

world were called "the lights of the world," or in substance "loco-foco." One of them was called a burning and a shining light, a great moral loco-foco, to blaze and glow in the gloom which surrounded him. As the whigs are everlastingly changing their name, we venture to predict that before many years they will call themselves the loco-foco whigs.



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly we have suffered them to remain, until the accumulated grievances, and the usurpations of power, have become insupportable, and the forms of government have been found to be inadequate to the exigencies of the situation.

We have submitted to a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evincing a design to reduce us to absolute despotism, it is the right, it is the duty of the people to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to assent to laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has refused to assent to laws for the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states, for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass other laws to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any depredations which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executors of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless

Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence.

They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and of right ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, &c. to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

THE QUESTION.—For what are we contending? For the greatest good of the greatest number. For equal rights. For civil freedom.

"Such as God hath given Unto all beneath his heaven."

This is our aim, and for this we are denounced as agrarians, levellers, and many other ecceteras.—Well, we are levellers. We wish to bring down the rich aristocracy to the political level of the industrious mechanic.

We wish to see the latter free from domination and tyranny in all the business relations of life. And more than all, we wish to see the honest poor man allowed to exercise his elective franchise, fearlessly and independently. If this be agrarianism, let the Whigs make the most of it. Let them continue their employment in calling the Democrats Locofocos.

The word means any thing or nothing. The noisy partisans who apply it to us as a term of reproach, cannot explain what they mean by it. The word is of no importance—we go for principles, and if it be any accommodation to our good-tempered brethren, the Whigs, they may call us Locofocos from this present time to the day of judgement.

If it be locofocoism to contend that "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are amongst the rights of the people, and that aristocracy should not be permitted to deprive them of those rights, we are willing to be called Locofocos.

If it be locofocoism to contend that the rights of the people should vindicate their oppressions, we are Locofocos.

If it be locofocoism to contend that the oppressed should be placed on the same level with the oppressor, and restricted to the same rights of interest, then we are Locofocos.

The Democracy will adopt the name of the Whigs with it—in less than a year it will be a battle cry.—[New Era.]

THE BLOOD OF THE YANKEE WOMAN. The true Yankee blood of the Down East women is strongly illustrated in the following paragraphs:

We have just heard an incident which shows how fully our whole population, women as well as men, enter into the spirit of resistance to the claims of the British over a part of our territory. Among the troops now in this town from Oxford county are four sons of a widow.

As they were preparing to march last week, taking leave of their mother, one of them asked her how she felt about it. She replied, "I feel my sons, that I wish I had half a dozen more to go."

The sons of such a mother will receive no wounds in the back.—[Kennebec Journal.]

A lady in this village remarked that she felt as keenly as a mother could the absence of her son, who had gone a soldier to the Army, but with all her anxiety she would rather he would be shot than to have him return a disgraced coward.

Another.—A woman in this vicinity was inquired of by her husband if she was willing he should go into the service of the state. She replied yes, men are called for to defend the soil against foreign aggression. Well then, says she, go, if you have courage to fight like a man, but if you think you have not, let me have your clothes and I'll go.

THE STRAWBERRY BUSINESS. Some idea of the extent of strawberrying in the vicinity of New York, may be gathered from a statement in the Journal of Commerce, which says:—"On one day or rather night, of last week, seventy eight one and two horse wagons loaded with strawberries, came from the country around Hackensack and the English neighborhood, down the Weehawken Hill to the Hoboken Ferry. Some of the wagons had over 700 baskets, and came a distance of 23 miles. Three times a week during the strawberry season they leave home in the evening, and are at the Ferry by sunrise. One man had raised this year, two hundred and forty dollars worth of strawberries from one acre of ground."

PORTRAIT GALLERY.—"Walk in—walk in gentlemen—see the show—There is the ring tail monkey scratching his nose—There is the elephant with his trunk, but he don't carry his clothes in it by no manner means. And there is an African lion, he measures six foot seven inches from the tip of his tail, to the tip of his nose, and five foot three inches from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail—poke him with the pole, Jim—ladies and gentlemen he is a ROARING!"—[Showman in a Menagerie.]

SILK CULTURE.—As a new symptom in the Morus Multicaulis fever, it is said that a woman in Northampton, or somewhere in that neighborhood, has christened her child MURUS MULTICAULIS.—Well, the woman will feed upon that child one of these days, and perhaps the name is very appropriate; but we wonder if the mother expects to get the State bounty for raising her Morus Multicaulis.—[Harford Courier.]

THE WHIG EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, July 2, 1839.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Democratic Republican Candidate.

For Congress,

P. F. THOMAS.

OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Day of election, Wednesday 2d day of October.

NOTICE.—Agreeably to a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Democratic Republican voters of this county, there will be a meeting held on the First Tuesday in August next, at the hour of 12 M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature, &c. A punctual attendance is particularly requested.

June 18, 1839.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Next Tuesday is the 63d Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. It was on the 27th day of June, 1776, that RICHARD LEE of Virginia, seconded by John Adams of Massachusetts, made the motion for the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, which was carried by a yeas and nays vote of 12 to 0.

People. This event was fully commemorated on the 4th of July immediately thereafter, and the independence being fully acknowledged, the celebration of the day was a grand affair, and feelings of joy and patriotism were everywhere manifested.

The following high compliment, by one of the most eminent and learned divines of this country, Dr. Channing, was paid to President Van Buren, during a late discourse by the Rev. Gentleman in Boston:—"I am bound," said the Doctor, "to express my gratitude to the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, for his temperate and wise efforts for the promotion of peace. He will feel that it is more true glory in saving a nation from the horrors of civil war, than in winning a battle."

It is to such sources as these, that Mr. Boon refers you, for a full history of my character, for veracity, integrity and honesty. And in such places as those, you are gravely told by Mr. Boon (in his own defence) that you will find "an abundance of charges" strongly questioning my veracity, &c.

What think you, fellow citizens, of a cause, which requires such despicable expedients to sustain it?—And what think you of the Honorable Senator who has the malignity to adopt them? I confess I am at a loss to speak of it in becoming terms. Some of the charges against me, contained in Mr. Boon's elegant extracts, come from such a quarter, that delicacy at the time prevented me from noticing them. Trusting that a virtuous and sensible community, would do justice to my feelings, I was induced to overlook them, only on account of the intimate relationship, which existed between myself and their author—believing that when the angry feelings in which they had their origin had subsided, they would be abandoned and forgotten.—And now we see our position over, engaged in the delightful recreation of running among materials of this sort and parading them before the public view!

He refers to a "case stated" as he calls it in an old newspaper, where I am charged with having "suffered an old and tried friend, the late Thos. Saulsbury, to be incarcerated in prison, before I would agree to pay, or to become accountable for the money, while I actually held the property of the late John Brown, accountable for the debt, and which debt I have paid since, on being threatened with a suit in Chancery in Delaware, where the property lies." This stale, second-hand calumny has been refuted long since, and it is not in Mr. Boon's power to revive it. It is throughout utterly false—I am prepared to prove at any time by vouchers in my possession, that I lost upwards of \$1000 by the late John Brown, and that I lost largely by the late Thos. Saulsbury. The charge of having deserted my friend the late Thos. Saulsbury, is wholly without foundation. I have no recollection of his ever having been in prison—certain it is, that during the whole of his life time, we lived on terms of the closest intimacy and friendship. He sent for me, and I was present with him during his last moments. And I have the satisfaction of knowing, that the charge of harsh and unkind treatment towards Mr. Saulsbury is not only undeserved by me, but it is a charge which he certainly never dreamt of making, and which if he were now alive would be the first to be repudiated. And I know too that Mr. Boon was no favourite with that gentleman, who now, that he is no more receives so much of his useless sympathy.

But I shall not, now condescend to say more on the subject of these calumnies. Nor shall I stoop to imitate Mr. Boon's example, or descend to the repetition of charges against his moral character and conduct which have been made, and are still unanswered, however much his malignant attack on me might deserve such a return.

I commenced with the intention of considering only his awkward attempts, to defend his political course last fall. When he has settled that matter satisfactory it will be time enough to discuss new questions. And now ever weak he may consider my intellect, I shall at least never be afraid to meet such an assailant as he is. But one thing at a time. At present Mr. Boon has enough to do, to answer before the bar of public opinion for his political intrigues and management last fall. An indignant community will require him to answer better than he has done, for his base violation of solemn pledges made before his election—afterwards utterly disregarded and now unrepentantly denied.

That such pledges were made by Mr. Boon, I am sure no reasonable man can doubt. Look again at some of the facts and statements, and in order that they may not be lost sight of, the affidavits of respectable men voluntarily made are again presented to your notice, made by men not one of whom would suffer in a comparison, for veracity, with Mr. Boon. Read those affidavits and then decide. The solemn oaths of William Bailey, James Sangston, John Stevens, John D. Clayland, and Henry Thawley, on one side, against the naked, unsupported, garbled, and contradictory declarations of John Boon on the other, and say is it possible to hesitate? Is it possible for a single moment to doubt that Mr. Boon was pledged, positively, solemnly and deliberately to act with the Van Buren party if elected, and that to that pledge he owes his election to the Senate of Maryland. Comment is unnecessary; upon such evidence the public cannot err. But let us for a moment

glance at Mr. Boon's "plain statement" as he calls it, and see what paltry artifices, he labours to skulk away from the odious position in which he has placed himself. His statement in relation to his negotiations with Mr. Mary Fountain, when he was approached with the proposition to run as the candidate of the Administration party, I shall not particularly notice. About those negotiations I know nothing personally. The public will find a full history of them, in the communication of Mr. Fountain, published in the Freedom's Sentinel of the 8th of March last, and as his statement remains uncontradicted by Mr. Boon, it is fair to infer that it is correct.

Those two gentlemen from bitter enemies were suddenly converted into loving friends. With Mr. Fountain, Mr. Boon is found in frequent, and familiar intercourse during the canvass; on him Mr. Boon relies to write his communications, and from one of them at Mr. Fountain's instance, that unfortunate sentence which Mr. Boon had at first inserted about "not compromising his Whig principles" is expunged as improper and inadmissible, admitting every where that he relied on the Van Buren party alone for his election, abusing and abused by the whigs, publicly pledged to vote the Administration ticket, and contributing his pecuniary aid, and his influence to secure their election. What else could be inferred but that he was no longer a whig?

And at the public meeting in the Court House where Mr. Boon says he entertained us by reading about Senator Chase from New York and the Sub-treasury Bill which by the bye no body recollects but Mr. Boon) at that meeting, why did Mr. Boon cringe, and quail at the production of his private letters by Mr. Burchard? Those letters contained nothing but whig abuse of Gen. Jackson and his Administration, written some years before. Why did Mr. Boon shrink from hearing them read, if he wished it to be generally understood that he was still a whig? No, every action and every circumstance, contradicted the idea; & the implied pledge, if he had made no other, was sufficient to bind him, so strongly was this pledge regarded by the public that all, even the whigs, and those who know nothing of his positive pledges, were disappointed at his course.

With an honorable man such a pledge would always be regarded as binding, and from such a man I would ask no other. But I knew too much of Mr. Boon, to be deceived by such a man. His political history, and I had reason to distrust him, and on every proper occasion did not hesitate to express my doubts, and up to the time of my interview with Mr. Boon at Denton bridge (to which he alludes) I was lukewarm in the contest.

That interview was of Mr. Boon's seeking not mine, it was he who called on me and not I on him as he incorrectly states. You have before had the purport and as far as I can recollect the words of the conversation which took place between Mr. Boon and myself in the interview, they are in my affidavit, now published for the second time and verified on oath. There is no "haggling" in that affidavit as Mr. Boon pretends. I invite your particular attention to his despicable attempts to garble and misstate it. Pending to extract from it he marks these words as coming from me "the United States Senator was also mentioned to which I did not give a decisive answer!"

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A Louisiana paper says the soil is drying any way in the matter he will be replied to with the oppressive heat. Corn is almost a total failure.

"THE NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRAT" is the name of a new paper just commenced by Mr. C. F. Cloud, recently of Baltimore. It is of the right politics, and we wish it success.

Middle Florida has suffered severely during the past month from excessive drought.

The Botanical Doctors (Thompsonians) held their fourth Annual Convention, in the City of Albany on the 11th ult.

Mr. SELDEN, Esq. of Virginia, has been appointed Treasurer of the United States, in the place of Mr. Campbell, the late incumbent. So says the Alexandria Gazette.

A negro man was crushed to death at Port Deposit, on the 24th ult. by a large piece of rock falling upon him. The rock had been loosened in the process of quarrying.

A fellow by the name of Parker, of Lowell, Mass. was fined \$15 for opening a letter which had been put in the Post office to the address of a gentleman and which was written by a lady. He should have been imprisoned for a month, and made to subsist upon low and coarse diet during the time.

A colored man, the property of Mr. Robinson, was drowned on the 22d ult. in Baltimore, by falling into the dock, from a boat belonging to Bowly's wharf.

A young man was recently tried at Stratford, Conn. on the charge of having shot and killed a man, and was acquitted. On the night preceding the argument, the jury being locked up, one of the number became insane, and another committed suicide by cutting his throat.

The following high compliment, by one of the most eminent and learned divines of this country, Dr. Channing, was paid to President Van Buren, during a late discourse by the Rev. Gentleman in Boston:—"I am bound," said the Doctor, "to express my gratitude to the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, for his temperate and wise efforts for the promotion of peace. He will feel that it is more true glory in saving a nation from the horrors of civil war, than in winning a battle."

It is to such sources as these, that Mr. Boon refers you, for a full history of my character, for veracity, integrity and honesty. And in such places as those, you are gravely told by Mr. Boon (in his own defence) that you will find "an abundance of charges" strongly questioning my veracity, &c.

What think you, fellow citizens, of a cause, which requires such despicable expedients to sustain it?—And what think you of the Honorable Senator who has the malignity to adopt them? I confess I am at a loss to speak of it in becoming terms. Some of the charges against me, contained in Mr. Boon's elegant extracts, come from such a quarter, that delicacy at the time prevented me from noticing them. Trusting that a virtuous and sensible community, would do justice to my feelings, I was induced to overlook them, only on account of the intimate relationship, which existed between myself and their author—believing that when the angry feelings in which they had their origin had subsided, they would be abandoned and forgotten.—And now we see our position over, engaged in the delightful recreation of running among materials of this sort and parading them before the public view!

He refers to a "case stated" as he calls it in an old newspaper, where I am charged with having "suffered an old and tried friend, the late Thos. Saulsbury, to be incarcerated in prison, before I would agree to pay, or to become accountable for the money, while I actually held the property of the late John Brown, accountable for the debt, and which debt I have paid since, on being threatened with a suit in Chancery in Delaware, where the property lies." This stale, second-hand calumny has been refuted long since, and it is not in Mr. Boon's power to revive it. It is throughout utterly false—I am prepared to prove at any time by vouchers in my possession, that I lost upwards of \$1000 by the late John Brown, and that I lost largely by the late Thos. Saulsbury. The charge of having deserted my friend the late Thos. Saulsbury, is wholly without foundation. I have no recollection of his ever having been in prison—certain it is, that during the whole of his life time, we lived on terms of the closest intimacy and friendship. He sent for me, and I was present with him during his last moments. And I have the satisfaction of knowing, that the charge of harsh and unkind treatment towards Mr. Saulsbury is not only undeserved by me, but it is a charge which he certainly never dreamt of making, and which if he were now alive would be the first to be repudiated. And I know too that Mr. Boon was no favourite with that gentleman, who now, that he is no more receives so much of his useless sympathy.

But I shall not, now condescend to say more on the subject of these calumnies. Nor shall I stoop to imitate Mr. Boon's example, or descend to the repetition of charges against his moral character and conduct which have been made, and are still unanswered, however much his malignant attack on me might deserve such a return.

I commenced with the intention of considering only his awkward attempts, to defend his political course last fall. When he has settled that matter satisfactory it will be time enough to discuss new questions. And now ever weak he may consider my intellect, I shall at least never be afraid to meet such an assailant as he is. But one thing at a time. At present Mr. Boon has enough to do, to answer before the bar of public opinion for his political intrigues and management last fall. An indignant community will require him to answer better than he has done, for his base violation of solemn pledges made before his election—afterwards utterly disregarded and now unrepentantly denied.

That such pledges were made by Mr. Boon, I am sure no reasonable man can doubt. Look again at some of the facts and statements, and in order that they may not be lost sight of, the affidavits of respectable men voluntarily made are again presented to your notice, made by men not one of whom would suffer in a comparison, for veracity, with Mr. Boon. Read those affidavits and then decide. The solemn oaths of William Bailey, James Sangston, John Stevens, John D. Clayland, and Henry Thawley, on one side, against the naked, unsupported, garbled, and contradictory declarations of John Boon on the other, and say is it possible to hesitate? Is it possible for a single moment to doubt that Mr. Boon was pledged, positively, solemnly and deliberately to act with the Van Buren party if elected, and that to that pledge he owes his election to the Senate of Maryland. Comment is unnecessary; upon such evidence the public cannot err. But let us for a moment

those lines, and that too in the face of the testimony of a number of respectable men, who know and are ready to prove the real character of the transaction. What are the facts? On the evening before the election, at a meeting of a number of the administration party in a private room in Mr. Costen's Hotel, Mr. Boon was present, and assisting in the financial arrangements for the next day—entering into the matter with much zeal and spirit as any one there. It was then at Mr. Boon's instance, I agreed to advance \$50 to the general fund for Mr. Boon, upon a promise to return it to me after the election, provided he got a majority in the Middle District. The money was actually paid by me, as can be proven by Messrs. Matthew W. Hardcastle, Bayard Davis, William Bailey, John Thawley and others who were present at the time. Such a magnitude did not, afterwards, repay me the money. This is the true statement of that affair, which I defy Mr. Boon to contradict, and yet he has the baseness to give an incorrect, distorted account of it, in order to injure my own head, I leave him to the merited scorn and derision of the public. The few friends he has left, (if any he has) may still endeavor to bolster up his faltering character, and take advantage of his stupidity. But by every impartial observer, his character will be viewed in its true light, and he will continue to receive the well merited contempt and indignation of the community.

Denton June 25th 1839.

JAMES SANGSTON.

DENTON, June 25 1839.

I do hereby certify, that on the Sunday before the October Election last fall, that Mr. John Boon came to my house, and that while there he held the following conversation. Mr. Boon asked me if certain men in the neighborhood belonging to the Van Buren Party would vote for him. I said to him, that I had understood they would not. He then asked me if I knew the reason why, said I they are fearful you will not go for the Van Buren Party. Then said Mr. Boon, you can tell them upon the honor of a man, if elected, certainly will go for the measures of the Van Buren Party; for said he, I am dependent upon the Van Buren party for my election but expressed his great wish that it should be kept secret from the whig party until the election was over.

HENRY THAWLEY.

On this twenty fifth day of June, 1839, before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of Caroline county, came John D. Clayland, and made oath that a few days before the last election, this deponent thinks on the Saturday preceding the election, Mr. J. Boon Senr. came to Hillsborough, and was introduced to this deponent by N. Robinson; that Mr. Boon then requested this deponent to walk aside for the purpose of having a little conversation—that Mr. Boon commenced the conversation by asking this deponent if he was aware that (Mr. Boon) was the man who was a candidate for the Senate; this deponent replied that he knew he (Boon) was a candidate, but he (this deponent) was a Van Buren man, and could not support him unless he would give some assurances about the course he intended to pursue if elected.—This deponent then asked Mr. Boon whether he would support the Van Buren candidates for the House of Delegates.—Mr. Boon replied that he intended to vote for them.—This deponent then asked Mr. Boon, if elected, what course he intended to pursue. Mr. Boon then replied distinctly, that if elected, he would pursue a course that would meet the approbation of you (the Van Buren) party.—Mr. Boon during the same conversation said to this deponent, Mr. Clayland, about do not say any thing about this conversation before the election, for you know the situation that I am placed in; for, said Mr. Boon it is policy for me to keep these things secret, in order that I may secure some of the whig votes; or words to that effect.

Sworn before me:

ALCAID DAWSON.

DENTON, March 21.

Geo W. Sherwood, Esq.
Sir.—You will please give the following certificate a place in your paper.
I do hereby certify that about a week before the October election in 1838, John Boon, Esq. came down to Denton Bridge, and called me from on board of a vessel to him, (then in his carriage), and said he had been informed, that I would not use my influence to secure his election. S. R. said, I have been informed correctly. I look upon you and Mr. Burroughs of alike; you both have been violent opposers of my party, and I care not which is elected, for I can see nothing in the Van Buren party gain by a election. I then asked him which party he considered strongest in the county; he replied the Whigs about thirty votes. I then asked him how many Whig votes he expected to get; he said about 35; then I said, you must get every Van Buren vote to elect you. This he acknowledged. S. R. said, I, you cannot do, there are a great many who will not support you, unless you come out in plain terms, and let the party know what they are to gain by electing you. You know Sir, we have not been friendly for years past, but that would make no difference with me, if I could believe the party could gain by electing you. I also said, your public address is not a sufficient pledge for you as party, as your Whig friends say you are as good a Whig as any ever were, and under those circumstances you cannot possibly get the vote of this District, by any votes. He then replied, what do you want me to do Sir? He elected, I remarked, it must be by the Van Buren party, as you admit; then Sir, in that event we wish you to go for us in all measures of importance. United States Senator was also mentioned.—Mr. B. said will you keep secret what I say to you—for should my Whig friends find it out it will defeat my election; I said I would, then he said if I am elected, I will go with your party in all important measures, coming before me as a Senator. On my return from the bridge to town, I saw Mr. Bailey, and related to him what had passed between Mr. Boon and myself, the possibility of his denying what had passed in case he should be elected, and that the matter would stand on a point of veracity between Mr. Boon and myself, and I requested Mr. Bailey that he would see Mr. Boon before the election and inform him what I had related to him, (Bailey) and see what would be his reply; and also tell him, I should say nothing to any other person until the election was over, and for the event of that interview I refer to the certificate of Mr. Bailey.

Very respectfully,

JAS. SANGSTON.

Sworn to before me,

March 4, 1839.

HUGH TAYLOR.

P. S. My party knew I was opposed to Mr. Boon until a few days before the election, and until the interview alluded to above, when Mr. Boon promised all I wished or required at his hands. J. S.

I do hereby certify that on Tuesday preceding the election on Wednesday in October 1838, I met with John Boon Esq. then a candidate for State Senator, and that the following conversation passed between him and myself. I met Mr. Boon nearly door, and said to him, I am very glad you and Mr. James Sangston have had another interview, you have satisfied

him perfectly, with regard to your course if elected.—He has been a great change in Mr. B's conduct, at that time, he was now doing all he can for your election, he told me essentially, what had passed between you and himself, and that you had promised, if elected, to GO FOR ALL MEASURES OF THE PARTY, OF ANY IMPORTANCE, coming before you as Senator. This will satisfy those who were in doubt upon this matter, & there is nothing to fear for your election. I think you will be able to get nearly all our party to vote for you. His reply was, yes Sir, I DID SAY SO, to Mr. Sangston, but if it gets to the other party my election is lost. I replied, what has passed is to go no farther, by Mr. B's request. Then he said I have thrown myself on your party, and if you do not sustain me my election is lost; Sir, said I, there is nothing to dread now from the support of our party. Do not let the Whig party hear what has passed—for God's sake do not sacrifice me, were his parting words.

W. M. BAILEY.

HUGH TAYLOR.

March 4th, 1839.

Denton, Caroline County, Md.

I do hereby certify, that some days previous to the last election in Caroline county, John Boon, Esq. then a candidate for the State Senate, came to me and held the following conversation, to wit: Sir, have you understood that you will not support my election; and if such men as you do not support me, my chance is bad, and if you take a stand against me, I must be beaten. I then replied, my object is to secure the election of Green, and carry out the views of the party, and how can you expect me to support you, when you are doing every thing you can against us, as I have been told. Mr. Boon then replied, you have been wrongly informed; I have said I would support Green, but it is immaterial with me about that, I am elected, it must be by the Van Buren party, and if elected, I will go with your party in all matters, and you will be fully satisfied with my course; I then said to him, will Mr. Boon, if this is your intention to come back again to your old Democratic friends, I am glad to see you, but Mr. Boon then replied, we have been united in old party times, and often in committee rooms together, and I would much rather be back again amongst my old Democratic friends, but do not make me say too much before the election, after that I will fully satisfy you all.

JOHN STEVENS.

Caroline county, March 1839.

Sworn to before me:

JOHN EVITT.

April 1st, 1839.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT NORTH.—The New York Evening Post of Wednesday says:—“I have been understanding that the President of the U. States intended to visit his native state this summer, our General Committee have been making arrangements for his reception. In answer to a communication in behalf of that committee, the following letter has been received from him:—

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1839.

Dear Sir—I have received your letter, in which, on behalf of the Democratic General Committee, you ask to be informed of the probable period of my arrival at New York with a view to a public expression of regard for myself and approbation of my official conduct.

Intending to travel by private conveyance, I cannot with certainty name the day on which I shall reach there, but I hope to do so by the first of July. The interchange of personal civilities with my fellow citizens in the course of my journey, will afford me the most lively gratification, and the only sentiment in regard to what I desire to express is the hope that it may be attended with the least formality that is consistent with entire respect to the wishes of my friends.

As your letter leads me to believe that the Committee design to invite me to a public dinner, and as I have been apprized that similar kindness is contemplated in other places I trust I shall be pardoned if I express, in advance of more formal offers, the obligation I shall feel myself under, to decline such compliments.

I am not insensible of the apparent indelicacy of this anticipating the intentions of my friends, but I feel that in so doing, I may thereby throw myself upon their indulgence. I need not assure them that I can never be unmindful of any manifestation of their regard or confidence.

Do me the favor to make these sentiments known to the Committee, and to accept for yourself my thanks for the obliging manner in which you have conveyed their request.

I am Sir, very respectfully,

Yours friend and obedient servt.,

M. VAN BUREN.

From the Baltimore Post.

Mr. MILLER.—The extraordinary disappearance of this young man becomes more and more involved with circumstances of mystery. Every development only tends to render more and more inexplicable the clue to his whereabouts. Mr. Steinberger writes by yesterday's mail that he has discovered nearly every thing correct, connected with his money transactions, and that Mr. Miller cannot possibly have with him an amount exceeding \$5,000. A trunk containing papers of some importance and blanks, was transmitted to the address of Mr. S. at the Astor House, from Lake Champlain, accompanied, however, with a word of explanation.

A FARM UP.—The recent Whig Convention at Chambersburg, Pa. resulted in a regular session and out and out quarrel between the Anti-Slavery Whigs and their loving cousins. The Convention recommended Henry Clay to the National Convention, as their first choice, in spite of the struggles of the Anti-Slavery Whigs, who were determined to have the latter headed by Messrs. Pease and Dickey, entered a protest against the proceedings and backed out of the Convention, but not however until there had been a plentiful bandying of epithets, and each had more or less respectable friends, &c. &c. The difference between these portions of the Whig army is now considered irreconcilably dissolved, and each will hereafter conduct the war on his own hook.—Balt. Post.

ALABAMA.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated Marion, Perry county, June 9, 1839.

“The principles of Democracy are flourishing in this State. We shall give a good account of ourselves on the 1st Monday in August next. The canvass has already commenced in most of the counties in the State, and is becoming warm. We shall have, without doubt, an overwhelming majority in the next Legislature.”

