

01234567891011121314151617181920212223242526272829303132333435363738394041424344454647484950515253545556575859606162636465666768697071727374757677787980818283848586878889909192939495969798991001011021031041051061071081091101111121131141151161171181191201211221231241251261271281291301311321331341351361371381391401411421431441451461471481491501511521531541551561571581591601611621631641651661671681691701711721731741751761771781791801811821831841851861871881891901911921931941951961971981992002012022032042052062072082092102112122132142152162172182192202212222232242252262272282292302312322332342352362372382392402412422432442452462472482492502512522532542552562572582592602612622632642652662672682692702712722732742752762772782792802812822832842852862872882892902912922932942952962972982993003013023033043053063073083093103113123133143153163173183193203213223233243253263273283293303313323333343353363373383393403413423433443453463473483493503513523533543553563573583593603613623633643653663673683693703713723733743753763773783793803813823833843853863873883893903913923933943953963973983994004014024034044054064074084094104114124134144154164174184194204214224234244254264274284294304314324334344354364374384394404414424434444454464474484494504514524534544554564574584594604614624634644654664674684694704714724734744754764774784794804814824834844854864874884894904914924934944954964974984995005015025035045055065075085095105115125135145155165175185195205215225235245255265275285295305315325335345355365375385395405415425435445455465475485495505515525535545555565575585595605615625635645655665675685695705715725735745755765775785795805815825835845855865875885895905915925935945955965975985996006016026036046056066076086096106116126136146156166176186196206216226236246256266276286296306316326336346356366376386396406416426436446456466476486496506516526536546556566576586596606616626636646656666676686696706716726736746756766776786796806816826836846856866876886896906916926936946956966976986997007017027037047057067077087097107117127137147157167177187197207217227237247257267277287297307317327337347357367377387397407417427437447457467477487497507517527537547557567577587597607617627637647657667677687697707717727737747757767777787797807817827837847857867877887897907917927937947957967977987998008018028038048058068078088098108118128138148158168178188198208218228238248258268278288298308318328338348358368378388398408418428438448458468478488498508518528538548558568578588598608618628638648658668678688698708718728738748758768778788798808818828838848858868878888898908918928938948958968978988999009019029039049059069079089099109119129139149159169179189199209219229239249259269279289299309319329339349359369379389399409419429439449459469479489499509519529539549559569579589599609619629639649659669679689699709719729739749759769779789799809819829839849859869879889899909919929939949959969979989991000100110021003100410051006100710081009101010111012101310141015101610171018101910201021102210231024102510261027102810291030103110321033103410351036103710381039104010411042104310441045104610471048104910501051105210531054105510561057105810591060106110621063106410651066106710681069107010711072107310741075107610771078107910801081108210831084108510861087108810891090109110921093109410951096109710981099110011011102110311041105110611071108110911101111111211131114111511161117111811191120112111221123112411251126112711281129113011311132113311341135113611371138113911401141114211431144114511461147114811491150115111521153115411551156115711581159116011611162116311641165116611671168116911701171117211731174117511761177117811791180118111821183118411851186118711881189119011911192119311941195119611971198119912001201120212031204120512061207120812091210121112121213121412151216121712181219122012211222122312241225122612271228122912301231123212331234123512361237123812391240124112421243124412451246124712481249125012511252125312541255125612571258125912601261126212631264126512661267126812691270127112721273127412751276127712781279128012811282128312841285128612871288128912901291129212931294129512961297129812991300

cal victim, and as such sent to prison by the House of Commons. In 1820 the West India Company elected him; he kept his seat till after the Reform Bill in 1832 he became Secretary at War, in Sir H. Parnell's place, and was then called out of the House, as he declined to mitigate flogging in the army, which in his Radical days he had loudly opposed. He then became first Secretary, but would not vote as his constituents wished against the widow tax, and resigned his seat. Colonel Evans, whom he had beaten in 1832, ousted him, and he took his seat for Northampton in 1834, and was soon made Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. Since April, 1835, he has been in his present place, and is believed to be desirous of quitting public life with a pecuniary and this is he who for many years was the chief champion of democracy.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Poulett Thompson, member for Manchester, has a salary of \$20,000 a year as President of the Board of Trade. He is about 42 years old, and was a merchant in London until 1830, when Lord Grey made him Vice President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy. In July 1834, when the Melbourne Ministry was formed, Poulett Thompson became President of the Board of Trade, and Master of the Horse, Master of the Buckhounds, and many other offices have \$10,000 each per annum. With this list at pecuniary matters, do you wonder that the struggle for place is so constant and so violent in this country.

From the New York Era of August 22.

RECEPTION OF MR. CLAY.

Sound the trumpet—beat the drum, See the great orator come! At the time and place appointed for the reception of the great orator, a considerable number of his particular admirers assembled, eager and anxious to escort him to the quarters prepared for him by the "Whig" General Committee. At an early hour in the morning, the Hon. Warner Anderson, the prime minister of Whigism, in Greenwich Village, in company with another gentleman, was deputed a committee to proceed to the city to procure a cannon to welcome the "Great Western" to the empire city, and also to decorate the street with appropriate banners, &c.

We were not present at the landing of his Excellency at the foot of Hammond street, but were so fortunate as to arrive at the corner of Hudson and the above named street, just as the Grand Marshal and his aids approached. Next came the late disinterested ex-corporation attorney, mounted, followed by a number of Wall street gentlemen—men whom almost any person could recognize who have been in the habit of shining about Wall and Pine streets, for the last three years. The countenances of many of them were familiar, and in their hurry and anxiety to pay their respects to the distinguished representative of the credit system, many of them forgot to leave the mugs of their splendid cities laid out on their homeward-bound faces. Next to the escort of broken down politicians, brokers, shavers, and "Amsterdam tea merchants," followed a barouche containing the distinguished Senator and Dudley Seligson.

The carriages which followed contained a number of illustrious individuals. Among them were Robert Swartwout, Charles Oakley, and other equally disinterested and patriotic Whigs, who are ready at any moment, to march to Washington, "armed and equipped," for the purpose of putting down the present Administration.

The procession moved on in the appointed course, until it reached the Park, when the Marshal drew his forces up in front of the City Hall. By this time a considerable number (about two thirds of them Loco Foco) had gathered together out of curiosity, to hear what the great expounder of the credit system had to say for himself. It would be impossible for us to do justice to his remarks in this short space, so we will leave the task to his Conservative friends of the New York Times.

We heard enough, however, to satisfy us, that with all his love and good feeling for the credit system, and his unabated zeal for the recharter of our United States Bank, he did not utter a single word or argument that would go to the aid of the speech he made against the Bank in 1811. We have not time now to go into an exposition of the objects of Mr. Clay's visit to this city. This we shall do hereafter. All we shall say at present is, that he has brought his war to the wrong market. The city and State of New York will be sure to go against him as he lives. Pressed to the earth with acts of special legislation, the people of this State, in an evil hour, bowed down to the party who placed on their banner exclusive privileges, but the last election in the city gave a foreboding what may be expected of the Democrats in the fall.

A friend, who stood in Broadway during the procession, and who took particular observation, has furnished us with the following accurate account of the whole concern.

80 men, mounted.
21 cars, (two with frocks on.)
1 horse and cart, driven by a dandy, while another held an umbrella over his head.

The subjoined characteristic letter was addressed by George B. Russell, the historian, to a committee of the democratic citizens of East Abington, Mass., which he had been invited to join in the celebration of the Fourth of July.

Boston, July 1, 1839.

Gentlemen—No invitation could be more agreeable than one to join the Democracy of Plymouth county in celebrating our national independence. The old Colony in the storehouse of bright examples and sound principles: the cabin of the Mayflower was the birth place of modern popular freedom; and the civic heroes, with whom the barque was freighted, consecrated to democracy the soil they made their home. Of themselves they instituted government; and every branch of it was kept in strict and almost in immediate dependence upon the popular judgment and will. In those early days, the magistrates held their office by no tenure for life; but, as those who performed the duties of judges were responsible to the people, and as the people themselves were the high court of appeal, their judicial decrees were in harmony with the dictates of humanity and common sense.

They never allowed manslaughter to be expiated by a fine of thirty dollars; nor were the little barks of the first fishermen of New England, on their return from their voyages to Sagadahoc and Acadia, condemned by an arbitrary decision, to be received as alienated. The Pilgrims were thoroughly initiated with the true spirit of democracy; and the more their little institutions are examined, either in regard to their character or their influence, the more we shall be instructed in the nature and confirmed in the love of the principles of our political creed.

The pilgrims described themselves, as men who had been brought up to a "plain country life, and the innocent trade of husbandry." It was among the yeomanry that their great principles first planted themselves; and the cultivation of the soil will be the very last by whom they will be resigned.

The Pilgrims were, except to abuse; they were the objects of all the calumny, which the malignants of their day, could heap upon their names, branding their profession with a by-word of reproach and attempting to cover the exiles with derision and scorn. But standing as the rock of Plymouth, these honest Loco Focos of the seventeenth century, left the malignants to their harmless amusement of rage and railing, and gave an example of the indifference which is due to a hate which can only, but which cannot injure.

The Pilgrims, moreover, had experience in conservatism. The first conservative on record, connected with our Republic was Robert Brown; who had once professed the principles of Robinson and Bradford, the same in essence with the principles of Jefferson and Franklin. And his late was the usual and merited fate of men who are false to the truths in which popular freedom is founded. After constituting himself a leader in the cause of reform, he made terms with the aristocracy, and lost his honor, while he but slightly and transiently benefited his fortunes. "He looked like Lord," says honest Robinson, "so the Lord broke him." But God did not forsake the Pilgrims, and is not all history a warrant for the faith, that his Providence is ever watchful over the cause of reform, of freedom, of the power of the people?

I regret that I am unable, from a previous engagement, to meet you on the 4th.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

GEO. BANCROFT.

INDIANA.

All is safe in Indiana. Five administration candidates are elected to Congress, viz. J. W. Davis, John Carr, W. W. Wick, Thomas Smith and T. A. Howard, James Raden, whig, is re-elected, and the first district is disgraced by the election of G. H. Proffit, whig and scamp. It is generally believed that Mr. Proffit is a subject to Queen Victoria, and that he has not been naturalized. We hope steps will be taken immediately to ascertain whether he has been naturalized or not. It will be the duty of congress to exclude him, until he produces his naturalization papers, or some good proof that he is a citizen of this country. We have a certain majority in the house of representatives, and we hope also in the senate. Under whig management, Indiana has been brought to the verge of bankruptcy. The citizens are oppressed with taxes. If not done this winter, the people, at the next August election will vote for a Democratic Governor will be elected.

The people have been trifled with. Two or three men are the cause of all our difficulty. Gov. Noble has been a greater curse to the people of the state, than a war, pestilence, and famine. He and his tools will now receive their reward.

The whigs had every advantage in the election this year. The report of Wise & Co. upon defalcations lost many a vote to the administration, and the cry, false as it was, of extravagance and corruption, had its influence. Nothing was left undone by the whigs. Having under their control the whole system of internal improvements, with the engineers, contractors and laborers, with the state bank, with its sixteen branches, and all the presidents, cashiers, clerks, directors, and most of the stockholders, it is astonishing that the democratic party have gained such a signal victory. Gov. Noble was a mere cipher. He traveled the line of the public works before the election, and secured, by his influence an immense number of votes for Mr. Herod. This we can prove by the best men in the state.

We know that contractors, the tools of Gov. Noble, did positively threaten to discharge laborers if they voted for W. W. Wick, a Democratic legislator will correct this abuse of office.

Besides all this influence, the whigs had another decided advantage. They had five candidates in the field for the presidency, which united all the opponents of Mr. Van Buren. The statesmen and northern part of the state, Mr. Clay was the candidate. In the centre, south and west, Gen. Harrison was the candidate. The admirers of Mr. Webster, supported the whig ticket in hopes that, by sustaining the whig party, he would succeed Mr. Clay. For the same reason, the supporters of Gen. Scott voted the whig ticket.

Just on the eve of the election, another whig candidate was brought out, to wit: Henry A. Wise, with James Watson Webb, for the vice presidency. Thus the particular friends of each candidate voted the whig ticket. At the polls, Mr. Van Buren were brought out. Yet he succeeded—All hail Indiana!—[Indiana Democrat.]

MAX WORSHIP.—Among the most disgusting movements of the Federalists, with Mr. Clay, is their taking out the horses from his carriage in the street of Saratoga, and harnessing themselves like "cattle" in the traces, to drag him up to the door of the hotel, where he made his electioneering speech. Such things should never disgrace the land of freemen—they are borrowed from the despotic Governments on the other side of the Atlantic. To cap the climax of this disgusting man worship, it was arranged that some of the wives of the aristocracy, should place a mass of raw wool upon his head, after he had finished his address. Yes, even the pagantry of a coronation scene! This was no much for a coronation of Mr. Clay to brook—he knew the honest Democracy of the country would turn against him. He therefore, after wearing the crown a few minutes, in imitation of Caesar, gracefully removed the kingly crown from his brow. But it shows of what materials the Federal party is composed—they would turn our plain Republic into a gorgeous monarchy in a moment, if they could but bring their way.

Columbian (Con.) Register.

YORK, YOU'RE WANTED!—Mr. Clay having heard of the tremendous route of his adherent in the West, is anxious to get home. The young whigs of New York have professed him their devotion in that city. Mr. Clay, in return, writes from Saratoga— "This is the last in the series of places which having never been, I was desirous to visit; and now it is my wish to reach home with as little delay as may be practicable." No doubt of it.

Balt. Post.

Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, arrived in Buffalo (N. Y.) on the 18th inst., and was to leave that place immediately for the Cataraugus Reservation, in company with Judge Saxman, the U. S. Indian Agent, to hold a council with the Seneca Indians, relative to the late treaty with them.—1b.

"There is but one magic in politics, and that is, to be right."—Junius.

Then most assuredly does Mr. Van Buren deserve to be called "the Magician," as he has been denominated by the Whigs. The magic of truth has borne him triumphantly forward to the attainment of the highest honors in the gift of the nation and bids him to sustain him in the discharge of the truth confided to him by the people.—Globe.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 3, 1839

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Democratic Republican Candidates.

For Congress.

P. F. THOMAS.

OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

JAMES L. MARTIN.

MORRIS O. COLSTON.

DANIEL LLOYD.

FOR SHERIFF.

JESSE SCOTT.

COMMISSIONERS FOR EASTON DISTRICT.

JOSEPH GRAHAM.

COL. JAS. BARTLETT.

Day of election, Wednesday 21 day of October next.

Messrs. Thomas and Pearce, the candidates for Congress, will address the citizens of Caroline, at Denton to-day.

The National Intelligencer says that the U. States Exploring Expedition has forced its way to a point further south than ever American enterprise has ever before reached, leaving considerably eastern the discoveries of the French and Russian exploring expeditions, including the latest. This is a feather in the cap of our Navy.

TENNESSEE.—The Legislature of this state will stand as follows:—Senate 10 Whigs and 15 Administration members; the House, 33 Whigs and 42 Administration. The last Legislature was decidedly Whig.

Gen. B. C. Howard is to deliver the address at the laying of the corner stone of the North Point Monument in Baltimore, on the 12th of September.

Snow fell in the vicinity of Abolition, Pa. on the 17th of last month.

Our friend of the Centreville Times has had a Beet presented to him which he says is "bigger round than the waist of many of our Eastern Shore Gals." Quit that Mr. Times.

EMIGRATION.—Within a week or two past 1221 Emigrants have arrived in Baltimore, principally Germans.

