire from the Indians before they should charge?

9. How long after the action commenced was it before the regulars charged?

10. Would they then have charged but for the repeated request of the regulars for permission from Major Floyd and Col. Boyd, who saw the imperative necessity, yet hesitated, for want of orders, but who, on his own responsibility, yielded to Capt. Snelling, by repeating the words "charge, charge, my brave fellows"—at the same moment, the Commander in Chief coming up, approved the movement, which was successful? In what language was Col. Boyd's approval?

11. Did the troops instantly after the first musket was fired by the enemy, and by his inspiring language and conduct, and by his

close third there to be given, which inspired the army, and silenced the infernal yells of the Indians?

12. Did not the troops, the cavalry in particular, frequently from their approbation, whilst in the heat of battle, cry out—huzza for Col. Boyd?

13. Did any one hear the Commander in Chief use any encouraging words to the army in the time of action, or did any one exclaim from admiration of his conduct?

14. Did not the militia, who had been impatient under the necessary discipline of Col. Boyd, shake hands with and congratulate him on the service the regulars had done the army?

15. Did not G. Johnson, Capt. Dubois, and one of the Governor's aids, Major Hurst, declare when they arrived at Vincennes after the army, that the brave regulars had saved the army?

OUT AGAIN.

As long as the Federal candidate is kept within the bounds of his committee, it is impossible to extort a principle—an opinion—or pledge from him; but no sooner does he trust himself abroad, than his discretion leaves him.

Our readers will see, in the following letter, from a man of high character in Ohio, how readily General Harrison will run into public pledges, which he is pledged not to give, when there is none of his committee at hand to warn him that what may find favor with those around him, will lose him friends elsewhere. In the northern part of Ohio, the pledge not to veto any bill passed by Congress during his term of service, had doubtless the effect to make him friends among the Abolitionists in that region. The bare fact that he had not declared, like Mr. VAN BUREN, a determination to veto an Abolition bill, even for the District of Columbia, is used by Mr. Slade in his printed speech to reconcile the Abolitionists to his support. HARRISON feeling this influence at Cleveland, made, in a public harangue, the solemn pledge that he would veto no bill which obtained the sanction of a majority in Congress. So, to ingratiate himself with the new sect starting up—"the Native American Society"—he proclaimed that he cared not for the opinions of those who had come over the sea to our shores, and lastly, perceiving an office holder at hand, he gave an assurance to conciliate him.—Globe.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13.

Dear Sir:—I informed you yesterday that Harrison had arrived here, on his electioneering tour through the State, and I closed my letter for the purpose of listening to the speech, which he then commenced from the piazza of the American House, to the people assembled in the street. He spoke for nearly two hours, and it is impossible for me to give you an outline of the whole speech, as it was extremely incoherent and disconnected, Harrison assign-

ing, as the cause, the sea sickness which he had endured on his recent voyage down the Lake.

While in the progress of his remarks, he said that if he was elected as President, he would be governed by the will of the people, as expressed by both Houses of Congress. Upon this remark, your friend, G. Kirkum of Portage, who was standing in the crowd, loudly exclaimed, "there is the man," (pointing to Harrison) "who is accused of making no pledges." Harrison mistook Kirkum for a political opponent, and understood him to call for pledges; and he therefore became greatly excited and agitated, and raising his voice to the highest pitch said: "I will make no pledges in regard to principles; should I be elected, I will give my assent to all the laws, which may pass both Houses of Congress, however much those laws may be against my own opinions and judgment;" and then directing his eyes across the street, he said: "I see over the way a public officer, yet although that officer may oppose me, yet if he does so conscientiously, I will be the last man to disturb him;" and then turning to Mr. K. he said: "Is the gentleman now satisfied?" I give you his exact words as uttered at the time, and which will not be disputed. So you see that Harrison, has, after all, committed himself on one point—he has disclaimed the veto power, and has pledged himself, that he will sanction any thing which may pass both Houses of Congress, no matter by what majority, and whether it be to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or to charter a United States Bank.

In alluding to his military services, he said: "I rely upon the good opinion of my countrymen; I care nothing for the opinion of those (alluding to our foreign and adopted population) who have come hither 3,000 miles across the water."

This remark evidently gave great offence to our foreign and adopted citizens, who were standing in the crowd, and made it evident to all, that General Harrison still retained the spirit of the alien and sedition laws, which he is said to have approved.