Keokuck Murdered by Young Black Hawk.—The Chicago Democrat says:—

“During the absence of a nephew of young Black Hawk, Keokuck got his wife drunk and passed the night with her. Being thus detected, it fell to Black Hawk, as the nearest relative, to avenge his nephew's injury, which took the earliest opportunity to do, and stabbed Keokuck, at the entrance of his nephew's wigwam. Keokuck, it will be remembered, was always the friend of the whites, and opposed the celebrated Black Hawk or Sac war, and was promoted chief through the instrumentality of the United States Government. He was about 50 years of age, and at the time of his death was this side of the Des Moines river, about 125 miles, (four days journey, the Indians have it) west of the Mississippi. Young Black Hawk is now chief of the Sac, and at last news, was at the head of 2000 warriors marching for the Sioux country.”

THE GREATEST MOSQUITO STORY YET.—A correspondent writes us, concerning the mosquitoes of Michigan, that a man living

near Grand River, being in the woods, was exceedingly annoyed by mosquitos and took shelter under an inverted potash kettle. His first emotions of joy, for his happy deliverance, and secure asylum were hardly over, when the mosquitos having scented him, began to drive their probosces through the kettle; fortunately he had a hammer in his pocket, and he clung to it until at last such a host of them were fastened to the poor man's domicile, that they rose and flew away with it, leaving him shivering.—N. Y. Sun.

On the 1st instant, in Kent county, WILHELMINA RASIN, consort of Cyrus Rasin, in the 23th year of her age, leaving a numerous circle of friends and seven children to deplore their untimely bereavement.

In this Town on Sunday night last Mrs. HENRIETTA, consort of Mr. William Turbutt.

PRICE CURRENT.

Baltimore Republican Office, Saturday 29th June.

GRAIN.—

Wheat throughout the week is quoted at 1.10 1/15, Corn 75 7/77 cts.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, on Tuesday the 6th day of August next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following valuable property, viz: That very valuable farm in Island Creek Neck, now occupied by Mr. James M. Newnam, and formerly the property of Anthony Ross, dec'd. Containing

338 Acres,

Nearly 100 acres of which is finely timbered, the arable land is of superior quality, and with the mail and other manures on it, may with little trouble or expense be made to grow the buildings are in tolerable good repair; this property is worthy the attention of any person that may wish to purchase a place to reside on, being handsomely situated on Island Creek, which affords the luxuries of the salt water in abundance; the situation very healthy, the neighborhood good and agreeable, and on the Eastern Shore, and with the advantage of a good school within half a mile of the dwelling.

Also, That valuable property in Easton now occupied by Messrs. E. Ross, Jr. and E. McConnekin, lying between the Bank and the store house of Mr. William L. Lavelay, the improvements, being a

LARGE DWELLING,

with two story rooms (containing

Washington street, the stand

the town for business, and

through street fronting on

Hayward, Esq. a

The terms will be

money in each case

equal annual instalments

payment to be secured by

security.

Any further infor

sired relative to

the given

lands shown to

July 2, 1839

WAS found in Potomac

the 9th of June, a

and 2 1/2 feet wide, and

blue, sharp edged, for cutting

owners are requested to come forward, prove

property, pay cost and charges, and take the

said Canoe away. A

W. S. RIDGWAY.

Popular Island.

N. B. The said Canoe was found on the

Island by a runaway, on

July 2

July 2

Wool Carding.

The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of

Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that their

CARDING MACHINE,

is in complete repair, and that they are now ready to

receive all orders for Carding wool. The prices for

Carding are once through six cents, twice through

eight cents.—All orders left at the store of Mr.

Chapman, in Easton, or the machine at Upper

Planting Creek, Caroline county will be thankfully

received and punctually attended to.

The wool should be put in good order. Having

employed an experienced carder they solicit a share

of public patronage.

PATCHETT & MCNAUL.

Upper Heating Creek.

Caroline county Md. July 21, 1839.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale on accom-

modating terms all the Land situated

on Choptank River, in Talbot county, lately

owned by Robert W. Kennard called

“RICH BOTTOM.” &c.

Containing about 623 Acres.

This Land contains an abundance of ex-

cellent Marl, very convenient of access, be-

sides other sources of manure, sufficient (it is

believed) if properly managed to make it all

rich. There is also a large portion of

Valuable Timber

AND

WOOD LAND,

All lying within 4 miles of Easton. There

is on this estate comfortable buildings calcu-

lated for two farms, and in that way (if re-

quired) it will be sold, allotting to each an

equal portion of the Timber and Wood.—This

farm is well calculated for grazing, as there is

included in the above from 30 to 40 acres of

excellent Marsh and Meadow Land.

One third of the purchase money will be

required to be paid down and for the balance

a reasonable time will be given to suit the

purchaser. If the above property be not sold

at private Sale before the 6th August next,

it will then be offered at public sale. For

further particulars apply to

W. M. H. KENNARD.

SAM. T. GERRARD.

Easton May 21, 1839.

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR

SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

State of Maryland:

CAROLINE COUNTY, TO WIT:

ON application of Solomon Morgan of Car-
oline county by petition in writing to me
the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Or-
phans' 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, and a list of his
creditors and debts being annexed to his
aid petition upon oath, and praying to be dis-
charged from confinement, and to have exten-
ded to him the benefit of the Insolvent Law
of Maryland; and it appearing to me by com-
petent testimony that the said Petitioner has
resided within the State of Maryland, for the
last two years next before this his application.
I have appointed James Stafford, Trustee for
the benefit of the creditors of the said Solom-
on Morgan, who has entered into bond with
security by me approved and prescribed for
the faithful performance of his said trust, 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 have been conveyed to him
by the said Solomon Morgan, I have ordered
and appointed the first Tuesday after the se-
cond Monday of October next, for the said Solom-
on Morgan to appear before the Judges of
Caroline county Court at the Court House in
Denton, to answer such allegations and inter-
rogatories as may be proposed to him by his
creditors, or be otherwise dealt with accord-
ing to law; and the said Solomon Morgan,
has entered into a bond in a penalty, and
with security by me approved and presented,
so to, peace and answer as aforesaid.—I do
hereby order and direct that the said Solom-
on Morgan be discharged from personal con-
finement, 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
second Monday in October next.

Given under my hand and seal this 19th day

of June, 1839.

WM. WHITELEY, [SEAL]

June 25

Test—

JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.

June 25

PLATINUM SPECIFIC

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PROPOSALS

For carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of January, 1840, except as hereinafter stated, to the 30th of June, 1844, on the following post routes in Maryland, will be received at the Department until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 24th day of August next, to be decided by the 7th day of September next.

On routes where the existing contracts have been extended to the 30th June, 1840, the new service, unless it be different from the old, will be made to commence on the 1st July 1840.

1901 From Baltimore, by Halle Cross Roads, Perrymanville, Havre de Grace, Pikesville, Charlesown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Staunton, New York, Wilmington, Marcus Hook, Chester and Leipserville, Philadelphia, 97 miles and back daily in railroad cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at 9 a. m. arrive at Philadelphia same day at 4 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia every day at 1 a. m. arrive at Baltimore same day at 9 a. m.

The mail is to be conveyed in a separate car, fitted up under the direction of the Department, for the exclusive use of the mails and post office agent, who is to attend to the delivery and receipt of mails at the intermediate offices.

Proposals for carrying a second daily mail are invited.

1902 From Baltimore, by Elk Ridge Landing, Savage, Laurel Factory, Beltsville and Bladensburg to Washington, 40 miles and back daily in railroad cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at half past 9 a. m. arrive at Washington same day at 12 m.

Leave Washington every day at 6 a. m. arrive at Baltimore same day at half past eight a. m.

The mail is to be conveyed in a separate car, fitted up under the direction of the Department, for the exclusive use of the mails and the post office agent, who is to attend to the delivery and receipt of mails at the intermediate offices.

Proposals for carrying a second daily mail are invited.

1903 From Baltimore, by Ellicott's Mills, Woodstock, Marriottsville, Beltsville, Hoot's Mills, Ridgeville and Jansville, to Frederick, 62 miles and back daily in railroad cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at 11 a. m. arrive at Frederick same day at 6 p. m.

Leave Frederick every day at 12 p. m. arrive at Baltimore same day at 7 p. m.

Proposals to run a second daily mail to and from Frederick are invited; also, proposals to extend this line to Harper's Ferry.

1904 From Baltimore, by Catonsville, Ellicott's Mills, Cockeysville, Luthers, Poplar Spring, Ridgeville and New Market, to Frederick, 45 miles and back three times a week in sulky.

Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Frederick same day at 7 p. m.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at Baltimore same day at 7 p. m.

1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, Owings Mills, Reisterstown, Finksburg, Westminster, Union Mills, Luthers, Pa. Two Taverns, Gettysburg, Cashtown and Fayetteville, to Chambersburg, 77 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a. m. arrive at Gettysburg same day at 11 p. m. and at Chambersburg next day at 10 a. m.

Leave Chambersburg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a. m. arrive at Baltimore same day at 8 p. m.

Proposals to carry daily are also invited; also proposals to carry in stages.

1906 From Baltimore, by Govanstown, Towson, Golden, Hereford, Wiesesburg, and Maryland Line, to Shrewsbury, Pa. 34 miles and back three times a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a. m. arrive at Shrewsbury same day at 9 p. m.

Leave Shrewsbury every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at Baltimore same day at 8 p. m.

Proposals to carry daily are also invited; also proposals to carry in stages.

1907 From Baltimore, by Brooklandville, Cockeysville, Shrewsbury, Pa. and Loganville, to York, 53 miles and back daily in railroad cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at 10 1/2 a. m. arrive at York same day at 5 1/2 p. m.

1908 From Baltimore, by Franklin, Randallstown, Freedom, Porters, Waterloo, Sams Creek, and New Windsor, to Uniontown, 43 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Uniontown same day at 7 p. m.

Leave Uniontown every Monday and Thursday at 5 a. m. arrive at Baltimore same day at 6 p. m.

1909 From Baltimore, by Rock Hall, to Chestertown, 44 miles and back three times a week; by water to Rock Hall, thence in stages or sulky.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday at 8 a. m. arrive at Chestertown same day at 8 p. m.

Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m. arrive at Baltimore same day at 8 p. m.

Proposals to run the going trip at a later hour, so as to enable the Southern mail to connect, are invited.

Proposals to run from Rock Hall to Chestertown only, 10 miles and back, are invited.

1910 From Baltimore, by Sweetzer's Bridge and Brotherton, to Annapolis, 30 miles and back daily in sulky.

Leave Baltimore every day at 4 a. m. arrive at Annapolis same day at 10 a. m.

Leave Annapolis every day at 4 a. m. arrive at Baltimore same day at 1 p. m.

Proposals to carry this mail on the Annapolis Railroad, will be considered.

1911 From Baltimore, by Reisterstown, Hampstead, Manchester, Hanover, Pa. Abbottstown, East Berlin, York Sulphur Springs and Kidderminster, to Carlisle, 59 miles and back twice a week in stages, and six times a week to York Sulphur Springs during the watering season, (say 312 months).

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday at 10 a. m. arrive at York Sulphur Springs same day at 8 p. m. and at Carlisle next day at 9 a. m.

Leave Carlisle every Wednesday and Sunday at 6 a. m. arrive at Baltimore same day at 11 p. m.

1912 From Gunpowder Depot, by Little Gunpowder, Kingville, Long Green Academy, Black Horse Saint James and Wiesesburg, to Union Meeting House, 38 miles and back once a week, with two additional trips to Kingville.

Leave Gunpowder Depot every Wednesday at 11 a. m. arrive at Union Meeting House same day at 11 p. m.

Leave Union Meeting House every Thursday at 5 a. m. arrive at Gunpowder Depot same day at 7 p. m.

1913 From Bell Air to Perrymanville, 12 miles and back six times a week in stages, three of the trips by Abington, and three by Churchville.

Leave Bell Air every day except Sunday at 4 a. m. arrive at Perrymanville same day at 7 a. m.

Leave Perrymanville every day except Sunday at 12 m. or immediately after arrival of the mail, arrive at Bell Air same day at 3 p. m.

1914 From Bell Air, by Hickory Tavern, o-Ginson's Store and Guelstown, to Peach Bottom, and return by Dixville, State Bridge, Fawn Grove, Pa. and Jannettsville, Rual to 17 miles and back once a week.

Leave Bell Air every Friday at 1 p. m. arrive at Peach Bottom same day at 7 p. m.

Leave Peach Bottom every Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Bell Air same day at 12 m.

1915 From Rock Run, to Darlington, 4 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Rock Run every Monday and Thursday at 3 p. m. arrive at Darlington same day at 4 p. m.

Leave Darlington every Monday and Thursday at 5 p. m. arrive at Rock Run same day at 6 p. m.

1916 From Perryville, by Port Deposit, to Rock Run, 6 miles and back six times a week.

Leave Perryville every day except Sunday at 12 m. arrive at Rock Run same day at 2 p. m.

Leave Rock Run every day except Sunday at 5 a. m. arrive at Perryville same day at 7 a. m.

Proposals to carry in ferry boat from Havre de Grace by Rock Run to Perryville, are invited.

1917 From Elkton, by Fayette, Brick Meeting House, Rising Sun, Kirk's Mills, Pa. Oak Hill, and Goshen, Chesnut Level, 29 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Elkton every Monday and Thursday at 9 a. m. arrive at Chesnut Level same day at 6 p. m.

Leave Chesnut Level every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Elkton same day at 3 p. m.

1918 From Elkton, by Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Georgetown Cross Roads, Charles-town, Church Hill, Centerville, Wye Mills, Easton, and Trappe, to Cambridge, 71 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches, with a tri-weekly sulky mail from Head of Sassafras, by Millington and Sater's Cross Roads to Church Hill, 22 miles and back, to be run in due connection.

Leave Elkton every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday after arrival of Eastern mail, say at 12 m. arrive at Cambridge next day at 10 a. m. and at Cambridge next day at 5 p. m.

Leave Cambridge every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 5 a. m. and at Easton same day at 2 p. m. arrive at Elkton next day at 10 a. m.

Proposals for carrying this mail by Summit Bridge and Middletown will be considered.

1919 From Church Hill, by Long Marsh, Bullocktown, and Sowardtown, Del. to Dover, 31 miles and back once a week.

Leave Church Hill every Tuesday at 7 a. m. arrive at Dover same day at 5 p. m.

Leave Dover every Wednesday at 5 a. m. arrive at Church Hill same day at 3 p. m.

1920 From Queenstown, by Centerville, Ruthsburg, Nine Bridges, Greenstown and Willow Grove, to Dover, Del. 40 miles and back once a week.

Leave Queenstown every Friday at 5 a. m. arrive at Dover same day at 6 p. m.

Leave Dover every Thursday at 5 a. m. arrive at Queenstown same day at 6 p. m.

1921 From Easton, by Upper Hunting Creek, Federalburg, Cannon's Ferry, Del. Sanford and Middleford, to Concord, 40 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at Concord same day at 6 p. m.

Leave Concord every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Easton same day at 6 p. m.

1922 From Easton, by Royal Oak, to Saint Michaels, 11 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Easton every Tuesday and Friday at 11 a. m. arrive at Saint Michaels same day at 2 p. m.

Leave Saint Michaels every Tuesday and Friday at 4 p. m. arrive at Easton same day at 7 p. m.

1923 From Cambridge, by Big Mills, Vienna, and Cross Springs, Saulsbury, Princess Ann and Rehoboth, to Snow Hill, 70 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Cambridge every Saturday and Wednesday at 6 a. m. arrive at Snow Hill next day at 4 p. m.

Leave Snow Hill every Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m. arrive at Cambridge next day at 4 p. m.

1924 From Cambridge, by Church Creek and Tobacco Stick, to Robinson's Store, 20 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cambridge every Wednesday at 5 a. m. arrive at Robinson's Store same day at 12 m.

Leave Robinson's Store every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Cambridge same day at 8 p. m.

1925 From Barren Creek Springs, by Quantico and White Haven, to Princess Ann, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Barren Creek Springs every Wednesday at 11 a. m. arrive at Princess Ann same day at 7 p. m.

Leave Princess Ann every Thursday at 4 a. m. arrive at Barren Creek Springs same day at 11 a. m.

1926 From Salisbury, by Derickson's Cross Roads, Cathell's Mills and Whaleyville, to Berlin, 27 miles and back once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 8 a. m. arrive at Berlin same day at 6 p. m.

Leave Berlin every Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Salisbury same day at 4 p. m.

1927 From Princess Ann, by Ford's Store, to S. Minter's, in Somerset county, Md. 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Princess Ann every Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at S. Minter's same day at 11 a. m.

Leave S. Minter's every Friday at 1 p. m. arrive at Princess Ann same day at 6 p. m.

1928 From Princess Ann, by Kingstons, to Rehoboth, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Princess Ann every Wednesday at 6 a. m. arrive at Rehoboth same day at 1 p. m.

Leave Rehoboth every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Princess Ann same day at 6 p. m.

1929 From Annapolis, by Broad Creek, and Queenstown, to Wye Mills, 48 miles and back twice a week in a sail packet to Broad Creek, once on horse or in sulky.

Leave Annapolis every Monday and Thursday at 11 a. m. arrive at Wye Mills same day at 11 a. m.

Leave Wye Mills every Monday and Thursday at 5 p. m. arrive at Annapolis same day at 12 m.

1930 From Annapolis, by West River, Pig Point, Trucey's Landing, Friendship, Lower Marlboro, Huntingtown, Prince Frederick, and Port Republic, to Saint Leonards, 62 miles and back; three times a week to West River, thence twice a week to Prince Frederick.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 p. m. arrive at Saint Leonards same day at 11 p. m. and at Prince Frederick next day at 9 a. m.

Leave Saint Leonards every day at 9 a. m. arrive at Annapolis same day at 7 p. m.

Fredericktown, and once a week the residue.

Leave Davidsonville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, as soon as the Annapolis mail arrives, say at 8 a. m. arrive at Prince Fredericktown every Wednesday evening and Monday morning, and at Saint Leonards on Monday by 12 m.

Leave Saint Leonards every Monday at 2 p. m. arrive at Prince Fredericktown same day at 12 m. and at West River on Wednesdays and Friday by 9 a. m.

Leave Friendship every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a. m. arrive at Davidsonville same day at 12 m. or in time to connect with the mail to Annapolis.

1931 From Elk Ridge Landing, by Cecil's Tavern and Beaver Dam to Davidsonville, 27 miles and back once a week.

Leave Elk Ridge Landing every Friday at 4 a. m. arrive at Davidsonville same day at 11 a. m.

Leave Davidsonville every Thursday at 10 a. m. arrive at Elk Ridge Landing same day at 5 p. m.

1932 From Cookville, by Hoot's Mills and Warfieldburg to Westminster, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cookville every Saturday at 12 m. arrive at Westminster same day at 5 p. m.

Leave Westminster every Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at Cookville same day at 11 a. m.

1933 From Allen's Fresh to Harris's Lot, 9 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Allen's Fresh every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a. m. arrive at Harris's Lot same day at 12 m.

Leave Harris's Lot every Tuesday and Friday at 11 a. m. arrive at Allen's Fresh same day at 1 p. m.

1934 From Port Tobacco to Nanjemoy, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Nanjemoy same day at 10 a. m.

Leave Nanjemoy every Friday at 12 m. arrive at Port Tobacco same day at 4 p. m.

1935 From Port Tobacco, by Bryantown to Benedict, 22 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Tuesday and Friday at 5 a. m. arrive at Benedict same day at 11 a. m.

Leave Benedict every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p. m. arrive at Port Tobacco same day at 6 p. m.

1936 From Port Washington to Piscataway, 1 mile and back twice a week.

Leave Port Washington every Monday and Thursday at 10 a. m. arrive at Piscataway same day at 12 m.

Leave Piscataway every Monday and Thursday at 12 m. arrive at Port Washington same day at 1 p. m.

1937 From Port Washington, by Port Tobacco, to Port Republic, 22 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Port Washington every Monday and Thursday at 10 a. m. arrive at Port Tobacco same day at 12 m.

Leave Port Tobacco every Monday and Thursday at 12 m. arrive at Port Republic same day at 1 p. m.

1938 From Port Tobacco, by Port Republic, to Port Washington, 22 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Monday and Thursday at 10 a. m. arrive at Port Republic same day at 12 m.

Leave Port Republic every Monday and Thursday at 12 m. arrive at Port Washington same day at 1 p. m.

1939 From Port Tobacco, by Port Republic, to Port Washington, 22 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Monday and Thursday at 10 a. m. arrive at Port Republic same day at 12 m.

Leave Port Republic every Monday and Thursday at 12 m. arrive at Port Washington same day at 1 p. m.

1940 From Port Tobacco, by Port Republic, to Port Washington, 22 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Monday and Thursday at 10 a. m. arrive at Port Republic same day at 12 m.

Leave Port Republic every Monday and Thursday at 12 m. arrive at Port Washington same day at 1 p. m.

1941 From Port Tobacco, by Port Republic, to Port Washington, 22 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Monday and Thursday at 10 a. m. arrive at Port Republic same day at 12 m.

Leave Port Republic every Monday and Thursday at 12 m. arrive at Port Washington same day at 1 p. m.

1942 From Port Tobacco, by Port Republic, to Port Washington, 22 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Monday and Thursday at 10 a. m. arrive at Port Republic same day at 12 m.

Leave Port Republic every Monday and Thursday at 12 m. arrive at Port Washington same day at 1 p. m.

1943 From Port Tobacco, by Port Republic, to Port Washington, 22 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Monday and Thursday at 10 a. m. arrive at Port Republic same day at 12 m.

Leave Port Republic every Monday and Thursday at 12 m. arrive at Port Washington same day at 1 p. m.

1944 From Port Tobacco, by Port Republic, to Port Washington, 22 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Monday and Thursday at 10 a. m. arrive at Port Republic same day at 12 m.

Leave Port Republic every Monday and Thursday at 12 m. arrive at Port Washington same day at 1 p. m.

1945 From Port Tobacco, by Port Republic, to Port Washington, 22 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Monday and Thursday at 10 a. m. arrive at Port Republic same day at 12 m.

Leave Port Republic every Monday and Thursday at 12 m. arrive at Port Washington same day at 1 p. m.

1946 From Frederick, by Mount Pleasant, Libertytown, Unionville, Saint's Creek, Algonquin, 20 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday and Saturday at 2 p. m. arrive at Gettysburg same day at 10 p. m.

Proposals to carry three times a week will be considered.

1947 From Frederick, by Walkersville, Woodstock, Ladiesburg, Middleburg, Bruceville, Taneytown, Piney Creek, Littlestown, Pa. Hanover, and Spring Forge, to York, 59 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p. m. arrive at York next day at 7 p. m.

Leave York every Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m. arrive at Frederick next day at 12 m.

1948 From Frederick, by Jefferson, Petersville, and Knoxville, to Harper's Ferry, 29 miles and back three times a week.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at Harper's Ferry same day at 12 m.

Leave Harper's Ferry every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p. m. arrive at Frederick same day at 7 p. m.

1949 From Frederick, by Buckeystown, to Greenfield Mills, 11 miles and back twice a week to Buckeystown, and once a week the residue.

Leave Frederick every Wednesday at 2 p. m. and Saturday at 11 a. m. arrive at Buckeystown same day at 4 p. m. and 1 p. m.

Leave Buckeystown every Wednesday at 12 m. and Saturday at 9 a. m. arrive at Frederick same day at 2 p. m. and 11 a. m.

1950 From Middleburg, by Beallville, to Willsville, 10 miles and back once a week.

Leave Middleburg every Saturday at 1 p. m. arrive at Willsville same day at 4 p. m.

Leave Willsville every Saturday at 9 a. m. arrive at Middleburg same day at 12 m.

1951 From Westminster, by Uniontown, Taneytown, Emmitsburg, and Fountaldale, Pa. to Waynesboro, 35 miles and back twice a week in stages.

Leave Westminster every Sunday and Friday at 7 a. m. arrive at Waynesboro same day at 5 p. m.

Leave Waynesboro every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 a. m. arrive at Westminster same day at 11 a. m. and in time to connect with the mail to Baltimore.

1952 From Hagerstown, by Barry, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Barry same day at 6 m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 12 m. arrive at Hagerstown same day at 7 p. m.

1953 From Hagerstown, by Barry, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Barry same day at 6 m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 12 m. arrive at Hagerstown same day at 7 p. m.

1954 From Hagerstown, by Barry, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Barry same day at 6 m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 12 m. arrive at Hagerstown same day at 7 p. m.

1955 From Hagerstown, by Barry, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Barry same day at 6 m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 12 m. arrive at Hagerstown same day at 7 p. m.

1956 From Hagerstown, by Barry, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Barry same day at 6 m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 12 m. arrive at Hagerstown same day at 7 p. m.

1957 From Hagerstown, by Barry, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Barry same day at 6 m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 12 m. arrive at Hagerstown same day at 7 p. m.

1958 From Hagerstown, by Barry, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Barry same day at 6 m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 12 m. arrive at Hagerstown same day at 7 p. m.

1959 From Hagerstown, by Barry, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Barry same day at 6 m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 12 m. arrive at Hagerstown same day at 7 p. m.

1960 From Hagerstown, by Barry, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Barry same day at 6 m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 12 m. arrive at Hagerstown same day at 7 p. m.

1961 From Hagerstown, by Barry, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Barry same day at 6 m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 12 m. arrive at Hagerstown same day at 7 p. m.

1962 From Hagerstown, by Barry, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Barry same day at 6 m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 12 m. arrive at Hagerstown same day at 7 p. m.

1963 From Hagerstown, by Barry, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Barry same day at 6 m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 12 m. arrive at Hagerstown same day at 7 p. m.

1964 From Hagerstown, by Barry, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Barry same day at 6 m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 12 m. arrive at Hagerstown same day at 7 p. m.

1965 From Hagerstown, by Barry, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Barry same day at 6 m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 12 m. arrive at Hagerstown same day at 7 p. m.

1966 From Hagerstown, by Barry, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Barry same day at 6 m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 12 m. arrive at Hagerstown same day at 7 p. m.

1967 From Hagerstown, by Barry, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Barry same day at 6 m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 12 m. arrive at Hagerstown same day at 7 p. m.

1968 From Hagerstown, by Barry, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Barry same day at 6 m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 12 m. arrive at Hagerstown same day at 7 p. m.

1969 From Hagerstown, by Barry, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Barry same day at 6 m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 12 m. arrive at Hagerstown same day at 7 p. m.

1970 From Hagerstown, by Barry, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Barry same day at 6 m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 12 m. arrive at Hagerstown same day at 7 p. m.

St. Agutins, to be supplied from Elkton, 10 miles and back once a week.

Saugrun, to be supplied from Friendship, 9 miles and back twice a week.

Sassafras and Oak, to be supplied from Leonardstown, 8 miles and back once a week.

Shiwan, to be supplied from Golden, 4 miles and back once a week.

Warren, to be supplied from Golden, 4 miles and back three times a week.

Wakefield, to be supplied from Westminster, 5 miles and back once a week.

NOTES.

1. Each route must be bid for separately. The route, the sum, the mode of service, and the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in each bid.

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

"The undersigned, _____, it is his bid for carrying the mail from _____ to _____, to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of March next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

1839.

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.

3. This guarantee being required by law, no exemption can be allowed in favor of old contractors, railroad companies, or any other companies or persons whatsoever.

4. The distances, as stated in this advertisement, are believed to be substantially correct; but the bidder will inform himself on that point, as no increased pay will be allowed for any difference when the places are named correctly.

5. The Postmaster General may alter the schedule, and alter the route, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation for any additional service required, and for any increased speed, when the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary.

6. He may discontinue the service, or curtail it, at any time, without notice, and he will consider it expedient to do so, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount expended with.