The yellow fever was raging with frightful violence in New Orleans during the middle of last month.

What have we done?—In the States where elections have recently taken place, the Democrats have gained 22 members of Congress, two State Legislatures, and one Governor.—So much for the Sub-Treasury!

Whig prospects in Georgia.—The Columbus Enquirer, a warm Whig paper, says:—"We think it useless to deny the fact, that no State in the Union is more certain to support Mr. Van Buren than that of Georgia."

Mr. James B. Way of this county sold a lot of Mulberry trees a few days since at public sale, in parcels of from 30 to 40 trees, at an average price of 62 1/2 cents a tree. The lot consisted of about 300 trees, which were grown from cuttings of this spring's growth.

The meeting in this town on Tuesday last was very well attended, and considerable interest manifested to hear the arguments of the contending parties. As it is usual with our fair dealing opponents to season all they write or speak with warm denunciation against the Administration, of course we were not spared from a light sprinkling of this chief ingredient of whig "eloquence and rhetorical power" on Tuesday last. Poor Mr. Woodbury caught it in a style that Bala Peyton or Henry A. Wise might in vain hope to emulate; yet we confess it was done in such an easy good natured way, as to convince every listener that Mr. Pearce was, to use a homely phrase, only scooping a deluded proselyte who hung upon his every word with countenances strongly marked with alternate indications of hope and fear. A bad cause needs much bolstering.

We were gratified to find Mr. Thomas making the Constitutional Treasury question the principal point in his speech. With such a weapon, in masterly hands, we have nothing to fear from the Opposition. It is a question that must enlist the patriotic feelings of the people, and only requires to be fully explained to be understood, and when understood it will carry conviction to the mind of every dispassionate man. Mr. Thomas not only handled the subject in a clear and forcible manner, but urged its importance with a bold and commanding eloquence.

Whig orators and Whig preachers have labored with an indefatigable zeal to intimidate the people from a support of the Sub-Treasury system, by resorting to every device that the imagination could suggest, and every species of denunciation that decency would permit them to call to their aid. But so far it has all been in vain. As the people receive light they flock to its support. The reason for a separation of Government from Banks will be found in the following extracts from Senator Allen's speech,

delivered in the U. S. Senate in February 1838. They are strong, cogent, and irresistibly true. Read what he says and then ask yourself as a freeman, are you willing to "lend the plannings of the knee" to a power that is struggling to become the master of the Government of your own choice—"a power which has already coiled around the sacred forms of the Constitution, which is day by day increasing the intensity of its pressure, and strangling public liberty in its folds."

"In May last, the nation was at peace with all mankind. The several departments of the Government, all the organs of its various powers, were performing their usual and appropriate functions. The public revenues had swollen into a surplus beyond the public necessities, of forty millions of dollars. The people were contented, prosperous, and happy. We were threatened neither with invasion from without nor insurrection within. All comfort in the public security; all quiet repose upon that confidence. And yet, in one night—in one moment, as it were—the Government was suddenly struck down, and the whole frame of society convulsed and disorganized by the shock! The laws were rent asunder, the revenues seized, the Government left without a dollar, and the labor and property of the whole people without a medium or standard of value. Then, and then for the first time, was it discovered that there existed in our midst a power independent alike of the people, responsible to neither, and triumphant over both."

"Many a time, sir, in the history of our race have civil institutions been hewn down by the sword; many a time have they been effaced from the earth in the desolating sweep of human passions; many a time have they worn out by the friction of their own parts, or decayed and wasted away with age; but never, until May last, was a Government arrested in its action, and brought to a sudden stand, by a power belted not by a foreign enemy, nor by the Government itself, nor yet by the people over whom it extended. And now, sir, what do we behold? We see this power, concentrated, embodied, organized, animated by a spirit of rapine and conquest; and having advanced to the Capitol over obligations broken, rights violated, laws infringed, authority defied, we now behold it standing incarnate upon the floor of the Senate, to demand a surrender of the affairs of the Republic into its own exclusive custody. Yes; and if this demand be not complied with; if the people will not agree to pay an eternal tribute to the banks; if they will not abandon the Government of themselves, and submit to the rule of these monopolies, with what are they threatened? They are threatened with a punishment, compared to which all the calamities of a war with the most potent nation of the globe, would be a blessing."

[Communicated for the Whig.]

AUGUST 29th, 1839.

Mr. Sherwood.—Understanding that the two candidates for Congress were to meet in Easton on Tuesday 27th, to discuss the political topics of the times, curiosity led me to hear the arguments. Mr. Pearce opened the debate which appeared to rest on the grand question of Sub-Treasury, or Banks; he strongly advocated the depositing of the public money in the banks, by which means the money belonging to the people might be loaned out to speculators, stock-jobbers and brokers to enable the rich to get richer, and make the poor poorer. Such have always been the arguments of the Aristocratic part of the community. Mr. Thomas replied in a very modest and becoming style, and clearly showed that the Sub-Treasury System proposed by the Administration was more advantageous to the public, than the people's money was not liable to be squandered & lost, more ready & handy to come at to discharge the just debts against the Government when called, and better secured by bond and security, and the terrors of the Penitentiary, than when deposited in Banks, where no security is given, and which are not infrequently gotten up for mere speculating purposes; who make their fortunes then break & are not answerable for their just debts, sheltered and protected by an unholy, unconstitutional and unjust law, hold the public money and compel the Government to issue certificates to pay their debts; such has been the case, and the fact cannot be controverted, and such no doubt is the wish of those now endeavoring to destroy the Administration.—Mr. Thomas remarked as far as the Sub-Treasury could be acted on by the people that they have showed a decided preference for it in the result of the late elections; but Mr. Pearce TRIUMPHANTLY REPLIED NO, and cited New York, where the Federal Governor and Lieutenant Governor were elected.

[I wish now to show that this boasted triumph was achieved by the united efforts of Whigs and Abolitionists, even assisted by the NEGRO YOKES. I will show it so conclusively that the most fool-hardy partizan will not attempt to deny the union of the Whigs and Abolitionists in the election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of N. York. If any do, they will deny the God that made them, could it have any political influence to aid their drooping party. I will now present to the Free Voters positive proof of the facts and beg that the Freeman of the State, will give it a candid reflection. I will first give an extract from the Abolition paper called the Emancipator, published just before the New York election.

"Political Abolitionism." You may say, let us keep this holy cause out of politics. It is in politics and always was in politics. Slavery was made by politics, and is sustained by politics. It is the creature and foster child of political action, politics is its breath, its being, and politics must kill it, moral action is the right arm to slay the monster, political action is the weapon."

I will now give you further proof which is contained in a circular of the Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society.

"We ask the privilege brethren to set forth briefly but frankly the reasons which constrain us to cast our votes for William Seward for Governor."

"First, Seward is the Candidate of the party which on the floor of Congress nobly vindicated the inalienable right of petition, and as nobly asserted the freedom of debate, of the party also that sustained John Q. Adams and William H. Clive, of a party whose views are liberal and tolerant."

Secondly, Mr. Seward is the candidate of the party which in our last legislature passed resolutions against the admission of Texas into the union, against Patton's gag law. In favor of the right to petition and in favor of granting of trial by jury to persons claimed as fugitive slaves."

Third, Mr. Seward is the candidate of a party that opposes the re-election of a President who stands pledged to veto any bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia."

Fourth, Mr. Seward is the candidate opposed to Gov. Marcy, who in his message to the legislature has manifested in sentiment and sympathy the bitter hostility to our cause (abolitionism,) and who as presiding officer of a public meeting while he was governor of the state recommended the passage of a law, authorizing a violation of the laws, and inflicting pains and penalties upon those who were disseminating intelligence and truth, (abolition papers, &c.)

Fifth, The reelection of Governor Marcy would go far to reelect Martin Van Buren whose measures and policy are so hostile to the cause of human liberty."

Lastly, Because our knowledge of Mr. Seward leads us to confide in the general soundness and integrity of his principles. We view the great question of Sub-Treasury, a national Bank, or the currency of minor importance compared with the great subject of human liberty (abolitionism,) and believing the election of Mr. Seward and defeat of Gov. Marcy will best promote the great cause of universal emancipation, we shall vote for him ourselves and recommend our abolition friends to do the same.

JEFFERSON MAYELL, President of the Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society and others.

Which was to put an end to the numerous debates on abolitionism, and give a silent vote to save money and time to the nation.

*Thus when a Maryland negro runs off to New York, he is put on a par with his master and must have a trial by jury; so says the federal Governor of New York.

Do my fellow citizens want stronger proof of the union of federalism and abolitionism? If they do here it is in a more disgusting character than has already been exhibited. After reading it, I would ask is there a whig in Maryland who can for a moment look with complacency upon the course of their political brethren in New York in countenancing the aid of negro votes? I hope not—fornid it God, forbid it Justice!

[Proceedings of a meeting of the Colored Whigs of New York.]

us to cast our votes for William Seward for Governor.

"First, Seward is the Candidate of the party which on the floor of Congress nobly vindicated the inalienable right of petition, and as nobly asserted the freedom of debate, of the party also that sustained John Q. Adams and William H. Clive, of a party whose views are liberal and tolerant."

Secondly, Mr. Seward is the candidate of the party which in our last legislature passed resolutions against the admission of Texas into the union, against Patton's gag law. In favor of the right to petition and in favor of granting of trial by jury to persons claimed as fugitive slaves."

Third, Mr. Seward is the candidate of a party that opposes the re-election of a President who stands pledged to veto any bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia."

Fourth, Mr. Seward is the candidate opposed to Gov. Marcy, who in his message to the legislature has manifested in sentiment and sympathy the bitter hostility to our cause (abolitionism,) and who as presiding officer of a public meeting while he was governor of the state recommended the passage of a law, authorizing a violation of the laws, and inflicting pains and penalties upon those who were disseminating intelligence and truth, (abolition papers, &c.)

Fifth, The reelection of Governor Marcy would go far to reelect Martin Van Buren whose measures and policy are so hostile to the cause of human liberty."

Lastly, Because our knowledge of Mr. Seward leads us to confide in the general soundness and integrity of his principles. We view the great question of Sub-Treasury, a national Bank, or the currency of minor importance compared with the great subject of human liberty (abolitionism,) and believing the election of Mr. Seward and defeat of Gov. Marcy will best promote the great cause of universal emancipation, we shall vote for him ourselves and recommend our abolition friends to do the same.

JEFFERSON MAYELL, President of the Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society and others.

Which was to put an end to the numerous debates on abolitionism, and give a silent vote to save money and time to the nation.

*Thus when a Maryland negro runs off to New York, he is put on a par with his master and must have a trial by jury; so says the federal Governor of New York.

Do my fellow citizens want stronger proof of the union of federalism and abolitionism? If they do here it is in a more disgusting character than has already been exhibited. After reading it, I would ask is there a whig in Maryland who can for a moment look with complacency upon the course of their political brethren in New York in countenancing the aid of negro votes? I hope not—fornid it God, forbid it Justice!

[Proceedings of a meeting of the Colored Whigs of New York.]

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

At a respectable and numerous meeting of the colored freeholders of this city, held in Wilberforce Hall, Mr. JOHN FORT was called to the Chair, and W. JOHNSON was appointed Secretary.

After the minutes of the previous meeting were read Mr. Fort, the chairman, moved that the minutes be so amended as to read, "that the colored citizens of N. York be earnestly requested to vote the

WHOLE WHIG TICKET.

Nominated at Masonic Hall; which after considerable discussion, was adopted.

1st. That WM. H. SEWARD, having, in his letter to the committee of Abolitionists, declared his regard for COLOR, than the candidate of the Democratic party, we agree to give him our unanimous support.

2nd. That LUTHER BRADISH has shown himself the unqualified friend of human rights, and in consequence, shall receive the votes of every colored citizen in this city.

3rd. That the Congress and Legislative ticket of the Whig party shall also receive our support.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a vigilance committee.

Thaddeus Siley, John Piper, John Bonser, George Douglass, Terence Sample, Hannibal Allen, John Blake, Cato Smith, Parker Downing, Wm. Johnson, Casar Nott, John Smith, Anthony Moore.

JOHN FORT, President.

Wm. JOHNSON, Secretary.

The Vigilance Committee will be in attendance at this place during the three days of the election. Our friends who were not at the meeting, will please provide themselves with tickets by calling on the members of the COLORED WHIG Freeholders Vigilance Committee.

A LOOKER ON.

A DREAM.—The following curious incident we find related in the New York Mirror:

One of my sisters in her early married life used to compare chancery bills with her husband. He was then clerk in chancery. It became at length quite mechanical, and she could read aloud with much mental effort. One morning, while reading a very long bill, and, of course, very much fatigued, she dropped asleep and dreamed that she prepared a large supper and invited many guests to meet a friend of theirs who had just come from abroad.—She attended personally to every part of the business, saw the table laid, the supper paraded on, and the guests waiting around, but the one for whom it was intended did not come. At length, after much fretting and fears of the supper getting cold, and the guests impatient, the door at length opened and their friend appeared. "Oh Mr. D., said she, 'how long you have kept us waiting!'"

"Oh, bless me," said she, "I have been dreaming; I really have been asleep."—"That could not be," said he, "for you have gone on reading correctly and never stopped till you made that exclamation!"

Now all this dreaming could only have occupied a second or two, and yet it appeared to her of several hours' duration.

CONSUMPTION.—There is a dread disease which—no prepares its victim as it were for death, which so refines it of its grosser aspect and throws around familiar looks unhealthy indications of the coming change, a dead disease, in which the struggle between soul and body is so gradual, quiet and solemn, and the result so sure, that day by day, and grain by grain, the mortal part wastes and withers away, so that the spirit grows light and sanguine with its lightning load, and feeling immortality at hand, deems it but a new term of mortal life; a disease in which death and life are so strangely blended, that death takes the glow and hue of life the gaunt and ghriely form of death; a disease which medicine never cures, wealth warded off, or poverty could boast exemption from; which sometimes moves in giant strides, and sometimes at a tardy sluggish pace, but slow or quick, is ever sure and certain.—Nicholas Nickleby.

CIRCULAR.

"We ask the privilege brethren to set forth briefly but frankly the reasons which constrain

it is stated that four his received so scarce at Cleveland, that orders have been received at Buffalo for a re shipment, and several cargoes have actually returned.

MULBERRY TREES. In answer to our inquiry, the Northampton Gazette states that the sale, for \$1800, by a gentleman in Whately, Mass. of a lot of mulberry trees which cost him last Spring but \$350, was made "to two wealthy respectable men of the adjoining town, as an inducement for the general purpose of growing trees and making silk. The trees were the Large Leaf Canton and Multicaulia." The same paper contains the following:

A Mulberry Nibble.—It is understood there is a negotiation on the tapis in a distant state for mulberries to the amount of 25,000 dollars, provided satisfactory security can be given for the purchase money.

This is the largest proposal for a deal in the article we have yet heard of. A few years since, a hundred dollars purchase was worth talking about and considered almost an extravagant outlay for mulberries, but now in these days of Railroad speed nothing short of thousands of dollars is worth notice.

THE LOW, BLACK SCHOONER CAPTURED.—The runaway schooner has been captured by the U. S. surveying brig Washington, Lieut. Galloway, and carried to New London. She is the "Amistad," of Puerto Principe, Cuba, and was owned by a Mr. Carrington, of the place. At the time she was taken possession of by the slaves, she was bound from Havana to New York, with a cargo of dry goods, and about fifty slaves. The slaves rose upon the captain and passengers, and killed nearly the whole of them. The trial of these blacks will involve several curious questions, which we shall notice hereafter.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have received the following letter:

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

New London, Aug. 27.