He made frequent allusions to his own log cabin and hard cider, called Van Buren a magician, and declared that the measures of the Administration were not only tending to ruin, but had already converted our Government into a monarchy.

On the whole, it is extremely fortunate that the people of this part of the State have seen and heard General Harrison.

The Cleveland Herald and Gazette, you know, is a leading Whig paper of this State, and opposed with all its might the nomination of Harrison. This paper set forth, as one of the great reasons why he should not be nominated, that when he was the candidate before, it was observable that the committee, which Harrison visited in person, gave him no advice against him. What to be true now; and it is a pity that General Harrison could not visit every county in

the State, and give him the same advice.

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FROM THE NORWICH AURORA.

Mr. Editor.—The Patriot and Democrat, a week since, gave notice that some Whigs stood ready to bet \$400 that Harrison would be elected—\$400 that he would get the vote of New York—\$400 that he would get the vote of Pennsylvania—\$400 that he would get the vote of Ohio—and \$400 that he would get the vote of Virginia—the money to be deposited in the Hartford Bank. This part of the arrangement is objected to. The Hartford Bank is probably a party to the bet, and it would be unfair to give them the use of the money, besides, as banks have no souls, they might not pay over the money.

You are now authorized to say that responsible men will take the bets. The \$2,000 shall be deposited in specie—gold or silver—with Col. John Isham, of Colchester, an honorable man, and a Whig, and on his giving notice that the Patriot folks have furnished him the money, \$2,000, we will furnish and deposit with him the same sum.

And now we go farther. We will bet \$500 that Harrison will not get his own township—\$500 that he will not get Ohio—\$500 that he will not get one Southern State—\$500 that he will not get Kentucky—and \$2,000 that he will not get one third of the electoral votes. All the money to be deposited in specie with Col. Isham to be delivered over to the winner the day after he ascertains who is chosen. We also bet \$400 that Mr. Van Buren carries the State of New York by 15,000 majority. Let the Whigs put down the money. If they are in earnest, let them show it. The money is ready for them.

Should any of the bragging Whigs of this city, wish to back their daily assertions, by hard dollars, we shall be happy to communicate the same to our friends of the Aurora. Now is the time, stand up to your rack, whiggies, fodder or no fodder.

"Glorious News.—By our Kentucky papers we have further and most gratifying accounts of great and astounding changes in favor of Democratic principles among the people of this gallant State. Every thing foretells one of the most surprising revolutions in that State that our political history records. Among the most prominent persons who we see announced as taking or about to take, a stand in favor of Mr. Van Buren, are the following:

CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, Governor of the State.

JOHN ROWIN, formerly U. S. Senator.

BEN. HARDIN, } Distinguished

ROBERT N. WICKLIFFE, } Whig ex-

HENRY DANIEL, } Members of Congress.

JOHN L. HELM, Speaker of the house of the last Legislature.

JAMES D. HARDIN, of Anderson County."

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1840.



FOR PRESIDENT.

MARTIN VAN BUREN

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

WILLIAM A. SPENCER, } Senatorial

HENRY G. S. KEY, } 1st District.

CATHAL HUMPHREYS, } 2d

EDWARD LLOYD, } 3d

OTHO SCOTT, } 4th

BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, } 5th

JAMES MURRAY, } 6th

WM. P. MAULSBY, } 7th

CHARLES MACGILL, } 8th

WALTER MITCHELL, } 9th

WE publish this morning numerous

paragraphs from papers throughout the

Union, headed "our prospects," by which it

will be seen the cause of Democracy is

ward. As the people reflect, and the

time of voting approaches the "piebald

coats of whiggery" become more and more

convincing of an overwhelming defeat.

"Speckled banner" of Federal Whiggery

will be laid low in November next, and the

of the people will be as triumphant as

was under the immortal Jefferson and

veteran Jackson.

WE shall publish next week Mr. Van

Buren's able and dignified letter on the

subject of his proposed plan for organizing

the militia of the United States, in reply to

the Democratic Central committee of Virginia.

His able exposition will put to blush many

of the braggarts about "Standing Armies."

Their misrepresentation was exposed, and

will recoil upon themselves with

turning home in a small boat, and

nied by a boy, when in the act of reaching

over the side of the boat for some purpose,

he lost his balance and fell into the water.