7. He may impose fines for failure to take or deliver a mail, or any part of a mail, at any post office which is or may be established on the route, for refusing or neglecting to perform any other stipulation of this contract, for suffering the mail to be injured, wet, lost, or destroyed; and may exact a forfeiture of the pay of the trip whenever the trip is lost, or the mail arrives so far behind schedule time as to lose connection with a depending mail.

8. He may annul the contract for repeated failures to perform any of the stipulations, for refusing to discharge a carrier when required, for violating the Post Office law, for disobeying the instructions of the department, or for signing a contract without the previous consent of the Postmaster General.

9. If the contractors shall run a stage of other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by the contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, and without increase of compensation.

10. Contractors on stage and coach routes shall convey, free of charge, all agents of the Department upon exhibition of their credentials; also, mail bags and Post Office blanks.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited from making contracts for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons; or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, any thing whatever to induce any other not to bid for a mail contract.

12. On post coach and stage routes where that kind of transportation is sometimes difficult, proposals will be received for carrying the mails on horseback, in wagons, or carts, for a specified number of months, weeks, or days in each year; but no dispensation of post coach or stage service will be tolerated unless it be stipulated for in the proposals and embraced in the contract.

13. On all post coach, stage and wagon routes, the mail is to be carried in preference to passengers, and, if its bulk and weight require it, to their entire exclusion.

14. The proposals should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed "Mail proposals in the State of _____," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, S. R. HOBBS.

AMOS KENDALL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
May 20, 1839.

June 4-12w

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity that he has taken the room formerly occupied by Mr. James D. Duncan as a Hat Store where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him with neatness and despatch, and in the most fashionable style.

If he fails to fit persons favoring him with their custom, he will pay them for their Cloth or make them another suit.

The public's obt. servant,
ELISHA MECONEKIN.

N. B. The subscriber receives the latest Fashions, quarterly from Philadelphia, and is also the agent for T. Oliver's late improve rule for cutting garments.

E. M.

Jan. 15, 1839—(G3w)

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. LOVEDAY has just received and is now opening at his Store room in Easton a fresh supply of

Spring Goods,

which he thinks he can offer on reasonable terms; he invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same.

April 2 1839—(G6w)

4TH OF JULY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

THE Seventh Anniversary of the "Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Society of Easton" will be held in the Church in this town on Thursday the FOURTH OF JULY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Scholars will be examined, and several addresses will be delivered.

Parents, Teachers, Sunday Schools, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

The Speakers expected on this occasion are the Rev. J. Mitchell and Rev. Benjamin J. Price.

June 15, 1839.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE & EASTON.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

Will leave Baltimore every Friday and Tuesday mornings, at 7 o'clock for the above places and returns on the next day. On Monday she will go to Annapolis only, and return the same day, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Dugan's wharf.

Passage to Annapolis, \$1
" to Easton, \$2
" to Cambridge, \$2
N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.

LEML. G. TAYLOR.

March 12, 1839.

To the Public.

Mr. John Satterfield having transferred to the subscriber his shop and fixtures, respectfully informs the customers of the establishment and the public generally, that he will carry on the

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1839.

VOL. VI-NO 20.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE
Is edited and published every

TUESDAY MORNING,

BY
GEO. W. SHERWOOD.

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until arrangements are made. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

To the Public.

Mr. John Satterfield having transferred the subscriber his shop and fixtures, respectfully informs the customers of the establishment and the public generally, that he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, at the old stand on Washington street. He will warrant his work to fit, and in point of style and workmanship flatters himself he can give general satisfaction. He keeps constantly employed good and efficient workmen.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN H. K. SHANNAHAN.
N. B. Mr. Satterfield is engaged in my employ, and will use every exertion in connection with myself, to accommodate the old customers and the public generally.

J. H. K. S.
(Grove)

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.

Will commence her accustomed route to St. Michaels and Wye Landing on Monday the 6th of May. She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Annapolis, arrive at St. Michaels about 1 o'clock, proceed to Wye Landing and return to Baltimore, direct, the same day. All baggage at the risk of its owners.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

April 30, 1839.

Important to Farmers.

A NEW PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND THRESHING

Machine.

THIS Horse Power will propel Threshing Machines, Clover Mills, Small Grain Mills, &c.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he will be prepared to supply all orders at the shortest notice. The superiority over other machines, consists in ease of operation, durability and simplicity. Being constructed principally of iron, both horse power and Thresher, the bearings being surrounded with oil cups, which retain oil sufficient for one day, without replenishing, supercedes the necessity of hourly application of oil, which renders other machinery so liable to injury from neglect and hazardous to those who superintend them, consequently produced by applying oil during the operation, or from neglect of its mechanical construction. The vertical and horizontal bearings are supplied with oil by nutrition and capillary which a great saving of oil, and prevents them from becoming dry and injuring the machine, which is so detrimental to other machinery. The horse power occupies the space of 3 feet by 6 inches, which contains the moving machinery. This machine will thresh all kinds of grain; it also answers the purpose of cleaning clover seed, and with my late improvement, is far superior to my former machines. There can be certificates produced where they have hulled at the rate of one bushel of clover seed per hour for nine hours.

This machine can be transported in a common cart or wagon, without any inconvenience. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those who would wish to purchase, will call and examine for themselves. The subscriber has constantly on hand the above described machines, at his manufactory, in Brandywine, Del. where orders will be received and the machines sent to any part of the neighboring States. Hundreds of certificates can be produced that it is superior to any thing of the kind they have yet seen.

References to the superiority of this machine may be had in the surrounding counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, Chester and Delaware, Pa.; New Castle, Kent & Sussex, Del.; Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Dorchester, Anne Arundel and Harford, Md.; Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester, Burlington, Monmouth, Mercer & Middlesex, in New Jersey.

JESSE URMY.

P. S.—Corn Shellers and Cutting Boxes on hand. Also, repairing Horse Power, will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch, at his manufactory, north side of the Brandywine, near Wilmington.

AGENTS Names—E. Shore Maryland; Cecil county, John Kirk—Kent county—G. B. Westcott, Chestertown—C. W. Spry, N. Market—Jas. S. Dunbar, Georgetown Cross Roads—John Spencer, (Centerville, Q. A.) Talbot, Thomas R. Holliday—E. McDowell, Easton—Dorchester, J. A. Dixon (Cambridge),—Caroline, James Sangston & Son (Denton).

Wester Shore—(Anna Arundel) John Ridout H.—(Annapolis.)

June 25 3w

The subscriber wishes to employ a Teacher in his family. None need apply except such as can produce the best testimonials as to character and qualifications.

WM. FOWELL.

Wye Landing June 11th, 1839.

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 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 if

NOTICE

Of the Sale of valuable lands in TALBOT COUNTY.

THE President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland by virtue of a power, contained in a deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them by Wm. Hayward, deceased, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-two, will offer for sale, at public auction on TUESDAY, the twenty-fourth day of September next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, all and singular that land and premises of him the said William Hayward, in his life time, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, consisting of the parcel of land, called Theobald's addition, and of part of the tract of land, called Sheephead Point, bounded on the east by the land of Abner Boydell, deceased, on the south by the public road leading to the Bay Side, on the west by the lands, that belonged to Wm. W. Moore, and on the north west and north by the cove and St. Michaels river, and containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty-two and a half acres of land, more or less, which the said William Hayward purchased at public sale of the Sheriff of the said county, and did possess of.—The land is leased for the present year, therefore, possession will not be delivered to the purchaser, until the end of the year; but he will have the privilege of seeding wheat on the premises in due season, and on the usual terms.—The ground is well wooded, and is situated in a healthy and fertile soil, and is well adapted for the raising of stock, and for the cultivation of the soil.

which was sold by the Sheriff of the said county, and is situated in a healthy and fertile soil, and is well adapted for the raising of stock, and for the cultivation of the soil.

lands of the widow's dower, which she will either sell for a reasonable price, or lease for a reasonable rent. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of money due on the mortgage, with interest and costs.—The terms of payment, although cash, can be made easy to the purchaser by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved personal security, be offered.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.

of the Branch Bank,

at Easton

March 12 6m

HATTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally, that the co-partnership business started by Mr. James C. Millington and himself, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and that he has become entire owner, and will continue the business at the same stand.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with an assortment of

FINE MATERIALS,

selected with great care, and is now prepared to make

Black & White, Russia, Silk

AND ANY OTHER KIND OF

HATS

in a very superior style, and assures those who have been under the necessity of purchasing articles in his line, manufactured out of the country, that he is now ready to preclude any such necessity, and therefore hopes to receive a sufficient share of public patronage to sustain him in his effort "to live."

The subscriber has no desire to get customers, but requests the citizens to reflect one moment upon the propriety and injustice of neglecting the mechanics of their own towns and supporting those of foreign places—Such a course will, in its operation, beggar the mechanics of any town, no matter how industrious and careful they may be—and not the mechanic only, but the merchants who deal in those foreign articles also—Such is the undeniable tendency of such a course of business.

The public's obedient servant,

JOSEPH W. BARKER.

Denton, April 30, 1839—may 7 if

FOR SALE.

TWO VERY GOOD

RAMAGE PRESSES

SUPER-ROYAL SIZE.

Apply for particulars to the Editor of the Whig.

Whig, June 25 3w

POETRY.

From the Charleston Courier.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE OAK TREE AND THE MULBERRY.

Stand off Sir Morus—though no ill it work us, None should be so familiar with King Quercus.

Sovereign by sylvan right, I'll keep my state, Nor near my throne a rival tolerate.

Thou art the present bubble of the world, Therefore hast thou thy lip at others curled.

Poor banquet of grubs thy pride subdues, Though Nature decks thee with the purple too.

Let not thy transient glory make thee vain, Briefly as Duke of Berry shalt thou reign.

What moves my forests liege to sudden ire? To vie with thee I never did aspire.

Alas and Vigna are not more distinct, Though in the same great chain of being linked.

Then cease the sons of Oak and Moris, To whose joint praise the nations raise a choir.

Joint praise! presumptuous mortal man, Nor by thy arrogance my wrath increase.

Mulberry! dost thou associate thy name With one thrice honored by the voice of Fame?

With one the world of waters boldly spans, And on the breeze triumphant banners flaps.

By turns appearing on the naval stage, A warrior's castle or commercial barge.

Blazing the crimson sea god on their might, Of to domestic alters tending light.

Scorning the sea god on their might, Of to domestic alters tending light.

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of the evils springing from friendship

August—Sardonyx. Conjugal fidelity

September—Chrysolite. Preserves from or

October—Aquamarine or Opal. Misfor

November—Topaz. Fidelity in friend

December—Tourquoise or Malachite. The

most brilliant success in every circumstance

of life. The tourquoise has the property of

settling friendly regards; hence the old say-

ing that "He who possesses a tourquoise will

always be sure of friends."

"ANCIENT DAYS."

BY MICHAEL J. QUINN.

The description of the Egyptian curiosities

exhibited in London, and the splendid

display of engravings representing the discov-

eries of the Egyptian antiquities, have furnished

me with a capital article on "Ancient

Days," which we find some extracts in

the following pages.

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the following pages.

The Egyptian antiquities, which were

exhibited in London, and the splendid

contained in itself a perfect copy of the

body has not yet been recovered. The

poor girl was almost frantic—she

rudded to the water's edge, crying "Father!

dear father! For Heaven's sake, save my

father!" It was indeed her father. He had

once enjoyed a handsome property, but

liquor ruined him. He sold his house for

him. His wife had died from want, and

his daughter had supported him and

three brothers by the labor of her hands.

He swore he would never again enter

her house, because she would not give

him a cure against himself, yet

and died while a curse against himself

hung upon his lips. The daughter did

not leave the spot before midnight, and

her cries attracted the stoutest

hearted around her. Twenty dollars

were raised among the spectators,

but when handed to her, she

exclaimed, "Not a penny for me."

Poor girl, she called in vain. That

father was in other presence. She was

born from the place by some friends,

and when I left the spot, the lightness

of heart which had drawn me to the

scene, had departed, and I felt it

almost a sin to be happy amid the

wretchedness man makes for himself.

EDUCATION.

William Penn, the benevolent founder

of Pennsylvania, says: "That which makes

a good constitution must keep it, namely,

men of wisdom and virtue; qualities, that

because they descend not with worldly

inheritance, must be carefully propagated

by a virtuous education of youth, for

which (he adds) spare no cost, for

by such parsimony, all that is saved

is lost."

George Washington, the great Deliverer

of America from foreign domination, in

his farewell Address to the Nation, says:

"Promote, as an object of primary

importance, Institutions for the general

diffusion of knowledge. In proportion

as the structure of a Government

gives force to public opinion, it is

essential that public opinion should be

enlightened."

Thomas Jefferson, the President who

followed next after Mr. Adams, as the

Ruler of the people's choice, expresses

the same sentiments, when he says: "I

look to the diffusion of light and

Education as the resources most to be

relied on for ameliorating the condition,

promoting the virtue, and advancing

the happiness of man. And I do hope, in

the present spirit of extending to the

great mass of mankind the

blessings of instruction, I see a prospect

of great advancement in the happiness

of the human race, and this way proceed

to an indefinite degree. A system

of general instruction, which shall

reach every description of our citizens,

from the richest to the poorest, as it

was the earliest, so it shall be the

latest of all the public concerns

in which I shall permit myself to

take an interest. Give it to us, in any

shape, and in any time, and in any

place, and in any manner, and in any

time, and in any place, and in any

time, and in any place, and in any

From the New York New Era.
RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
JULY 2, 1839.

The reception of President Van Buren in this city yesterday, will be memorable to remote periods as a decisive test of republican intelligence and a glorious display of popular patriotism. Morally sublime and impressive as was the enthusiasm exhibited on the visit of President Jackson to this city, yet even that great occasion presented a less unequivocal manifestation of popular discernment and sagacious republicanism than did the events of yesterday. General Jackson's name and public services as a military chieftain had long been enshrined in the fervent gratitude and veneration of his fellow citizens; and this ever spontaneous source of popularity was indisputably admissible to his political claims as an heroic champion of the incomparably great majority of the people of the Union against the sinister, sordid, and odiously arrogant demands of small confederated classes. President Van Buren was received yesterday by the people of the greatest city of the new world, upon his political principles and character alone, with a degree of public attachment and devotion, as evinced by the countless numbers that expressed it, at least equal to that which was displayed towards his truly illustrious predecessor. It was a proud day for the Republicans of New York, and as honorable to them as to the faithful Chief Magistrate whom it so emphatically honored.

At an early hour, the Democratic Republican Young Men's Committee, (the right arm of our republicanism,) headed by their Chairman, departed on horseback for New Jersey, to receive the President at Newark. Their cavalcade was followed by the Committee of Arrangements from Tammany Hall, composed of representatives from all the wards of this city, and under the direction of their Chairman; and followed also by a body of our private citizens. On arriving at Newark, we saw the whole of that charming city ardently animated with its assembled population, and in beautiful equestrian array with Committees from the townships of the county, and from Jersey City. The windows and galleries of the houses were filled with lovely and attractive women, whilst the streets were thronged with the male portion of the citizens and visitors.

The President arrived in the rail road cars at half past nine o'clock, A. M., and was received with a simultaneous shout of welcome from the dense multitude of people which surrounded him. On being escorted to the hotel, (the name of which we forgot,) he was greeted with repeated cheers. Here the various committees and many hundreds of other citizens were introduced to him, after which he and they sat together at an excellent collation prepared for the occasion, at which the Mayor of Newark presided, and many complimentary and patriotic toasts, appropriate to the occasion, were drunk with the most gratifying unanimity. At a quarter before 11 o'clock, the President and a procession of vehicles and equestrians which extended apparently more than a mile in length, departed from Jersey City amidst cheers that were heard from afar, and clouds of waving handkerchiefs and banners. At the several villages of Bergen county in his way, Mr. Van Buren was honored with repeated salutes of cannon procured for the occasion, and by the cordial greetings of the people. The husbandmen in the fields, and the artisans from the workshops came forth in groups and significantly welcomed him as a friend in whom they trusted.

Arrived at Jersey City, he was received by its Mayor and Common Council in the Mayor's house, by the Democratic Republican Central Committee from Tammany Hall, and by deputations from our Common Council. Here also a rich and elegant collation was provided, and a group of lovely women adorned the scene. These introductions and hospitalities over, the procession augmented by many hundreds of our citizens, embarked in the fine steamer Utica, for Castle Garden. She was almost perilously full of passengers; and like the many other crowded steamboats and vessels which evolved in the estuary and thence, was beset and flurried with banners. Presently the Utica approached our man-of-war, the North Carolina, whose yards and shrubs were manned with gayly dressed crews in white uniforms, and in the most superb naval order. She thundered forth a national salute from her mighty forty-two pounders, and on passing her starboard quarter, her well-disciplined crew gave their President and Commander-in-Chief three cheers as were never before heard upon our waters. These were heartily returned by the admiring throng on board the Utica, and the next imposing spectacle was the inconceivably numerous multitude which densely covered the Battery and the walls of Castle Garden.

It was indeed an ocean of human beings; the very trees were laden and bent down with ponderous clusters of living forms, and the cannon that were fired from the neighboring forts were scarcely louder than the shout which arose from that thronged, yet seemingly innumerable host of citizens, when the President set his foot upon the soil of his native State, of which it was thus proudly acknowledged he was indeed a "favorite son."

In the spacious saloon at Castle Garden, President Van Buren was received and heartily welcomed by our Mayor and Common Council, by the Democratic Republican Central Committee in full; by the Committee of Arrangements in full, and by a large body of citizens, who were severally introduced to him. The Chairman of the Committee last named then addressed the President in behalf of his fellow citizens upon subjects and measures of high public interest and importance, and the President replied in a manner which called forth the irrepressible plaudits of his hearers. The President's reply will be found to be of the highest interest throughout the Union, inasmuch as it is a perfectly explicit and decided expression of his views upon several great questions of national policy to every Democratic Republican in the country, and to the lovers of human freedom and happiness throughout the world.

After other business at Castle Garden incident to the occasion, preparations were made for reviewing the large body of military which was formed on the Battery, and for the advance of the procession through the city. We have not yet obtained a full list and designation of the troops on duty, for their number was so very great—amounting to nearly six thousand—as to render it impracticable within the few and busy hours that have elapsed; but we observed the First Division of Artillery, commanded by Major General Sanford, composed of the Brigades of Gen. Morris, and Acting General Shippers; the volunteer Division of Infantry, commanded by Major General Lloyd, composed of two Brigades, under Generals Rich and Graham, and the Cavalry body of citizen soldiers, which was perfectly unique in its formation, being a voluntary association, for the occasion of the elite corps of the several Divisions of Infantry. The selection of Gen. Lloyd for this command was a high com-

ment to that officer. In addition to these Divisions, was the company of Veteran Artillery, under the command of Capt. Chapman, the Light Guards; the fine German corps of Jefferson Guards; the brilliant Irish corps, wearing the Green uniform; and various others which we are unable at present to designate.

Mounting an exquisitely beautiful and high bred black horse that had been presented to him for the occasion, and accompanied by Mayor Varian, and Gen. Wetmore, the Marshal in Chief of the day, the President left the Castle, and reviewed this superb body of troops in column upon the Battery. His remarkable neat and graceful style of horsemanship, attracted universal admiration, and surprised many who were not aware of his partiality for equestrian exercise. Wherever he rode, he was received with incessant and cordial cheers, and after a short delay required for the regulation of the line of the procession, he advanced up Broadway. This spacious street, its pavements and side walks, windows and balconies were closely thronged, and the view of the ascending ground from the Bowling Green was very magnificent. The apparently interminable concourse, thence rolled on towards the Park, and taking the direction of Park Row, passed the City Hall by the Post office, Centre street to Pearl and thence to Chatham street, Chatham square and the Bowers. In this more democratic portion of the city, the mighty masses of the populace became truly astonishing. Not to speak of the streets and windows, the very roofs and parapets of the houses were covered with shouting spectators. And here too, it is but justice to the lovely female democrats of New York to say, was the most fascinating assemblage of beautiful faces and forms. Strangers to this city, who judge of the beauty of its females from broadened Broadway, might be led to disparage it in comparison with other cities, if they have not gazed upon the windows of the Bowers, on a public occasion like this. Neither Baltimore, nor Boston, nor Providence, nor Newport, nor that rich little garden of exquisite beauties, Trenton, in New Jersey, can transcend the manly and maidenly loveliness of our Bowers and "sun town" women; and what is an admirable addition to their charms, they are most of them ardent and influential democrats. And here they were by thousands mingled with bright haired children, waving their scarfs and kerchiefs in honor of the friend of those industrious vocations by which their fathers, husbands and lovers provide for them.

From the Bowers the procession moved through Broome street, where the multitude was equally incalculable, and the women as bright and enrapturing. We shall not say how many times our own heart was smitten on this perilous journey, lest the paper should be read in a certain domestic circle where our susceptibility might be subjected to too pertinacious a course of criticism to be altogether convenient; but we must say that if the President did not incur a barbed shaft or two from some eyes that we saw, it was because his reflections were too much absorbed in the weighty affairs of the nation.

Well, the unprecedented procession then turned down Broadway, then passed through Chamber street into the Park, and filled both it and the City Hall. What occurred inside we know not—and therefore cannot tell, until we are furnished with a more particular account of this glorious day. We understand that our respected and beloved President was enabled at last to get something to eat and drink with a few friends at that excellent hotel, Washington Hall, and there we leave him whilst we get a morsel for ourselves. We believe, from our very soul, that he is a wise, good, warm hearted and indubitably faithful President, and if we get him for one more term, with the Independent Treasury by way of a small accompaniment, we shall consider that the Democratic Republicans of these United States have obtained an imperishable blessing for our country, and for the human family at large.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to those by whom the various arrangements of the day were made and directed. No accident that we have yet heard of occurred, and no collision among the vast multitudes. The weather was as mild and delightful as could be desired; and every body except the Federal politicians was entirely and heartily gratified. Mr. Edmonds said:

We have been chosen, Mr. President, by your Democratic fellow citizens, to convey to you, on this your first visit to them as Chief Magistrate of the Union, their united congratulation and welcome.

On an occasion like this, it is not within the scope of our duty to discuss the topics which divide the political world, however interesting they may be; but we free citizens, acknowledging a deep interest in all that concerns the common weal, it is not less due to ourselves, than demanded by truth and justice, that we should remember the events which have marked our history during your Administration. It is seldom that the energies of a nation are tried by convulsions like those which we have recently witnessed. It is seldom that questions of such vital importance to constitutional freedom, involving so deeply the existence and nature of Republican Government, and opinions so deeply interwoven in the prejudices and bitter political contentions—such as who have advocated a strict adherence to the provisions of our Constitution and all who wish our Government to preserve the free and equal spirit infused into it by our fathers, have reason to be grateful. The storm which darkens the horizon, purifies the atmosphere, and the reverses which have tried have also proved the resources, the energies and the patriotism of the people.

We are not at this day to learn that long and continued prosperity is dangerous to the simplicity of free institutions. Errors, invited by temporary convenience, abuses, more to be dreaded from their very insignificance, identify themselves with legislation, and assume a portentous importance from the force of precedent and accumulation, and unless arrested by the vigilance of an intelligent people, undermine surely and unseen the fabric of constitutional liberty.

Deeply sensible of these reflections, and aware that a period had arrived when the public welfare—the purity of legislation—and the whole system of trade upon which our commercial prosperity rested, would depend upon the sagacity and firmness of our representatives, the Democracy of this State awaited with solicitude your first communication to Congress, and have anxiously and approvingly observed your subsequent course.

It was not to be expected that the great reform which you recommend, could be immediate, or that measures affecting widely every amplified relation of life, would pass without opposition.

The first step of improvement is over the attachments of private interest. All who thrive by a system, however evil, all who obtain power by legislation, however unjust, those who govern, and those who fear a larger and influential class, unite against the reformer, and deny the utility of any plan which

works temporary loss to themselves. Time, however, is ever disappointing the expectations which are kindled on the instability of popular opinion; and recent events have conclusively shown, that there is in them a barrier capable of resisting the influence of wealth, a feeling adequate to contend with passion or covetousness, and principles impassible to temptation, and that opinions drawn from the annals of ignorance, debased and servile communities, have no applicability to a nation where the mind as well as the body is free, and where man is born to an inheritance of thought and education.

To you, sir, upon whom, vindicating our laws and Constitution, the weight of Executive responsibility has devolved, the approbation of your countrymen, no less than your own reflection, will be a sufficient return for the sacrifice of personal feelings involved in the fearless discharge of your high duties.

To us, who have supported the measures of your Administration, time has added conviction as to the justice of our cause, and determination to our purpose of maintaining it. And we are convinced that with you as our Chief Magistrate, neither the spirit of party nor the workings of ambition can retard that equal legislation which knows no favorites and sanctions no preferences.

We congratulate you upon the peace and prosperity which overpreads our common country. In the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty—with energies developing themselves in unobstructed progress—with resources defying the limit of imagination—with a territory uniting the advantages of every soil and climate, our future destinies justify the most sanguine hopes, and offer a theme of grateful contemplation. The cultivation of peace with all the world, and the preservation of our national honor unimpaired, are necessary to the attainment of this high estate, and devolve upon the Executive duties of an important character. Twice, since your election has the discharge of these duties demanded the exercise of great firmness and wisdom.

The difficulty of maintaining the just neutral relation of a frontier, so extended as our own, is appreciated by few. The wild passions of lawless actions engendered by constant collision and protected by an unsettled country and a disaffected neighborhood—the local jealousies incident to disputed questions of territorial jurisdiction are only understood by those who are witnesses of their magnitude. There was a period when those difficulties appeared insurmountable, and when the peaceful relations of two great nations seemed an inevitable sacrifice to circumstances beyond the reach of human foresight and firmness. Happily, those clouds have been dispersed, and with the satisfaction which such an issue must afford to the true patriot, you can enjoy the added consciousness of having mainly contributed to its accomplishment, and of having earned for yourself a sign of mark of the confidence of representatives of the whole people. We are not regardless of the protection and encouragement, which, during your Administration, have been afforded to the interests of literature, science and education, and we rejoice that those who elevate our national character by their erudition, have been so frequently selected by you to protect and represent our public interests.

With these views of your claim to the confidence of the American people, we look forward to the period when the measures of your Administration shall receive their unbiased and united approbation, and in the name of those who are now the supporters of your principles and your policy, and with every assurance of individual regard, we tender you our cordial welcome to your native State.

To which the President replied: Gentlemen: I am deeply and gratefully affected by this cordial reception on the part of my Democratic fellow citizens of the city and county of New York. Long, very long, the recipient of their favor, and thoroughly impressed with a conviction of their unvarying patriotism, I can never be insensible to the highest satisfaction that I learn from you that my official conduct as President of the United States has met the approbation of those in whose behalf you have addressed me. I estimate that approval the more highly from a belief that they have not overrated either the difficulties of my position, or the importance of the subjects upon which it has been my duty to act.

Your observations upon an important question in regard to our domestic policy—that of an Independent Treasury, show a very mature and just consideration of the subject in all its bearings; tested by the principle which has been opposed to it—that of giving a temporary use of the public money, and a consequent irregularity in the payment of the public debt, is a question involving the nature, and, to some extent, the existence of Republican institutions, as well as a consideration of the main purposes for which our Government was established; whether for the safety of the many or the aggrandizement of the few—whether or not to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, in our view the only legitimate object of the institution of Government among men. It is, to my mind, certain that under a system like ours, and in communities like those which compose the population of these States, the solution of a question embracing such considerations cannot long remain in doubt. Private interest and individual pride under mistaken impressions as to its tendency, may indeed obstruct and delay, but they cannot control its final adjustment. On the contrary, we cannot be deceived in believing that the period is rapidly approaching when those efforts will be discontinued—when personal considerations will, unavoidably, be merged in the general current of public sentiment, and when the common interest in this respect will be placed on its only true and solid foundation by the adoption of the measure referred to with the approbation of the people.