The surveying brig Washington, Lieut. Galloway, put in here last night, with the schooner captured by your pilot boat. She proved to be the schooner which left Havana in June, with negroes, for a neighboring port. The slaves murdered all the white men, and then intended to go to Africa, but brought up on this coast. She had touched near Montauk Point, and got a supply of water, &c.

The head negro jumped overboard, when the boats from the brig came along side, and it was with some difficulty he was recovered and saved. The negroes made no resistance. One of the white men saved is the owner of the slaves, as he says. One or two of the negroes died yesterday, and several are sick. It is said there is money and jewels on board of the value of \$40,000, but this is a mere report. The schooner is in the harbor, awaiting the arrival of the States Marshal.

This is an interesting exploit for the boys of the Washington, for it is manned with thirty or forty Navy apprentices boys, and only three or four men. She is engaged in surveying the coast.—Eds. Jour. Com.

TAKE NOTICE.—The Postmaster General, in a letter to the postmaster of Newport, (R. I.) says:

"Postmasters may enclose the 'money in a letter' to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter if written by himself, but if the

RECEPTION OF MR. CLAY.

Mr. Clay arrived in the City yesterday in the City of Philadelphia, and was met by the committee of Reception at Canton, at one o'clock, and escorted up Pratt street to Euterpe and down Baltimore street to Barnum's City Hotel. The procession of horsemen and carriages was very respectable, but came very far short of the expectations of Mr. Clay's friends in the City, and was by no means equal to the exertions made to get up the affair. Mr. Clay, in a barouche containing the Mayor of the City, Gen. McIntire, and George R. Richardson, Esq., and was preceded by 294 men on horse back, and followed by 61 men on foot and 50 carriages, which constituted the whole of the procession, numbering altogether not more than 535 men.

There was scarcely any enthusiasm manifested by the people in his progress through the streets, no waving of handkerchiefs from the windows, and no enthusiastic show of welcome in the feeble applause sent forth by those who surrounded his carriage when he alighted at his Hotel. He was conducted into one of the front parlors of the City Hotel from the windows of which Mr. Richardson delivered a brief address welcoming him to the city, to which Mr. Clay replied in a speech of something more than an hour's length, addressed to the crowd which filled the street in front of the house.

Mr. Clay appeared out of health and worn down with fatigue, which with the feeble evidences of enthusiasm in his reception, may account in some measure for the matter and manner of his speech. It was an abusive trade against the Administration and the Sub-Treasury, in the common slang which we hear every day from small politicians and narrow minded partisans—immeasurably beneath what might be expected from Mr. Clay's great intellect and extensive political knowledge—altogether devoid of the power and eloquence which have given him the reputation of one of the first orators of the country, and entirely unworthy his great abilities and the exalted position he holds before the people. His whole manner and bearing too, during the delivery of his speech, indicated an irritated and disappointed mind, which gave to his trenchant sarcasms and unstrained denunciations an air of bitterness and disingenuousness which will produce any other effect than that intended by those who got up the pageant for his reception.

His friends, so far as we have heard from them, are of opinion, are greatly disappointed and disappointed with the result of the whole affair. They had pretended that his reception was for no other purpose, but his speech brushed away their shallow disguises and "Harry of the West," whom the people had looked up to as the "great statesman"—the "great orator"—the "great champion of the American System" stood before them dealing out the small talk and abuse which distinguishes the most brawling stump orator that hangs on to the skirts of the Whig cause. Such is Mr. Clay's visit to Baltimore.—Balt. Post.

From the Washington Chronicle.

MERCHANTS.

The conduct of this highly favored portion of the community towards the Government, is, to say the least of it, very exceptional. They are certainly the last set of men who ought to complain, for they have received an unequal portion of governmental favours. Not a small part of the legislation in Congress has been for their benefit. Our expensive navy is mainly for the protection of commerce from which they derive immense profits; and the light houses and other costly establishments along our extensive coast. In fact, they have been incomparably more favoured and petted than any other portion of the American people.

In the councils of the nation the influence of merchants has been unbounded. They have received all they asked from the Government, and often more, and yet this body of men, humored to a fault, exceedingly pampered—on whose fortune has profusely showered his favours, at whose nod the Government has so often yielded prompt obedience, and who constitute, by far the most wealthy portion of the community, have taken into their heads to place themselves in the front rank of the Opposition, worthy of a better cause, to overthrow the present administration. Was ever conduct so ungrateful? But we rejoice that the most useful but not favored portions of the community, have no inclination whatever to join with them in their crusade against the present Administration. The farmers and mechanics, the bone and sinew of the country, who neither ask nor receive any favours from the Government, understand the game of the traders pretty well. They see clearly that they constitute the head and front of the Aristocracy, and that their movements are fraught with the most dangerous consequences to the stability of the people's Government. Thus convinced, these most numerous and useful classes are now rising in their strength, and vindicating their rights in such a way as must convince the traders that their influence is not all-controlling—that this Government was not organized solely for their benefit; that they have already received an undue proportion of its favours; that the business of buying cheap and selling dear is not of such paramount importance to the welfare and happiness of the American people, as to entitle those engaged in it to special privileges; that although they have hitherto exercised a controlling influence over the National Legislature, yet that time has come when the voice of the productive classes must be heard in the halls of Congress, and that their interests must be protected from the insatiable avarice of those who live on the products of their labour.

MAN WORSHIP.—Thank God! the Democracy of this country is yet incapable of performing any such act of gross adulation, as is described in the following extract from the Herald's account of Mr. Clay's reception at Saratoga, nor do we believe that any where else except at such a concentration of the very elite of the Federal Aristocracy, could such a disgusting spectacle of degradation have been exhibited.

In this dilemma, the four gallant horses were detached from their carriage, and a large body of the people attached themselves to the traces—and with a crack of the whip and a "yo heave oh!" the carriage, with its precious and invaluable contents was driven across, around, and up to the steps that led to the grand portico. Shout on shout followed this chivalrous feat of enthusiasm.

Again—the very instant he reached within a foot of the door, the beautiful crown of roses—or "one of these coronets"—descended gently from the window of the apartment occupied by the lady of the house, and a beautiful young being, whom I took to be an angel, a cherub or some such heavenly being, was seen lowering the diadem. As soon as it touched the venerable brow of Henry Clay, it had an effect upon him like a shock of lightning or a stroke of Colossal Stone's animal magnetism.

Filled, like Apollo, with the divine afflatus, or, like Caesar, when he had a similar offer from Antony at the Lupercalia, he seized the diadem with his right, and, with his left hand, and with graceful energy, mixed with modesty, as sanguine as with sugar, he put it aside.

No wonder the scene reminded the visitor of Caesar's crown. It is too much like one of the events in the life of that man who gratified his ambition at the expense of his country, and his revenge at the expense of his friends. Shakespeare describes it well. "I saw Mark Antony offer him a crown; yet 'twas not a crown; 'twas one of those comets; and, as I told you, he put it by once, but for all that, to my thinking, he would have had it. Then he offered it to him again; then he put it by again. But, to my thinking, he was very loth to lay his fingers off it; and then he offered it the third time; he put it the third time by, and still as he refused it the rabblement howled and clapped their chapped hands, and threw up their sweaty night caps, etc."

LUSUS NATURÆ.—A hen's egg has been left at our office which is perfectly natural in size and color, but is singular from the fact of a protuberance upon it resembling a coiled snake, the head being as perfect as if it were chiseled in stone.

Rhode Island Elections.—This State has again given a Federal majority, but it has been reduced since the last Congressional election about Three Fourths; then it was 1020; now it is about 960. At this rate, the Whig majority will be reversed before the next election in the State. A corresponding Democratic gain in the other States, would leave the Federalists but two States—Massachusetts and Vermont—and it would be a "tight squeeze" even in them.

ASPECT OF THE SKY.—Four of the large planets are now visible in the southwestern sky, early in the evening, viz: Venus, Jupiter, Mars, and Saturn.

SENTENCE OF DR. DYOTT.

The Philadelphia National Gazette states that on Saturday morning Dr. Dyott was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

A CRUMB OF COMFORT.—The Whigs have secured the election of their candidates for Congress in the State of R. Island by the skin of their teeth.—Two years ago their majority was 1020. It is now reduced to 2 or 300; and they are in ecstasies on account of it.

PRICE CURRENT.

Office of the American, Aug. 31.

WHEAT.—The supplies on Monday were large and readily found purchasers at \$1.15 to \$1.20 for good to prime reds. Since then the supplies have fallen off, and occasional sales of prime reds have been made at \$1.21, \$1.22, and \$1.23. We quote fair to very prime reds to day at \$1.15 to \$1.22, and good to strictly prime whites at \$1.20 to \$1.25—supplies of both sorts very limited.

CORN.—In the early part of the week sales of white were made at 71 a 73 cents, and of yellow at 78 a 80 cents. We now quote white at 70 a 72 cents. For several days past purchasers have refused to pay for yellow the rates stated above—to day 75 cents was offered for good yellow.

RYE.—Rules at 73 a 75 cents.
OATS.—We quote at 28 a 30 cents—supplies about average.

MARRIED.

On Monday the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cary, Mr. James N. Council to Mrs. Maria Ann Council, all of Talbot county.

Died.

Departed this life on the 30th inst. at his father's residence in Caroline County, Mr. PATRICK S. ROE, (of P.) aged about 21 years. In noticing this young man's death, we are forcibly reminded of the great necessity of being always prepared to meet the judge of quick and dead. Mr. Roe had but a few days sickness which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation, and not a murmur escaped his lips during his illness, and he exhorted his aged parents and brothers and sister to weep not for him—that he was going to heaven, and for them to meet him there—that he was glad that his time had come to leave this troublesome world—he was going to his blessed Jesus, and rejoiced and praised his God to the last. He rehearsed just before he expired the following beautiful lines:

Jesus can make a dying bed,
Feel soft as downy pillows are;
While on his breast I lean my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there.

Mr. Roe embraced religion when young and became a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a very exemplary young man—he was a dutiful and affectionate son to his parents, and highly esteemed by all who knew him, and we would say to the young and rising generation—go thou and do likewise, and remember thy creator in the days of thy youth.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

ELECTION FIRST WEDNESDAY IN OCTOBER.

SECOND DISTRICT.

PHILIP F. THOMAS.

THIRD DISTRICT.

J. T. H. WORTHINGTON.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

JAMES CARROLL.

SOLOMON HILLEN, Jr.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Dr. WASHINGTON DUVALL.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

FRANCIS THOMAS.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

HENRY G. S. KEY.

TWO THOUSAND

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES FOR SALE. FROM 4 to 7 feet high, well branched are offered for sale on liberal terms.

—ALSO—

A PAIR OF FIRST RATE MULES, well broke to gear, eight years old, will be sold at public sale on Monday the 18th of September, to the highest bidder, at the residence of the subscriber on the farm belonging to Dr. Saml. T. Kemp in King's Creek, Talbot county. TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of ninety days will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock. sep 3-1893 RICH'D. T. MURPHY.

CATTLE SHOW.

The following persons have been appointed agents to obtain and collect subscriptions for the Cattle Show to be held at Easton, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th days of October next.

Easton District, Jos. B. HARRINGTON, Chapel do JAMES ARRINGDALE, St. Michaels do PHIL. HAMBLETTON, Trappe do SOLOMON TROY.

Those who are desirous to promote the success of the Show are requested to come forward and subscribe promptly; as funds are now wanted for the purchase of premiums, which are necessary to be made.

T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y. to the Board of Trustees. Sep. 3d, 1893.

SHEEP SWEEPSTAKE.

The following sweepstake has been opened for the purpose of inducing those who have five sheep to exhibit their flocks at the Cattle Show.

We the subscribers do hereby agree to show a flock of twenty ewes each, at the next Cattle Show. Entrance \$10, half forfeit.

The sheep to be exhibited by a committee appointed for the purpose; two thirds of the amount of the stake to be awarded to the owner of the flock, which shall combine in the greatest degree, the properties of beauty, size, form and wool,—and the remaining third to the owner of the second best flock.

No sheep can be entered except such as have belonged to their present owners, since the 1st of January 1893.

Persons desirous of entering flocks in the above stake are requested to deposit their subscription with Thos. H. Dawson, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees on or before the 24th of October, 1893.

By order of the Board T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y SUBSCRIBERS.

Sam'l Hambleton, Sr. T. Tilghman, Samuel Stevens, E. N. Hambleton. Sep. 3d, 1893.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

The subscribers having two good substantial vessels and crews with experienced and attentive captains, will take

in freight from any of the public landings on the waters of the river, at the lowest rates, the strictest attention will be paid to the receiving and delivering of grain.

A schooner is kept generally in readiness for transient freights, to or from any place on the Chesapeake bay.

The public's ob't serv't. POWELL & FIDDEMAN Wye Landing, Sept. 3, 1893.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the Cottage the residence of William H. Tilghman, Esq on Thursday the 15th September, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y. Sep. 3d, 1893.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber again appears before the public to inform them that contrary to all reports he is still in the city.

BLACKSMITHING

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

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

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

The public's obedient servant.

EPHRAIM McQUAY.

may 28 if

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES For Sale.

The subscriber has for Sale 3000 of the genuine Morus Multicaulis Trees, this year's growth. Among them are about 60 trees from the root, which are of very fine growth. The trees average about 8 feet, and will be sold on accommodation terms.

The trees have from 250 to 290 buds on them.

THOMAS COWARD, Oxford Neck, Talbot county, Aug. 27 Sw The Snow Hill Banner will copy 3 weeks and charge this office.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the farm known as "KINGSTOWN" where he now resides. Kingstown is well known situation on the Choptank, with every facility for the Boating Business. He will dispose of in moderate terms, and the premises can be examined at any time by those wishing to purchase.

RICHARD ARRINGDALE. June 25, 1893. if

FOR RENT.

For the year 1840 my farm situated 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 Baynard, to rent for the year as above, terms made known by application to

July 23, 1893. (3wG) M. B.

Wool Carding.

The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that their

is in complete repair, and that they are now ready to receive all orders for Carding wool. The price for Carding is one through six cents, twice through eight cents.—All orders left at the store of Mr. Chorzum, 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 solicit a share of public patronage.

PATCHETT & MONASH. Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county Md. July 24, 1893.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE BRIDGE STOCK.

THE subscribers will offer for sale on Wednesday 11-11th of September, on the premises at Dover Bridge, the following property, to wit: The Bridge, Howe and Lot and all its appurtenances: also some household Furniture and one four wheel Carriage, one Mare and Colt.

The terms of sale will be: one-third cash and the remainder in two equal installments, twelve and eighteen months; with note and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, until paid.

Attendance given by CHARLES or LEVIN GWIN. aug 27 is

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

aug 27-3w EDWARD H. NABB.

A CARD.

THOSE indebted to Solomon J. Lowe, for Drugs, Medicines, &c. will make immediate payment to William R. Price, Esq. who is fully authorized to receipt for same. An early settlement must of necessity be made, as further indulgence cannot be given.

aug 27 SOLOMON J. LOWE.

FOR RENT.

THE wharf at Easton Point the property of the Commissioners of the Town of Easton.

H. E. BATEMAN, clk. aug 24, 1893 St

N. B. If the above property should not be rented by the 24th Tuesday of September, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder at public auction.