The boy was unable to render any assis-

tance, as Mr. A. came up but once, and

sank to rise no more.

ALLEGHANY.—The Democrats of this

county have nominated Daniel Blocker, Esq.

for the Senate, Messrs. Neff, Huddleston, and

Price for the House of Delegates. This is

a strong ticket and cannot be beat.

Governor Branch of North Carolina,

in a speech at Enfield in that State, on the

6th inst. came out openly for Mr. Van Buren.

Hard cider that for Log Cabin Whiggery.

LO! AND YET ANOTHER.—The Richmond

Enquirer states upon good authority that

the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Speaker of the

House of Representatives, has declared his

determination to support Mr. Van Buren.

Wm. J. Duane, formerly Secretary of the

Treasury, report says has come to the same

determination.

CONGRESS.—There is every likelihood

of Congress adjourning on the 13th of July.

The correspondent of the Baltimore

American says, the Sub-Treasury bill will be

taken from Committee on Monday night, and

pass on Tuesday (this day.)

Some of the Whig papers are bedecked

with "Old Tip" with the laurels won by

Oliver Perry upon Lake Erie. We would

not be astonished to hear that it was Harri-

son, and not Napoleon, who crossed the

Alps with the French Army.

There is a letter going the rounds of

the Whig papers, written by N. P. Tall-

madge, professing to give an estimated re-

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

Who voted in the Ohio Senate to sell poor white men into bondage for fines & costs? General Harrison.

Who approved of a similar law while Governor of Indiana Territory with the additional decree, that if the person so sold should abscond from his purchaser, he was to be punished with thirty-nine stripes? General Harrison.

Who is called the poor man's friend? General Harrison.

Who was an open, frank and zealous supporter of old John Adams black cockade Administration? General Harrison.

Who was appointed to office by the elder Adams who bore the most inveterate hatred to the name of Democrat? Gen. Harrison.

Who did the people refuse to elect to office, though four or five times a candidate? General Harrison.

What candidate for the Presidency in 1836 was beaten upwards of 800 votes in his own county by Mr. Van Buren? General Harrison.

To whom did the United States Senate refuse to vote a medal or present a vote of thanks for military services? General Harrison.

Who said that this vote of the Senate "had attached to his name a disgrace which no time could ever be able to efface? General Harrison.

Whose nomination for the Presidency was secured at Harrisburg by the aid of abolitionism? Gen. Harrison.

Where do we find the proof for this assertion? In Garrison's Liberator, which declared "that it had not been for abolitionism, Henry Clay would undoubtedly have been nominated."

Who said he joined an Abolition Society at the age of 18, and the obligations he then came under he had faithfully performed? General Harrison.

Who on board the Steamer Ben Franklin avowed himself an Abolitionist, and that he was certain of getting the electoral vote of the State of New York, because they knew him to be an Abolitionist? General Harrison.

Who made oath to the fact of hearing General Harrison so avow himself? Israel Brown, jr. a respectable Druggist of Cincinnati.

Who required of the youthful Croghan

democracy of this county is up and stirring,

and that they have such a drubbing in

pickles for them, as will crush the hopes of

British Whig—Federal—any thing—every

thing party for ever and ever. D. J. O.

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The Washington Correspondent of the N.

York Journal of Commerce writes under

date of June 22d as follows:

"The British Government has accepted the

last proposition of our Government, in re-

lation to the adjustment of the Boundary

Question, with some slight and unobjec-

tionable modification. This intelligence

will be truly gratifying to the whole Amer-

ican people—whose policy is peace, where

it can be maintained consistently with

national honor and interests.

"If I understand the arrangement, there

is to be a Convention for an exploration

and survey of the boundary, according to

the Treaty of 1783, with an Empire to de-

cide on all questions, as to which the Com-

missioners disagree.

"Congress, therefore, will not be detained

an hour on this subject, and no action in

regard to it will be required from them."

DEATH OF DR. B. HARRISON.—We learn

from the Cincinnati Republican of Thurs-

day, that Dr. Benjamin Harrison, (son of

Gen. Wm. H. Harrison,) died very sudden-

ly at the residence of his father, on Tues-

day evening last. The intelligence, as that

paper remarks, will be a very great shock

to the General, as the Doctor was in good

health, when he started for Fort Meigs.

Small Pox.—The Wilmington, Del.