The views which you have taken of particular points in our foreign relations, which recently presented a very unfavorable aspect, are conceived in the same just and enlightened spirit. The long contested question between Great Britain and ourselves in relation to the Northeastern boundary, there is reason to hope is in a fair way for a speedy and amicable settlement, and the troubles on the Canadian border have, I am persuaded, passed their most dangerous crisis.

To cultivate a spirit of liberal confidence in our public relations, and at the same time to maintain with every power our national honor and respect on the brow of the bill for the accommodation of the children, where every variety of refreshment in great quantities had been provided.

When the last file of the immense throng had arrived, the children, assisted by the clergy and men and teachers who were present, engaged in the exercises assigned to the occasion. Several orders were sung by the united voices of twenty thousand persons. A prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, when the Governor of the State delivered a short address and the vast assembly dispersed to enjoy themselves as they could, until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the hour appointed for returning.

to those also of mankind, could not well be exaggerated. It may, indeed, be safely affirmed that there are not two other nations in the world, in a war between whom would sever so many ties, or who are capable of inflicting upon each other such complicated and diversified evils. Although these considerations have no weight, and would probably receive from neither more than a passing regret in respect to the prosecution of a war rendered indispensable by a due regard to the national character, they could not be contemplated without the deepest sorrow as the result of a contest brought upon the two countries without necessity.

That the steps which were taken to preserve the public faith, and to suppress disorder in that quarter, produced in the alien state of public feeling on the frontier, dissatisfaction even with persons entertaining in other respects the most correct views, did not disappoint me. Trusting, however, to the good sense and ultimate just feeling of my countrymen, I was persuaded that those unfavorable impressions would be of short duration, and if I had even thought otherwise, I could not, I humbly hope, have been deterred from the performance of an obvious duty by personal considerations. All well disposed persons now see the matter in its true light, all feel that the obligations which public law imposes on civilized nations, and of which Republican Governments should be most rigidly observant were for a moment lost sight of, and that to a extent which, if persisted in, would have rendered war inevitable.

It affords me pleasure to learn that the course taken was, in your opinion, the best that could, under the circumstances of the moment, have been pursued, and that the country has been saved from a great calamity, by its adoption. The danger of a hostile collision arising from this source having, as I hope, passed away, the asperities of the moment in a great degree having been allayed, and an opportunity for cool reflection afforded, we may, I am sure, count, with confidence, upon a vigilant support, by our citizens, of those great principles of international justice, the maintenance of which is alike indispensable to the preservation of social order and the peace of the world. In doing so, it does not follow that we are, either to surrender the right of opinion, to suppress a solicitude for the spread of free Government, or to withhold our best wishes for the success of all who are in good faith laboring for their establishment.

Allow me, gentlemen, once more to thank you for the highly gratifying manner in which you have been pleased to welcome my return to my native State, after an absence of unusual duration, and to assure you that your kindness will be long remembered.

The scene from Castle Garden during the ceremonies was in the highest degree imposing. On one side was the bay spread out in a calm and beautiful sheet of water, covered with vessels of every sort, gayly decorated and alive with human beings; to the North lay the shipping, with its forest of masts and flags of all nations, surmounted by the ensign of the American Republic, waving in the breeze; on the other side was the vast area of the battery, which seemed like one dense mass of men, with every post and every tree occupied, whilst far in the distance the long line of coach tops and house tops was covered with eager and animated spectators.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the garden, the President, mounted on a very graceful and spirited black horse, reviewed the six thousand troops gathered on the battery, when they were formed into ranks, and the procession began slowly to move up Broadway, surrounded on all sides by multitudes of bayonets and of all ages. The line of march was from Broadway up Chatham street and the Bowers, through Broome street into Broadway again, from whence it returned to the Park, where the assemblage was dismissed, and the President took his leave of the people for the day amid reiterated hurrahs.

Wherever the interminable procession passed, it was hailed by the cheers of the throngs collected upon the side walks, by the waving handkerchiefs of the ladies who crowded the balconies and windows, and by the shouts and gestures of those who hung upon the very eaves of the houses. A succession of thronged heads continued along the whole course that the vast body advanced. A more animated spectacle has not been seen in this city since the landing, in 1824, of Gen. Lafayette. The number of persons gathered together is variously estimated from one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand. It was the spontaneous tribute of the people to the Chief Magistrate of fifteen millions of freemen.

It is to be recorded as a matter worthy of note, that notwithstanding the rushing of the crowds, the jostling of carriages, and the firing of cannon, not one accident of any kind occurred during the day. The most perfect propriety of demeanor was observed by every person on the ground without the interference or even presence of the police.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION AT STATEN ISLAND.—The Celebration of the 4th by the Sunday Schools of New York drew to Staten Island in the course of the day upwards of fifty thousand persons. The following account of this interesting exhibition is given by the N. Y. Evening Post:

At about nine o'clock in the morning twelve large freight barges departed from the foot of Whitehall, conveying some twenty thousand children, from the ages of five to fifteen, across the harbor to the beautiful grounds prepared for their reception on the summit of the Staten Island hills. They were landed at the Quarantine, from whence they marched in processions along the winding paths of the side hills. Had the children been formed into one line, it would have extended for more than three miles. Two hours were consumed in passing from the wharf to the tents in which they assembled in a body.

As they moved along under the guidance of their teachers, in ranks similarly arrayed in white, their cheeks flushed with excitement and exercise, and banners with appropriate inscriptions waving above their heads, whilst around them were gathered thousands upon thousands of interested spectators, the scene is described as having been most animated and touching. Triumphant arches bearing suitable emblems and devices were erected at intervals along the way. The following are some of the passages inscribed on flags, "Thy word is light unto my path." "Feed my lambs." "Him that Honoreth me I will Honor." "Thy word is truth." "Liberty to all the Land." "Thy Kingdom come." "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not." Spacious tents were built on the brow of the hill for the accommodation of the children, where every variety of refreshment in great quantities had been provided.

When the last file of the immense throng had arrived, the children, assisted by the clergy and men and teachers who were present, engaged in the exercises assigned to the occasion. Several orders were sung by the united voices of twenty thousand persons. A prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, when the Governor of the State delivered a short address and the vast assembly dispersed to enjoy themselves as they could, until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the hour appointed for returning.

The President of the United States passed a portion of the day at the encampment, but was obliged by engagements in other places to leave the ground at an early hour, but not however until he had visited and received the salutations of the various groups.

No accident occurred to the children as we learn, either during their absence or on their return to the city. The design of this celebration was novel and interesting, and the undertaking had never before been attempted either in this city or elsewhere.—The place selected for the festivity was one of surpassing beauty, exposed to a fine sea breeze, protected from heat and in every way adapted to the comfortable accommodation of the multitude expected to be gathered on the occasion.

THE WHIG.
EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, July 16, 1839.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Democratic Republican Candidate,
For Congress.

P. F. THOMAS,
OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Day of election, Wednesday 2d day of October next

NOTICE.—Agreeably to a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Democratic Republican voters of this county, there will be a meeting held on the First Tuesday in August next, at the hour of 12 M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature, &c. A punctual attendance is particularly requested.
June 18, 1839.

We devote a large space of our paper to-day to the publication of a full account of the President's reception in New York. We are gratified to find that Mr. Van Buren, every where throughout his journey Northward, has received the most cordial greeting from the people. His dignified and affable manners—and his Republican simplicity, have drawn around him the esteem of men of all political parties. A cotemporary observes, that the President rides in the same carriage which the Federal party in 1835, said cost \$5,000, but which, by the by, is not worth \$170. He shakes the hands of his friends and passes on.

We invite the attention of our readers to Mr. Bailey's Communication in reply to Senator Boon's address to the public, which appeared in the Centerville Times on the 22d of last month. It indeed any further exposition were wanting, after the gentlemanly using up which Mr. James Sangston has given Mr. Boon; we have them now from Mr. Bailey. We would have the reader particularly refer to Mr. Boon's letter (which we publish verbatim et literatim) introduced by Mr. Bailey in his Communication. It will be seen that on the 3d of January last, Mr. Boon tacitly admits himself a member of the Van Buren party, to some extent at least, & writes to Mr. James Sangston on the subject of county appointments. He speaks solely of co-operating with Messrs. Keene and Hardesty, in arranging those matters, but not a word of Mr. Charles, the Whig member. This is conclusive evidence of his intention up to the date of writing to Mr. Sangston, to fulfill the pledges which he had given before his election. But the operation of circumstances shortly afterwards it seems was too powerful for him to withstand. He listened to the fawning sycophancy of those who held office paramount to any pledge, either public or private, and in an evil hour he lost sight of the duty he owed to his constituents and developed an unparalleled case of political recency. We speak on this subject "more in sorrow than in anger," and regret that a Senator of Maryland has given just cause for such an unqualified expression of public indignation as is every where manifested against him. But we leave him in the hands of the people of Caroline, upon whom he has visited a stain that ages yet unborn will read and hear of.

Dr. Washington Duvall, is named in the last Rockville Journal, as a candidate for Congress in opposition to Wm. Cost Johnson and Col. Anthony Kimmel.

The Sunday Schools in Frederick celebrated the National Anniversary in a very appropriate style. The Declaration of Independence was read, and an Address delivered. A dinner closed the celebration, of which three veterans of the Revolution partook.

The Editor of the Baltimore Post says he saw last week a bundle of some dozen ears of wheat plucked at random from a field near Easton, and never remembers to have seen a finer specimen. The whole country seems to be engaged in a generous rivalry of agricultural produce, and Nature in the best of humors seems to be highly delighted with the sport.

A sale of upwards of a thousand morus multicaulis trees was made in Caroline county on Monday last to some gentlemen in Talbot, at forty two cents per tree. Sales have recently been made in this town at thirty five. Holders are keeping back for higher prices.—Frederick's Sentinel.

THIS LADY'S BOOK for July has been received. It is a superior No. beautifully embellished, and well filled with original matter.

CASUALTY.—A young man by the name of Isaac Hough, was crushed to death by the caving in of a marl bank in this county.—We did not ascertain the residence of the deceased. He arrived at the place in a schooner for the purpose of procuring a load of marl.

We have the most cheering intelligence from the several Congressional districts, in which there are Congressional candidates in nomination. The Western District will re-elect the Hon. Francis Thomas to Congress by an increased majority, and thereby save to the county the services of one of Maryland's most distinguished sons. The old Democratic Third, will give Mr. Worthington an overwhelming majority. That district is composed of Baltimore, Harford and Carroll counties. In the Fourth District, composed of Baltimore City and Anne Arundel county, Messrs. Carroll and Hiller's chance of success is equally good with that of their opponents. The Democracy are arousing in Baltimore and we feel confident that they will give a good account of themselves. In the Second, our own District, we can succeed if we will. With the numerical strength and the force of correct principles upon our side, no barrier can impede our onward march to victory. Let our motto be, "union—harmony—self-denial—conscience—every thing for the cause, nothing for men," and we have nothing to fear. Ah we ask for the united strength of the Democracy at the polls. Indeed we would be recreant to ourselves and our country's best interests, if we were, through supineness, to suffer the opposition to defeat us. We must do our duty to a man; fling abroad the banner of THOMAS AND DEMOCRACY, and resolve to sink or swim under its broad and ample folds. We say to our friends abroad, that Talbot—regenerated Talbot—will not be hindmost in battling against the enemies of "free and equal rights." She will do her duty—bravely!

A Whig paper is about to be started at Port Deposit, Cecil county, by a Mr. George Keating, well known in the Baltimoreans as the publisher of "The Examiner" some years since.

Official promptitude.—The New York Commercial says that the President has executed a commendable promptitude in the removal of Mr. Gray, American Consul at Martinique, for inattention to the business of his country.

MR PRICE of Washington county is spoken of as a candidate for Congress by the Whigs in opposition to the Hon. Francis Thomas, of Frederick.

Baltimore City was visited on Thursday last by a violent thunder gust. Hail fell during the time in large quantities and done considerable damage.

"God speed the good cause!"—The subjoined is an extract from a letter to the Editor of the Freedom's Sentinel.

ELKTON, July 1, 1839.
Dear Sir:—The Democracy of this "unfortunate county" are up and doing, and will give a good account of themselves, on the first Wednesday of October next. I have been a resident of this county more than twenty-five years, and never saw the "Locomotor" so active, and in fact, I never saw such a fine spirit pervade our ranks. The name of Frank Thomas seems to strike terror to modern whiggery. He is, to use the remark of a distinguished whig, running over old Cecil, with "head and tail up" he will beat Pearce 200 votes, it not more. The poor whigs are quarrelling and railing among themselves, about the spoils, but that is nothing, as we can beat them 200, if they were united to a man. They are endeavoring to create the idea, that Thomas is a conservative, but it will not answer their purpose as the Democracy of the Second Congressional district know him too well. We have the most cheering news from the lower counties, particularly Caroline and Talbot. God speed the good cause.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT OF CECIL.

NAPOLEON AND WELLESLEY.—Without a word derogatory to the name of the Duke of Wellington, it must be acknowledged that his early life gave little promise for his future fame. A late English writer says: After the taking of Seringapatam, we first Col. Wellesley in what was really his first exploit—the pursuit of the celebrated robber-chief, one Dhondiah Waugh, Col. Wellesley defeated & destroyed Dhondiah Waugh in Sep. 1800. Here let us pause to reflect upon the very singular difference between the career of Napoleon and that of the Duke of Wellington. Each was born in the same year; each entered the military service at the same time; Napoleon was poor and friendless—Col. Wellesley rich and powerfully connected; the one had nothing but his sword and genius to depend upon; the other had his purse and the patronage of his brother, the virtual king of the country in which he was serving. In 1801, Colonel Wellesley had literally done nothing but protect baggage, and defeat a black robber, one Dhondiah Waugh. In 1801, Napoleon had conquered the English at Trafalgar; had greatly distinguished himself in Italy; had won seven great battles, conquered Naples, and subdued the king of Sardinia; had gained five other battles, over-run all Italy, penetrated to Vienna, compelled the Emperor to sign a disadvantageous peace; conquered Egypt, and returned to France; became First Consul, crossed the Alps, won the great battle at Marengo, re-conquered the whole of Italy, defeated the greatest of the Austrian Generals, and compelled the Emperor to sign the Treaty of Luneville, and lastly, obliged the English to sign the Treaty of Amiens. A greater contrast between two men is not to be found in history; nor could a greater be conceived by the most luxuriant imagination. It is the contrast of the eagle and the snail.

The people of Massachusetts have carried the temperance business so far that they have determined to eat no pork or beef that has ever been cured.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of January, 1840, except as hereinafter stated, to the 30th June, 1841, on the following post routes in Maryland, to be received at the Department until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 24th day of August next, to be decided by the 7th day of September next.

On routes where the existing contracts have been extended to the 30th June, 1840, the new service, unless it be different from the old, will be made to commence on the 1st July 1840.

1901 From Baltimore, by Halls Cross Roads, Perrymanville, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlesown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Staunton, Newport, Wilmington, Marcus Hook, Chester and Leipsicville, Philadelphia, 97 miles and back daily in railroad cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at 9 a.m. arrive at Philadelphia same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Philadelphia every day at 1 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 9 a.m.

The mail is to be conveyed in a separate car, fitted up under the direction of the Department, for the exclusive use of the mails and post office agent, who is to attend to the delivery and receipt of mails at the intermediate offices.

Proposals for carrying a second daily mail are invited.

1902 From Baltimore, by Elk Ridge Landing, Savage, Laurel, Factory, Beltsville, and Hagerstown, 40 miles and back daily in railroad cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at half past 9 a.m. arrive at Washington same day by 12 m.

Leave Washington every day at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by half past eight a.m.

The mail is to be conveyed in a separate car, fitted up under the direction of the Department, for the exclusive use of the mails and post office agent, who is to attend to the delivery and receipt of mails at the intermediate offices.

Proposals for carrying a second daily mail are invited.

1903 From Baltimore, by Ellicott's Mills, Woodstock, Marriestown, Sykeville, Hood's Mills, Ridgeville and Jansville, to Frederick, 62 miles and back daily in railroad cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at 11 a.m. arrive at Frederick same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Frederick every day at 12 m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 7 a.m.

Proposals to run a second daily mail and to extend (omitting Frederick) by Buckeystown, Point of Rocks and Knoxville to Harper's Ferry are invited; also proposals to extend this line to Harper's Ferry.

1904 From Baltimore, by Catonsville, Ellicott's Mills, Cockeysville, Union, Poplar Spring, Ridgeville and New Market, to Frederick, 45 miles and back three times a week in sulky.

Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 7 p.m.

1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, Owings Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, Westminster, Union Mills, Littlestown, Pa., Two Taverns, Gettysburg, Cadstown and Layetteville, to Chambersburg, 77 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a.m. arrive at Chambersburg same day by 8 p.m.

Proposals to carry daily are also invited; also proposals to carry in stages.

1906 From Baltimore, by Govanstown, Towson, Golden, Herford, Wiesesburg, and Maryland Line, to Shrewsbury, Pa. 34 miles and back three times a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a.m. arrive at Shrewsbury same day by 9 p.m.

Leave Shrewsbury every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 5 p.m.

1907 From Baltimore, by Brooklandville, Cockeysville, Shrewsbury, Pa. and Loganville, to York, 53 miles and back daily in railroad cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at 10 1/2 a.m. arrive at York same day by 5 1/2 p.m.

1908 From Baltimore, by Franklin, Randallstown, Freedom, Porters, Waterloo, Sam's Creek, and New Windsor, to Uniontown, 43 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Uniontown same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Uniontown every Monday and Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 6 p.m.

1909 From Baltimore, by Rock Hall, to Chestertown, 44 miles and back three times a week; by water to Rock Hall, thence in stages or sulkeys.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday at 8 a.m. arrive at Chestertown same day by 8 p.m.

Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 8 p.m.

Proposals to run the going trip at a later hour, so as to enable the Southern mail to connect, are invited.

Proposals to run from Rock Hall to Chestertown only, 10 miles and back, are invited.

1910 From Baltimore, by Sweetzer's Bridge and Brotherton, to Annapolis, 30 miles and back daily in sulky.

Leave Baltimore every day at 4 a.m. arrive at Annapolis same day by 10 a.m.

Leave Annapolis every day at 4 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 1 a.m.

Proposals to carry this mail on the Annapolis Railroad will be considered.

1911 From Baltimore, by Reisterstown, Hampstead, Manchester, Hanover, Pa., Abbotstown, East Berlin, York Sulphur Springs and Kidderminster, to Carlisle, 59 miles and back twice a week in stages, and six times a week to York Sulphur Springs during the watering season, (say 3 1/2 months).

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday at 10 a.m. arrive at York Sulphur Springs same day by 8 p.m. and at Carlisle next day by 9 a.m.

Leave Carlisle every Wednesday and Sunday at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 11 p.m.

1912 From Gunpowder Depot, by Little Gunpowder, Kingville, Long Green Academy, Black Horse Station and Wiesesburg, to Union Meeting House, 38 miles and back once a week, with two additional trips to Kingville.

Leave Gunpowder Depot every Wednesday at 11 a.m. arrive at Union Meeting House same day by 11 p.m.

1913 From Bell Air to Perrymanville, 12 miles and back six times a week in stages, three of the trips by Abington, and three by Churchville.

Leave Bell Air every day except Sunday at 4 a.m. arrive at Perrymanville same day by 7 a.m.

Leave Perrymanville every day except Sunday at 12 m. or immediately after arrival of the mail, arrive at Bell Air same day by 3 p.m.

1914 From Bell Air, by Hickory Tavern, o-Ginon's Store and Guelton, to Peach Bottom, and return by Dixville, Slate Ridge, Fawcett, Pa. and Jannettville, 17 miles and back once a week.

Leave Bell Air every Friday at 1 p.m. arrive at Peach Bottom same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Peach Bottom every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Bell Air same day by 12 m.

1915 From Rock Run, to Darlington, 4 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Rock Run every Monday and Thursday at 3 p.m. arrive at Darlington same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Darlington every Monday and Thursday at 5 p.m. arrive at Rock Run same day by 6 p.m.

1916 From Perryville, by Port Deposit, to Rock Run, 6 miles and back six times a week.

Leave Perryville every day except Sunday at 12 m. arrive at Rock Run same day by 2 p.m.

Leave Rock Run every day except Sunday at 5 a.m. arrive at Perryville same day by 7 a.m.

Proposals to carry in ferry boat from Havre de Grace by Rock Run to Perryville, are invited.

1917 From Elkton, by Fayette, Brick Meeting House, Rising Sun, Kirk's Mills, Pa. Oak Hill, and Goshen, Chesnut Level, 29 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Elkton every Monday and Thursday at 9 a.m. arrive at Chesnut Level same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Chesnut Level every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Elkton same day by 3 p.m.

1918 From Elkton by Warwick; Head of Saslaras, Georgetown Cross Roads, Charlesown, Church Hill, Centerville, Wye Mills, Easton, and Trappe, to Cambridge, 91 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches, with a tri-weekly sulky mail from Head of Saslaras, by Millington and Sadler's Cross Roads to Church Hill, 22 miles and back, to be run in due connection.

Leave Elkton every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday after arrival of Eastern and Southern mails, say at 12 m. arrive at Cambridge next day by 10 a.m. and at Cambridge by 5 p.m.

Leave Cambridge every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 5 a.m. and Easton same days at 2 p.m. arrive at Elkton next day by 10 a.m.

Proposals for carrying this mail by Summit Bridge and Middletown will be considered.

1919 From Church Hill, by Long Marsh, Bullocktown, and Sowerbottom, Del. to Dover, 31 miles and back once a week.

Leave Church Hill every Tuesday at 7 a.m. arrive at Dover same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Dover every Wednesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Church Hill same day by 3 p.m.

1920 From Queenstown, by Centerville; Rutledge, Nine Bridges, Greensboro and Willow Grove, to Dover, Del. 40 miles and back once a week.

Leave Queenstown every Friday at 5 a.m. arrive at Dover same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Dover every Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Queenstown same day by 6 p.m.

1921 From Easton, by Upper Hunting Creek, Federalburg, Cannon's Ferry, Del. Seaford and Middleford, to Concord, 40 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Concord same days by 6 p.m.

Leave Concord every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Easton same days by 6 p.m.

1922 From Easton, by Royal Oak, to Saint Michaels, 11 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Easton every Tuesday and Friday at 11 a.m. arrive at Saint Michaels same days by 2 p.m.

Leave Saint Michaels every Tuesday and Friday at 4 p.m. arrive at Easton same days by 7 p.m.

1923 From Cambridge, by Big Mills, Viennas, Barren Creek Springs, Salsbury, Princess Ann and Rehoboth, to Snow Hill, 70 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Cambridge every Saturday and Wednesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Snow Hill next day by 4 p.m.

Leave Snow Hill every Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at Cambridge next day by 4 p.m.

1924 From Cambridge, by Church Creek and Tobacco Stick, to Robinson's Store, 20 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cambridge every Wednesday at 5 a.m. arrive at Robinson's Store same day by 12 m.

Leave Robinson's Store every Wednesday at 1 p.m. arrive at Cambridge same day by 8 a.m.

1925 From Barren Creek Springs, by Quantico and White Haven, to Princess Ann, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Barren Creek Springs every Wednesday at 11 a.m. arrive at Princess Ann same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Princess Ann every Thursday at 4 a.m. arrive at Barren Creek Springs same day by 11 a.m.

1926 From Salisbury, by Derickson's Cross Roads, Catell's Mills and Waleysville, to Berlin, 27 miles and back once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 8 a.m. arrive at Berlin same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Berlin every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Salisbury same day by 4 p.m.

1927 From Princess Ann, by Ford's Store, to S. Mier's, in Somerset county, Md. 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Princess Ann every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at S. Mier's same day by 11 a.m.

Fredericktown, and once a week the residue.

Leave Davidsonville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, as soon as the Annapolis mail arrives, say at 8 a.m. arrive at Prince Fredericktown every Wednesday evening and Monday morning, and at Saint Leonards on Monday by 12 m.

Leave Saint Leonards every Monday at 2 p.m. arrive at Prince Fredericktown same day, and at West River on Wednesdays and Friday by 9 a.m.

Leave Friendship every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Davidsonville same days by 12 m. or in time to connect with the mail to Annapolis.

1931 From Elk Ridge Landing, by Cecil's Tavern and Beaver Dam to Davidsonville, 27 miles and back once a week.

Leave Elk Ridge Landing every Friday at 4 a.m. arrive at Davidsonville same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Davidsonville every Thursday at 10 a.m. arrive at Elk Ridge Landing same day by 5 p.m.

1932 From Cooksville, by Hood's Mills and Warfieldburg to Westminster, 16 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cooksville every Saturday at 12 m. arrive at Westminster same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Westminster every Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Cooksville same day by 11 a.m.

1933 From Allen's Fresh to Harris's Lot, 9 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Allen's Fresh every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at Harris's Lot same days by 9 a.m.

Leave Harris's Lot every Tuesday and Friday at 11 a.m. arrive at Allen's Fresh same days by 1 p.m.

1934 From Port Tobacco to Nanjemoy, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Nanjemoy same day by 10 a.m.

Leave Nanjemoy every Friday at 12 m. arrive at Port Tobacco same day by 4 p.m.

1935 From Port Tobacco, by Bryantown to Benedict, 22 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Tuesday and Friday at 5 a.m. arrive at Benedict same days by 11 a.m.

Leave Benedict every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. arrive at Port Tobacco same days by 7 p.m.

1936 From Port Washington to Piscataway 4 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Port Washington every Monday and Thursday at 10 a.m. arrive at Piscataway same days by 12 m.

Leave Piscataway same days at 1 p.m. arrive at Port Washington same days by 3 p.m.

1937 From Upper Marlboro, by Nottingham, Brandywine, Horse Head, Aquasco, Benedict, and Charlotte Hall, to Chaptico, 52 miles and back; twice a week to Nottingham, and once a week the residue.

Leave Upper Marlboro every Monday at 1 p.m. arrive at Washington mail, arrive at Chaptico next day 3 p.m.

Leave Chaptico every Wednesday at 4 a.m. arrive at Upper Marlboro same day by 9 p.m.

Leave Upper Marlboro every Friday at 1 p.m. arrive at Nottingham same day by 3 p.m.

Leave Nottingham every Friday at 4 p.m. arrive at Upper Marlboro same day by 6 p.m.

1938 From Washington, D. C. to Georgetown, 2 miles and back twice daily.

Leave Washington every day at 7 a.m. and 2 p.m. arrive at Georgetown same day 7 1/2 a.m. and 2 1/2 p.m.

Leave Georgetown every day at 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. arrive at Washington same day 9 1/2 a.m. and 4 1/2 p.m.

1939 From Washington, D. C. by Georgetown, Rockville, Md. Middle Brook, Clarksville, Hyattstown, and Urbana, to Frederick, 44 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches.

Leave Washington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 a.m. arrive at Frederick same days by 1 p.m.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 a.m. arrive at Washington same days by 11 p.m.

1940 From Washington, D. C. by Cottage, Md. Coleville, Sandy Springs, Brookville, Unity, Triadelphia, Goshen Hill, Damascus, Monrovia, New Market, Liberty town, and Johnsville, to Middleburg, 66 miles and back once a week.