H. E. B. CLK.

Public Sale

of Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at public sale, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 10th day of September next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. all that farm or plantation of which John W. Blake, deceased, died, situate on St. Michaels river, in Talbot county, composed of the following tracts of land, to wit: "Bachelors Branch," "Bachelors Branch Addition," "The Key Out," "Bennetts Neglect," "Bennetts Neglect surveyed," part of "Triumph," and part of "Halls Range," containing the quantity of 409 acres of land, more or less. The buildings on the farm are commodious and the land is heavily timbered and being immediately on navigable water, presents great inducements either to farmers or speculators in timber and wood.

By the terms of the decree, a cash payment of one thousand dollars, will be required on the day of sale, and for the balance of the purchase money, a credit of six and twelve months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security, to be approved by the Trustee, 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, (and not before) the undersigned 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 right, title or interest of the heirs of the said John W. Blake, or of those claiming by, from through or under them, or either of them.

PHILIP F. THOMAS, Trustee.

Aug 20 is N. B. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises.

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

August Term, 1893.

ORDERED by the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, on this 13th day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty nine, that the Sale of the Land made to Joseph R. Price, Esq., by Thomas S. Hayward, Executor of the testament and last will of Thomas Hayward, late of said county, deceased, situate, lying and being in Bayley's Neck in said county, which were directed by the said testament and last will of the said deceased, to be sold by the Executor therein named, be ratified and confirmed, after notice by publication shall have been inserted in one of the newspapers published in the Town of Easton, in the county aforesaid, once a week for three successive weeks before the first day of October Term next of this Court. The Executor states the amount of sales to be \$9002.81.

JOSEPH TURNER, WM. ARRINGDALE, THEODORE DENNY. Justices of the Orphans' Court for T. county. True copy.

JA. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county. aug 20 3w

John Satterfield,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public and his old customers that he has recommended 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 another garment.

He solicits himself that his experience in the business will enable him to execute work in 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, 1893. (G6weow)

New Hat Store.

The subscriber has recommended the Hat Store 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, 1893.

N. B. The above business will be continuing by Mr. Thos. Beaton. E. R.

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at private sale, the farm on which he now resides, commonly known by the name of BEVERLY, containing about 200 acres of Land. This farm is situated on the waters of Broad Creek, and in point of beauty is not surpassed by any situation in the county. The buildings and farm houses besides being commodious, underwent thorough repairs three years ago and are now as good as new. The farm is nearly encompassed by water; and in addition to the supplies of oyster shell derivable therefrom, inexhaustible quantities of marsh reeds are contiguous to every field. Any one wishing to purchase land, who can be influenced by the beauty of situation, by the luxuries of the surrounding waters, by the facilities for improving it into any state of fertility, or by considerations of health, would do well to call and see it. If a sale is made in time, the purchaser will have the privilege of seeding wheat.

august 20, 1893. M. SPENCER.

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 Greensborough, 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 overhead 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 subscriber 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

B. G. CHANCE, or WM. E. CHANCE. Spring Mills Caroline co. July 19, 1893. 6w

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

By virtue of competent authority under the will of Jacob Lockerman, dec'd the subscriber offers at Private Sale, the following very desirable property. The Mill, Mill house, and Seat, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, situate on the road leading from Easton to Hillsborough. The brick house on Washington street in Easton, now occupied by Mrs. Gannon, with the vacant lot adjoining now occupied by Peter Todd. The brick house adjoining the last mentioned lot, occupied by Wm. B. Faulkner. The house now occupied by James L. Martin, Esq., as a Law office, and the vacant lot adjoining, and the house now occupied in part by Mr. Hazel Esq. as an office and the back part by Mr. Peter Todd, as a Dwelling, together with the appurtenances to the several lots belonging.

The above property will be sold on a very liberal credit. If private sale be not effected before the first Tuesday of September next, it will then be offered at Public Sale, at the front door of the Court House in Easton. The title to this property is indisputable. The terms will be made known and the property shown by application to T. R. Lockerman.

MARY LOCKERMAN, Ex. T. R. LOCKERMAN, Ex'r. of Jacob Lockerman, dec'd July 30 1893

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 ob't servant. JOHN H. K. SHANNAHAN. Feb. 19, 1893. if (G6weow)

NOTICE.

The subscriber having associated his nephew Wm. N. Mullikin, with him in the Mercantile Business in Easton, it 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 20, 1893. 4w

TEACHER WANTED.

THE subscribers are desirous to procure a good and competent teacher for Primary school in the Chapel District. Good recommendations to character and capability will be required.

Apply to RICH'D. ARRINGDALE, HARRISON MACKAY. Trustees. July 30 3w

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE & EASTON.

THE STEAM BOAT

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, 81 to Easton, 82 to Cambridge, 82 N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk. LEM'L. G. TAYLOR. March 12, 1893. 4w

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 lifetime, 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 Sheepshead Point bounded on the east by the land of Abdenego Bodfield, 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 died possessed of.—The land is leased for the present year, therefore, possession will not be delivered to the purchaser, until the end of year; but he will have the privilege of seeding wheat on the premises in due season, and on the usual terms. The farm being deficient in wood and timber, the purchaser will have the opportunity of obtaining a reasonable portion

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 6 o'clock p.m. on the 24th day of August next, or 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, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Marcus Hook, Chester and Leipsville, Philadelphia, 87 miles and back daily in rail road 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 line invited.

1902 From Baltimore, by Elk Ridge Landing, Savage, Laurel, Factory, Beltsville and Bladensburg to Washington, 40 miles and back daily in rail road 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 line invited.

1903 From Baltimore by Elkton's Mills, Woodstock, Marriottsville, Sykesville, Hood's Mills, Ridgeville and Jomville, to Frederick, 62 miles and back daily in rail road cars.

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

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

Proposals to run a second daily mail and to extend it (omitting Frederick) by Buckleytown, 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 Colonville, Elkton's Mills, Coveville, Lisbon, Poplar Spring, Elkton's Mills 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, Finksburg, Westminster, Union Mills, Littlestown, Pa. Two Taverne, 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 days 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, 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 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, 38 miles and back daily in rail road 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, Towson, 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 5 m. arrive at Chestertown same days by 5 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 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 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, Kingville, Long Green Academy, Black Horse Saint James and Wiesburg, 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 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 times 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.

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-Gins's Store and Guectown, to Peach Bottom, a.m. and return by Dixville, Slate Ridge, Fawn Grove, Pa. and Jannettsville, Road to 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 Goshop, 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, Charlesville, 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 two-weekly sulky mail from Trappe to Sassafras, 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 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 p.m. arrive at Church Hill same day by 3 p.m.

1920 From Queenstown, by Centerville, Rainsburg, 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, 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, 20 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 Salsbury, by Derickson's Cross Roads, Cathell's Mills and Whaleyville, to Berlin, 27 miles and back once a week.

Leave Salsbury 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 Salsbury same day by 4 p.m.

1927 From Princess Ann, by Ford's Store, to S. Minter's, in Somerset county, Md. 18 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, 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 sail 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 day by 7 p.m.

Leave Wye Mills every Wednesday and Saturday after arrival of Eastern mail, say at 5 p.m. arrive at Annapolis same days by 12 m.

1930 From Davidsonville, by West River, Pig Point, Tracey's Landing, Friendship, Lower Marlboro, Huntingtown, Prince Fredericktown and Port Republic, to Saint Leonards, 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 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 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 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 Cookeville, by Hood's Mills and Warfieldburg to Westminster, 16 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cookeville every Saturday at 12 m. arrive at Westminster every Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Cookeville 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 Fort Washington to Piscataway, 4 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Fort 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 Fort 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. after arrival of Washington mail, arrive at Chaptico next day by 4 m.

Leave Chaptico every Wednesday at 4 a.m. arrive at Upper Marlboro same day by 9 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, Clarkburg, 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, Friendship, Goshop, Newmarket, Great Market, 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, Newmarket, Chaptico, 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.

1942a From Georgetown, D.C. to Hancock, Md. 138 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, Dawsonville, and Poolville, to Barneville, 23 miles and back twice a week.

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

Leave Barneville every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Rockville same days by 1 p.m.

1944 From Frederick, by Middletown, Boonsboro, Funkstown, Hagerstown, Clear Spring, Hancock, Beaverville, and Flint's store, to Cumberland, 91 miles and back daily a four horse coach, constructed under the Sections of the Department, exclusively for 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 as far as the weight and bulk 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 a.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 Utica Mills, Creagerstown, Gracemam, and Eumitabrig, 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 p.m.

Leave Gettysburg every Tuesday and Saturday at 2 a.m. arrive at Frederick same days 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 6 p.m.

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

1947 From Frederick, by Walkersville, Woodsboro, Ladiesburg, Middleburg, Bruceville, Taneytown, Piney Creek, Littleton, 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.

1948 From Frederick, by Jefferson, Petersburg, 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.

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 Fountantdale, 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 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.

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

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

Leave Gracemam 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 6 a.m. arrive at Hagerstown same day by 11 a.m.

1955 From Cumberland, by Frostburg, Little Crossing, Addison, Pa. Somersfield, Bryant's, Uniontown, Brownsdale, East Bethel, Chesapeake, Hilltop, Washington, Chaptico, West Alexandria, and Trappeville, Va. to Wheeling, 131 miles and back daily in four 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 8 1/2 a.m.

1956 From Cumberland, by Dawson's, to Westminster, 26 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Monday at 1 p.m. arrive at Westminster same day by 3 p.m.

Leave Westminster every Tuesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Cumberland same day by 8 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.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1839.

VOL. VI-NO. 35.

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 arrears are settled. 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.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the farm known as "KINGSTOWN" where he now resides. Kingstown is well known situation on the Choptank, with every facility for the Boating Business. He will dispose of in moderate terms, and the premises can be examined at any time by those wishing to purchase.

RICHARD ARRINGDALE.
June 25, 1839.

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 by any means that he could possibly make, but requests the citizens to reflect on the moment upon the propriety and justice 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 out the mechanics 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

NOTICE.

LEWIS F. SCOTT'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

Old Established, No. 2 West Fayette Street, basement story of Barnum's City Hotel, and nearly opposite the Battle Monument.

"Now's the day and now's the hour."

Life times are now all over for those who will apply for situations. Just bring recommendations and you will certainly find employment.

WANTED DAILY. Porters, Waiters, Outhers, Coachmen, Laborers, Clerks, Barkeepers, Chambermaids, Cooks, Wet and Dry Nurses, &c.

FAMILIES may rely upon getting good servants at this office.

INFORMATION on any business given or received, or forwarded, &c. for sale, rent lease.

CITIZENS, Strangers and Emigrants visiting this city, would do well to call at this office.

LOST CHILDREN kept at this office until called for.

SLAVES. Persons having Slaves for life that wish to dispose of them, either on or in the State, can find purchasers for them at this office.

Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Charges moderate and particularly be it understood, all communications through the post office must be post paid.

In order that strangers may be informed as to general character of the advertiser, for industry and prompt attention to business and general knowledge and experience, he is kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen.

Reverly Johnson, Esq. Samuel Moore, Esq. James M. Buchanan, Esq. James Purviance, Esq. David Barnum, City Hotel; William Frick, Port Collector.

LEWIS F. SCOTT.
Baltimore, Nov. 6, 1838.

DENTISTRY.

THE undersigned having determined to locate himself permanently in Easton, would say to the public, that he is now fully prepared to attend to all the various branches of his profession having just returned from Philadelphia, with a full supply of the BEST MATERIALS & the most approved instruments. He is prepared with satisfactory references; but would prefer to rely upon his character and quality of his work, as his most substantial recommendations. He attends to Extracting, Filling, Plugging, and Inserting Teeth. His charges will be moderate and operations warranted.

Private Families or persons in the adjoining counties, will be attended at their residences, if required.

JAS. NEALE, Dentist,
and Manufacturer of Artificial Teeth
aug 6

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

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



Making.

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

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

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



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

HARNESS,

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

The public's obedient servant,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
(G)
April 30, 1839

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

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

New Establishment.

JOHN B. RAY, respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity generally, that he has taken the store at the corner of Washington and Dover Streets and nearly opposite the Market House, where he intends carrying on the

SADDLE, TRUNK AND HARNESS MAKING,

in all its variety, and on the most accommodating terms. He solicits a share of the public patronage, & promises to execute his work with all possible despatch, and in the most substantial and workmanlike manner. He has on hand,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Whips, Bits, Stirrups of all kinds, travelling Trunks, Harness & Saddles of every description, which he will sell at city prices.

August 6, 1839 Gw

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE
N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!!

Dollars—Millions of Dollars!

NOTICE.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lottery, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion—are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets which will be 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 & Calvert streets, under the Museum.
Dec. 4, 1838.

POETRY.

From the Louisville Journal.

All hail, once more, to our friend "RIGEL." We know not his name, but he is evidently no unpracticed minstrel. We predict that when his name shall become known, it will be found to be the name of one, who has written his name high upon the rolls of his country's literature. Will he favor us with his name in confidence? We wish it for reasons that we will explain to him.

THE DYING STUDENT.

Yes, I must die! I know the hectic blush Upon my cheek tells of my life's decay, As truly as the lingering twilight's flush Upon the sky tells of the death of day. The shadows of long night reel through my brain, And visions of the spirit-land are there: The sluggish blood is curdling in each vein, And bids me for the life to come prepare.

My languid pulse proclaims that life's dull tide Is ebbing fast towards that shoreless sea, On which my spirit, bark-like, soon shall ride, In byre and strange expectancy most free. Why do I shudder at the thrilling doom? Why is my mind at times so tempest-tost? Why should the spirit fear the grave's deep gloom, Or dread the wonders of the heavenly host?

Oh, it is hard that one so young as I Should stray to earth and all its scenes, adieu! For the first time should look upon the sky, And watch the stars fade slowly out of view.

These eyes no more at daylight's closing hour Shall see the moon rise brightly from the sea. Nor shall my steps again press to the bowers Where I vowed love and deathless constancy!

Fair girl, my Mary! Mistress of my soul! My heart is breaking while it clings to thee. I feel, while sinking, that thy sweet control Could make this world a paradise for me. But oh, my love! my life is ashly pale, And like a sick bird, thought is fluttering low— Yet, till the cloud shall o'er my heart prevail, To thee its current ceaseless still shall flow.

Long have I struggled in the lists of fame, And decked my brow to wear the laurel shade, And now, when men begin to lip my name, The night comes on and glories from me fade. In vain, most vain, at midnight's solemn hour, I've bidden spirits from the mighty deep, And felt, with pride, my own exhausted

Wide o'er my realm's realms, soar with an eagle's sweep.

Oh, for one day upon the mountain's crest— Oh, for one night beneath the jeweled sky— Oh, for one hour where I have been most blest, With my heart's love and her wild minstrelsy!

Vain is each wish—these shattered nerves, this clay Shrink from the thought on which I wish to dwell: Night gushes o'er my mind, and I can say But one word more, and that one word farewell!

Thus spake the student, as life's fitful gleams, Like an expiring taper, rayed death's night— Still clinging to the hopes and cherished dreams

Which on his heart had shed a blissful light. He passed away, and many a manly eye, Unused to tears, in sorrow for him, wept— And many vowed, 'till met within the sky, His name enshrined should in their souls be kept.

RIGEL.

The Printer's Song.—The following has been used "down east" as a very pleasant substitute for a printer's ditty; it is set to the music of the jingling of the dollars:

"We'll gaily chase dull care away, And banish every sorrow— Subscribers pay your debts to-day, And we'll pay ours to-morrow!"

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

HENRY AND MARIA,
or, the Faithful Ours.

A PRIZE TALE.

CHAPTER I.