Gazette states that the small pox has made

its appearance in the manufacturing districts

along the Brandywine, having been intro-

duced by persons who had landed from

vessels lately arrived from Liverpool with

the disease on board.

Michigan is becoming a perfect wheat

granary. On Door Prairie alone there are

33,000 acres sown with wheat, 18,000 of

which belong to one person.

A lady of fashion stepped into a shop

not long since and asked if he had any

trimonial baskets, she being too polite to

say cradles.

SENSIBLE DUELISTS.—It is stated in the

Boston Post, that Southern editors recom-

mand to people anxious to fight duels

during the hot weather, to challenge each

other to see who can sit longest on a cake

of ice. Is that your way of fighting Col-

onel? If so, move along a little, and give

us a chance beside you.—Tautler.

MAKE TRACKS.—The President of the

Republic of Texas, by proclamation has

directed all colored persons to leave that

Republic prior to the 1st of January 1842.

TRUTH ACKNOWLEDGED.

The New York Star of a late date, a pro-

minent Whig paper, used the following lan-

guage:

"We are bound to admit that a part and

no inconsiderable portion of the Whig party

in this State, is tainted, and strongly

opposed with Abolition feelings.

"We fear, from recent indications, that

the Administration at Albany is too much

tion as to be under its influence. This is

one of the reasons which satisfies Gen.

Mum with his alliance with the fanatics.

For the Eastern-Shore Whig.

Mr. Editor:—While on a visit to the

Bay Side not long since, I stopped an-hour

or two in St. Michaels. I had however,

scarcely alighted, before my attention was

directed to the frame of a house about 18 ft

by 24, which is being erected in, as I thought,

Dr. Hunt's Pills.

IN the midst of a general and in many instances unqualified prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. HUNT'S PILLS have the enviable distinction of universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, it not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. Hunt has the satisfaction of knowing, that his Pills are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they will know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities, in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and preeminent virtues.

Enviably, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all it promises. Dr. Hunt does not pretend, for instance, that his Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs for positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the stomach, the lungs, and the liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These organs, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and purified; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now, there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs, with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affliction, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical, and a general reticence of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by influencing the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in a weak and flaccid state, weakens and impairs its quantity and continuance of nutritive medicines, by producing the same effects, will put this organ out of use for digesting wholesome solid food, and thus impair the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again with regard to the lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchial tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which, though timely remedies may prevent, is an earthly ailment to cure. Is the blood of the liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have withered it away, or paralyzed it with disease, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to gather through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the blood to blame for this? No; these vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their positive agent.

Dr. Hunt prescribes his beautifully efficacious PILLS, acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels.

These Pills are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany these Pills, in all its forms, biliousness and liver sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; fluor albus, lever and ague; incipient consumption or declines whether of the liver or lungs; head ache and giddiness; loss of appetite; nervous tremors; inebriation; or delirium tremens; spasmodic affections of all kinds; rheumatism, whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and bilious fevers of every variety; scrofula, salt rheum, and all blotches, bad humours, and impure complexion of the skin; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and cholera morbus or diarrhoea in grown persons; worms in the intestines; and in children, discharges of pus from the heart, and head changes of female constitution; and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at 100 Chatham Street, New-York, or of the authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully invite the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

For Sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton, Md.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, biliousness, piles, rheumatism, consumption, coughs, colds, ulcer of blood, pain in the chest and side, uterine female weakness, all delicate and mercurial diseases are successfully treated at Dr. EVAN'S Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber is now manufacturing Wrightson's Patent Treating Machines with chain horse power at the Royal Oak, to be used in the fall and winter. These machines will need but half the labor of horses which, others do, and at the same time do as good work; their price, simplicity and other advantages, the subscriber thinks will recommend them to the farmers of this county; as they have to the Farmers of Dorchester. There is one new pump and several ready for delivery, which the subscriber is requested to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing out of the country. The public's ob't. serv't.

AS A. RIDGWAY.

Royal Oak, March 17.

BLANKS EVERY OF DESCRIP-

TION For sale at this office.

COACH, GIG, AND



Harness Making.

THE subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to them in their line of business, and now respectfully take this method to inform them that they continue to manufacture every kind of Carriage, in the neatest and most elegant manner, and on reasonable terms.