Leave Washington every Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at Middleburg next day by 9 a.m.

1941 From Washington, D. C. by Long Old Fields, Md. Upper Marlboro, Queen Ann and Davidsonville, to Annapolis 39 miles and back three times a week in stages.

Leave Washington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at Annapolis same days by 4 p.m.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 a.m. arrive at Washington same days by 2 p.m.

Proposals to carry on horses or in sulkeys are invited.

1942 From Washington, D. C. by Palmer's Tavern, Md. Piscataway, Pleasant Hill, Port Tobacco, Allen's Fresh, Newport, Chaptico, Saint Clement's Bay, Leonardtown, Great Mills, and Saint Inigoes, to the Ridge, 93 miles and back twice a week in stages.

Leave Washington every Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m. arrive at Ridge next day by 4 p.m.

Leave Ridge every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at Washington next day by 7 p.m.

1942a From Georgetown, D. C. to Hancock, Md. 136 miles and back three times a week in canal packet boats, supplying the offices on the line of the canal.

Proposals to carry six times a week or daily with all convenient expedition, and make due connection with the Western mail at Hancock, going and returning.

1948 From Rockville, by Darnestown, Darnestown, and Poolsville, to Barnesville, 23 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Rockville every Monday and Friday at 9 a.m. arrive at Barnesville same days by 4 p.m.

1945 From Frederick, by Utica Mills, Creagerstown, Graceland, and Emmitsburg, to Gettysburg, Pa. 32 miles and back twice a week in stages.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday and Saturday at 2 p.m. arrive at Gettysburg same day by 10 p.m.

Leave Gettysburg every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 a.m. arrive at Frederick same day by 10 a.m.

Proposals to carry three times a week will be considered.

1946 From Frederick, by Mount Pleasant, Libertytown, Unionville, Sam's Creek, McKinstry's Mills, and Union Bridge, to Uniontown, 29 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Frederick every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Uniontown same days by 5 p.m.

Leave Uniontown every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick same days by 5 p.m.

1947 From Frederick, by Walkersville, Woodstock, Ladysburg, Middleburg, Bruceville, Taneytown, Pine Creek, Littlestown, Pa. Hanover, and Spring Forge, to York, 59 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p.m. arrive at York next day by 7 p.m.

Leave York every Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick next day by 12 m.

1948 From Frederick, by Jefferson, Petersville, and Knoxville, to Harper's Ferry, 20 miles and back three times a week.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Harper's Ferry same days by 12 m.

Leave Harper's Ferry every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p.m. arrive at Frederick same days by 7 p.m.

1949 From Frederick, by Buckeystown, to Greenfield Mills, 11 miles and back; twice a week to Buckeystown, and once a week the residue.

Leave Frederick every Wednesday at 2 p.m. and Saturday at 11 a.m. arrive at Buckeystown same days by 4 p.m. and 1 p.m.

Leave Buckeystown every Wednesday at 12 m. and Saturday at 9 a.m. arrive at Frederick same days by 2 p.m. and 11 a.m.

Leave Buckeystown every Saturday at 2 p.m. arrive at Greenfield Mills same day by 3 1/2 p.m.

Leave Greenfield Mills every Saturday at 3 1/2 p.m. arrive at Buckeystown same day by 5 p.m.

1950 From Middletown, by Beallville, to Wolfville, 10 miles and back once a week.

Leave Middletown every Saturday at 1 p.m. arrive at Wolfville same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Wolfville every Saturday at 9 a.m. arrive at Middletown same day by 12 m.

1951 From Westminster, by Uniontown, Greenfield Mills, Emmitsburg, and Fountaintale, Pa. to Waynesboro, 38 miles and back twice a week in stages.

Leave Westminster every Sunday and Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at Waynesboro same days by 5 p.m.

Leave Waynesboro every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 a.m. arrive at Westminster same days by 12 m. in time to connect with the mail to Baltimore.

1952 From Boonsboro, by Rohrbachsburg, Burkittsville, and Petersville, to Barry, 18 miles and back once a week.

Leave Boonsboro every Wednesday at 1 p.m. arrive at Barry same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Boonsboro same day by 12 m.

1953 From Hagerstown, by Cavetown, Smithsburg, Foxville, Sabillsville, and Mechanistown, to Graceland, 27 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday and Sunday at 7 a.m. arrive at Graceland same days by 4 p.m.

Leave Graceland every Thursday and Monday at 5 a.m. arrive at Hagerstown same days by 2 p.m.

1954 From Hagerstown to Bakersville, 10 miles and back once a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Friday at 1 p.m. arrive at Bakersville same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Bakersville every Friday at 8 a.m. arrive at Hagerstown same day by 11 a.m.

1955 From Cumberland, by Frostburg, Little Crossing, Addison, Pa. Somersfield, Bryant's, Uniontown, Brownsville, East Bethlehem, Beallville, Hillsburg, Washington, Clayville, West Alexandria, and Triadelphia, to Wheeling, 131 miles and back daily in our horse coaches constructed under the directions of the Department, exclusively for the mails, except an outside seat for the accommodation of three passengers.

Proposals to carry this mail in two lines of four horse post coaches, to run at the same hours, with full privilege to convey passengers as far as the weight and bulk of the mail will allow, are invited. Leave Cumberland every day at 9 1/2 a.m. arrive at Wheeling next day by 6 1/2 a.m.

Leave Wheeling every day at 11 1/2 a.m. arrive at Cumberland next day by 9 1/2 a.m.

1956 From Cumberland, by Davisville, to Westminster, 26 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Monday at 1 p.m. arrive at Westminster same day by 9 p.m.

Leave Westminster every Tuesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Cumberland same day by 3 p.m.

1957 From Cumberland, by Oldtown, Tunnel, Mouth of Sideling Hill Creek, to Mann's Post Office, 45 miles and back; twice a week to Oldtown, and once a week the residue.

Leave Cumberland every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. arrive at Oldtown same days by 6 p.m. and at Mann's every Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Leave Mann's every Thursday at 8 a.m. arrive at Oldtown same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Oldtown every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Cumberland same days by 10 a.m.

1958 From Somersfield, Pa. by Selbyport, Md. to Friendsville, 9 miles and back once a week.

Leave Somersfield every Saturday at 9 a.m. arrive at Friendsville same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Friendsville every Saturday at 1 p.m. arrive at Somersfield same day by 4 p.m.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1839.

VOL. VI-NO 23.

NEW SERIES.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE
Is edited and published every

TUESDAY MORNING,

BY
GEO. W. SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until the arrears are settled, without the approval of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.

Will commence her accustomed route to St. Michaels and Wye Landing on Monday the 6th of May. She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Annapolis, arrive at St. Michaels about 1 o'clock, proceed to Wye Landing and return to Baltimore, direct, the same day. All baggage at the risk of its owners.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

April 30, 1839.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE & EASTON.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.

Will leave Baltimore every Friday and Tuesday mornings, at 7 o'clock for the above places and returns on the next day. On Monday she will go to Annapolis only, and return the same day, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Dugan's wharf.

Passage to Annapolis, 81
" to Easton, 82
" to Cambridge, 82

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

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

March 12, 1839.

FOR SALE.

TWO VERY GOOD

RAMAGE PRESSES

SUPER-ROYAL SIZE.

Apply for particulars to the Editor of the

Whig, June 25 3w

New Summer Goods.

John W. Cheezum,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and

Baltimore with a fresh supply of

Summer Goods,

And respectfully invites his friends and the

public generally to an inspection of the same,

June 11, 1839.—4t

New Hat Store.

The subscriber has re-commenced the Hat-

ting business in the Store next to William

Loveland'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 gen-

erally, and he hopes to be enabled to give

satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 1, 1839.

N. B. The above business will be conduct-

ed by Mr. Thos. Beaton. E. R.

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 kinds 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 1f

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private Sale the

farm situated near the Three Bridges, in

Chapell District, and containing about four

hundred acres of land, about 125 of the same

is in good timber and now in the occupancy

of Mr. James Tolson. The terms of sale will

require the payment of \$500 to the Bank, and

the balance to be paid in 9 & 18 months with

interest. If it is not sold at private sale before

the first Tuesday in September, it will be sold

at public Sale on that day, at the hour of 3

o'clock.

CHARLES W. BENNY.

March 5, 1839. 1f

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

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

thankfully received and executed by return

mail, with the same prompt attention as if on

personal application, & the result given (if

requested) immediately after the drawing.—

Please address

JOHN CLARK.

Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. corner

of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the

Museum.

Dec. 4, 1838.

NOTICE

Of the Sale of valuable lands in

TALBOT COUNTY.

THE President, Directors and Company of

the Farmers' Bank of Maryland by virtue

of a power, contained in a deed of Mort-

gage, passed and executed to them by Wm.

Hayward, deceased, bearing date the twenty

fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord

eighteen hundred and twenty-two, will offer

for sale, at public auction on TUESDAY,

the twenty-fourth day of September next, be-

tween the hours of three and four o'clock in

the afternoon of that day, at the front door of

the Court House of Talbot county, in the

State of Maryland, all and singular that farm

and premises of him the said William Hay-

ward, in his life time, lying and being in Tal-

bot county aforesaid, consisting of the parcel

of land, called Theobald's addition, and part

of the tract of land, called Sheepshead Point

bounded on the east by the land of Abednego

Botfield, deceased, on the south by the public

road leading to the Bay Side, on the west by

the lands, that belonged to Wm. W. Moore,

and on the north and north by the cove and

St. Michaels river, and containing the

quantity of one hundred and sixty-two and

a half acres of land, more or less, which the

said William Hayward purchased at public

sale of the Sheriff of the said county, and died

possessed of.—The land is leased for the pre-

sented year, therefore, possession will not be de-

livered to the purchaser, until the end of

year; but he will have the privilege of seed-

ing wheat on the premises in due season, and

on the usual terms. This farm being deficient

in wood and timber, the purchaser will have

the opportunity of obtaining a reasonable por-

tion of wood land, convenient to the farm,

which will be sold by the Sheriff at the time

and place aforesaid, appointed for the sale of

the farm. There is an incumbrance on the

lands of the widow's dower, which she will ei-

ther sell for a reasonable price, or lease for a

reasonable term. The sale will be made for

the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum

of money due on the mortgage, with inter-

est and costs.—The terms of payment, al-

though cash, can be made easy to the purcha-

ser by an accommodation at Bank, provided a

note, with approved personal security, be of-

fered.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.

of the Branch Bank,

at Easton

March 12 6m

"Matchless Sanative."

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent

for the sale of this renowned medicine, celebra-

ted for its wonderful cures of

CONSUMPTION,

and all affections of the lungs.

He has just received a supply, and offers it

for sale. A further notice of this medicine

will be given next week.

August 21, 1838 HENRY THOMAS

THE ANTI SYPHILITIC SPECIFIC

CURE WARRANTED.

DOCTOR SICARD, for the convenience

of those afflicted, has been induced to de-

posit his Anti Siphilitic (French) Specific

for the perfect cure of secondary Syphilis at

the Drug store of Dr. E. Baker, North East

corner Ches and Pratt streets. James H.

Warner, North East corner Baltimore and

Eutaw street, J. P. Williamson, North West

corner of Gay and High sts. This Medicine

stands in the highest estimation in France and

generally used in Venereal hospitals of that

country, and for many years successfully

practiced by Doctor S. in this & other coun-

tries. Doctor SICARD has also placed in the

above stores his Specific for the speedy and ef-

fectual cure of recent cases, also, Specific for

the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Seminal E-

missions, weakness of the Bladder and Kidneys.

Persons purchasing his preparations, will

have an advantage which no other advertised

medicine possesses as the Doctor is at all

times willing to give advice in obdurate and

accustomed by peculiarity of constitution cases

other circumstances.

His long standing as a practitioner in the

City, and his success in the cure of diseases of

the above nature renders it unnecessary to say

more on the subject.—Doctor Sicard's office,

N. W. corner of Liberty and Lexington sts,

Baltimore.

N. B. As there are no doubt many persons,

who will attempt to counterfeit the above me-

dicines, in consequence of their great success,

it is to warn the public not to purchase any

medicines purporting to be his, except from the

above named agents.

Dr. S. will also attend to all the various

branches of his profession.

The above Medicines are sold by the follow-

ing agents.

T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton.

W. J. NEVITT, Centerville.

April 30 1839. 1y

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR

SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

PARTING WORDS.

By JAMES HORTON.

"And he said, 'Let me go, for the day is breaking.'"

Let me go the day is breaking.

Dear companions, let me go.

We have spent a night of walking

In the wilderness below;

Upward now I bend my way;

Part we here at break of day.

Let me go: I may not tarry.

Wrestling thus with doubts and fears;

Angels wait my soul to carry

Where my risen Lord appears.

Friends and kindred weep not so—

If ye love me, let me go.

We have travel'd long together.

Hand in hand, and heart in heart,

Both through fair and stormy weather,

And 'tis hard, 'tis hard to part.

While I sigh 'Farewell!' to you,

Answer, one and all, 'Adieu!'

'Tis not darkness gathering around me

That withdraws me from your sight;

Walls of flesh no more can bound me,

But translated in light,

Like the lark on mounting wing,

Thence unseen, you hear me sing.

Heaven's broad day hath o'er me broken,

Far beyond earth's span of sky.

Am I dead? Nay, by this token,

Know that I have ceased to die:

Would you solve the mystery,

Come up hither—come and see.

The following song, written by the Rev.

Mr. Pierpont, was sung at the celebration of

the National Anniversary which was held in

Boston by the friends of the Temperance

cause.

JONATHAN'S INDEPENDENCE.

Tune.—YANKEE DOODLE.

Says Jonathan, says he, "To day

I will be independent,

And so my grog I'll throw away,

And that shall be the end on't!

Clear the house! the larriest stuff

Shan't be here so handy;

Wife has given the winds her snuff

So now here goes my brandy!

Chorus—Clear the house, &c.

Our fathers, though a sturdy folk,

Were sometimes rather skittish;

And they wouldn't wear the yoke

Brought over by the British.

Yonder, on old Bunker's head,

From their necks they shook it;

know too well how to interpret it."

Andrew Horton's brow contracted. "Hannah, I did not expect this from thee. Have I ever given thee cause for distrust?"

"Never, my friend," she said, laying her hand upon his; "but thou wilt have many snares to encounter, Andrew. Beautiful faces will look up to thee; thy holy ministrations; timid maidens, who will flutter more the pride of thy heart, than ever Hannah could; with trouble and weep at the fervor of thy eloquence, and come to thee as to a spiritual guide. Would it be surprising, then, if you to one like me should be forgotten?"

The youth trembled under her searching, anxious glance; but he drew the hand to his bosom and kissed the lily brow of the impassioned girl. Hannah's head fell upon his shoulder, and tears started from her eyes.

"Hannah, thou hast a lily soul, and thy love is to me dearer than nought upon earth. Do not distrust me, Hannah. I shall have thy prayers and thy blessings, and that will be my inter-communion with thy soul with mine, which of itself will be an anointing to preserve me from danger. All that is noble and pure in life is associated with thee, and thou wilt knowest it in conceptions like these that I delight."

Two years passed away, and the smile grew faint upon the lip of Hannah. She had taken the child, who was an infant at her mother's death, upon her knee, and its cheek rested upon her bosom.

"Hannah, dear, don't thou number," said the child, lifting its eyes to her face, "mean?" "Hannah, my dear, don't thou number," said the child, lifting its eyes to her face, "mean?"

"The little one said a deep sigh. "There, to do so, sister, that was a number." Hannah left the tears spring to her eyes.

"No George, I won't do so any more—it is wrong. I must make thee feel quite happy." The child kissed her cheek many times, and put his arms about her neck, calling her a dear sister.

From that time Hannah went about her daily avocations, with a strong purpose to forget her own sorrows, in ministering to the happiness of others. The child taught her to feel the selfishness of concealed suffering, and she wrestled in prayer for strength to sustain her in the many trials of her lot.

She felt a strong internal conviction, that Andrew Horton had ceased to regard her with his former attachment, impressed with this belief, she wrote a letter in answer to one of his, from which I shall extract a few sentences.

"My letters reach me with the same punctuality as ever, and their language is still tender; but, Andrew, the spirit is wanting. It is as if the sentiments turned to ice under thy pen. There should be no disguise between us. There should never attempt it with me. Andrew, for I can divine all. Thy image has almost faded from my sight, and I know that thou desirest to forget me."

The tears came to her eyes, and she bled to see how she had become a shadow. It would have been better, if she had never known him; but she would not be so cruel to herself. I will try to forget thee, that my image be not troublesome, as I know it will be if I continue to think upon thee. My thoughts, fixed on thee, will perpetually create in my mind an image of myself, which I would not do, if thy affections are fixed upon another.

"Farewell, my dear friend; I say this for the last time, and thou wilt forgive the utterance. Do not distrust thyself upon my account. I was made for endurance—it is a woman's destiny. I would forgive thee, if I had ought to forgive; but the affections are not to be school-like wayward children. I cannot even now believe they are transferable. Farewell—and may thee be very, very happy."

In the reply of Andrew Horton, he confessed all. Hannah had indeed divined the truth. He spoke of a sweet, gentle girl, whose witchery had chased the love of Hannah from his heart. But he implored her forgiveness, he deprecated his own fickleness of heart, child had taught her to feel the selfishness of others, and confessed Hannah to forgive him, to forget him, and be happy in some new attachment.

Hannah's proud lip curled in scorn, and she laid the letter upon the table of the parlor. She went about her accustomed duties with a new pride, a womanly spirit of endurance, that knew the worst had nerved itself for the trial.

Ten years passed away, and Hannah had become like unto Deborah, in the estimation of her people. Her proud beauty, her fervent piety, and the burning power with which she sometimes expounded the truths of her religion, had raised her up to be a leader amongst her people; little short of a prophetess, indeed, did she seem to many, as she held forth in the congregation.

It was rumored that Andrew Horton would return, and explain the scriptures once more in the place of his nativity. Hannah took her seat early, amongst the maidens—for time had abated nothing of the interest with which she once regarded him, although it had become modified by the circumstances in which he was now placed. Ten years had elapsed since the reception of that last letter, yet Hannah Newton felt her limbs tremble as she found herself once more in the presence of Andrew Horton.

She raised her eyes, as a stranger sat down upon the form beside her. It was the bride of Andrew Horton—a fragile, fair girl, whose eyes were fixed upon her husband, through the whole exercises, as if the only divinity she worshipped were vested in the mainly form of the preacher. As the rich tones of his voice once more broke upon Hannah's ear, and she encountered those deep, passionate eyes, she closed her own, for a new weight of misery seemed pressed upon her heart. Why had he returned, to do away at a glance, that firmness which it had cost her years to acquire?

Hannah was quite alone when Friend Horton called. She arose with native self-possession, and spoke to him as to a brother.

"Hannah," he at length said, "I have taken this long journey only upon thy account. I have come to implore thee to forget me. Thou hast had much to forgive, Hannah; but thou cannot have suffered as I have done. When I took the hand of my bride at the altar, thy form seemed to come between me and her—and oh, Hannah, I felt then, and have not ceased to feel, that thou art the wife of my spirit."

"Andrew Horton—I must not listen to this. Thou wrongs the fair girl, who lives only in thy smiles. Why dost thou return to bring sorrow to my heart, and to plunge thee deeper in sin?"

"Hannah, I returned not for this, but to implore thee to forget me. Thou cannot have forgotten that inter-communication of spirit, of which we used to talk. I feel its full power now; for thy image is ever with me, and daily and I taught to feel the consistency of thy attachment."

"Why shouldst thou return to tell me this? I think of thee, Andrew, as the husband of another. I pray for thy happiness, thy usefulness, and that thee may be preserved from temptation. Friend Horton, this is unworthy of thee. I forgive thee—but let us part."

"Nay, Hannah, thou must hear all. I come not to speak of aught that might wrong my bride; no, it is for her sake as well as my own, that I implore thee to forget me. When her cheek is pressed to mine, I see only thee, Hannah. When she sleeps upon my bosom, with her hair about my neck, it is thy form, and thy arms that seem to entwine me. I shrink from her caresses from a deadly sin, or I bestow them as unto thee. Mary is a sister unto me; but thou, Hannah, art the bride of my spirit."

Hannah turned deadly pale, and covered her face with her hands, while low moanings escaped her heaving bosom.

"Andrew, I foresaw all this, when I warned thee of the peril of loving one like me. I knew the nature of thy sex—delighting in the timid, the trembling and dependent—and that should one like this cross thy path, the love of Hannah would be a snare. It is as I foresaw—but I will not reproach thee, Andrew; it was thy nature."

"And most bitterly have I suffered. My broken vows have rung a perpetual knell in my ears, and barred up the avenues to enjoyment. The loving, the trusting Mary, hath been the victim of my error. And thee, too, Hannah. The blight hath fallen from thee upon two spirits, of whom the world is not worthy. Woe, woe is mine!" And he pressed his hand to his brow, for the large veins were swollen and rigid with the intensity of his sufferings.

Hannah laid her hand gently upon his shoulder.

"Andrew Horton, thou art called not to ease and enjoyment, but to labor and trial. Gird thyself for the contest, and be strong even in the strength of the Most High. I will serve once more to forget thee. But, oh, God! have I not sinned? Have I not wrestled day and night with tears, and many prayers? Andrew, I will pray yet again, that this bitter cup may pass away from us. But, oh, when I pray to forget, even in the agony of my spirit, do I not still remember thee? I will strive yet again. Andrew, return to thy bride; be all to her thou hast promised at the altar to be; that thy conscience upbraid thee not for wrong done to the gentle and timid, whose spirit is ill able to bear suffering of any kind, far less to have it dealt out without measure, as it hath been to me. Farewell!" She pressed his hand gently, and left the room.

For many years had H. Newton discharged the duties of her sex with a pious cheer and broad brow, sympathizing in the sorrows of all, but herself seeking sympathy from none; for with a mind lofty and exalted as hers, human sources of consolation were utterly unavailing. She stood alone in the majesty of grief, seeking consolation only from the Great Comforter. But now the smile lingered about her mouth, and the light returned to her eyes—yet her step grew feeble, and her brow assumed a more transparent beauty. The image of Andrew Horton again mingled with her dreams, and visited her mental vision. She felt, she knew, that her love was still dear to him, that he turned to her with the fondness of earlier days. She knew this, but it filled her with doubt and anxiety. Had Andrew Horton, the minister of the Most High, dared to forget his vows to his wife, to her whom he had sworn to love and to cherish? Or was the hard bride at rest, gone in her youth and beauty to the bosom of her God?

Again, Andrew Horton, with pale cheek and a lofty beauty stood by the side of Hannah. He told her the sweet, child-like Mary, had fallen asleep, like a young flower blighted upon the stalk. He dwelt upon her love, her beauty, "till the tears of Hannah mingled with his own."

"And now, thou wilt be my own wife, Hannah, even as thou hast been the bride of my spirit. I shall acquire new strength with a spirit like thine. These will caution, advise, and elevate me. Thy love shall purify and exalt me. Mary was a beautiful child, summing up upon my bosom; when doubt and suffering came upon me, she would fling her white arms around me, and mingle her tears and sighs. But thou, Hannah, wouldst have dissipated my doubts; thou wouldst have led me to the true sources of consolation; and thy prayers would have been as the dew of Heaven to my spirit. Thy caresses would have blessed, while they exalted me. Wilt thou not be my own wife, bride of my spirit? He drew her to his bosom—his cheek rested upon hers. She pressed her lips to his, and her arms encircled his neck. A deep sigh escaped her, and her head fell upon his shoulder.

Andrew Horton raised her from his bosom and gazed upon her face. Hannah Newton was to be only the spirit's bride. She was dead!

not to speak of aught that might wrong my bride; no, it is for her sake as well as my own, that I implore thee to forget me. When her cheek is pressed to mine, I see only thee, Hannah. When she sleeps upon my bosom, with her hair about my neck, it is thy form, and thy arms that seem to entwine me. I shrink from her caresses from a deadly sin, or I bestow them as unto thee. Mary is a sister unto me; but thou, Hannah, art the bride of my spirit."

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Hannah laid her hand gently upon his shoulder.

"Andrew Horton, thou art called not to ease and enjoyment, but to labor and trial. Gird thyself for the contest, and be strong even in the strength of the Most High. I will serve once more to forget thee. But, oh, God! have I not sinned? Have I not wrestled day and night with tears, and many prayers? Andrew, I will pray yet again, that this bitter cup may pass away from us. But, oh, when I pray to forget, even in the agony of my spirit, do I not still remember thee? I will strive yet again. Andrew, return to thy bride; be all to her thou hast promised at the altar to be; that thy conscience upbraid thee not for wrong done to the gentle and timid, whose spirit is ill able to bear suffering of any kind, far less to have it dealt out without measure, as it hath been to me. Farewell!" She pressed his hand gently, and left the room.

For many years had H. Newton discharged the duties of her sex with a pious cheer and broad brow, sympathizing in the sorrows of all, but herself seeking sympathy from none; for with a mind lofty and exalted as hers, human sources of consolation were utterly unavailing. She stood alone in the majesty of grief, seeking consolation only from the Great Comforter. But now the smile lingered about her mouth, and the light returned to her eyes—yet her step grew feeble, and her brow assumed a more transparent beauty. The image of Andrew Horton again mingled with her dreams, and visited her mental vision. She felt, she knew, that her love was still dear to him, that he turned to her with the fondness of earlier days. She knew this, but it filled her with doubt and anxiety. Had Andrew Horton, the minister of the Most High, dared to forget his vows to his wife, to her whom he had sworn to love and to cherish? Or was the hard bride at rest, gone in her youth and beauty to the bosom of her God?

Again, Andrew Horton, with pale cheek and a lofty beauty stood by the side of Hannah. He told her the sweet, child-like Mary, had fallen asleep, like a young flower blighted upon the stalk. He dwelt upon her love, her beauty, "till the tears of Hannah mingled with his own."

"And now, thou wilt be my own wife, Hannah, even as thou hast been the bride of my spirit. I shall acquire new strength with a spirit like thine. These will caution, advise, and elevate me. Thy love shall purify and exalt me. Mary was a beautiful child, summing up upon my bosom; when doubt and suffering came upon me, she would fling her white arms around me, and mingle her tears and sighs. But thou, Hannah, wouldst have dissipated my doubts; thou wouldst have led me to the true sources of consolation; and thy prayers would have been as the dew of Heaven to my spirit. Thy caresses would have blessed, while they exalted me. Wilt thou not be my own wife, bride of my spirit? He drew her to his bosom—his cheek rested upon hers. She pressed her lips to his, and her arms encircled his neck. A deep sigh escaped her, and her head fell upon his shoulder.

Andrew Horton raised her from his bosom and gazed upon her face. Hannah Newton was to be only the spirit's bride. She was dead!

THE WOMAN OF A CENTURY!—While the President of the United States was seated at the breakfast table in this city on Saturday morning, he was informed that an old lady upwards of 100 years of age, was present, anxious to see him. Upon this, the President went into his hall to bring her in. It appeared that she is in her one-hundred and fourth year. Her name is Hannah Googe, and she lives at 135 Reade street. She said that she had seen every President of the United States, and had shaken hands with Washington, and was quite delighted to see the present incumbent. She walked without assistance from her residence, but was escorted back by Robert W. Bowyer, Esq.—[N. H. Whig.]

THE CONNECTION OF MR. GEORGE L. McNEIR with the Somerset Herald has ceased; and the paper will hereafter be printed and published by Mr. Robert Waller.