In the dealing out of the affections and feelings to the human race, how unequal the distribution! The nature of some overflow with kindness—others acidity every thing with which they come in contact.

The feelings of some swell up from the heart, fresh generous and pure; their bland influence, like the flood of sunshine, harmonizes the troubled spirit, would render turbid the clearest fount—would cast blight on the richest fancies.

I have looked for him long and earnestly, and yet he cometh not. I wonder why he delays? This bouquet, which I gathered for him, has nearly faded. They say that man's love is as mutable as flowers. It may be so; but he is not another man. His heart's feelings have a free gush; his heart's fibres are tuned to a greater union.

Thus mused Maria. The rich fires of sunset were yet fresh in the west, and the light was flooding on, as it floods the Dalmatian shores from the bosom of the Adriatic. Zephyr was there—the brilliancy of the "rosy-eyed" star was there—and Maria was there—alone.

Bright had been the day star of Maria; it had ever been on the ascendant; it seemed as though her life had been a life of joy. The hyacinth bloomed for her; her feet pressed on violet beds; the crickets opened their early shutters to her eye. Once only had the dark shades of life gathered around her; it was at the death

her mother. Long did she remember the light of a mother's eye. But time, which raised up the bowed down, and bows down the erect—up which snatches the rose from the cheek of one, to crimson more deeply the cheek of another, healed that young heart—her father lived, but he was too deeply absorbed in his mad schemes of ambition to heed his daughter. Under the care of a widowed, childless aunt, she trod the bright places of childhood. Oh did her laugh break over the hills, and call up the bird's wild song. She grew in beauty. Oh! it is sweet, suddenly sweet to see the hands dissolve away which held a lovely girl to childhood, and see her burst forth like a spring bud, in the beauty and symmetry of womanhood.

CHAPTER II.

"Maria, is not Mr. Marston frequent in his visits here?" asked her father one evening; and dark eyes flashed forth towards her.

"Yes, father, is there any harm in that?"

"Daughter, there is harm; I would not have seen. The only child of a Weiland, methinks, could not be so intimate with a country lawyer."

Father, I—

"Say no more, Maria, his frequent coming must be broken off."

And Maria said no more, but her heart was full. She admired Henry, he was above the crowd around her in nobility of sentiment, in his mind was rich in classical imagery, and his thoughts gushed out seemingly as the untrodden distillation of a cloud. Born under an unfavorable star, and thrown in unfavorable places, Henry Marston had mastered manly self opposition. With a high and nerved arm, he had dashed aside the shackles of youth, and with a mind free from every shackle that would restrain it to earth, he drank from the reservoir of nature. He drank and was filled.

There is something God like in the soul, of birth, seeking after high places, and reaching after the pleasures of intellectual existence. Oft had Henry communicated with Maria. Their spirits were congenial.

Maria Weiland was the betrothed of Henry Marston.

Laughter was on the face of the morning.— The garments of earth glittered as a gemmed coronet. The dew drop shrank from the touch of the sunbeam, as the sensitive plant shrinks from the touch of man. Proudly and beautifully swept the lark, the messenger of day. The air was melody, the heavens bright but low weak were the attractions of May to her, the temple of whose heart was invaded by grief, and its altar despoiled!

Maria arose from her bed unrefreshed, for she had hung from her eyelids, and mingled her troubled influences in her slumbers. On! the cheek lost its rosy blush, and the eyes rich lustre, by one night's sleepless passing. She was Henry's—she was his, perhaps for the last time. For was that parting—

It is hard to wear away the life, strong bound and unbreakable amidst the branches of the oak, but more slowly than the sapling, the tendrils are interwoven by a thousand secret tendencies.

Sad was Maria. Aunt Dorothy did all she could; but she, simple soul, could not minister effectually to a wounded heart. She had lived in other days when marriage was not a speculation; when repellant minds were not constrained together, nor congenial minds constrained apart.

CHAPTER III.

There are men ever restless ever changing. They endeavor to break away from every restraint, like an untamed bird, hidden from the flowers on a spring morning.

Such was the character of Mr. Weiland. High was his bearing, deep was the darkness of his eye. The expansive forehead told that within him were materials to effect daring and fearful purposes. Ambitious, he had ever mingled in the stormy elements of politics. Horace says,

"Dulce est pro patria mori."

Weiland thought it was better "pro patria vivere." He lived for his country and lived for her until he had sacrificed his peace and fortune to the cornucopia of the public.

It would be a painful task for a writer to trace the gradual downward course of one who had embarked upon the high seas of politics, without being sufficiently freighted with moral virtue to withstand the under currents which would bear him from his track. It would be useless too. Instances of this nature are daily occurring, which man might profit by, if he would profit by aught on the subject.

Weiland had entered fully into the politics of the times. Gifted with those virtues which please the multitude, for a while he was borne cheerfully on. But he throws himself upon the foibles of the multitude, commits himself to a leaky vessel, which may sink, surrounded by the smoothness of a summer sea. Reveries will come, and coming to a man of Weiland's temperament, they exert no amiable influence.

At this time the elements were gathering troublously on our national horizon. The States had flung off the night mare of tyranny which had pressed them to the earth, and having no common foe with which to contend, they were disputing amongst themselves. The federate bond had not yet been adopted that made them, as it were, a unity. The interests of the different sections of the country were in fearful conflict; and many a wise statesman, who had been in the ship of state when the waves dashed high, trembled at the ledge she was closely nearing.

In this state of suspense, when the minds of the people were eminently excited, the course pursued by Mr. Weiland was thought to be, to say the least, suspicious. Defeated in some of his schemes, and maddened by defeat, he plunged into excess of action, which was construed into a disregard and violation of the laws. Whether it was true, that he designed a lawless act, will never perhaps, be developed; but certain it is the tide of public opinion bore heavily against him—and who is able to withstand public opinion. The proud, the high, the ambitious Weiland, was arrested as a participator in, or conniver at—high treason!

Public opinion, *ex veritate*, is a fluctuating sea!

CHAPTER IV.

In the meantime where was Henry?—Had he cast himself in the sepulchre of his earthly hopes, and given up his hopes to careless venturing? Was he Rome, dying at the tomb of the Capulets? Or was he a man who with the reachings of a man, mounted the ladder to fame?

His love was not a passion so fiery in its nature as to burst out with a fearful luridness, and then subside, leaving nought but a mass of ruins. Novel readers may condemn me for not killing him instantly. Thank heaven, the day of sickly sentiment is now passing, and people can never live and love.

But Henry Marston loved as a reasonable man. His was a pure and steady flame lighting up a pathway to virtue, and discovering the secret places of vice.

When he learned the objection of Mr. Weiland to him as a son in law, instead of yielding to a supineness of feeling, his energies were quickened into action. He parted from Maria (in a pathetic manner, I suspect—love is another section of the country, and soon gained a reputation for logical deduction and closeness of reasoning—traits inseparable to good lawyers. And think you he forgot Maria? Does the dove forget its mate?

He was sitting in his study one evening, in that listless manner in which one is apt to fall after a day of close application, when his servant reaches him a letter. The endorsement was a familiar hand. It is said that ladies always tremble when they receive a note, but had any of my female readers seen Henry, then she would have thought trembling was not confined to her sex. He broke the seal and read:

"Henry—come to us quickly! My father has been arrested as a traitor to the interests of his country! He must be defended, successfully defended—or you know the consequence. Henry Marston could never marry a manufacturer's daughter!—Come!"

Devotedly,
MARIA.

Henry did what every young man would have done on the same occasion—he went to Maria. But as the facilities of steam had not been so abundantly multiplied in those days as now, we have no authority to affirm that he went either in one hour or one day. He ascertained the situation of affairs, and ascertained too that he had only two weeks in which to prepare a defence for Weiland. This was the most important case in which he had ever been retained, but his energies rose equal to the task.

CHAPTER V.

There was a hasty rushing of the people, as the rushing of a mist before the breath of the morning, on the day of trial. All classes forsake their labors, and falling in the current were borne to the court room. It is useless to trouble the reader with all the technicalities of a legal proceeding. After all, proceedings are adjusted, Marston, the counsel for the defendant arose. There was a deep stillness through the whole assembly, as though a sorrow pressed upon it. All were anxious to hear the youthful pleader, who had sprung into notice from obscurity. He delivered the exordium in a tone scarcely audible, but richly musical. When his feelings became excited—when he came to grasp at the powerful arguments of his antagonist's counsel—when intellect grappled with intellect, and energy with energy, the multitude were borne away by the depth of his eloquence.

When he had done, there was a mingling of voices like the murmurs of the sea, & half uttered, half suppressed notes of approbation wandered through the room.

Considered the laudatory Weiland owed his life to the exertions of a poor country lawyer! Al! Henry would not have exchanged situations with the rich, the powerful of the earth. He had gained renown, and he had won Maria.

"Mr. Marston," said Mr. Weiland, some days after, "I have deeply wronged you—Your solicitude in my behalf demands a reward greater than I can give. My all is yours—Henry profited by his generosity. He modestly asked for Maria. He took her and was happy."

From the New York Despatch.

WHO SAYS THE TIMES ARE HARD?

Walk in Broadway at the promenade hours, and see the wealth of the Indies carried on the backs of the ladies; notice the tasteful and elegant establishments that roll along the carriage paths; see the doors of the fashionable shopkeepers, with as many carriages drawn up before them as if a great man's love were held at each—who says, in the face of these facts that the times are hard?

Look at the elegant fabrics which Cleopatra might have desired—by the way of Cleopatra. Had Egypt offered a Broadway to a shopping in, she could have melted the revenue of a province there faster than by dissolving pearls in vinegar. Look into the interior of the splendid stores which line the principal thoroughfares in our cities—turn in to the furniture and furnishing warehouses—and see the means of gratification for republican luxury. For all these things which in elegancies surpass any thing which Xerxes knew, there is apparently no lack of purchasers, and yet times are hard.

Watch our young men, catching with anxious promptitude the latest new fashion, and going from extreme to extreme as dissimilar as the changes of the butterfly—all eating money, though the butterfly's mutations cost none, and are more beautiful. A wit until night fall, and hear the click of the cue, and then the rattle of the balls upon the billiard tables. Look in at the elegant establishments of public resort, and see the refreshments under discussion upon marble tables.—Take an ice yourself, and at half an hour to hear or see, if you can, any indication that times are hard. Visit the only theatres, now open, and see if there be such a falling off in the audiences as bespeaks poverty. Listen if the laugh at Burton be less cheerful, or the attention to the spectacle less intense than when times are acknowledged easy.

Ride upon the avenues, and notice the fast gowns that trot by you. Look at the equestrian parties—notice the stately establishment of "old families" and the light and gaily turned out of new millionaires. Travel further—to the Springs, Saratoga, Brandywine or Sulphur; go up the Hudson—to Niagara—to Trenton Falls—to Canada—Nahant, any where—and see if you find any body traveling broke yourself. See rather if all the world has not turned birds of passage in these hard times. Money is not to be had—arg— they travel for nothing.

Call in at the markets, and learn if the choice cuts go begging. Point to some one who buys shins, liver or rum steak, or buys fish for economy's sake. Walk home with that young gentleman who has sent a week's

provision for a garrison to feed his family or half a dozen, and who will call to-morrow as much more. As you walk, he will be sure to tell you that money is awful hard.

It is a little strange that the hardness of money is so seldom indicated by the outlays of those who complain most bitterly. They cannot cash a tradesman's bill upon presentation; because there is no danger of a protest upon refusal.—They cannot show debtors any grace, or give extensions—and they are actually compelled to pay from one to two and a half per cent. per month for money to lift their notes. All this time, however, they do not remember that twenty dollars saved from their personal expenses or household disbursements, will be so much less that they will need to borrow. When the stake is counted in thousands and hundreds, tens & fives are passed as of no consideration. The very desperation of shoving and borrowing makes people more extravagant when the day's work is done; and the wives and daughters of merchants find them most liberal when they can least afford to be.—The parties themselves may not be aware of the true reason of this—but it is a desire even to impose upon their wives an appearance of greater prosperity than they are enjoying.

There are too many, however, who are compelled to realize the truth of hard times, when they do come. These are the tradesmen, whose accounts are never paid too promptly; and which are put aside as long as possible upon the pretext of "security of money." Always counting the cost before they purchase, even in good times, they are yet more careful during a season of reverse. After all, theirs is perhaps the most satisfactory lot; for by proper prudence they suffer less than those in gilded misery who are subjected to the mortification of turning away demands which they know should be paid. Their bank accounts may not be injured by such refusal to pay, but the conscience is pricked, if they have any.

Those who have found the golden mean and live contentedly between "The little and the great"

suffer less from reverses and crisis than those who are the rich in business and style of living; and even less than those who possess actual property, to be affected by reverses. As to poverty it is not what it is cracked up to be—let philosophers say what they choose.

POLITICAL.

We had intended to publish the whole article on "Currency" from the Boston Quarterly Review, and have only been restrained by its great length. We give the following extracts made by the editor of the Nashville Union.

THE "SUB-TREASURY."

When, anterior to the election, the Federal leaders of Tennessee made their principal appeal to the people in a pamphlet of forty-eight pages, they placed the issue upon the Independent Treasury question; and the Republican

fully. It is an "unbearable burthen," said the Federals in their great pamphlet—and without pointing out its objectionable features, or attempting to explain wherein the great measure was in fault, they denounced it in general terms and without stint as "odious," "increasing Executive patronage," "turning 'one currency for the Government and another for the people,' &c. &c. They dabbled in 'words, words, words'—nothing else.

Nor is Tennessee the only sovereignty in the Union that stands redeemed and regenerated upon this question. Indiana, which like Tennessee, had wheeled away from the true policy of the country, has like Tennessee returned to Democracy, and recorded her vote in favor of the Independent Treasury.

Mr. Clay's plan of regulating the currency by a great exchange broker established by the Federal Government despite of the plain letter of the Constitution—a Federal monster intermeddling with our State institutions—controlling the political and industrial interests of the country, "buying up voters' like cattle in the market," and teaching its power to the people "by lessons of suffering"—this grand scheme of Mr. Clay and the Federals has found no favour in the South and West, while Mr. Van Buren's plan is approved, and will undoubtedly be adopted by the country.

In a late number of the Boston Quarterly Review is an article from which the following is an extract:

"Mr. Van Buren's plan consists of two principal parts. He proposes, first, to leave the regulation of the State banks entirely to the States; and secondly, to disengage the use of banks, whether State or National, in collecting, keeping, and disbursing the revenue, and to employ for these purposes agents appointed by, and responsible to, the General Government.

"Both these recommendations are so plainly consonant with common sense, that a person unacquainted with the party controversies of the day, would probably wonder how there could be any dispute about them. That banks established by the State Government should be regulated by them and not by the General Government, seems to be a matter of course. It is equally clear, on the other hand, that the General Government ought to keep within its own control the funds for which it is responsible to the people, and that they are not within its control if they are placed in banks controlled by the State Government. Considering the establishment of a National Bank as a part of the question, the great propriety of a separation of Bank and State, so far as the finances of the General Government are concerned is apparent. The idea is carried out in a wholly unexceptionable form in the scheme commonly known as that of the Sub-Treasury, or Independent Treasury. Yet this plan has been resisted by the Opposition with a violence almost unparalleled in our political history; and, in consequence of some defection among the friends of the Administration, has not yet, though proposed in three successive sessions, obtained the assent of Congress.