They flatter themselves that from their knowledge and experience in the business, and from their determination to use none but the best materials, and employ the best workmen, that they will be able as heretofore, to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor them with their custom.

They have now finished and ready for sale, a large assortment of

NEW CARRIAGES

made in the latest style and fashion; among them a beautiful COACH, two handsome family CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, YORK WAGONS, GIGS, &c. &c. and a large lot of

HANRESS,

both double and single, which they will dispose of with or without the carriage. In connection with the above, they have a great variety of second hand Gigs and four-wheeled work, which they are anxious to sell at the most reduced prices; and they would most respectfully invite the attention of the public to call and examine their assortment and judge for themselves. All kind of repairing done as heretofore, at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on accommodating terms. Orders for work from a distance thankfully received and punctually executed by

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

April 30, 1839.

N. B. Five active intelligent boys will be taken at the different branches of coach making if early application is made.

A. & H.

The Aurora & Chronicle at Cambridge, and Centinel and Times at Centerville, will copy the above advertisement 3 weeks and charge this office.

The Union Tavern,

IN EASTON, MD.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented the commodious and well established tavern stand (formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. McDowell), and having had the same newly and comfortably fitted up, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

THE STABLES belonging to this establishment have been extended and put in complete order, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

THE CARRIAGES will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

ACCOMMODATIONS will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, on the most accommodating terms.

The public's ob't. serv't.

REESE MERRETT.

Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

New Spring Goods.

WE have just received from the cities a heavy stock of NEW GOODS, selected with great care at unusually low prices, which we respectfully offer to the public on terms well suited to the present depressed times. Our stock is composed of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

With many heavy Domestic Goods

For Season's Wear.

A General Assortment of Hardware, Castings, Cutlery, China, and Queensware, Earthen, Wooden, and Stone Ware. A heavy and general assortment of stock

GROCERIES.

Also, an Assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Martingales, Bridle-leathers, upper and under Leather—together with a general assortment of

Boots & Shoes, HATS, CAPS, &c.

COTTON YARN, No. 4 to 16, Wetherill's Philadelphia, White Lead & Paints, Linseed, Whale, and Sperma OIL, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.—comprising in the whole an assortment not surpassed on the Eastern Shore, which they respectfully invite their customers and the public to examine.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.

Wye Landing, April 7, 1840.

P. S.—On hand a stock of seasoned white and yellow pine Lumber, Shingles, Lathes, Bricks &c. &c. with Ploughs & Castings at Baltimore prices.

P. & F.

PUMP-MAKING AND WELL DIGING.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform a generous and liberal public, that he still lives in Easton to do their work in his profession of business, viz: Pump making, Well digging &c. on the most liberal terms. Grateful for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, he hopes through unremitting attention and every exertion on his part to still merit a share of public patronage. Gentlemen of this and the adjoining counties will always find me at my residence on Washington street, nearly opposite Mr. John Ringrose's Blacksmith shop, where all orders left for me will be promptly attended to by the Public's ob't. serv't.

EDWARD CARTY.

March 17.

TO RENT for the balance of the year the dwelling attached to the store of the subscriber.

S. A. LOWE

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, the FARM at present in the occupancy of Samuel F. Turner, an occupied for the last two or three years by Mr. George Burgess. Said Farm adjoins the lands of Messrs. Tompkins, Kerr and others, is about three miles from Easton and contains

250 ACRES

OF PRIME LAND. The terms will be liberal for Cash, or in exchange for Negroes, by application to the subscriber near Denton, Caroline county, Md.

SMAUEL COUNCELL,

Agent for Wm. Council

Feb 25

"The art of healing had its origin in the woods, and the forest is still the best Medical school."

BARON VON HUTCHER'S HERB PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system, the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified and the body resumes a healthy state.

These pills, after much anxious toil, research having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of innumerable other medicines; and are well adapted to the frame, that the use of them by maintaining the body to the due performance of its functions and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become so composed and tranquil that old age when it arrives will appear as a blessing and not (as too many who have neglected their constitutions or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance) a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are so composed, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver and other viscera they expel the bad, and absorb the good matter which renders the blood impure, of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the break or slight evacuations which may be duly regulated by the doses of the Herb Pills, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady Perseverance in the use of the Herb Pills will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented according to the severity of the disease; these Pills being admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of Hypochondriacal Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Hebrutism, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterial Faintings, Hysterial Headaches, Hiccups, Sea Sickness, Night Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their suffering, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, pains in the Side, Limbs Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate Flashes of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation Anxiety, Bad Dreams, and in every case, the relief will be given by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life, and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulation, and thus strengthen their constitution, as may enable them to withstand the shock. That medicine is Baron Von Hucher's Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the students or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herb Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body improve the memory, and calm the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

For Sale by Thomas H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Md.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, AND BALTIMORE.