We are sorry to say that we have no hope of Virginia—we believe the "Old Dominion," to be wedded to Van Buren, and the parties are so joined together that they cannot be put asunder.—[Cincinnati (Whig) Rep.]

MARYLAND STATE LOANS.—We are authorized to state that the Commissioner of Loans will accommodate persons wishing to purchase the stock of the State of Maryland, with sums as small as \$100.

On the fourth of a drunkard or maniac, at Canandaigua, threw himself in front of the mouth of a cannon the moment the match was applied to it; the wadding severed his body, and he died on the spot.

"THE DEMOCRACY OF KENTUCKY NOT EXTINGUISHED"—Thus says the Globe, in reference to the progress of sound principles in Kentucky. The Editor of that paper is right—the democracy of Kentucky are alive to the true interests of the nation; and never were their prospects brighter or more flattering than at present. We shall increase our representation in Congress some three or four members and add very materially to our numbers in the State Legislature. This is no idle boast, for the "signs of the times" warrant us in affirming that such will be the result. Mark our words!

[From the Philadelphia North American.] Would it not be far better for the writers and speakers of the opposition, to treat of the Sub-Treasury in the cool and unimpaired manner in which a question of political economy ought to be discussed, than to imitate the superficial style in which the advocates of that system usually attempt to carry the popular feelings in their favor? The question is one of acknowledged difficulty, and is not a proper theme for rant and ridicule.

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THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, July 23, 1839.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Democratic Republican Candidate,
For Congress.
P. F. THOMAS,
OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Day of election, Wednesday 24 day of October next.

NOTICE.—Agreeably to a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Democratic Republican voters of this county, there will be a meeting held on the First DAY IN AUGUST next, at the hour of 12 M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature, &c. A punctual attendance is particularly requested.
June 18, 1839.

NOTICE.—We are particularly requested by the Postmaster General to call the attention of bidders for coach and stage service to the requirements numbered 14 and 15, appended to the advertisement of mail routes; which are, that those who underbid the present Contractor, and who have not the requisite stage property, shall purchase that of the present Contractor on the route, under certain restrictions and regulations; and that a preference shall be given by the Contractor on a stage or coach route to the mail line running on a connecting route over any other travelling line, so that connecting mail stage or coach routes shall form continuous travelling lines.

In all cases where the branches from the main trunk West do not appear upon the advertisement to make close connections in arrivals or departures, the schedules will be so changed as to make well connected mail and travelling lines.

GOON.—The Democratic Republicans of the Seventh District, intend to run a candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. Jenifer. We are glad to see the Republicans moving in that section of the State. It is a good sign, and betokens the right kind of spirit.

MR. CLAY when last heard of, was wending his way Northward. His errand no doubt, is to ascertain public sentiment, and determine upon his availability as a candidate for the Presidency. We hope he does not intend to imitate the example set by Mr. Webster, by withdrawing his name as a candidate, & leave the field clear for Mr. Van Buren and old Tippecanoe. That would be no race.

The Whigs, as they are now called, propose holding a National Convention at Harrisburg in December next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Van Buren. Emboldened by temporary success a year ago, they suppose the chance of electing their candidate, within the range of human probability. They have managed to get Mr. Webster off the track, by furnishing him with the moderate sum of \$62,000, principally made up in Boston, N. York and Philadelphia, which enables him to flourish in London, where he recently arrived, as one of the "Lions" of the day. The available are now reduced to Clay and Harrison, though some talk of Genl Scott and a few of Thaddeus Stevens. Between Clay and Harrison, the Convention will no doubt decide, leaving all others to wait their proper time.

Should Mr. Clay obtain the nomination, and of which there is but little doubt, then the issue will be between him and Mr. Van Buren. Between an Independent Treasury and a fifty million National Bank. In this event, how will the States Rights party act? Will they every where go over to the support of Mr. V. B., as they already have in many parts of the Union, or will they throw themselves into the arms of Whigery, and give up their principles for a mere preference of men? Are there any entertaining a full faith in the States Rights doctrines, who believe for a moment that Mr. Clay is either their friend or their advocate? Certainly not. They must either renounce Whigery or give up their principles.

It is a perfect fallacy to attempt to amalgamate the one with the other. We have been induced to make these remarks from an article on the subject of Democracy and States Rights, which recently appeared in the Georgia Argus, an able paper of the States Rights party, which unhesitatingly declares for Mr. Van Buren. It says:—

"Now, how does the matter stand between these two candidates (Van Buren and Clay)? Which of them professes most of our principles? Whose election is most likely to sustain and advance, and whose most likely to overthrow and destroy them? Mr. Van Buren is opposed to internal improvement doctrines, and is certainly much less of a Tariff man than Mr. Clay. Mr. Clay is the open & avowed advocate of all of them; their friends are his friends, and on their strength are based his hopes of election. Can any States Rights man say that he entertains any principle in common with Henry Clay? If it be admitted to be a contest for the establishment of principle, it is impossible for any rational States Rights man to support Clay. But suppose, as between these two, it is a mere contest for the leaves and fishes, still it seems to us that the proper course for the States Rights party to pursue is to support Mr. Van Buren. Clay is the great common enemy whose object is the destruction of all. He is the great Philip of Macedonia, whose object, whether he come in the garb of friend or foe, is to destroy. Policy requires us to support Mr. Van Buren. But, if we elect Mr. Clay, we build up at once the power against which we have all been contending, and our hopes of success are gone—the States Rights doctrines are crushed to rise no more."

Correspondence of the Whig.
BALTIMORE, July 18, 1839.

Dear Sir,—Our friends here are in fine spirits, and intend to recover the district by the election of Messrs. Carroll and Hillen to Congress. The Whigs, as usual, boast largely, but I take it they are calculating without their host. The Democratic Convention have nominated the following ticket for the Legislature—viz: John C. Legrand, Wm. Fell Giles, Dr. John J. Graves, John B. Seidenstricker and Francis Gallagher. This is a strong ticket. "The mechanics of our city needs must be gratified at the selection of the two last named gentlemen. Mr. Giles has heretofore ably represented the city in the Legislature, and is a gentleman of great popularity. In fact the ticket is a good one, and will succeed. We look with certainty to the election of THOMAS in your district. I learn from Cecil that he is very popular, and his chances for a heavy majority good. Pearce will undoubtedly be carefully looked after by the Whigs of this section of the State, and every thing done to aid him in his election. Mark my prophecy! More anon.

Yours, &c.

Under the new Constitution of Pennsylvania the Registry Laws of that State, adopted by the Federalists, are dispensed with. The honest of all parties are disgusted with the operation of these laws.

The New York correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle offers all his mulberry trees for five cents each to any one who will grub them up. We are authorized to say that his offer will be taken up provided he will make known his name and residence or twenty cents per tree will be paid on their delivery in this place.—Baltimore paper.

Mr. White a whig member of the late legislature of Ohio, introduced a bill, just before the close of the session, with evident design of breaking up all the whig papers in the State. The bill proposed making the telling of wilful and malicious lies, a penal offence.—Detroit Post.

SPOTS ON THE SUN'S DISK.—It is stated that there are three clusters of spots now traversing the left side of the sun, two of which are particularly large, the utricles in each spot being vividly distinct. The whole may be seen with any kind of pocket telescope or spy glass, the eye being protected with a piece of black glass.—[Franklin (Ohio) Repub.]

"IS THERE A HEART THAT NEVER LOVED?"—The Editor of the Methuen Gazette makes the following sweeping assertion—"What a man, and never loved! What a man must have a heart of ice; the gizzard of a goose; a soul as lifeless as corn-brood, and a head as supple as a crooked nut!"

From the Rochester Democrat.
WEAT AT THE WEST.
Extract of a letter, dated
EDWARDSBURGH, (Mich.) June 28.

The crops on the ground, with a few exceptions, look extremely promising, and some are beautiful and heavy beyond any thing I ever saw. This is particularly the case in the southwestern part of Michigan, and northern part of Indiana. In many sections of the eastern part of Michigan, particularly in Washtenaw, Lenawee, and portions of Wayne and Monroe counties, the Russian fly is making the most destructive ravages, whole fields of wheat having been destroyed. There is no appearance of the fly after passing the midland counties. It is said, that the great portion of the wheat crop in Illinois, has been winter killed and will not pay for harvesting. Other crops in all these states, look well. Wheat is selling at 8s. at Niles, the principal market in this section of the state.

POLITICAL MEETING.
A meeting of the committees from the several election districts of Kent county, appointed for the purpose of conferring upon the proper time and mode of nominating the candidates of the Republican Reform party of said county, to be supported at the election in October next, was held at the house of Eli Munroe, Esq., in Chestertown on Saturday the 15th of June 1839, JOSEPH RENDEZ was called to the chair and JOHN SPENCER, appointed Secretary.

The meeting resolved unanimously, that the fourth Saturday (27th) of July will be the most proper time for holding the Primary meetings of the party for the nomination of candidates &c. and that it be recommended to the party to nominate one candidate for the House of Delegates, and one candidate for the Levy Court in each district, and to appoint in each district a committee of seven persons to meet in Convention in Chestertown on Wednesday the 31st of July at the Court House at 11 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of nominating two additional candidates for the Levy Court and a candidate for the Sheriff.

It was further resolved that the chairman and Secretary of this meeting be authorized and requested to give due and proper notice of said meeting.

In accordance with the above mentioned proceedings the Republican Reform party of Kent County are requested to meet in the several election districts on Saturday the 27th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of nominating in each district one candidate for the House of Delegates, and one candidate for the Levy Court, and also to appoint a committee of seven persons in each district to meet in Convention at the Court House in Chestertown on Wednesday the 31st inst. at 11 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of nominating two additional candidates for the Levy Court and a candidate for the Sheriff. The meetings will be held in the first District at Mr. Duncan Stones Spring, in the Second District at the Court House in Chestertown, and in the Third District at Mary's X Roads.

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(For the Whig.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

In my communication heretofore published in the Eastern Whig, I gave Senator Boon and the public to understand, that I should reply to the gentleman's address as published in the Centreville Times of the 22d ult. so far as I was individually concerned, in as much as my name was endeavored to be used in that address, to the prejudice of my half-brother Jas. Sangston. Why Mr. Boon should so far have forgotten himself, and what was due to his own character as well as others, is truly astonishing. His address shows a moral, as well as a political debasement of mind and principle unparalleled. The necessity of the case did not call for such a course, and had nothing to do with the subject matter at issue before the public whatever—and indeed the delicate relationship of Mr. Boon's own family, and my own should have been a sufficient barrier to such a course; Mr. Boon's son and myself having married brother and sister's children. If the gentleman had sought aid in a political point of view, why not come to the point at once. True I thought with many others, that the necessity of the case called for the course that the Democratic party adopted in the meeting which the party held, on the 12th of February last, in relation to the gentleman's course in the Senate of Maryland; and however potent the gentleman might conceive himself to be, by being clothed by the people with a little brief authority—yet whatever views he might have held, he was no other man in representative capacity, should ever expect to stand beyond the reach of those who have clothed them with power. It is one of the highest privileges belonging to Freeman under a representative Government, to hold their representatives to a rigid accountability for their acts as such; and whenever a representative fails to carry out the will of his constituents either expressed or implied, he should at once resign his authority into the hands of those who gave it—otherwise he ceases in fact to be a representative.

If the gentleman is not entirely insensible of what is due to himself and the people, he will at once resign his seat in the Senate of Maryland, and give the people time and opportunity to elect a new Senator at the next October election, as he now holds completely the balance of power in the State Senate, in defiance of his own solemn pledges to the people before he was elected, which are now proven beyond the possibility of a doubt. I will here quote an extract from the gentleman's first address to the people of this county, when he first announced himself a candidate last fall, and you will then see how far his professions and practices have gone together.—Speaking on the subject of reform he says, "and should it be the policy of Maryland to carry this subject any further, I trust that I shall be found acting with the great body of the people, always recognizing the will of the majority." Here we have the gentleman's own language; and has he not used his power to defeat his own positive declarations, in controlling Executive appointments, and the Governor, elected by a majority of the whole State, which he had pledged himself to go with? If Mr. Boon had not said one word more, verbal or otherwise, this of itself would be sufficient to bind any honorable man. But it is useless to waste words or time further on the subject, there is already sufficient before the public to satisfy any man who is disposed to believe the truth, that John Boon stands self-condemned and condemned before the public.—One word more and I am done. Family controversies are always unpleasant and unhappy events at best, whatever may be the causes; and are to be regretted by every honorable individual. Yet it appears to be the delight and glory of Senator Boon—really he should have a chaplet of iron or some other badge of distinction; and the Editor of the Centreville Times also, for publishing such a beautiful address as Senator Boon's.—When that editor himself and his family have received so many acts of kindness from that family, whose feelings in part, he has been the willing instrument to lacerate on so delicate a subject. The sin of ingratitude is manifest—it smells to Heaven.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN A. SANGSTON.
Caroline county, Md. July 15th, 1839.

From the Baltimore Republican.
THE PROSPECTS BEFORE US—OR WHAT THE DEMOCRATS OF MARYLAND CAN DO, IF THEY WILL!

M. R. EDITOR:—Although the Democracy of Maryland gained a glorious victory last fall in the election of their Governor, I most sincerely trust that that victory was but the beginning of our triumphs in this State. Under all the unfavorable circumstances by which we were then surrounded, and indeed almost overwhelmed, I am justified in pronouncing the result of that contest a "Glorious Victory!"

The notification and disappointment of the Whigs, prove that it is not possible for me to over-estimate the important consequences, which, I flatter myself, are yet to follow last fall's redemption

PROPOSALS

For carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of January, 1840, except as hereinafter stated, to the 30th June, 1841, on the following post routes in Maryland, will be received at the Department until 6 o'clock p.m. on the 24th day of August next, to be decided by the 7th day of September next.

On routes where the existing contracts have been extended to the 30th June, 1840, the new service, unless it be different from the old, will be made to commence on the 1st July 1840.

1901 From Baltimore, by Hills Cross Roads, Perrymanville, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlesown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Marcus Hook, Chester and Leipsville, Philadelphia, 97 miles and back daily in railroad cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at 9 a.m. arrive at Philadelphia same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Philadelphia every day at 1 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 9 a.m.

The mail is to be conveyed in a separate car, fitted up under the direction of the Department, for the exclusive use of the mails and post office agent, who is to attend to the delivery and receipt of mails at the intermediate offices.

Proposals for carrying a second daily mail are invited.

1902 From Baltimore, by Elk Ridge Landing, Savage, Laurel Factory, Beltsville and Bladensburg to Washington, 40 miles and back daily in railroad cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at half past 9 a.m. arrive at Washington same day by 12 m.

Leave Washington every day at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by half past eight a.m.

The mail is to be conveyed in a separate car, fitted up under the direction of the Department, for the exclusive use of the mails and post office agent, who is to attend to the delivery and receipt of mails at the intermediate offices.

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Proposals for carrying a second daily mail are invited.

1904 From Baltimore, by Catonsville, Elkton, Mills, Cockeysville, Lisbon, Poplar Spring, Ridgeville and New Market, to Frederick, 45 miles and back three times a week in sulleys.

Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 7 p.m.

1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, Owings Mills, Reisterstown, Finksburg, Westminster, Union Mills, Littlestown, Pa. Two Taverns, Gettysburg, Cashtown and Fayetteville, to Chambersburg, 77 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a.m. arrive at Gettysburg same day by 11 p.m. and at Chambersburg next day by 10 a.m.

Leave Chambersburg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 8 a.m.

Proposals to carry daily are also invited; also proposals to carry in stages.

1906 From Baltimore, by Gormanstown, Towson, Golden, Hereford, Wiesburg, and Maryland Line, to Shrewsbury, Pa. 34 miles and back three times a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a.m. arrive at Shrewsbury same day by 9 p.m.

Leave Shrewsbury every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 5 p.m.

1907 From Baltimore, by Brooklandville, Cockeysville, Shrewsbury, Pa. and Loganville, to York, 55 miles and back daily in railroad cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at 10 1/2 a.m. arrive at York same day by 5 1/2 p.m.

1908 From Baltimore, by Franklin, Randallstown, Freedom, Porters, Waterloo, Sam's Creek, and New Windsor, to Uniontown, 43 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Uniontown same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Uniontown every Monday and Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 6 p.m.

1909 From Baltimore, by Rock Hall, to Chestertown, 44 miles and back twice a week; by water to Rock Hall, thence in stages or sulleys.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday at 8 a.m. arrive at Chestertown same day by 8 p.m.

Proposals to run the going trip at a later hour, so as to enable the Southern mail to connect, are invited.

Proposals to run from Rock Hall to Chestertown only, 10 miles and back, are invited.

1910 From Baltimore, by Sweetzer's Bridge and Brotherton, to Annapolis, 30 miles and back daily in sulley.

Leave Baltimore every day at 4 a.m. arrive at Annapolis same day by 10 a.m.

Leave Annapolis every day at 4 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 1 p.m.

Proposals to carry this mail on the Annapolis Railroad will be considered.

1911 From Baltimore, by Reisterstown, Hampstead, Manchester, Hanover, Pa. Abbotstown, East Berlin, York Sulphur Springs and Kildersminster, to Carlisle, 59 miles and back twice a week in stages, and six times a week to York Sulphur Springs during the winter season, (say 3 1/2 months).

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday at 10 a.m. arrive at York Sulphur Springs same day by 8 p.m. and at Carlisle next day by 9 a.m.

Leave Carlisle every Wednesday and Sunday at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 11 p.m.

1912 From Gunpowder Depot, by Little Gunpowder, Kingsville, Long Green Academy, Black Horse Saint James and Wiesburg, to Union Meeting House, 33 miles and back once a week, with two additional trips to Kingsville.

Leave Gunpowder Depot every Wednesday at 11 a.m. arrive at Union Meeting House same day by 11 p.m.

Leave Union Meeting House every Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Gunpowder Depot same day by 7 p.m.

1913 From Bell Air to Perrymanville, 12 miles and back six times a week in stages, three of the trips by Abington, and three by Churchville.

Leave Bell Air every day except Sunday at 4 a.m. arrive at Perrymanville same day by 7 a.m.

Leave Perrymanville every day except Sunday at 12 m. immediately after arrival of the mail, arrive at Bell Air same day by 3 p.m.

1914 From Bell Air, by Hickory Tavern, o-Ginson's Store and Guelow, to Peach Bottom, and return by Dixville, Slate Ridge, Fawn Grove, Pa. and Jannettsville, 17 miles and back once a week.

Leave Bell Air every Friday at 4 p.m. arrive at Peach Bottom same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Peach Bottom every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Bell Air same day by 12 m.

1915 From Rock Run, to Darlington, 4 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Rock Run every Monday and Thursday at 8 p.m. arrive at Darlington same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Darlington every Monday and Thursday at 5 p.m. arrive at Rock Run same day by 6 p.m.

1916 From Perryville, by Port Deposit, to Rock Run, 6 miles and back six times a week.

Leave Perryville every day except Sunday at 12 m. arrive at Rock Run same day by 2 p.m.

Leave Rock Run every day except Sunday at 5 a.m. arrive at Perryville same day by 7 a.m.

Proposals to carry in ferry boat from Havre de Grace by Rock Run to Perryville, are invited.

1917 From Elkton, by Fayette, Brick Meeting House, Rising Sun, Kirk's Mills, Pa. Oak Hill, and Goshen, Chesnut Level, 20 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Elkton every Monday and Thursday at 9 a.m. arrive at Chesnut Level same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Chesnut Level every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Elkton same day by 3 p.m.

1918 From Elkton by Warwick; Head of Sassafras, Georgetown Cross Roads, Charlesown, Church Hill, Centerville, Wye Mills, Easton, and Trappe, to Cambridge, 91 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches, with a tri-weekly sulley mail from Head of Sassafras, by Millington, and Sader's Cross Roads to Church Hill, 22 miles and back, to be run in due connection.

Leave Elkton every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday after arrival of Eastern and Southern mails, say at 12 m. arrive at Easton next day by 10 a.m. and at Cambridge by 5 p.m.

Leave Cambridge every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 5 a.m. and Easton same day at 2 p.m. arrive at Elkton next day by 10 a.m.

Proposals for carrying this mail by Summit Bridge and Middletown will be considered.

1919 From Church Hill, by Long Marsh, Bullocktown, and Swardtown, Del. to Dover, 31 miles and back once a week.

Leave Church Hill every Tuesday at 7 a.m. arrive at Dover same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Dover every Wednesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Church Hill same day by 3 p.m.

1920 From Queenstown, by Centerville, Ruthsburg, Nine Bridges, Greenboro and Willow Grove, to Dover, Del. 40 miles and back once a week.

Leave Queenstown every Friday at 5 a.m. arrive at Dover same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Dover every Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Queenstown same day by 6 p.m.

1921 From Easton, by Upper Hunting Creek, Federalburg, Cannon's Ferry, De Seaford and Middleboro, to Concord, 40 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Concord same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Concord every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Easton same day by 6 p.m.

1922 From Easton, by Royal Oak, to Saint Michaels, 11 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Easton every Tuesday and Friday at 11 a.m. arrive at Saint Michaels same day by 2 p.m.

Leave Saint Michaels every Tuesday and Friday at 4 p.m. arrive at Easton same day by 7 p.m.

1923 From Cambridge, by Big Mills, Vienna, Barren Creek Springs, Salsbury, Princess Ann and Rehoboth, to Snow Hill, 70 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Cambridge every Saturday and Wednesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Snow Hill next day by 4 p.m.

Leave Snow Hill every Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at Cambridge next day by 4 p.m.

1924 From Cambridge, by Church Creek and Tobacco Stick, to Robinson's Store, 20 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cambridge every Wednesday at 5 a.m. arrive at Robinson's Store same day by 12 m.

Leave Robinson's Store every Wednesday at 1 p.m. arrive at Cambridge same day by 8 p.m.

1925 From Barren Creek Springs, by Quantico and White Haven, to Princess Ann, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Barren Creek Springs every Wednesday at 11 a.m. arrive at Princess Ann same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Princess Ann every Thursday at 4 a.m. arrive at Barren Creek Springs same day by 11 a.m.

1926 From Salisbury, by Derickson's Cross Roads, Cathell's Mills and Whaleyville, to Berlin, 27 miles and back once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 8 a.m. arrive at Berlin same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Berlin every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Salisbury same day by 4 p.m.

1927 From Princess Ann, by Ford's Store, to S. Mister's, in Somerset county, Md. 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Princess Ann every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at S. Mister's same day by 11 a.m.

Leave S. Mister's every Friday at 1 p.m. arrive at Princess Ann same day by 6 p.m.

1928 From Princess Ann, by Kingston, to Rehoboth, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Princess Ann every Wednesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Rehoboth same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Rehoboth every Wednesday at 1 p.m. arrive at Princess Ann same day by 6 p.m.

1929 From Annapolis, by Broad Creek, and Queenstown, to Wye Mills, 48 miles and back twice a week in a sulley and Broad Creek, once on horse or in sulley.

Leave Annapolis every Monday and Thursday after arrival at Baltimore mail, say at 11 a.m. arrive at Wye Mills same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Wye Mills every Wednesday and Saturday after arrival of Eastern mail, say at 5 p.m. arrive at Annapolis same day by 12 m.

1930 From Davidsonville, by West River, Pigeon Point, Tracey's Landing, Friendship, Lower Marlboro, Huntingtown, Prince Fredericktown and Port Republic, to Saint Leonard, 62 miles and back; three times a week to West River, thence twice a week to Prince

Fredericktown, and once a week the residue.

Leave Davidsonville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, as soon as the Annapolis mail arrives, say at 4 p.m. arrive at Prince Fredericktown every Wednesday evening and Monday morning, and at Saint Leonard on Monday by 12 m.

Leave Saint Leonard every Monday at 2 p.m. arrive at Prince Fredericktown same day, and at West River on Wednesday and Friday by 9 a.m.

Leave Friendship every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Davidsonville same days by 12 m. or in time to connect with the mail to Annapolis.

1931 From Elk Ridge Landing, by Cecil's Tavern and Beater Dam to Davidsonville, 27 miles and back once a week.

Leave Elk Ridge Landing every Friday at 4 a.m. arrive at Davidsonville same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Davidsonville every Thursday at 10 a.m. arrive at Elk Ridge Landing same day by 5 p.m.

1932 From Cooksville, by Hood's Mills and Warfieldburg to Westminster, 16 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cooksville every Saturday at 12 m. arrive at Westminster same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Westminster every Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Cooksville same day by 11 a.m.

1933 From Allen's Fresh to Harris's Lot, 9 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Allen's Fresh every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at Harris's Lot same days by 9 a.m.

Leave Harris's Lot every Tuesday and Friday at 11 a.m. arrive at Allen's Fresh same days by 1 p.m.

1934 From Port Tobacco to Nanjemoy, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Nanjemoy same day by 10 a.m.

Leave Nanjemoy every Friday at 12 m. arrive at Port Tobacco same day by 4 p.m.

1935 From Port Tobacco, by Bryantown to Benedict, 22 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Tuesday and Friday at 5 a.m. arrive at Benedict same days by 11 a.m.

Leave Benedict every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. arrive at Port Tobacco same days by 7 p.m.

1936 From Port Washington to Piscataway, 4 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Port Washington every Monday & Thursday at 10 a.m. arrive at Piscataway same days by 12 m.

Leave Piscataway same days at 1 p.m. arrive at Port Washington same days by 3 p.m.

1937 From Upper Marlboro, by Nottingham, Brandywine, Horse Head, Aquasco, Benedict, and Charlotte Hall, to Choptico, 52 miles and back twice a week to Nottingham, and once a week the residue.

Leave Upper Marlboro every Monday at 1 p.m. arrive at Washington mail, arrive at Choptico next day 3 p.m.

Leave Choptico every Wednesday at 4 a.m. arrive at Upper Marlboro same day by 9 p.m.

Leave Upper Marlboro every Friday at 1 p.m. arrive at Nottingham same day by 3 p.m.

Leave Nottingham every Friday at 4 p.m. arrive at Upper Marlboro same day by 6 p.m.

1938 From Washington, D. C. to Georgetown, 2 miles and back twice daily.

Leave Washington every day at 7 a.m. and 2 p.m. arrive at Georgetown same day 7 1/2 a.m. and 2 1/2 p.m.

Leave Georgetown every day at 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. arrive at Washington same day 9 1/2 a.m. and 4 1/2 p.m.

1939 From Washington, D. C. by Georgetown, Rockville, Md. Middle Brook, Clarksburg, Hyattstown, and Urbana, to Frederick, 44 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches.

Leave Washington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 a.m. arrive at Frederick same days by 1 p.m.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 a.m. arrive at Washington same day by 11 p.m.

1940 From Washington, D. C. by Cottage, Md. Coleville, Sandy Springs, Brookville, Unity, Triadelphia, Goshen Mills, Damascus, Monrovia, New Market, Liberty town, and Johnsville, to Middleburg, 66 miles and back once a week.

Leave Washington every Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at Middleburg next day by 9 a.m.

1941 From Washington, D. C. by Long Old Fields, Md. Upper Marlboro, Queen Ann and Davidsonville, to Annapolis 39 miles and back three times a week in stages.

Leave Washington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at Annapolis same days by 4 p.m.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 a.m. arrive at Washington same days by 2 p.m.

Proposals to carry on horses or in sulleys are invited.

1942 From Washington, D. C. by Palmer's Tavern, Md. Piscataway, Pleasant Hill, Port Tobacco, Allen's Fresh, Newport, Choptico, Saint Clement's Bay, Leonardtown, Great Mills, and Saint Iniges, to the Ridge, 93 miles and back twice a week in stages.