"Regarded simply as a method of collecting, keeping, and disbursing the public revenue, the Independent Treasury scheme is entirely unobjectionable. It is the plan and obvious method of transacting the business, the same which every individual employs in managing his own concerns, and which all Governments have employed from the creation of the world to the present day, with the exception of the brief period in this country since the establishment of the second United States Bank. An individual who should entrust the care

DEATH OF GOVERNOR CLARKE, OF KENTUCKY.—The Frankfort Commonwealth of Aug. 27th says: "It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of Hon. James Clarke, Governor of Kentucky. He died this morning about 8 o'clock. We have stopped the press to announce this mournful intelligence."

The President.—The Watertown Jeffersonian says, "We are informed that President Van Buren is expected at Sackett's Harbor on Wednesday morning, (28th), accompanied by the Secretary of War, Mr. Poinsett, and that soon after his arrival at that place he will review the U.S. troops at Madison Barracks."

POETRY OF ANCIENT BURIAL.—It was among the loveliest customs of the ancients to bury the young at twilight, for, as they strive to give the softer interpretation to death, so they imagined that Aurora, who loved the young, had stolen them to her embrace.

The afflicted Island of Martinique has been again shaken by earthquakes and a repetition of the gloomy scenes of last January is fearfully dreaded by the survivors of that convulsion.

ASTONISHING YIELD.—Cuyahoga county against the world!—Mr. Edmund Richmond of Euclid township, in this county, raised this season from two acres of land one hundred and seven bushels of excellent wheat. The soil is clay, and is known by farmers as heavy clay, a kind of soil that heretofore has been thought not very good for wheat. So much for proper cultivation. Agriculture, we are glad to see, is going ahead—B.

WHEAT.—The wheat harvest of Milwaukee has been gathered, and is said to be abundant. Price 6 1/2 cents per bushel.

GOOSE WHEAT.—The farmers are cherishing a description of wheat, more productive than any other, which has been produced from a few grains found in the straw of a wild goose, shot a few years since near the head of Lake Champlain, and from its origin called "Goose Wheat."—*Albany Argus.*

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Secretary of the American Common School Society estimates that there are in the United States 3,500,000 children between the ages of 4 and 15 years, and that 800,000 of the number do not enjoy the advantages of a common school education. The number of common schools in the United States is estimated at 87,000. Number of teachers in these schools, 95,000.

The Western (Ill.) Star says, that while Mr. Wilson Corey was cutting down a large oak, a flash of lightning came down the tree, tore off all his clothes, entered the ground beneath his feet, making a circular hole about five feet in depth, and burying him in it up to his neck, so that he was utterly unable to extricate himself. On the following morning he was found and rescued by his friends.

What is no less strange, the Star adds, that four panthers, which, without giving Mr. Corey the slightest intimation of their presence, were concealed in the upper branches of the tree, during the whole time he was at work on it, were all killed by the flash.

PORK SPECULATION BY BANKS.—The Indianapolis Journal says that the State bank of Illinois has "fifty thousand dollars" in a recent pork speculation.

HARD TIMES.—Two words stereotyped on the lips of every one we meet, and yet we do not think that they were known or felt, while observing the readiness with which the epicure catered for his appetite. Fresh mackerel was exposed for sale in our market yesterday morning, and a pair was purchased by a gentleman of our city for \$2.50—Balt. Post.

Can't be Got Off.—The Albany Microscope says that the "Wild Cat" money is an internal bad in Michigan, that the military refused to take it for valding on the Fourth, for fear their muskets would not go off.

PRICE CURRENT.
Office of the American, Aug. 7.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—The supplies to-day are good, and prices are maintained, viz \$1.20 a \$1.25 for good, to prime reds, and \$1.27 a \$1.30 for best whites.
Corn.—In the early part of the week, white was sold at 68 a 70 cents, and yellow at 75 cents, but the market afterwards fell off, and we find white Corn dull at day at 65 a 66 cents, and sales of yellow at 70 a 72 cents.—Sales of several cargoes of Virginia mixed to day, at 65 cents.
Rye.—Sales at 73 a 76 cents.
Oats.—Supply small—we quote to day at 30 a 32 cents.

MARRIED.
In this county on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Dr. EDWARD SPEDDEN, to MARY daughter of the late Dr. Ennals Martin.

On Tuesday last by Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. JAMES MILLIN to MARY ELLEN KIRBY, all of this town.
On Thursday, September 5th by the Rev. James Cunningham, Mr. AZARIAH BENNY, to MISS SARAH ANN SNEED.
On the same day, by the same, Mr. JAMES PRICE, to MISS DEBORAH ANN RAY.

Died.
At the residence of her son, at the head of Wye, Queen Ann's county, on the 1st inst. of pulmonary disease Mrs. ELIZABETH HEMLEY, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Hemley.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.
ELECTION FIRST WEDNESDAY IN OCTOBER.

SECOND DISTRICT.
PHILIP F. THOMAS.

THIRD DISTRICT.
J. T. H. WORTHINGTON.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
JAMES CARROLL,
SOLOMON HILLEN, Jr.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Dr. WASHINGTON DUVALL.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
FRANCIS THOMAS.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
HENRY G. S. KEY.

DRIED PEACHES WANTED.
The subscriber wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS of dried peaches, for which the highest cash prices will be given.
OLDSON & HOPKINS.
Sept 10—4w

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just returned from Baltimore with a large and superior stock of

MATERIALS

and is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in the latest fashion, and in the best manner.

He returns his thanks to his friends of Talbot county particularly for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and hopes by diligent attention to business and faithful workmanship to merit its continuance.

All orders for HATS, forwarded to me, will be promptly attended to and thankfully received.
The public's ob't. serv't.
JAMES D. DUNCAN.
Cambridge, Sept. 10, 1839.—3w (G.)

FOR RENT.

The property situated near Hunting Creek in Caroline county, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Ignatius P. Rhodes. There is a good Store House attached to this property, which is a desirable stand for business. The Houses are in good repair, and will be rented on accommodating terms.—Also,

TWO HOUSES & LOTS, situated at Crocker's Ferry, in Dorchester county. There is also a store House attached to one of these, which is a capital stand for business.

Also, the House in the town of Easton at present occupied by Miss H. Hayward situated on the Point road, and the one occupied by Edward Crisp on Washington street, all of which are offered for rent for the ensuing year.
JACOB C. WILLSON.
Sept. 10th, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday, 1st of October, a small FARM adjoining the late residence of Richard Deane, lying on the south side of the road leading out of York or Deep Neck, and comprising the several tracts or parts of tracts of land, called "Donny's Purchase," "Lamberton and Lamberton's Addition," containing about

136 1-2 ACRES.

This farm is beautifully situated on Irish Creek, which bounds in all the luxuries of the water—Oysters, Fish and Fowls, &c. in their season, and in a rich and flourishing neighborhood, not less remarkable for its peculiar healthfulness.

There is a dwelling and other out houses upon it, and it is HEAVILY TIMBERED with

OAK AND PINE,

suitable for ship building, &c.
A more particular description of this property is unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase it will take occasion to view it. The terms will be liberal, and made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. and attendance given by
Sept. 7—12 W. K. LAMBDIN, Agent.

VENDUE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to leave the State, will offer for sale, on the farm where he now resides, on the 25th inst. if fair, if not the next fair day, all his

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, Farming Utensils & Stock, The farming utensils consisting of Ploughs, Harrows, &c. in excellent order, and stock comprising

HORSES, HOGS & CATTLE, All in fine condition. Also, one horse WAGON, with gear, both bridle and leading, and fixtures for hauling rails, &c.
Terms.—On all sums over five dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from date, before the removal of the property, and on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at half past nine, A. M. and attendance given by
Sept. 10, 1839—JAS. G. MARTIN.

Public Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER intending to discontinue farming, will offer at public sale at his present residence, (head of Island Creek Neck) on Wednesday the 25th day of the present month, (September), if fair, if not, the next fair day, a parcel of

VALUABLE PROPERTY, Viz:

TWO GOOD FAMILY GIG HORSES, SEVERAL FINE MILCH COWS,

A FIRST RATE YOKE OF OXEN, a BULL that works uncommonly well in the cart, and a number of

YOUNG BEEF CATTLE, STOCK OF HOGS of various description and sizes, A good GIG that has been but little used—several Carts nearly new.—Farming Utensils generally. A quantity of very good

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE. A Surveyor's Compass, Chain and Instruments in good order. Cast & wrought Nails of different sizes.—A lot of good old Iron.—A fine crop of Corn on the ground.—a quantity of Corn blades—crop of Irish potatoes growing in the ground, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

The terms of sale will be—A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—all sums of, and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property.—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.
Sept. 10—12 (G.) JOHN STEVENS.

FOR RENT.

For the year 1840 my farm situated 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 Baynard, to rent for the year as above, terms made known by application to

M. B.

July 23, 1839. (3wG)

DR. WILLIAM EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

PREPARED BY HIMSELF.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

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

DIRECTIONS.

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

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Sold at 100 Chatham Street.

PROOF POSITIVE OF THE EFFICACY OF DR. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP.

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

WM. JOHNSON.

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

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

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

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

TWO THOUSAND

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES FOR SALE FROM 4 to 7 feet high, well branched are offered for sale on liberal terms.

—ALSO—

A PAIR OF FIRST RATE MULES, well broke to gear, eight years old, will be sold at public sale on Monday the 10th of September, to the highest bidder, at the residence of the subscriber on the farm belonging to Dr. Saml. T. Kemp in King's Creek, Talbot county.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of ninety days will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.
Sept 3—12 RICH'D. K. MURPHEY.

BLACKSMITHING.

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

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

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

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

The public's obedient servant,
EPHRAIM MCQUAY.

May 28

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION For sale at this office.

Public Sale

of Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of a decree of the high Court of Chancery, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at public sale, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 10th day of September next, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock, P. M. all that farm or plantation of which John W. Blake, deceased, died, seized, situate on St. Michaels river, in Talbot county, composed of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land; to wit: "Batchellor's Branch," "Batchellor's Branch Addition," "Thiel Keep Out," "Bennett's Neglect," "Bennett's Neglect resurveyed," part of "Triangle" and part of "Hall's Range," containing the quantity of 409 acres of land, more or less. The buildings on the farm are commodious and the land is heavily timbered and being immediately on navigable water, presents great inducements either to farmers or speculators in timber and wood.

By the terms of the decree, a cash payment of one thousand dollars, will be required on the day of sale, and for the balance of the purchase money, a credit of six and twelve months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security, to be approved by the Trustee, 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, (and not before) the undersigned is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his heirs, assigns, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple, free and clear of all right, title or interest of the heirs of the said John W. Blake, or of those claiming by, from through or under them, or either of them.

PHILIP F. THOMAS, Trustee.

Aug 20

N. B. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises

John Satterfield,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public and his old customers that he has re-commenced

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 another garment. 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. (Göweow)

CATTLE SHOW.

The following persons have been appointed agents to obtain and collect subscriptions for the Cattle Show, to be held at Easton, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th days of October next.

Easton District, Jos. B. HARRINGTON, Chapel do JAMES ARRINGTON, St. Michaels do PHIL. HAMBLETON, Trappe do SOLOMON TAYLOR.

Those who are desirous to promote the success of the Show are requested to come forward and subscribe promptly; as funds are wanted for the purchase of premiums, which are necessary to be made.

T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

Sept. 3d, 1839.

SHEEP SWEEPSTAKE.

The following sweepstake has been opened for the purpose of inducing those who have fine sheep to exhibit their flocks at the Cattle Show.

We the subscribers do hereby agree to show a flock of twenty ewes, at the next Cattle Show. Entrance \$10, half forfeit.

The sheep to be examined by a committee appointed for the purpose; two thirds of the amount of the stake to be awarded to the owner of the flock, which shall combine in the greatest degree, the properties of beauty, size, form and wool, and the remaining third to the owner of the second best flock.

No sheep can be entered except such as have belonged to their present owners since the 1st of January 1839.

Persons desirous of entering flocks in the above stake are requested to deposit their subscription with Thos. H. Dawson, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees on or before the 24th of October, 1839.

By order of the Board

T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y

SUBSCRIBERS.

Sam'l Hamblenton, Sr. T. Tilghman, Samuel Stevens, E. N. Hamblenton.

Sept. 3d, 1839.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

The subscribers having two good substantial vessels and accords with experienced and attentive captains, will take freight from any of the public landings on the waters of Wye river, at the lowest rates, the strictest attention will be paid to the receiving and delivering of grain.

A schooner is kept generally in readiness for transient freight, to or from any place on the Chesapeake Bay.

The public's ob't serv't.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.

Wye Landing, Sept. 3, 1839.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the Cottage the residence of William H. Tilghman, Esq. on Thursday the 15th September, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order

T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

Sept. 3d, 1839.

Wool Carding.

The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that their

is in complete repair, and that they are now ready to receive all orders for Carding wool. The prices for Carding are one through six cents, twice through eight cents.—All orders left at the store of Mr. Chapman, 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 solicit a share of public patronage.

PATCHETT & MCNASH.

Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county Md. July 2d, 1839.

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 Greenborough, and five from Denton, near the road between those places. The mill is in good order for the

Manufactory 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

B. G. CHANCE, or WM. E. CHANCE.

Spring Mills Caroline co.

July 19, 1839. 6w

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

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 ob't. serv't.

JOHN H. K. SHANAHAN.

Feb. 19, 1839. if (Göweow)

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.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

March 12, 1839.

Morus Multicaulis Trees

For Sale.

The subscriber has for sale 3000 of the genuine Morus Multicaulis Trees, this year's growth. Among them are about 50 trees from the root, which are of very fine growth. The trees average about 8 feet, and will be sold on accommodating terms. The trees have from 280 to 290 buds on them.

THOMAS COWARD.

Oxford neck, Talbot county, Aug. 27 3w

The Snow Hill Banner will copy 3 weeks and charge this office.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE BRIDGE STOCK.

THE subscribers will offer for sale on Wednesday the 11th of September, on the premises at Dover Bridge, the following property, to wit: The Bridge, House and Lot and all its appurtenances; also some household Furniture and one four wheel Carriage, one Mare and Colt.

The terms of sale will be; one-third cash and the remainder in two equal instalments, twelve and eighteen months, with note and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, until paid.

Attendance given by

CHARLES or LEVIN GWIN.

aug 27 12

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

aug 27-3w EDWARD H. NABB.

A CARD.

THOSE indebted to Solomon J. Lowe, for Drugs, Medicines, &c. will make immediate payment to William R. Price, Esq. who is fully authorized to receipt for same. An early settlement

PROPOSALS

From carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of January, 1840, except as hereinafter stated, routes in Maryland, 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 Halls Cross Roads, Perrymanville, Havre de Grace, Pikesville, Charlesown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Newmarket, New York, Philadelphia, 97 miles and back daily in rail road 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 line invited.

1902 From Baltimore, by Elk Ridge Landing, Savage, Laurel Factory, Beltsville and Bladensburg to Washington, 40 miles and back daily in rail road 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 line invited.

1903 From Baltimore by Ellicott's Mills, Woodstock, Marriottville, Sykeville, Hood's Mills, Ridgeville and Jamsville, to Frederick, 62 miles and back daily in rail road cars.

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

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

Proposals to run a second daily mail and to extend it (omitting Frederick) by Buckleystown, 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, Ligon, Poplar Spring, Ridgeville and New Market, to Frederick, 45 miles and back three times a week in sulkeys.

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 10 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 7 p.m.

1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, Owings Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesburg, 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 p.m.

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

1906 From Baltimore, by Govanstown, Towsonville, Glen, Harford, 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 Logansville, to York, 68 miles and back daily in rail road cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at 10-12 a.m. arrive at York same day by 5-12 p.m.