The Steam-Boat Maryland

WILL leave Easton on every Wednesday and Saturday morning for the above places, and return from Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday.

Passage to Baltimore including Fare, \$3.00 To Annapolis do \$2.50

30-N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR.

Notice.

THE subscriber having been some time engaged in the Manufacturing of Pumps, has now commenced the business in the town of Easton upon his own footing, and having supplied himself with the necessary tools and fixtures therefor is now prepared to make or repair Pumps, dig Wells and fix them to, in the best workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Any persons wishing such jobs done, and feeling disposed to give him a trial, will please communicate their wishes either by call or writing—all which orders shall be punctually attended to.

Reference.—Messrs. Lovejoy Roszell and Cheesum.

The public's ob't. serv't.

JOHN K. WOOD.

Notice.

THE subscriber as Trustee for Benjamin Wamsley (an Insolvent debtor) gives notice to the Creditors of said Wamsley to present their accounts, duly authenticated, to him on or before the first of August next for dividend, or they will otherwise be excluded according to law. The subscriber to save trouble will state that the amount in his hands is only \$3.00 after legal costs are paid.

JOHN R. MCQUAY.

June 9 1840.

New Drug Store.

THE Subscriber has opened at the corner of Washington and Dover streets, opposite the Market house, in the store room formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Jenkinson, A Fresh and Complete Assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,

Perfumery, Glass, Putty, Confectionary, &c.

which he offers to the public on very moderate terms. He is determined to keep up his stock of well selected articles, and every attention will be bestowed in dispensing them. His brother, Solomon J. Lowe, will take exclusive charge of the Medical department, and Physicians and others may therefore be well assured of neatness, care and accuracy in filling their orders. If a fresh stock, moderate charges, and judicious attention may merit support, the subscriber feels well assured of it.

SAMUEL A. LOWE.

N. B.—A liberal discount will be allowed to physicians generally.

S. A. L.

Cash for Negroes.

THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of BOTH SEXES that are Slaves for life and good titles. My office is in Pratt Street, between Sharp and Howard Streets, and OPPOSITE to the REPOSITORY, where I or my Agent can be seen at all times. All persons having Negroes to sell would do well to see me before they dispose of them, as I am always buying and forwarding to the New Orleans market. I will also receive and keep Negroes at twenty five cents each, per day, and forward them to any Southern port, at the request of the owner. My establishment is large, comfortable and airy, and all above ground; and kept in complete order with a large yard for exercise, and is the most convenient and splendid building of the kind in the United States.

As the character of my House and Yard is so completely established, for strength, comfort and cleanliness, and it being a place where I keep all my own that I will not be accountable for the future, for any escape of my kind from my Establishment.

HOPE SLATER.

Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1840.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber again appears before the public to inform them that contrary to all reports he is still carrying on the BLACKSMITHING

at his old stand, at Hook Town, where he is prepared to execute all kind of work in his line of business. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, he respectfully solicits a continuance thereof, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.

The subscriber is too well known he hopes to be injured by any report gotten up merely to effect his business, and assures the public when he determines on declining business, that he will give the notice himself, without troubling any one to do it for him.

He is prepared to execute all orders that may be entrusted to him, with punctuality, and at a reasonable charge.

The public's obedient servant,

EPHRAIM MCQUAY.

may 28

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing GERMAN EMIGRANTS can be supplied through the agency of the subscriber. Those wishing to avail themselves of this kind of labor can do so by calling on the subscriber personally, or by letter post paid, directed to Wm. Miller, care of Thomas Hopkins, stating the number, age, sex, and terms of service, will be accommodated. The terms of contracting will be moderate.

JOSEPH STEINGASSER.

Wye Mills, March 10—(Gt)

Spring Fashions.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has received the latest SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS, and would invite his customers and others to call and examine for themselves.

His work will be done on the most moderate terms, and with neatness and dispatch, at his old stand opposite the Market house.