Leave Washington every Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m. arrive at Ridge next day by 4 p.m.

Leave Ridge every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at Washington next day by 7 p.m.

1943 From Georgetown, D. C. to Hancock, Md. 136 miles and back three times a week in canal packet boats, supplying the offices on the line of the canal.

Proposals to carry six times a week or daily will be considered.

The schedule to be arranged so as to run with all convenient expedition, and make due connection with the Western mail at Hancock, going and returning.

1943 From Rockville, by Darnestown, Darnestown, and Poolville, to Barnesville, 23 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Rockville every Monday and Friday at 9 a.m. arrive at Barnesville same days by 4 p.m.

Leave Barnesville every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Rockville same days by 1 p.m.

1944 From Frederick, by Middletown, Boonsboro, Fankstown, Hagerstown, Clear Spring, Hancock, Beavertown, and Flint's store, to Cumberland, 91 miles and back daily in four horse coaches constructed under the directions of the Department exclusively for the mails, except an outside seat to accommodate three passengers.

Proposals to carry this mail in two lines of four horse post coaches, at same hours, with full privilege to convey passengers as far as bulk and weight of the mail will allow, are invited. Also, to commence route at Hagerstown, in connection with a similar line from Chambersburg, as invited on route 1513; also, to run one line of post coaches daily from Frederick to Hagerstown.

Leave Frederick every day at 6 1/2 p.m. arrive at Hagerstown by 10 1/2 p.m. and at Cumberland next day by 9 a.m.

Leave Cumberland every day at 9 a.m. arrive at Hagerstown by 7 1/2 p.m. and at Frederick same day by 11 1/2 p.m.

1945 From Frederick, by Uta Mills, Crogetown, Graceland, and Emmittsburg, to Gettysburg, Pa. 82 miles and back twice a week in stages.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday and Saturday at 2 p.m. arrive at Gettysburg same days by 10 p.m.

Proposals to carry three times a week will be considered.

1946 From Frederick, by Mount Pleasant, Libertytown, Unionville, Saur's Creek, McKinstry's Mills, and Union Bridge, to Uniontown, 29 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Frederick every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Uniontown same days by 5 p.m.

Leave Uniontown every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick same days by 5 p.m.

1947 From Frederick, by Walkersville, Woodboro, Ladiesburg, Middleburg, Bruceville, Taneytown, Piney Creek, Littlestown, Pa. Hanover, and Spring Forge, to York, 59 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p.m. arrive at York next day by 7 p.m.

Leave York every Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick next day by 12 m.

1948 From Frederick, by Jefferson, Petersville, and Knoxville, to Harper's Ferry, 20 miles and back three times a week.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Harper's Ferry same days by 12 m.

Leave Harper's Ferry every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p.m. arrive at Frederick same days by 7 p.m.

1949 From Frederick, by Buckeystown, to Greenfield Mills, 11 miles and back; twice a week to Buckeystown, and once a week the residue.

Leave Frederick every Wednesday at 2 p.m. and Saturday at 11 a.m. arrive at Buckeystown same days by 4 p.m. and 1 p.m.

Leave Buckeystown every Wednesday at 12 m. and Saturday at 9 a.m. arrive at Frederick same days by 2 p.m. and 11 a.m.

Leave Buckeystown every Saturday at 2 p.m. arrive at Greenfield Mills same day by 3 1/2 p.m.

Leave Greenfield Mills every Saturday at 3 1/2 p.m. arrive at Buckeystown same day by 5 p.m.

1950 From Middletown, by Beallville, to Wolfville, 10 miles and back once a week.

Leave Middletown every Saturday at 1 p.m. arrive at Wolfville same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Wolfville every Saturday at 9 a.m. arrive at Middletown same day by 12 m.

1951 From Westminster, by Uniontown, Taneytown, Emmitsburg, and Fountaintale, Pa. to Waynesboro, 38 miles and back twice a week in stages.

Leave Westminster every Sunday and Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at Waynesboro same days by 5 p.m.

Leave Waynesboro every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 a.m. arrive at Westminster same days by 12 m. in time to connect with the mail to Baltimore.

1952 From Boonsboro, by Rohrsburgh, Burkittsville, and Petersville, to Barry, 18 miles and back once a week.

Leave Boonsboro every Wednesday at 1 p.m. arrive at Barry same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Boonsboro same day by 12 m.

1953 From Hagerstown, by Cayetown, Smithsburg, Foxville, Sabillasville, and Mechanistown, to Graceland, 27 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday and Sunday at 7 a.m. arrive at Graceland same days by 4 p.m.

Leave Graceland every Thursday and Monday at 5 a.m. arrive at Hagerstown same days by 2 p.m.

1954 From Hagerstown to Bakersville, 10 miles and back once a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Friday at 1 p.m. arrive at Bakersville same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Bakersville every Friday at 8 a.m. arrive at Hagerstown same day by 11 a.m.

1955 From Cumberland, by Frostburg, Little Crossing, Addison, Pa. Somerset, Bryant's, Uniontown, Brownsville, East Bethlehem, Bealville, Hillboro, Washington, Clayville, West Alexandria, and Triadelphia, Va. to Wheeling, 131 miles and back daily in four horse coaches constructed under the direction of the Department, exclusively for the mails, except an outside seat for the accommodation of three passengers.

Proposals to carry this mail in two lines of four horse post coaches, to run at the same hours, with full privilege to convey passengers as far as the weight and bulk of the mail will allow, are invited. Leave Cumberland every day at 9 1/2 a.m. arrive at Wheeling next day by 6 1/2 a.m.

Leave Wheeling every day at 11 1/2 a.m. arrive at Cumberland next day by 8 1/2 a.m.

1956 From Cumberland, by Dawson's to Westernport, 28 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Monday at 1 p.m. arrive at Westernport same day by 9 p.m.

Leave Westernport every Tuesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Cumberland same day by 3 p.m.

1957 From Cumberland, by Oldtown, Tunnel, Mouth of Sideling Hill Creek, to Mann's Post Office, 45 miles and back; twice a week to Oldtown, and once a week the residue.

Leave Cumberland every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. arrive at Oldtown same days by 6 p.m. and at Mann's every Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Leave Mann's every Thursday at 8 a.m. arrive at Oldtown same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Oldtown every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Cumberland same days by 10 a.m.

1958 From Somerset, Pa. by Sellysport, Md. to Friendsville, 9 miles and back once a week.

Leave Somerset every Saturday at 9 a.m. arrive at Friendsville same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Friendsville every Saturday at 1 p.m. arrive at Somerset same day by 4 p.m.

Proposals for supplying the following offices, at a sum to be named, and subject to the condition of being limited to the net proceeds of the office, are invited:

Beaver Creek, to be supplied from Hagerstown, 6 miles and back once a week.

Double Pipe Creek, to be supplied from Middleburg, 4 miles and back once a week.

Gallant Green, to be supplied from Bryantown, 4 miles and back once a week.

Good Luck, to be supplied from Bladensburg, 8 miles and back twice a week.

Longcoming, to be supplied from Frostburg 8 miles and back daily.

Michaelsville, to be supplied from Perrymanville, 3 miles and back twice a week.

Newtown, to be supplied from Snow Hill, 15 miles and back once a week.

Oakland Mills, to be supplied from Elkton's Mills, 5 miles and back three times a week.

Orleans, to be supplied from Mountain House, 12 miles and back once a week.

Owingsville, to be supplied from Elkton's Mills, 9 miles and back twice a week.

Partnership, to be supplied from Port Tobacco, 10 miles and back once a week.

Pomona, to be supplied from Piscataway, 11 miles and back twice a week.

St. Augustine, to be supplied from Elkton, 10 miles and back once a week.

Sangrun, to be supplied from Friendship, 9 miles and back twice a week.

Sassafras and Oak, to be supplied from Leonardtown, 8 miles and back once a week.

Shivan, to be supplied from Golden, 4 miles and back once a week.

Warren, to be supplied from Golden, 4 miles and back three times a week.

Wakefield, to be supplied from Westminster, 5 miles and back once a week.

NOTES.

1. Each route must be bid for separately. The route, the sum, the mode of service, and the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in each bid.

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

"The undersigned _____ If his bid for carrying the mail from _____ to _____ be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of March next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

"Dated _____ 1839."

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.

3. This guarantee being required by law, no exemption can be allowed in favor of old contractors, railroad companies, or any other companies or persons whatsoever.

3 The distances, as stated in this advertisement, are believed to be substantially correct; but the bidder will inform himself on that point, as no increased pay will be allowed for any difference when the places are named correctly.

4. The Postmaster General may alter the schedule, and alter the route, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation for any additional service required, and for any increased speed, when the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary.

5. He may discontinue the service, or curtail it at a pro rata reduction of pay, whenever he shall consider it expedient to do so, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

6. He may impose fines for failure to take or deliver a mail, or any part of a mail, at any post

Chancery Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday the 29th day of August, all that farm or plantation whereon Levin Mills, Jr. died seized and possessed situate near the Chapel in Talbot County, being part of a tract of land called "Fork," part of a tract called "Hesley" and parts of other tracts, containing the quantity of 190 acres, more or less. The improvements consist of a comfortable single story dwelling house with necessary out houses and farm buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—A cash payment of one hundred dollars will be required on the day of sale, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal installments at the end of six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon, to be secured by a bond with security, to be approved by the Trustee. Upon the ratification of the sale by the Court and the payment of the whole of the purchase money and not before the undersigned will execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, a good and sufficient deed, in fee simple, free and clear of all claims of the heirs of the said Levin Mills, Jr. or those claiming under them or either of them.

PHILIP F. THOMAS, Trustee.
July 30 1839.
N. B. The creditors of the above named Levin Mills, Jr. are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereon in the Chancery Office at Annapolis, within four months from the day of sale.
P. F. T.

Chancery Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 21st day of August, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, in the forenoon, all that farm or plantation whereon Harrison Mackay now resides situate on Choptank river in Talbot County, composed of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit: "White Oak Swamp," "Swineyard," "Middle Springs," "Willson's Lot," "Lovejoy's Marsh" and "Lovejoy's Discovery," containing the quantity of 508 acres of land, more or less. The improvements consist of a very commodious two story brick dwelling, in good repair, together with all the necessary buildings for the farm.

Terms of Sale.—A cash payment of five hundred dollars will be required on the day of sale—the balance of the purchase money, to be paid in two equal installments, at the end of twelve and eighteen months, to be secured by a bond with security to be approved by the Trustee, and bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before, the Trustee is authorized to convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, the said farm or plantation, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the parties concerned in the cause, and those claiming by, from or under them or either of them.

PHILIP F. THOMAS, Trustee.
July 30

LAND FOR SALE.

608 ACRES.

THE subscriber will sell all that valuable tract of land in Caroline County, Maryland, whereon he resides, containing 608 acres, about 250 acres heavily timbered, consisting mostly of Black Oak, and is certainly one of the best timbered farms on the Eastern Shore, and within 2 1/2 miles of Choptank river, five miles from Greensboro. There is a Saw Mill property adjoining the lands of Mr. Thomas S. Carter, W. F. Culliton, J. Saulsbury and others.

This valuable tract of land is divided into two farms, on what is known as the Home farm, there are all necessary buildings in good repair. The dwelling is a one story, with two corn cribs, carriage house, cart and pough house, and upper granary 30 by 20 feet; a good well of water in the yard, with a new frame all complete, and a new corn mill. The small farm has a small frame dwelling, a small corn house. This farm has heretofore been cultivated with the Home place, but is now laid off in a separate farm, of about 150 acres; the lands are mostly high & elevated, and no waste land, with fine branches to each farm, & water in each field for stock, on both farms, and a plenty of fine branch land for meadows, &c.—the timber here is convenient to every part of the arable land on both places—a portion of the arable land is of a first rate soil for the growth of the Morus Mulicaulis; and for any person or persons who wishing to go into the silk business on a large scale, offers every inducement that is desirable to the purchaser. These lands will be sold altogether or separate, and possession given at the end of the present year if desired.

Terms of sale.—\$1000 cash on the day of sale, or end of the present year, and the balance in one, and two years, &c. This land will be sold at public sale at the Court House next in Denton, on Tuesday the 27th August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M.

I have also about 7000 Multicaulis Mulberry trees now growing on the Farm—I would sell with the farm or separate at the same time and place if desired.

JOHN A. SANGSTON.
Caroline Co. Md. July 30 1839.
The Dorchester Aurora, Delaware Gazette and Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, will please copy the above advertisement 3 times and send bill to Post Office, Denton, Md.

TEACHER WANTED.

THE subscribers are desirous to procure a good and competent teacher for Primary School in the Chapel District. Good recommendations as to character and capability will be required.
Apply to
RICH'D. ARRINGTON, HARRISON MACKAY, Trustees.
July 30

WANTED

At this office a youth to learn the printing business.—One that can read and write will be preferred.
July 30 1839. 3w

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

ELECTION FIRST WEDNESDAY IN OCTOBER.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
JAMES CARROLL,
SOLOMON HILLEN, JR.
SECOND DISTRICT,
PHILIP F. THOMAS.
THIRD DISTRICT,
J. T. H. WORTHINGTON.
SIXTH DISTRICT,
FRANCIS THOMAS.

FOR SALE.

The splendid young horse **JOHN RANDOLPH**, 6 years old last spring, sired by old John Richards, his dam Nell, by Gallatin, Expectation, by Bedford; dam Mambrina, out of a sister of Naylor's Sally and sold to Col. Alston for 4000, J. Taylor. See American Stud Book, by Mass, page 315—Nell's dam was a thorough bred mare, and raised two other colts; one at two years old sold for \$400—and one at three years old sold for \$700, both steel colts.
John Randolph is a beautiful Grey, with black legs, about 16 hands high, of fine form and figure; has proven himself a sure footed and his colts are not surpassed by any in Maryland. From the trial I have given him I am well satisfied he is a horse of great speed and bottom.

Mr. Elisha Wilson of this county now owns the dam of John, and of whom I purchased John when young. Mr. Wilson is well known as a distinguished breeder of blooded horses and has been for many years; and from whom Gen. Emory purchased his best stock, the dam and grand dam of Lady Clifford, &c. celebrated on the turf. I refer to Mr. Abraham Griffith, Easton, Talbot County & to Mr. E. Wilson near Denton Maryland, for further information.

John will be sold on very accommodating terms, at public Auction on the Court House Green in Denton on Tuesday 27th day of August next, if not sold previous at private sale, of which due notice will be given.

Multicaulis Mulberry trees will be taken in payment at fair prices.
JOHN A. SANGSTON.
Caroline county, Md. July 30th 1839.
Cambridge Aurora and Princess Ann Herald will please copy the above and charge this office.

A Dwelling House at Auction.

I will offer at Public Auction, for cash on Tuesday the 30th July inst at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Court House door in Easton, the dwelling house on Goldsborough street at present occupied by Samuel Goldsborough (coloured man.)
This house is subject to a ground rent of only eight dollars per annum, and with a little repair would make a very comfortable and genteel dwelling in one of the most pleasant situations in town. At the same time I will sell two second-hand Ramage Printing Presses, Super Royal size, one of them in very good order—also a large Mahogany Desk and Book-case, suitable for an office—and a duck gun of very superior quality.
JAMES C. WHEELER, Aucr.
July 23

NOTICE.—The publishers of the Democratic Herald respectfully request their friends in the different Counties of the State, who may have in their hands the prospectus of the Democratic Herald, to transmit the same to them at Annapolis as speedily as possible. They are desirous of commencing the regular publication of the Herald immediately, should the number of subscribers that may be returned justify them in the undertaking. Subscribers will please be particular in stating the Post offices to which their papers shall be forwarded.
July 23 1w. G. & W. JOHNSTON.
(The Democratic papers throughout the State will please give the above notice an insertion.)

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE & EASTON.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

Will leave Baltimore every Friday and Tuesday mornings, at 7 o'clock for the above places and returns on the next day. On Monday's she will go to Annapolis only, and return the same day, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Dugan's wharf.
Passage to Annapolis, \$1
" to Easton, \$2
" to Cambridge, \$2
N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.
LEWIS G. TAYLOR.
March 12, 1839.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

The repairing the causeway at the lower Kings' Creek bridge will be sold to the lowest bidder on Tuesday the 23d inst. at the front door of the Court House at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Trustees of the several school districts are also notified that a list of persons having an income of \$100, and \$150 must be furnished forthwith, as also an estimate of the sums necessary to purchase fuel, stationary, &c. for each district and all persons having claims against the county, are notified that if they do not bring in their claims by the 30th inst. they will not be levied.

Per order,
THOS. C. NICHOLES, Clk.
July 16, 1839. 3w

New Hat Store.

The subscriber has re-commenced the Hatting business in the Store next to William Loveday'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 complete. He solicits a continuance of support from his old customers, and the public generally, and he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.
ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan 1, 1839.
N. B. The above business will be conducted by Mr. Thos. Beaton. E. R.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having associated his nephew Wm. N. Mullikin, with him in the Mercantile Business in Easton, he will in future be conducted under the firm of

Loveday & Mullikin,

It will be their object to keep constantly on hand such an assortment of Goods as will suit the market.—They solicit a continuance of the favours of their friends and the public generally.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY.
Easton, July 23, 1839. 4w

WM. W. HIGGINS,

Has just received from Baltimore, an additional supply of

Saddlery,

which renders his assortment very good.

July 23, 1839. 3t
N. B. Those indebted to the subscriber whose accounts have been presented, will confer a favour by calling and making immediate payment.

John Satterfield,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public and his old customers that he has re-commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in the shop formerly occupied by Thomas Beaton as a Hat Store, near the Market House. He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will use every exertion to please such as may favor him with their work. He will guarantee his work to fit well; should it fail, he will make and re-argument.

He flatters himself that his experience in the business will enable him to execute work in a superior style; and in a manner unsurpassed upon the Eastern Shore. He has just returned from the city with an improved method of cutting; has employed good and efficient workmen and receives the Fashions quarterly from one of the best reporters in the country.
July 23, 1839. (Göweon)

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Talbot County Court by the Clerk thereof, and to me directed and delivered, one at the suit of James J. Corner, the other at the suit of Ann Canine of Robert Dillaway, against Joseph P. Harris, will be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of August next, at the Court House door in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of that day, for cash only to the highest and best bidder, the following lands, tenements and negroes, viz: all the interest, right, title, claim & demand, either at law or equity of him the said Joseph P. Harris in and to, an house and lot situated at the Hole-in-the-Wall where Mr. Edward Brownell now resides, also all his interest &c. as above, in and to an improved lot of ground situate at Martin's Town in Talbot County, to the quantity of acres what it may, or be it known by whatever name or names it may be called, also one negro woman Fanny and one ditto called Ann, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of fi. fa. debts interests and costs now due, and to become due thereon, also to pay and satisfy certain officer's fees in my hands for collection for the years 1837 '38 and '39. Attendance will be given by
JOHN HARRINGTON, Sh'f
July 23, 1839. 1w

Constable's Sale

BY virtue of eleven writs of Fieri Facias issued out by the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, to me directed and delivered, at the suits of the following persons, viz: one at the suit of Shepard and McNeal, one at the suit of James H. McNeal, one at the suit of John H. Robinson, two at the suits of James Chapman, one at the suit of William H. Curtis, one at the suit of Robert Dillaway, one at the suit of William Dobson, one at the suit of John Tucker, one at the suit of William Dewlin, and the other at the suit of John Stewart against Joseph P. Harris, will be exposed to public sale for cash only, to the highest and best bidder at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 13th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following lands, tenements and negroes, to wit: All the right, title, interest, claim, demand or estate of him the said Joseph P. Harris, either at law or equity, of, in and to two lots of ground situate in Talbot County, one of which is the House and lot situate at the Hole-in-the-Wall where Mr. Edward Brownell now resides; the other an improved lot of ground situate at Martin's Town, to the quantity of acres what it may, known or called by whatever name or names they may be.—Also one aged negro woman called Fanny, and one young negro woman called Ann, to pay and satisfy the above recited writs of fi. fa. debts interests and costs now due, and to become due thereon. Attendance by
J. M. FAULKNER, Cons.
July 23, 1w

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 15th day of August next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M. all that farm or plantation of which William P. Fountain, deceased, died seized, situate in King's Creek in Talbot County, containing the quantity of

150 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less.
By the terms of the Decree, at cash payment of one hundred dollars will be required on the day of sale, or upon the ratification thereof by the Court, and the balance of the purchase money, to be paid in two equal installments, at the end of six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by a bond with security to be approved by the Trustee; upon the ratification of the sale by the Court, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before, the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, a good and sufficient Deed in fee simple, free and clear of all claims of the heirs of the said John W. Fountain, or of those claiming under them.

RICH'D. ARRINGTON, Trustee.
July 23 1w

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the farm known as "KINGSTOWN" where he now resides. Kingstown is a well situated on the Choptank, with every facility for the Boating Business. He will dispose of it on moderate terms, and the premises can be examined at any time by those wishing to purchase.
RICHARD ARRINGTON
June 25, 1839. 1w

A Valuable Mill FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE MILL, MILL SEAT, AND FIXTURES WITH ABOUT SEVENTY acres of WOOD LAND attached, belonging to the heirs of Noah Chance deceased, they being now of full age, known as Chance's Mill, situate within two and a half miles from Greensboro, and five from Denton, near the road between those places. The mill is in good order for the

Manufacture of Flour.

And meal, with a head of water of two feet and a half, and an overshot wheel, calculated for grinding at all seasons. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will view the property which will be shown by the tenant Mr. Thomas H. Lewis, or the subscribers at Spring Mills, near Denton. The terms will be accommodating, and title in dispute. If not sold by the last of September, it will then be for rent. To a good tenant the terms will be low. Apply to
R. G. CHANCE, or W. E. CHANCE.
Spring Mills Caroline co.
July 19, 1839. 6w

For Sale.

I will sell at private sale the Farm lately bought by me of Thomas S. Hayward, Trustee of Thomas Hayward, dec'd., containing

Four Hundred and twenty eight and a half acres.
A liberal credit will be given on a considerable part of the purchase money.
JOSEPH R. PRICE.
July 16, 1839.

CAMP-MEETING.

A camp meeting will be held at Lloyd's Springs near Choptank river, for Talbot County, to commence on the 21st day of August next. The public are respectfully invited to attend. The place invites the attention of persons at a distance, as there is a good landing and safe harbour, within one and a half miles of the ground, and the known healthy and light quality of the water, which is worthy of notice.
THE MANAGERS.
July 16, 1839.

FOR RENT.

For the year 1840 my farm situate on the road leading to Kings Creek and not far from Easton, to a good and responsible farmer, the terms will be made agreeable, for particulars apply to.
MARY BENNY.
Also a farm in the Chapel District at present in the occupancy of John Byrard, to rent for the year as above, terms made known by application to.
M. B.
July 23, 1839. (3wG)

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

Will be sold at private sale on accommodating terms all the Land situate on Choptank River, in Talbot County, lately owned by Robert W. Kenward called

"RICH BOTTOM," &c.

Containing about 623 Acres.
This Land contains an abundance of excellent Marl, very convenient of access, besides other sources of manure, sufficient (it is believed) if properly managed to make it all rich. There is also a large portion of

Valuable Timber AND WOOD LAND,

All lying within 4 miles of Easton. There is on this estate comfortable buildings calculated for two farms, and in that way (if required) it will be sold, allotting to each an equal portion of the Timber and Wood.—This farm is well calculated for grazing, as there is included in the above from 30 to 40 acres of excellent Marsh and Meadow Land.
One third of the purchase money will be required to be paid down and for the balance a reasonable time will be given to suit the purchaser. If the above property be not sold at private Sale before the 6th August next, it will then be offered at public sale. For further particulars apply to
WM. H. G'ROOME or SAM. T. KENNARD.
Easton May 21, 1839.

FARM FOR SALE.

HAVING concluded to go to Milling again, I offer at private sale the farm where I now reside (called Galloway) 2 miles from Easton, on the county road to Hillsborough, containing about

400 ACRES OF LAND,

ABOUT 60 IN TIMBER.

The improvements a large 2 story finished from the cellar to the garret, kitchen adjoining, a pump of excellent water in the yard, & one at the barn yard, 1 meat house, 3 barns, granary, stables, bay house, carriage house, corn crib, &c. on this farm is a large branch meadow, well ditched, the upland is of a good soil and a considerable portion in a high state of cultivation,—divided into 5 fields under good fence—it will be sold together or divided to suit best—it would conveniently divide into two farms.

Also,

A quantity of Timber land about 2 1/2 miles from Easton, will be sold together or in lots to suit purchasers.—The Terms will be accommodating—those wishing to purchase are invited to view the property and judge for themselves.
THOMAS HOPKINS.
Callaway, near Easton.
Talbot county, Md. June 23, 1839

Brick Dwelling

finished from the cellar to the garret, kitchen adjoining, a pump of excellent water in the yard, & one at the barn yard, 1 meat house, 3 barns, granary, stables, bay house, carriage house, corn crib, &c. on this farm is a large branch meadow, well ditched, the upland is of a good soil and a considerable portion in a high state of cultivation,—divided into 5 fields under good fence—it will be sold together or divided to suit best—it would conveniently divide into two farms.

Also,

A quantity of Timber land about 2 1/2 miles from Easton, will be sold together or in lots to suit purchasers.—The Terms will be accommodating—those wishing to purchase are invited to view the property and judge for themselves.
THOMAS HOPKINS.
Callaway, near Easton.
Talbot county, Md. June 23, 1839

Farmers' Bank of Maryland

Branch Bank at Easton, July 13th, 1839.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders in this Institution, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in Easton, on the first Monday of August ensuing, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders twelve Directors for the Branch Bank at Easton, for the ensuing year.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r
July 16, 1839. 3w

Postponed Sale.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, on Tuesday the 6th day of August next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following valuable property, viz: That very valuable farm in Island Creek Neck, now occupied by Mr. James M. Newman, and formerly the property of Anthony Ross, dec'd. Containing

338 Acres,

Nearly 100 acres of which is finely timbered, the arable land is of superior quality, and with the mill and other manures on it, may with little trouble or expense be made first rate, the buildings are in tolerable good repair; this property is worthy the attention of any person, that may wish to purchase a place to reside on, being handsomely situated on Island Creek, which affords all the luxuries of the salt water in abundance; the situation very healthy, the neighborhood as good and agreeable as any on the Eastern Shore, and with the advantage of a good school within half a mile of the dwelling.
Also—That valuable property in Easton now occupied by Messrs E. Roszell, and E. Meconahan, lying between the Bank and the store house of Mr. William Loveday, the improvements, being a

LARGE DWELLING,

with two store rooms fronting on Washington street, the stand equal to any in the town for business, also an office on Goldsborough street formerly occupied by Wm. Hayward, Esq. a granary, stable, &c.
The terms will be one fifth of the purchase money in each cash, the balance in four equal annual installments, with interest, the payment to be secured by good and approved security.
Any further information that may be desired relative to the above mentioned property will be given on application to me, and the lands shown to any one wishing to view them.
JOHN STEVENS
July 2, 1839.—1w
(The sale of the above mentioned property is postponed until Tuesday the 13th of August.)

30,000 White Pine Poles.

THE undersigned has just received 30,000 White Pine Poles, sawed from prime timber, 4 feet long, 3 inches wide, which offers for sale, at a very low price, at his lumber yard on Frederick Street Dock in the City of Baltimore, together with an extensive assortment of Lumber of various kinds.
JOHN SMITH, Junr.
Baltimore, July 9, 1839.—3t

LAST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post office at Easton, Md. on the last day of July 1839.