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

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

Leave Union Mills 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 sulkey.

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 3-12 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, 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 5 a.m. arrive at Gunpowder Depot the same by 7 p.m.

1913 From Bell Air to Perrymanville, 13 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-Ginsou's Store and Guestown, to Peach Bottom, and return by Dixville, Slate Ridge, Fawn Grove, Pa. and Jannettsville, Rural to 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 8 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 Gushen, 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 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 sulkey mail from Head of Sassafras, by Millington, and Saller'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 days at 2 p.m. arrive at Elkton next day by 10 a.m.

Proposals for carrying this mail by Summit Bridge & 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 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, Rainsburg, Nine Bridges, Greensboro and White 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 Middletown, 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 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 Store, 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, 28 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 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. Minter's, in Somerset county, Md. 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Princess Ann every Friday at 11 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 Kingstown, 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, to Queenstown, to Wye Mills, 45 miles and back twice a week in a mail packet to Broad Creek, once on horse or in sulkey.

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, Tracey's Landing, Friendship, Lower Marlboro, Huntingtown, Prince Fredericktown and Port Republic, to Saint Leonards, 62 miles and back; three times a week to West River, thence twice a week to Prince

Fredericktown, and once a week the rest of the week.

Leave Davidsonville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, as soon as the Annapolis mail arrives, say at 5 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 Fridays 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 3 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 5 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. after arrival of 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 8 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 7-12 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.

1939 From Washington, D. C. by Georgetown, Rockville, Md. Middle Brook, Clarkeburg, Hyattstown, and Urbanna, 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, Philadelphia, Golden Mile, Damascus, Monrovia, New Market, Liberty town, and Johnston, 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 6 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 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.

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 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, Dawsonville, 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.

Leave Barnesville every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Rockville same days by 1 p.m.

1944 From Frederick, by Middletown, Boonsville, Funkstown, Hagerstown, Clear Spring, Hancock, Beaversville, 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 full privilege to convey passengers as far as the 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 leave Hagerstown, to be supplied from Frederick to Hagerstown.

Leave Frederick every day at 6 a.m. arrive at Hagerstown by 10 p.m. and at Cumberland next day by 9 a.m.

Leave Cumberland every day at 9 a.m. arrive at Hagerstown by 7 p.m. and at Frederick same day by 11 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 days by 10 p.m.

Leave Gettysburg every Tuesday and Saturday at 2 a.m. arrive at Frederick same days 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, Woodsboro, Ladesburg, Middleburg, Bruceville, Taneytown, Piney Creek, Littleton, 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.

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.

Leave Greenfield Mills every Saturday at 3-12 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 Fountandale, 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 Rohersburg, 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, 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, Beallville, Hillsboro, Washington, Clayville, West Alexandria, and Triadelphia, Va. to Wheeling, 131 miles and back daily in four 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 9-12 a.m. arrive at Wheeling next day by 6-12 a.m.

Leave Wheeling every day at 11-12 a.m. arrive at Cumberland next day by 5-12 a.m.

1956 From Cumberland, by Dawson's to Westernport, 25 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 by 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 Salisbury, 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.

Dutton, 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.

Lanocoming, to be supplied from Frostburg, 6 miles and back daily.

Michellville, 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.

Owingsville, to be supplied from Mountain Home, 12 miles and back once a week.

Owingsville, to be supplied from Ellicott's Mills, 9 miles and back twice a week.

Partnership, to be supplied from Port Tobacco, 10 miles and back once a week.

Pomocomy, 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.

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

Sassafras and Oak, to be supplied from Leonardtown, 5 miles and back once a week.

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

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

Wakeloid, 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 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.

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 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.

7. He may impose fines for failure to take or deliver a mail, or for any part of a mail, or for 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. 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 increased facility and frequency to the mail, and without increase of compensation.

9. 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.

10. 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, anything whatever to induce any other not to bid for a mail contract.

11. 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 cars, 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.

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

13. 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.

14. 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 traveling lines.

15. 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,
May 20, 1839.
June 4-12w

PETERS' PILLS

A CATALOGUE OF REASONS FOR USING DR. PETERS' PILLS.

1. Because experience has established their merits, and decided them to be the best, as also the most popular of modern medical discoveries.
2. Because they are composed of simple ingredients, which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.
3. Because they are not a quick medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life; and are hence recommended as a standard family medicine by the regular faculty.
4. Because—(and this fact is of the utmost importance)—ladies in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time however!) without the slightest degree of incuring the hazard of abortion—Were the use of Peters' infallible pills confined to tedious pills alone, it would give them an acrid advantage over the medicines of all competitors, as in no cases is there so few remedies have been discovered, as the one referred to. And also because of their soothing influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life, as directed by the laws of nature.
5. Because they are not unpleasant to take, nor distressing to retain, while they are most effective to operate; & produce neither nausea, sickness, nor griping.
6. Because their composition is such that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of warm, cold or temperate climates; and will retain their virtues unaltered any length of time, and in any part of the world.
7. Because while they are so efficient in their operations with adults, they may at the same time be administered to children, and even to infants, in small quantities, half a pill for instance, without the slightest danger.
8. Because as their application creates no debility in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life; and are unrivalled for their virtues in procuring a good appetite.
9. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incidental to the human frame; and banish those morbid affections of melancholy and despair, which always attend upon any disarrangement of the digestive organs.
10. Because, notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.
11. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved; for when once introduced into a family or village, they almost immediately take the precedence of all other medicines in general complaints.
12. Because two or three, are generally sufficient for a dose, so that—as is the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.
13. Because each individual pill is put up under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the combination, or quantity, can possibly occur through the carelessness of a less interested agent.
14. Because they purify the frame without debilitating the system.
15. Because, notwithstanding their immense popularity, no person has ever ventured to raise against them the breath of censure, which would not have been the case, if they could have discovered in them a single flaw to cavil at.
16. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Colic, Heartburn, Nausea, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulency, Habitual Constiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blindness, or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a mild but effective medicine may be requisite.

In short, the general voice of the community has decided that Dr. PETERS' Vegetable Pills, are one of the most important discoveries of modern days, and altogether unrivalled as a general soothe of bodily afflictions.

For sale at the Drug Store of
T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Agents
Easton, Md.
Malster & Saulsbury—Denton,
Dowse & Massey—Fredericksburg.
Newitt & Hopper—Centerville.
Elisha Daily, P. M.—Chestertown.

THE ANTI SYPHILITIC SPECIFIC CURE WARRANTED.

DOCTOR SICARD, for the convenience of those afflicted, has been induced to deposit his *Anti Siphilitic* (French) Specific for the peric cure of secondary Syphilis at the Drug store of Dr. E. Baker, North East corner Charles and Pratt streets, James H. Warner, North East corner Baltimore and Eutaw street, J. P. Williamson, North West corner Gay and High sts. This Medicine stands in the highest estimation in France and generally used in Venerial hospitals of that country, and for many years successfully practiced by Doctors in this & other countries. Doctor SICARD has also placed in the above stores his Specific for the speedy and effectual cure of recent cases, also, Specific for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Seminal Effusions, weakness of the Bladder and Kidney.

Persons purchasing his preparations, will have an advantage which no other advises medicine possesses as the Doctor is at all times willing to give advice in obstructions and occasioned 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 medicines, in consequence of their great success, this 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 in the various branches of his profession.

The above Medicines are sold by the following Agents:

T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton.
W. J. NEVITT, Centerville.
April 30 1839. ly

WANTED

At this office a youth to learn the printing business.—One that can read and write will be preferred.
July 30 1839. 3w

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at private sale, the farm on which he now resides, commonly known by the name of BEVERLY, containing about 200 acres of Land. This farm is situated on the waters of Broad Creek, and in point of beauty is not surpassed by any situation in the county. Its healthfulness is equally remarkable. The dwelling and farm houses besides being commodious, underwent thorough repairs three years ago and are now as good as new. The farm is nearly encompassed by water; and in addition to the supplies of oyster shell derivable therefrom, inexhaustible quantities of marsh land contiguous to every field. Any one wishing to purchase land, who can be influenced by the beauty of situation, by the luxuries of the surrounding waters, by the facilities for improving it into any state of fertility, or by considerations of health, would do well to call and see it. If a sale is made in time, the purchaser will have the privilege of seeding wheat.

M. SPENCER.
August 20, 1839.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1839.

VOL. VI-NO. 36

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 all arrears are settled. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted free of charge for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the farm known as "KINGSTOWN" where he now resides. Kingstown is a well known situation on the Chesapeake, 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 ARRINDALE

June 25, 1839.

HATTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally, that the co-partnership business started by Mr. James C. Millington and himself, in 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 by any appeals that he could possibly make.

He trusts that the public will be satisfied with the quality of his work, and the justice of his prices. He is not a peddler, but a dealer in the true sense of the word. He is not a peddler, but a dealer in the true sense of the word. He is not a peddler, but a dealer in the true sense of the word.

JOSEPH W. BARKER

Denton, April 30, 1839—May 7

NOTICE.

LEWIS F. SCOTT'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

Old Establishment, No. 2 West Fayette Street, basement story of Barnum's City Hotel, and nearly opposite the Battle Monument.

"Now's the day and now's the hour."

Ideas times are now all over for those who will apply for situations. Just bring recommendations and you will certainly find employment.

WANTED DAILY, Porters, Waiters, Outhouses, Coachmen, Laborers, Clerks, Barkeepers, Chambermaids, Cooks, Wet and Dry Nurses, &c.

FAMILIES may rely upon getting good servants at this office.

INFORMATION on any business given or received, or forwarded far or near.

HOUSES, Lots, Farms, &c. for sale, rent lease.

CITIZENS, Strangers and Emigrants visiting this city, would do well to call at this office.

LOST CHILDREN kept at this office un called for.

SLAVES.—Persons having Slaves for life that wish to dispose of them, either on, or in the State, can find purchasers for them at this office.

Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Charges moderate and particularly be it understood, all communications through the post office must be post paid.

In order that strangers may be informed as to general character of the advertiser, for industry and prompt attention to business and general knowledge and experience, he is kindly permitted to refer to the following gentleman.

Reverend Johnson, Esq. Samuel Moore, Esq. James M. Buchanan, Esq. James Purviance, Esq. David Barnum, City Hotel; William Frick, Port Collector.

LEWIS F. SCOTT.

Baltimore, Nov. 6, 1838.

DENTISTRY.

THE undersigned having determined to locate himself permanently in Easton, would say to the public, that he is now fully prepared to attend to all the various branches of his profession, having just returned from Philadelphia, with a full supply of the Best MATERIALS & the most approved instruments. He is prepared with satisfactory references; but would prefer to rely upon his character and quality of his work, as his most substantial recommendations. He attends to Extracting, Filling, Plugging, and Inserting Teeth. His charges will be moderate and operations warranted.

Private Families or persons in the adjoining counties, will be attended at their residences, if required.

JAS. NEALL, Dentist,

and Manufacturer of Artificial Teeth

aug 6

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

COACHES, GIGS 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 to bestow, 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 CHAISES, GIGS, &c. &c. and a large lot of

HARNESS,

both double and single, which they will dispose of with the above, at very low prices. A 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

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

A. & H.

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

New Establishment.

JOHN B. RAY, respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity generally, that he has taken the store at the corner of Washington and Dover Streets and nearly opposite the Market House, where he intends carrying on the

SADDLE, TRUNK AND HARNESS MAKING,

in all its variety, and on the most accommodating terms. He solicits a share of the public patronage, and promises to execute his work with all possible despatch, and in the most substantial and workmanlike manner. He has on hand,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Whips, Bits, Stirrups of all kinds, travelling Trunks, Harness & Saddles of every description, which he will sell at city prices.

August 6, 1839 6w

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD

Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!

Dollars—Millions of Dollars!

NOTICE.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion—may respectfully request to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing 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 (will 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.

Doc. 4, 1838.

The following ingenious parody upon Sumner's "Falls of Lodore," is published in the last number of the New York Mirror:

SUFFICIENT REASONS FOR BANISHING THE POULTRY FROM LINLITHGOW.

Why banish the poultry away from thy door?

Because they come scratching,

And cackling and snatching,

And strutting and fighting,

In such things delightful,

They hasten along, conflicting and strong;

Now squalling and raging,

As if a war waging,

The borders and hot beds among,

Flying and creeping,

Dodging and peeping,

Swelling and darting,

Closing and parting,

Springing and spurring,

Winging and whirring,

Wounding and bounding,

Pipping and kipping,

And feathering and gathering all over the ground,

Now swelling and cresting,

And each other breasting,

And shattering and dewatering the ear with the sound;

Some quiet, some riot,

Some eager and meagre,

And fattening and battenning,

And morning and squinting,

And growing and crowing,

And chocking and soaking,

And morning and storming,

And nestling and wrestling,

And watching and peeping,

And robbing and bubbling,

And stooping and grouping,

And tripping and dipping,

And ducking and clucking,

And wandering and gandering,

And nesting and breasting,

And watching and hatching,

And picking and checking,

And bracing and racing,

And spying and lying,

And wooing and cooing,

And scrambling and rambling,

And jutting and moulting,

And missing and hissing,

And quacking and clacking,

And shivering and quivering,

And mating and mating,

And ruffling and scuffling,

And shaking and raking and quaking,

And hopping and stopping and stopping,

And quailing and sailing and sailing,

And adding and straddling and waiting,

And fluttering and spattering and guttering,

And running and stunting and sunning,

And limping and limping and limping,

And laying and playing and staying,

And blinking and blinking and drinking,

And winking and winking and flying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

And carrying and carrying and carrying,

nant with man had been cancelled for his crimes.

Notwithstanding the comparatively secure harbor that the Dolphin occupied, there was considerable danger to be apprehended from the wind, which the commander knew could not be relied on should the gale continue. Accordingly all hands were piped on deck, additional anchors were let go, and every contingency was made to meet any contingency.

But the thunder storm, after raging with great violence for three hours, gradually died away, and the wind hauling round to the north-east, the rain continued to fall in cold, drizzling showers.

As the day broke, Fitzvassal was no longer doubtful about the weather. Though the lower currents of the atmosphere were settling from the north-east, the clouds above were flying in other directions and thin vapors misty and scudding beneath the heavier & denser, showed that the rain would certainly continue, and probably be accompanied by extraordinary gales.

He now regretted that while the wind was blowing from the north-west, he had not availed himself of the advantage and run out to sea; for though he believed that his anchor would hold the vessel in any event that might occur, he felt that the open, unobstructed ocean, with a wind off shore, was better than an indifferent harbor in a gale. Possibly, however, (was his consoling reflection,) the Dolphin could not have cleared Cape Cod in time, and he knew Nantucket Shoals too well to prefer their danger to one of infinitely less magnitude.

Unlike the thunder storm that heralded it, the north-east came on gradually. It is generally so with the most tempests. In consequence of the change of the wind, the waves rolled in upon the rocks with tremendous energy, which seemed now, as the day advanced, to increase every instant; but the wind did not blow with such strength that any vessel might not safely attempt a harbor along the coast; and in the early part of the day several ships and brigs, with some smaller craft, were seen beating into Salem and Boston harbors, the anchoring grounds of which they reached with little difficulty.

Towards evening, as the tide approached its full, flood, which was uncommonly high, the wind began to rise, and soon raged like a tornado. The roar of the waters could be heard even across the lower harbor of Boston as it thundered on Nantasket Beach; coming to, against the wind from a distance of many miles and partly driven by the din that sounded from the iron bound coast of Massachusetts.