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

may 5 1840.

JUST OPENING AT THE NEW DRUG STORE,

IN EASTON MD.

Said and Houch's PANACEA. Howland's Preparation of BUCHU—G. W. Carpenter's do of LIVERWORT, Sassaaparilla &c. &c. & Macassar OIL, for the Hair Color, and Florida WATER—Rheumatism, Windy Colic, and Scurvy SOAPS—Indelible Ink, for marking Linen &c. with or without the wash. White Lead, grd. 12-1-2 & 3-5 w. kegs—and a general assortment of PAINTS—Also, Window Glass 8 by 10, 10 by 12, &c. together with Principle CIGARS, Candies, Raisins, Figs, Almonds, &c. &c.

SAM'L. A. LOWE

Easton, Feb. 1, 1840—J

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD

Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!

Dollars—millions of Dollars!

Notice.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lottery, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion—Are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be promptly received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application; and the result given (will if requested) immediately after the drawing—Address

JOHN CLARK.

Old established Prize Vender, N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Dec. 4, 1836.

WANTED.—An apprentice to learn the Tailoring Business.

June 9

J. SATTERFIELD.

DR. WILLIAM EVAN'S SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

PREPARED BY HIMSELF.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

THE passage of the Teeth thro' the gums produces irritable and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. Mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms should apply Dr. Wm. EVAN'S CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP, which has preserved hundreds of infants who thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the syrup in a tea-spoon, and with the finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would make the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup, and it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of having the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Sold at 100 Chatham Street.

PROOF POSITIVE OF THE EFFICACY OF DR. EVAN'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To the Agent of Dr. Evan's Soothing Syrup.—Dear Sir:—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant from your Soothing Syrup in a case of protracted and painful dentition must convince every feeling parent how essential an aid to early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture. My infant while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was racked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish; till we procured a bottle of your Syrup; which as soon as I applied to the gums, a wonderful change was produced; and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use, I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred; the teeth are emanating daily, and the child enjoys perfect health. I beg you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgement public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

WM. JOHNSON.

A gentleman who has made trial of Dr. Evan's Soothing Syrup, in his family (in case of a teething child), writes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request.—N. Y. Sun.

A severe case of Teething with Summer Complaint, cured by the infantile American Soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans. Mrs. M. Phereen, residing at No. 8 Madison street, called a few days since at the medical office of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street and purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition being momentarily threatened with convulsions, its bowels too were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained on the stomach. Almost immediately on its application, the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the Syrup on the gums, the bowels in a short time became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came on her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above. Pray be particular in applying at 100 Chatham street as there are several counterfeiters advertised. No other place in the city has the genuine.

We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting Teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article for the purposes for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons at any rate who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names.—Boston Traveller.

For sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton, Md.

Sept. 10, 1839.

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber having commenced the above business in all its various branches, at the well known stand adjoining the Carwright shop of Mr. Edward Stewart, and opposite the residence of Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins, offers his services to the Public. His means being very limited, upon delivery the work will be acceptable for work done, from all persons to whom the subscriber is not indebted. He hopes to receive and merit a portion of public patronage.

Public's ob't. servant,

RICHARD P. SNEED.

Easton, Feb. 11, 1840—J

DOCTOR EVAN'S

Camomile and Aperient Pills.

DR. EVAN'S Fever and Ague Pills—Dr. EVAN'S Soothing Syrup—Dr. GOOD'S Female Pills—Dr. HUNT'S Bile Beans.

Are Entered according to Act of Congress, and are Vended ONLY at 100 Chatham street, New York, or by the Regular Agents—

T. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Cambridge—E. P. LeCompte, Princeton—John H. Stewart, Snow Hill—G. Updell, Salisbury—Parsons Goods, Centerville—Thomas Sutton, P. M. Denton—James Sangston & Son, Chesterdown—N. T. Hynson, C. Hall, Norfolk, Va.

M. E. Forchick, Portsmouth, Va.

A. Duval, Richmond, Va.

Mortimer & Mowbray, Baltimore, Md.

Jesse Perry, Suffolk, Va.

Levin Johnson, Washington, D. C.

Spotswood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.

John N. Bell, Winchester, Va.

William Dorsey, Martinsburg, Va.

Edward McDowell, Frederickburg, Va.