John Atkinson
John S. Blake
Edward Benson
Thomas P. Bennett
Alexander C. Balliet
Anthony Booth
James Bartlett
C. E. Baldwin
Bennett Baggis

Stephen C. McNeal
H. M. Mason
Ann Martin
Mary A. Monnelly
Thomas D. Monnelly
Wm E. Nicholson
Mary Nicholson
Wm Newman

Thomas Pearson
Jesse Price
James Price
F M Potts
Stewart C. Rodenbor
Samuel Roberts
John M. Roberts

Harriet Slaughter
James L. Smith
Isaac Stevens
Richard K. Sneed
Charles C. Tilghman
F. Thomas
Doct W. H. Thomas
James Tolson
James W. Warner
Lucetta W. White

George Wood
Miss Henry
HENRY THOMAS, P. M.
Persons called for letters will please say whether advertised or not.—All persons, indebted to the subscriber for postage will call and pay their bills, or they will have no more credit for their postage.
H. T. P. M.
July 9th 1839 3w

To the Public.

Mr. John Satterfield having transferred to the subscriber his shop and fixtures, respectfully informs the customers of the establishment and the public generally, that he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, at the old stand on Washington street. He will warrant his work to fit, and in point of style and workmanship flatters himself he can give general satisfaction. He keeps constantly employed good and efficient workmen.
The public's obt. servant,
JOHN H. K. SHANNAHAN.
Feb. 19, 1839. 1f (Göweon)

Wool Carding.

The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that they are in complete repair, and that they are now ready to receive all orders for Carding wool. The prices for Carding are given through six cents, twice through eight cents.—All orders left at the store of Mr. Chertman, in Easton, 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 they select a share of public patronage.
PATCHETT & MCNASH.
Upper Hunting Creek Caroline county Md. July 21, 1839.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot County Court, the undersigned commissioner, will offer at public sale, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 13th of August next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. all that portion of the lands and real estate of Genl. Solomon Dickinson, deceased, situate in Talbot County, commonly called

HOWELL'S POINT,

containing the quantity of

301 1-2 ACRES OF LAND

more or less. This farm is beautifully situated on the waters of the Choptank river, nearly opposite Cambridge—the land is rich and productive, with inexhaustible shell banks, and various other resources for improvement. The waters abound with fish and fowl, and the situation is high and healthy.

Terms of Sale.—One tenth of the purchase money to be paid in cash, on the day of sale, and the balance in three equal installments, at the end of one, two and three years, to be secured by a good and sufficient bond, with security, bearing interest from the day of sale,—upon the ratification of the sale by the Court and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest as aforesaid the undersigned are authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his her or their heirs or assigns, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises.
SAMUEL STEVENS,
EDWARD MARTIN,
NICHOLAS MARTIN,
SOLOMON MULLIKIN,
THOMAS JENKINS,
Commissioners,
July 9, 1839.—1w

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

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 CHARIOTS, BAROUCHES, YORK WAGGONS, GIGS, &c. &c. and a large lot of

HARNESS,

both double and single, which they will dispose of with or without the carriages. 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 servant,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
April 30, 1839. (G)

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

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of January, 1840, except as hereinafter stated, to the 30th June, 1844, on the following post routes in Maryland, will be received at the Department until 5 o'clock p.m. on the 24th day of August next, to be decided by the 7th day of September next.

On routes where the existing contracts have been extended to the 30th June, 1840, the new service, unless it be different from the old, will be made to commence on the 1st July 1840.

1901 From Baltimore, by Halls Cross Roads, Perrymanville, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Staunton, Newport, Williams, Philadelphia, 97 miles and back daily in railroad cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at 9 a.m. arrive at Philadelphia same day at 4 p.m.

Leave Philadelphia every day at 1 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day at 9 a.m.

The mail is to be conveyed in a separate car, fitted up under the direction of the Department, for the exclusive use of the mails and post office agent, who is to attend to the delivery and receipt of mails at the intermediate offices.

Proposals for carrying a second daily mail are invited.

1902 From Baltimore, by Elk Ridge Landing, Savage, Laurel Factory, Beltsville, and Bladensburg to Washington, 40 miles and back daily in railroad cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at half past 9 a.m. arrive at Washington same day at 12 m.

Leave Washington every day at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day at half past eight a.m.

The mail is to be conveyed in a separate car, fitted up under the direction of the Department, for the exclusive use of the mails and the post office agent, who is to attend to the delivery and receipt of mails at the intermediate offices.

Proposals for carrying a second daily mail are invited.

1903 From Baltimore, by Ellicott's Mills, Woodstock, Marriottsville, Sykeville, Hood's Mills, Ridgeville and Jansville, to Frederick, 62 miles and back daily in railroad cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at 11 a.m. arrive at Frederick same day at 6 p.m.

Leave Frederick every day at 12 m. arrive at Baltimore same day at 7 a.m.

Proposals to run a second daily mail and to extend it (omitting Frederick) by Buckle-town, Point of Rocks and Knoxville to Harper's Ferry are invited; also, proposals to extend this line to Harper's Ferry.

1904 From Baltimore by Catonsville, Ellicott's Mills, Cockeysville, Union, Poplar Springs, Ridgeville and New Market, to Frederick, 45 miles and back three times a week in sulky.

Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick same days by 7 p.m.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same days by 7 p.m.

1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, Owings Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesburg, Westminster, Union Mills, Littlestown, Pa. 2 Towns, Gettysburg, Cashtown and Fayetteville, to Chambersburg, 77 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a.m. arrive at Gettysburg same day by 11 p.m. and at Chambersburg next days by 1 a.m.

Leave Chambersburg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same days by 8 p.m.

Proposals to carry daily are also invited; also proposals to carry stages.

1906 From Baltimore, by Govanstown, Towson, Golden, Herford, Wieschburg, and Maryland Line, to Shrewsbury, Pa. 34 miles and back three times a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a.m. arrive at Shrewsbury same days by 9 p.m.

Leave Shrewsbury every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same days by 5 p.m.

1907 From Baltimore, by Brooklandville, Cockeysville, Shrewsbury, Pa. and Loganville, to York, 53 miles and back daily in railroad cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at 10:12 a.m. arrive at York same day 5:12 p.m.

1908 From Baltimore, by Franklin, Randallstown, Freedom, Porters, Waterloo, Sam's Creek, and New Windsor, to Uniontown, 43 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Uniontown same days by 7 p.m.

Leave Uniontown every Monday and Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same days by 6 p.m.

1909 From Baltimore, by Rock Hall, to Chestertown, 44 miles and back three times a week; by water to Rock Hall, thence in stages or sulkeys.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday at 8 a.m. arrive at Chestertown same days by 8 p.m.

Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same days by 8 p.m.

Proposals to run the going trip at a later hour, so as to enable the Southern mail to connect, are invited.

Proposals to run from Rock Hall to Chestertown only, 10 miles and back, are invited.

1910 From Baltimore, by Sweetzer's Bridge and Brotherton, to Annapolis, 30 miles and back daily in sulky.

Leave Baltimore every day at 4 a.m. arrive at Annapolis same day at 10 a.m.

Leave Annapolis every day at 4 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day at 10 a.m.

1911 From Baltimore, by Reisterstown, Hampstead, Manchester, Hanover, Pa. Abbotstown, East Berlin, York Sulphur Springs and Kiderminster, to Carlisle, 59 miles and back twice a week in stages, and six times a week to York Sulphur Springs during the winter season, (say 312 months).

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday at 10 a.m. arrive at York Sulphur Springs same days by 8 p.m. and at Carlisle next days by 9 a.m.

Leave Carlisle every Wednesday and Sunday at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same days by 11 p.m.

1912 From Gunpowder Depot, by Little Gunpowder, Kingsville, Long Green, Academy, Black Horse, Saint James and Wieschburg, to Union Meeting House, 38 miles and back once a week, with two additional trips to Kingsville.

Leave Gunpowder Depot every Wednesday at 11 a.m. arrive at Union Meeting House same day by 11 p.m.

Leave Union Meeting House every Thursday at 8 a.m. arrive at Gunpowder Depot the same by 7 p.m.

1913 From Bell Air to Perrymanville, 12 miles and back six times a week in stages, three of the trips by Abingdon, and three by Churchville.

Leave Bell Air every day except Sunday at 4 a.m. arrive at Perrymanville same day by 7 a.m.

1914 From Bell Air, by Hickory Tavern, o-Ginsin's Store and Guelow, to Peach Bottom, and return, by Dixville, Slate Bridge, Fawn Grove, Pa. and Jannettsville, 17 miles and back once a week.

Leave Bell Air every Friday at 1 p.m. arrive at Peach Bottom same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Peach Bottom every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Bell Air same day by 12 m.

1915 From Rock Run, to Darlington, 4 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Rock Run every Monday and Thursday at 3 p.m. arrive at Darlington same days by 4 p.m.

Leave Darlington every Monday and Thursday at 5 p.m. arrive at Rock Run same days by 6 p.m.

1916 From Perryville, by Port Deposit, to Rock Run, 6 miles and back six times a week.

Leave Perryville every day except Sunday at 12 m. arrive at Rock Run same day by 2 p.m.

Leave Rock Run every day except Sunday at 5 a.m. arrive at Perryville same day by 7 a.m.

Proposals to carry in ferry boat from Havre de Grace by Rock Run to Perryville, are invited.

1917 From Elkton, by Fayette, Brick Meeting House, Rising Sun, Kirk's Mills, Pa. Oak Hill, and Goshen, Chesnut Level, 29 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Elkton every Monday and Thursday at 9 a.m. arrive at Chesnut Level same days by 6 p.m.

Leave Chesnut Level every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Elkton same days by 3 p.m.

1918 From Elkton, by Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Georgetown Cross Roads, Charles-town, Church Hill, Centerville, Wye Mills, Easton, and Trape, to Cambridge, 91 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches, with a tri-weekly sulky mail from Head of Sassafras, by Millington, and Sader's Cross Roads to Church Hill, 22 miles and back, to be run in due connection.

Leave Elkton every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday after arrival of Eastern and Southern mails, say at 12 m. arrive at Easton next days by 10 a.m. and at Cambridge by 5 p.m.

Leave Cambridge every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 5 a.m. and Easton same days at 2 p.m. arrive at Elkton next days by 10 a.m.

Proposals for carrying this mail by Summit Bridge and Middletown will be considered.

1919 From Church Hill, by Long Marsh, Bullocktown, and Sowerbottom, Del. to Dover, 31 miles and back once a week.

Leave Church Hill every Tuesday at 7 a.m. arrive at Dover same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Dover every Wednesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Church Hill same day by 3 p.m.

1920 From Queenstown, by Centerville, Routhsburg, Nine Bridges, Greenboro and Willow Grove, to Dover, Del. 40 miles and back once a week.

Leave Queenstown every Friday at 5 a.m. arrive at Dover same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Dover every Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Queenstown same day by 6 p.m.

1921 From Easton, by Upper Hunting Creek, Federalburg, Cannon's Ferry, Del. Seaford and Middleford, to Concord, 40 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Concord same days by 6 p.m.

Leave Concord every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Easton same days by 6 p.m.

1922 From Easton, by Royal Oak, to Saint Michaels, 11 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Easton every Tuesday and Friday at 11 a.m. arrive at Saint Michaels same days by 2 p.m.

Leave Saint Michaels every Tuesday and Friday at 4 p.m. arrive at Easton same days by 7 p.m.

1923 From Cambridge, by Big Mills, Vienna, Barren Creek Springs, Salsbury Princess Ann and Rehoboth, to Snow Hill, 70 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Cambridge every Saturday and Wednesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Snow Hill next days by 4 p.m.

Leave Snow Hill every Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at Cambridge next days by 4 p.m.

1924 From Cambridge, by Church Creek and Tobacco Stick, to Robinson's Store, 20 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cambridge every Wednesday at 5 a.m. arrive at Robinson's Store same day by 12 m.

Leave Robinson's Store every Wednesday at 1 p.m. arrive at Cambridge same day by 8 p.m.

1925 From Barren Creek Springs, by Quantico and White Haven, to Princess Ann, 26 miles and back once a week.

Leave Barren Creek Springs every Wednesday at 11 a.m. arrive at Princess Ann same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Princess Ann every Thursday at 4 a.m. arrive at Barren Creek Springs same day by 11 a.m.

1926 From Salisbury, by Derickson's Cross Roads, Catell's Mills and Whaleyville, to Berlin, 27 miles and back once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 8 a.m. arrive at Berlin same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Berlin every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Salisbury same day by 4 p.m.

1927 From Princess Ann, by Ford's Store, to S. Minter's, in Somerset county, Md. 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Princess Ann every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at S. Minter's same day by 11 a.m.

Leave S. Minter's every Friday at 1 p.m. arrive at Princess Ann same day by 6 p.m.

1928 From Princess Ann, by Kingston, Rehoboth, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Princess Ann every Wednesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Rehoboth same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Rehoboth every Wednesday at 1 p.m. arrive at Princess Ann same day by 6 p.m.

1929 From Annapolis, by Broad Creek, and Queenstown, to Wye Mills, 43 miles and back twice a week in a sulky packet to Broad Creek, once on horse or in sulky.

Leave Annapolis every Monday and Thursday after arrival of Baltimore mail, say at 11 a.m. arrive at Wye Mills same days in time to connect with mail for Easton, say by 7 p.m.

Leave Wye Mills every Wednesday and Saturday after arrival of Easton mail, say at 5 p.m. arrive at Annapolis same days by 12 m.

1930 From Davidsonville, by West River, Pig Point, Traces Landing, Friendship, Lower Marlboro, Huntingtown, Prince Frederick, and Port Republic, to Saint Leonards, 62 miles and back three times a week.

Leave West River, thence twice a week to Prince

Fredericktown, and once a week the residue.

Leave Davidsonville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, as soon as the Annapolis mail arrives, say at 8 a.m. arrive at Prince Fredericktown every Wednesday evening and Monday morning, and at Saint Leonards on Monday by 12 m.

Leave Saint Leonards every Monday at 2 p.m. arrive at Prince Fredericktown same day, and at West River on Wednesdays and Friday by 9 a.m.

Leave Friendship every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Davidsonville same days by 12 m. or in time to connect with the mail to Annapolis.

1931 From Elk Ridge Landing, by Cecil's Tavern and Beaver Dam to Davidsonville, 27 miles and back once a week.

Leave Elk Ridge Landing every Friday at 4 a.m. arrive at Davidsonville same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Davidsonville every Thursday at 10 a.m. arrive at Elk Ridge Landing same day by 5 p.m.

1932 From Cockeysville, by Hood's Mills and Warfieldburg to Westminster, 16 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cockeysville every Saturday at 12 m. arrive at Westminster same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Westminster every Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Cockeysville same day by 11 a.m.

1933 From Allen's Fresh to Harris's Lot, 9 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Allen's Fresh every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at Harris's Lot same days by 9 a.m.

Leave Harris's Lot every Tuesday and Friday at 11 a.m. arrive at Allen's Fresh same days by 1 p.m.

1934 From Port Tobacco to Nanjemoy, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Nanjemoy same day by 10 a.m.

Leave Nanjemoy every Friday at 12 m. arrive at Port Tobacco same day by 4 p.m.

1935 From Port Tobacco, by Bryantown to Benedict, 22 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Tuesday and Friday at 5 a.m. arrive at Benedict same days by 11 a.m.

Leave Benedict every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. arrive at Port Tobacco same days by 7 p.m.

1936 From Port Washington to Piscataway, 4 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Port Washington every Monday & Thursday at 10 a.m. arrive at Piscataway same days by 12 m.

Leave Piscataway same days at 1 p.m. arrive at Port Washington same days by 3 p.m.

1937 From Upper Marlboro, by Nottingham, Brandywine, Horse Head, Aquasco, Benedict, and Charlotte Hall, to Choptank, 52 miles and back twice a week to Nottingham, and once a week the residue.

Leave Upper Marlboro every Monday at 1 p.m. arrive at Choptank next day 3 p.m.

Leave Choptank every Wednesday at 4 a.m. arrive at Upper Marlboro same day by 9 p.m.

Leave Upper Marlboro every Friday at 1 p.m. arrive at Nottingham same day by 3 p.m.

1938 From Nottingham every Friday at 4 p.m. arrive at Upper Marlboro same day by 6 p.m.

1939 From Washington, D.C. to Georgetown, 2 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Washington every day at 7 a.m. and 2 p.m. arrive at Georgetown same day 7:12 a.m. and 2:12 p.m.

Leave Georgetown every day at 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. arrive at Washington same day 9:12 a.m. and 4:12 p.m.

1940 From Washington, D.C. by George-town, Del. Middlebrook, Charlesburg, Hyattstown, and Urbana, to Frederick, 44 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches.

Leave Washington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 a.m. arrive at Frederick same days by 1 p.m.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 a.m. arrive at Washington same days by 11 p.m.

1941 From Washington, D.C. by Cottage, Md. Coleville, Sandy Springs, Brookville, Unity, Tridelpalia, Goshen Mills, Damassus, Monrovia, New Market, Liberty town, and Johnsville, to Middleburg, 66 miles and back once a week.

Leave Washington every Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at Middleburg next day by 9 a.m.

1942 From Washington, D.C. by Long Old Fields, Md. Upper Marlboro, Queen Ann and Davidsonville, to Annapolis 39 miles and back three times a week in stages.

Leave Washington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at Annapolis same days by 4 p.m.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 a.m. arrive at Washington same days by 2 p.m.

Proposals to carry on horses or in sulkeys are invited.

1943 From Washington, D.C. by Palmer's Tavern, Md. Piscataway, Pleasant Hill, Port Tobacco, Allen's Fresh, Newport, Caputo, Saint Clement's Bay, Leonardtown, Great Mills, and Saint Ingoes, to the Ridge, 93 miles and back twice a week in stages.

Leave Washington every Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m. arrive at Ridge next days by 7 p.m.

Leave Ridge every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at Washington next days by 7 p.m.

1944 From Georgetown, D.C. to Hancock, Md. 136 miles and back three times a week in canal packet boats, supplying the offices on the line of the canal.

Proposals to carry six times a week or daily with all convenient expedition, and make due connection with the Western mail at Hancock, going and returning.

1945 From Rockville, by Darnestown, Dawsonville, and Potomac, to Barnesville, 23 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Rockville every Monday and Friday at 9 a.m. arrive at Barnesville same days by 4 p.m.

Leave Barnesville every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Rockville same days by 1 p.m.

1946 From Frederick, by Middleburg, Boonsboro, Funkstown, Hagerstown, Clear Spring, Hancock, Beaverville, and Flint's store, to Cumberland, 91 miles and back daily a four horse coaches constructed under the Sections of the Department exclusively for mail, except an outside seat to accommodate three passengers.

Proposals to carry this mail in two lines of four horse post coaches, at same hours, with all privilege to convey passengers as far as the bulk and weight of the mail will allow, are invited.

Leave Frederick every day at 6:44 p.m. arrive at Hagerstown by 10:12 p.m. and at Cumberland next day by 9 a.m.

1947 From Frederick, by Utica Mills, Creagstown, Graceland, and Emmitsburg, to Gettysburg, Pa. 32 miles and back twice a week in stages.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday and Saturday at 2 p.m. arrive at Gettysburg same days by 10 a.m.

Proposals to carry three times a week will be considered.

1948 From Frederick, by Mount Pleasant, Libertytown, Unionville, Sam's Creek, McKinsty's Mills, and Union Bridge, to Uniontown, 29 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Frederick every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Uniontown same days by 5 p.m.

Leave Uniontown every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick same days by 5 p.m.

1949 From Frederick, by Walkersville, Woodboro, Ladysburg, Middleburg, Bruceville, Taneytown, Piney Creek, Littlestown, Pa. Hanover, and Spring Forge, to York, 59 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p.m. arrive at York next days by 7 p.m.

Leave York every Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick next days by 12 m.

1950 From Frederick, by Jefferson, Petersville, and Knoxville, to Harper's Ferry, 20 miles and back three times a week.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Harper's Ferry same days by 12 m.

Leave Harper's Ferry every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p.m. arrive at Frederick same days by 7 p.m.

1951 From Frederick, by Buckeystown, to Greenfield Mills, 11 miles and back twice a week to Buckeystown, and once a week the residue.

Leave Frederick every Wednesday at 2 p.m. and Saturday at 11 a.m. arrive at Buckeystown same days by 4 p.m. and 1 p.m.

Leave Buckeystown every Wednesday at 12 m. and Saturday at 9 a.m. arrive at Frederick same days by 2 p.m. and 11 a.m.

Leave Buckeystown every Saturday at 2 p.m. arrive at Greenfield Mills same day by 3:12 p.m.

1952 From Middletown, by Beallville, to Wolfville, 10 miles and back once a week.

Leave Middletown every Saturday at 1 p.m. arrive at Wolfville same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Wolfville every Saturday at 9 a.m. arrive at Middletown same day by 12 m.

1953 From Hagerstown, by Gettysburg, Taneytown, Emmitsburg, and Fountantdale, Pa. to Waynesboro, 33 miles and back twice a week in stages.

Leave Westminster every Sunday and Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at Waynesboro same days by 5 p.m.

Leave Waynesboro every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 a.m. arrive at Westminster same days by 12 m. in time to connect with the mail to Baltimore.

1954 From Boonsboro, by Rohrersburg, Burkittsville, and Petersville, to Barry, 18 miles and back once a week.

Leave Boonsboro every Wednesday at 1 p.m. arrive at Barry same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Boonsboro same day by 12 m.

1955 From Cumberland, by Frostburg, Little Crossing, Addison, Pa. Sonerfield, Bryans, Unawsum, Brownsville, East Bethlehem, Bealsville, Hillboro, Washington, Clayville, West Alexandria, and Tridelpalia, Va. to Wheeling, 131 miles and back daily in four horse coaches constructed under the direction of the Department, exclusively for the mails, except an outside seat for the accommodation of three passengers.

Proposals to carry this mail in two lines of four horse post coaches, to run at the same hours, with full privilege to convey passengers as far as the weight and bulk of the mail will allow, are invited.

Leave Cumberland every day at 9:12 a.m. arrive at Wheeling next day by 6:12 p.m.

Leave Wheeling every day at 11:12 a.m. arrive at Cumberland next day by 8:12 a.m.

1956 From Cumberland, by Dawsonville, to Westport, 26 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Monday at 1 p.m. arrive at Westport same day by 9 p.m.

Leave Westport every Tuesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Cumberland same day by 3 p.m.

1957 From Cumberland, by Odionville, Funnel, Mouth of Seiding Hill Creek, to Mann's Post Office, 45 miles and back twice a week to Odionville, and once a week the residue.

Leave Cumberland every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. arrive at Odionville same days by 6 p.m. and at Mann's every Wednesday by 4 p.m.

Leave Mann's every Thursday at 8 a.m. arrive at Odionville same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Odionville every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Cumberland same days by 10 a.m.

1958 From Sonerfield, Pa. by Seltysport, Md. to Friendsville, 9 miles and back once a week.

Leave Sonerfield every Saturday at 9 a.m. arrive at Friendsville same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Friendsville every Saturday at 1 p.m. arrive at Sonerfield same day by 4 p.m.

Proposals for supplying the following offices, at a sum to be named, and subject to the condition of being limited to the net proceeds of the office, are invited:

Beaver Creek, to be supplied from Hagers town, 6 miles and back once a week.

Double Pine Creek, to be supplied from Middleburg, 4 miles and back once a week.

Gallant Green, to be supplied from Bryantown, 4 miles and back once a week.

Good Luck, to be supplied from Bladensburg, 8 miles and back twice a week.

Lonaconing, to be supplied from Frostburg, 8 miles and back daily.

Michaelville, to be supplied from Perrymanville, 3 miles and back twice a week.

Newtown, to be supplied from Snow Hill, 15 miles and back once a week.

Oakland Mills, to be supplied from Ellicott's Mills, 5 miles and back three times a week.

Oleons, to be supplied from Mountain House, 12 miles and back once a week.

Owingsville, to be supplied from Ellicott's Mills, 9 miles and back twice a week.

Partnersburg, to be supplied from Port Tobacco, 10 miles and back once a week.

St. Augustine, to be supplied from Elkton, 10 miles and back once a week.

Sangrun, to be supplied from Friendship, 9 miles and back twice a week.

Sassafraz and Oak, to be supplied from Leonardtown, 8 miles and back once a week.

Shiwan, to be supplied from Golden, 4 miles and back once a week.

Warren, to be supplied from Golden, 4 miles and back three times a week.

Wakefield, to be supplied from Westminster, 5 miles and back once a week.

NOTES.

1. Each route must be bid for separately. The route, the sum, the mode of service, and the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in each bid.

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

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

Dated _____ 1839."

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.

3. This guaranty being required by law, no exemption can be allowed in favor of old contractors, railroad companies, or any other companies or persons whatsoever.

4. The distances, as stated in this advertisement, are believed to be substantially correct; but the bidder will inform himself on that point, as no increased pay will be allowed for any difference when the places are named correctly.

5. The Postmaster General may alter the schedule, and alter the route, he allowing a *pro rata* increase of compensation for any additional service required, and for any increased speed, when the employment of additional stage or carriers is rendered necessary.

6. He may discontinue the service, or curtail it *pro rata* reduction of pay, whenever he shall consider it expedient to do so, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

7. He may impose fines for failure to take or deliver a mail, or any part of a mail, at any post office which is or may be established on the route, for refusing or neglecting to perform any other stipulation of this contract, for suffering the mail to be injured, wet, lost, or destroyed; and may exact a forfeiture of the pay of the trip whenever the trip is lost, or the mail arrives so far behind schedule time as to lose connection with a depending mail.

8. He may nullify the contract for repeated failures to perform any of the stipulations, or refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the instructions of the Department, or a signing a contract without the previous consent of the Postmaster General.

9. If the contractor shall run a stage or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by the contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increase of celerity and frequency to the mail, and without increase of compensation.

10. Contractors on stage and coach routes shall convey, free of charge, all agents of the Department upon exhibition of their credentials; also, mail bags and Post Office blanks.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from making contracts for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons; or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, any thing whatever to induce any other not to bid for a mail contract.

12. On all post coach and stage routes where that kind of transportation is sometimes difficult, proposals will be received for carrying the mails on horseback, in wagons, or carts, for a specified number of months, weeks, or days in each year; but no dispensation of post coach or stage service will be tolerated unless it be stipulated for in the proposals and embraced in the contract.

13. On all post coach, stage and wagon routes, the mail is to be carried in preference to passengers, and its bulk and weight require it, to their entire exclusion.

14. The proposals should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed "Mail proposals for the State of _____" and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, S. R. Hobbie.

15. Contractors on stage and coach routes shall, in the conveyance of passengers, give a preference to those who are brought in the connecting mail lines, over those traveling in any other; so that connecting mail stage routes shall form continuous travelling lines.

16. On routes where the mail is transported in stages, and the present contractor shall be superseded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of the stage horses and property as may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation, and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments, unless the present contractor shall continue to run stages on the route. Should they not agree as to the suitability of the property, the terms, or the security, each may choose a person who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final, or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. This will be made the condition of any bid under that of a present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

AMOS KENDALL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
June 4—12w

Look at This.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for a manufactory, wishes to purchase from

10 to 15000

of Wool, for which he will give the highest market prices in Cash, which are given in the Eastern Shore. He will be in Easton and in different parts of the County during the months of June and July.

JOHN CAMPER.

May 20, 1839.

The subscriber wishes to employ a Teacher in his Family. None to apply except such as can produce the best testimonials as to character and qualifications.

WM. POWELL.

Wye