The sublimity of the scene that now presented itself cannot be imagined, though it was so soon to be surpassed; for it is not while the storm is raging that the waves run the highest; but when the violence of the tempest has abated, and the winds have subsided to rest, then it is that the vexed waters swell & heave with the most fearful fury, and show their perfect resemblance to the action of human passion.—And now near to spiritual influence, and the analogy of the storm & the waves was a fit emblem of the feelings of the crew.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

As the crew, when the storm was at its height, was in a state of great excitement, so when the storm had subsided, and the waves were running high, they were in a state of great excitement.

the fire, go through her mystic enchantments. It was but a moment before the unhappy vessel struck, that Namee, in one of those sudden fits of transition, hastened toward Pulpit Rock, her favorite observatory when the sky was clear at night, or when the moon shone brightly upon the waters.

It was already growing dark, but objects were as yet sufficiently discernible. As she approached the cliff, she shrunk back with horror at the spectacle she beheld. The brig had already struck upon the reef, and her masts were going by the board at the very moment Namee arrived at the bank she would have to descend before she could reach the rock. The interval between its scuttling out in a craggy glen, over which the surf was then beating furiously, so that it would have been impossible to the latest adventurer.

In the midst of this "hell of waters," on a large isolated fragment of rock, from which the Sunken Ledge could easily be discerned, there was a rift in the craggy mass, Namee saw two hideous women, whose outward forms were expressive of the evil which they loved. One of them looked like a disintegrated body that had died of the plague, her livid face blotched with the death spots of the pestilence, her pale blue eyes turned askant with the glazed and suspicious expression of insanity. Her features were sharp, her chin prominent, and her under lip moved to and fro while she humbled diabolical sentences. The other was a short black woman, her face deeply black-marked, and her features of the very worst stamp of African ugliness. She, too, looked as if she had been dug up from the grave, a specimen from the catacombs of Egypt.

Between these detestable shapes, Namee discovered the body of a dead man stretched out upon the rocky; they were squinting one on each side of it, and they were clapping their hands, and waving their bodies in the agitation of frantic mirth, while their skinny fingers stopped only to point at the devastation that was going on in the storm.

"Hol hol!" screamed the black hag, "the charm works rarely, sister!"

"Sith," said the other, "we never saw such sport at the Broken." And the crags echoed the ha! ha! of their spectre-laugh, till Namee's blood ran cold, familiar as she had been with scenes of similar horror.

"Brave fun for the hell! have fun for the hell!" chuckled the livid witch, her long gray locks streaming to the gale, and her skeleton-looking arms creaking at every joint, as she tossed them about deliciously. "Ha! ha! ha! The thunder sports have left the charm, and the dragon-tongued lightning are coming to the festival. We shall have brave corpses to-night!"

As she spoke, there was a noise like the roar of subterranean artillery, and flashes of internal fire broke out from the scathed rocks, and streamed from the sea, brighter than the coruscations of the Greenland Aurora. By this terrific glare, the awful condition of the lost brig was plainly visible, for the light seemed to be concentrated on that alone, leaving the whole surrounding back-ground darker than the depths of midnight. Every form on board the brig was clearly defined. All order and discipline among the crew were gone, and several of the sailors were seen quaffing large draughts in their despair, which, by the expression of their faces, had evidently brought on madness. Some were in the attitude of prayer, and others were seen stretching their clenched hands to the clouds, and bowing their imprecations on Providence. Among the passengers, there were two that appeared to be lovers for they hung upon each other's neck with passionate tenderness, and seemed to be lost to every thing but those last precious moments of endearment.

"Hol hol!" ejaculated the black hag—"the benediction works, does it? Scorch brains! come madness! drown all! Your resurrection germs shall wander on the cold ocean—they shall not have a church-yard to grow merry in. Fall to pieces! split asunder! stifle in the brine! stifle in the brine! I did it all! 'twas my work—I boiled the benediction for them!"

"Ha! ha! ha!" hysterically laughed the pale monster, "and if you did, I'll finish the deed with a vengeance; and then we'll away to the Becken. Shant we have a rare tale for the Haris to-tell? Shant we kiss the goat merrily sister?"

As she spoke, big drops of laughter-brine rolled from her evil eyes, and her frame shook with maniac ruffianism.

"Now for it, sister!" With these words, she tore a handful of hair from the scalp of the dead man beneath her, and tossing it to the winds, exclaimed—"Finish! finish! finish! Prince of the Air, thy promise!"

At this moment the wind seemed to double its violence, and a wave enormously large, came towering on from the sea. In an instant the brig was overwhelmed, and as the wave rolled back, a vast remnant of the ruin. "Monsters!" screamed Namee, whose horror had till now made her speechless. "Monsters and not women! are ye not at last satisfied with the blood of the innocent?" They turned upon her their hideous visages while she spoke, as if they had all along known that she was their witness, and pointing to the corpse between them, laughed loud and scornfully at Namee.

The thunder-peals now followed the fierce lightning with astounding power, and the hurricane was at the height of its violence. As Namee stood in its fury, petrified by the high splash before her, a wave larger than the rest bounded over the intervening surge, bearing on its crested head the lovers who had been seen on board the devoted brig, still alive, and holding each other with the energy of despair. They were both in the bloom and beauty of youth; their hopes, their wishes, their happiness, alas! lost, lost to earth for ever! The receding wave had left them in the space between the hag-demons and Namee, and their mangled eyes fell suddenly upon them.

"Save them for the love of the great God, save them!" cried Namee; and she sprang with supernatural alacrity to minister to their sufferings, and, if possible, to shield them from the grave.

The attempt was in vain. The power of evil was for a time apparent triumphant. With a scream of frenzy the two hags seized the lovers, and with inconceivable strength threw them headlong into the sea. Namee swooned away at the sight. When she revived, she found herself alone among the rocks. The day had dawned, the storm had died away to a calm; but not the slightest trace was ever found of the shipwrecked vessel, but her anchor on the Sunken Ledge.

A swindling shop shut up—The Essex bank at Guildhall, (Vt.) has been used by the person who obtained its charter, who has attached the name and its contents. Mr. Swan, a broker in New York, has also used for refuting to redeem its bills. Its deposits are removed it is said, in toto, and the Sheriff has recorded their amount on the back of his writ, as being 13 stocks of sealing wax, \$19.41 in specie, and two or three old blank books.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 17, 1839

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Democratic Republican Candidate, For Congress.

P. F. THOMAS, OF TALEOT COUNTY.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

JAMES LI. MARTIN,

MORRIS O. COLSTON,

DANIEL LLOYD.

FOR SHERIFF.

JESSE SCOTT,

COMMISSIONERS FOR EASTON DISTRICT.

JOSEPH GRAHAM,

COL. JAS. BARTLETT.

Day of election, Wednesday 21 day of October next.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Working-man" will appear next week.

By reference to the Journal of Proceedings of December session 1830, page 122, it will be seen that Mr. Pearce, then a member of the Legislature, voted against introducing into the House a bill to elect the Governor of Maryland by the People. We mention this fact that voters may learn how Mr. Pearce stood affected on the subject of Reform in 1830.

We contend that the People of Maryland are as fully competent to choose their Governor as they are their Congressmen; though it would appear that Mr. Pearce thought differently at the time he made the vote referred to above.

BENNETT TOMLINSON, the Whig Candidate for County Commissioner, opposed to the present PRIMARY SCHOOL LAW OF THIS COUNTY. The people of this county have not yet forgotten the course of certain Whigs in reference to our present school system. Year before last a petition was gotten up and circulated for signatures, praying for such a modification in the then existing school law, as had the direct tendency not only to repeal its most equalizing provisions, but to render it ineffectual by a substitute that was forced upon the people without their knowledge or consent. In looking over a copy of the petition, praying for this repeal, we find Mr. Tomlinson's name, among the few signers affixed thereto. We state this fact that the friends of Primary schools, may not vote uninformed. The supervision of these schools by the County Commissioners, renders it important that none other than open and known friends to the system should be elected to that office.

The effort now making through the columns of the Easton Gazette to get up the idea that Messrs. Thomas and Lloyd are opposed to the interests of Mechanics, is as abortive as it is disingenuous. These gentlemen voted to extend to all mechanics the right of protection, but refused to privilege one class to the exclusion of all others. Let the Gazette give all the facts in the case, and its design to injure these gentlemen upon false ground, will be made apparent.

The Whigs have called the following meetings—viz:

Royal Oak on Wednesday the 18th inst.

Bridges Store, Broad Creek neck, the 19th.

Pot Pie, on Friday the 20th inst.

The citizens generally are invited to attend.

On the TWELFTH of SEPTEMBER was duly honored in this town by the 'Easton Guards.' The day was closed by a supper in the evening, and every thing passed off well and jovially.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We are pleased to find James A. Stewart Esqr. announced as the Democratic candidate for Congress for the district composed of Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester. John Dennis Esqr. is announced as the Whig candidate.

We have seen a calculation of the Democratic gain in the popular vote of the several States in which elections have recently transpired. In Tennessee, North Carolina and Indiana, three states captured from the enemy, the gain is sixty-five thousand; and this too in a single campaign. The Sub-treasury is no quite so odious to the people as many political harpies would have us believe.

We have a few copies in pamphlet form, of the "Bill more effectually to secure public money in the hands of officers and agents of the Government, and to punish public defaulters," or what is better known as the Independent Treasury Bill, which we will supply to those anxious to inform themselves upon this much mooted question. All we desire is that the people will read and reflect upon this subject, which being done dispassionately, and with an eye single to our national happiness, cannot fail to convince them of not only its constitutionality of the measure, but of its many advantages both in point of utility and economy over any of the antagonistical schemes proposed by its opponents.

VERMONT.—The Republicans of this State have done nobly. They have run their Opponents to the very hilt. The State has heretofore been like the handle of a pitcher, all on one side; it shows a different position now.

The Montpelier State Journal, under a Post-

script head, states that the Legislature now stands thus:

	Whig.	Cons.	Dem.
Senate	18	2	106
House	108	2	106
12 towns to be heard from which last year	8		4

The Journal has no doubt of the re-election of Gov. Jenness, which we think very probable, though by a very diminished majority over the last election. If the Democrats have not been entirely successful this time, they have at least given their opponents a very close race even in Vermont, where whiggery has been in the ascendancy for a number of years.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Sherwood.—The Editor of the common. Sever over the street, or some one for him, in reply to a "Looker On," wishes to impress a belief, that Mr. Van Buren was in favour of free negro voting; but such false assertions for the purpose of deceiving the people are not uncommon with Federal Editors. Now the Editor, or his aid, ought to have known that Mr. Van Buren has declared that Congress has no constitutional right to abolish slavery, and that he voted to extend the right of voting to ALL white men and not to negroes, which was opposed by the federalists of New York. And to show how much opposed the amalgamated party in this state is to free suffrage, I beg leave to call their attention to the proceedings of the General Assembly, that subject. In 1800, when Mr. Lloyd introduced the Bill to allow ALL white male citizens to vote, did not an old Federal member from Caroline move to strike out the word white, so as to admit negroes to vote, and exclude the white man? and have not all their acts been opposed to free voting? and have they not always opposed the rights of the poor man? Witness Mr. Kerr's School bill, &c. &c.

For the benefit of the Editor and his aid, I beg leave to refer them to the votes as they proceeded of this State, on the general suffrage bill, 1800, pages 38 and 31. Senate page 28, 1801, page 90, Senate page 50. 1802 page 28, page 29—Senate page 15.

A LOOKER ON.

FOREIGN INDEBTEDNESS.

From the Oswego Palladium.

We would direct the particular attention of our readers to the following very sensible article from the Cultivator, by Jesse Buel, Esq. The conclusions of Mr. B. from the startling facts presented, are incontrovertible, and should be understood by every man in the country. Truly it must be a "widened administration," as Mr. Clay says, which will not consent that the influence and credit of the government may be used to foster and promote all the wild speculations of this speculating age!

From the Cultivator.

LOOK OUT FOR ANOTHER PANIC.

The New York Times gives the following statement of the amount of duties paid in the district of New York during the first quarter of 1839, and the first quarter of 1838:

1838.	\$4,207,755 75
1839.	4,309,500 21

Difference \$1,901,744 48

Now, if we assume this as a criterion for the three coming quarters of the year, it will give an aggregate of \$7,616,972 72, as the amount of duties upon foreign importations paid in the district of New York, in 1839, over and above what was paid upon the like importations in 1838. This immense sum of seven and a half millions of dollars, the reader will bear in mind, is not the cost of the foreign articles we import, but merely the duty which is exacted by our laws on their introduction into our country. And if we consider that almost every foreign article coming in competition with our manufactures is imported duty free, and that many other articles pay merely a nominal duty, we may with safety assume that the duties payable at the custom house do not amount to more than one tenth of the cost of the foreign merchandise imported. We arrive then at this result, that the foreign goods imported into New York during the present year will exceed in amount the importations of 1838, Seventy Six Millions of Dollars.

And who is to foot the bill who is to pay the balance? Here is an extra charge against us in a single port of seventy six millions of dollars, in a great measure for articles which we can either produce within ourselves or do without. We may boast of this as an era of commercial prosperity—we may boast that it fills the coffers of our national treasury—but we conceal the apprehension that it presents with future and direful evils to our country; that it is the prelude to another commercial panic, more dreadful in its effects than the one from which we are just recovering. Really we are getting commercially mad. Like the reckless spendthrift, we are lumbering our patrimonial inheritance, entailing upon our posterity a ruinous debt, and compromising our independence as a nation, from a vain ostentation of buying what we don't want, or what at all events we are unable to pay for.

We repeat the question—By whom & how is this seventy six millions of dollars to be paid? Paid it must be, if we would sustain our character for honesty and fair dealing. The total amount of our exports is but little over one hundred millions—some millions less than our imports last year; and according to the data we have assumed, there are likely to fall short of the current year from fifty to a hundred millions of dollars. Our state stocks have to the amount of one hundred and seventy millions, been already sent abroad towards paying old balances; some considerable portion of our bank stock has been employed for a like purpose; and abstracting the exports of cotton exclusively the production of the south, our exportations will not pay a tithe of the rapidly accumulating debt.

What does the state of things augur to our manufacturing and agricultural interests? This seventy six millions of foreign merchandise has and will spread over our country, and must be sold, though at a sacrifice to the holders; and supplant, in no small degree, the sales of domestic goods. Our manufacturers will consequently become cramped; their business will be contracted; many mills be stopped, and many failures ensue. The evils to the agriculturalists will be the loss of the market, the depreciation of his produce, and raw materials, a diminution in the price and a participation in the evils of another commercial panic.

Our anticipations may not be realized; yet the fact upon which they are founded are such as should render every prudent man on his guard—as should render him cautious of running in debt, particularly for foreign merchandise, & as should induce him in all cases where it is practicable without a great sacrifice, to give a preference to domestic over foreign productions. The patriots of our revolution could forgive the use of foreign goods, and our wives and daughters the use of their favourite beverages, tea, for their country's sake. The sons surely have not so degenerated, as to be unwilling to adopt, in part, to maintain their independence, that policy which their fathers employed to achieve it.

DENTON ACADEMY.

The law of last session, authorizing the Orphan's Court of Caroline county to collect and receive back from the trustees of the located schools of said county, certain monies received on account of the donation to the Colleges and Academies of the State, and to apply the same to the erection and support of an Academy in Denton, it seems, it to be made the instrument in the hands of the whigs, to defeat Mr. Keene who was a delegate from that county in the last Legislature, and who is now a candidate for a seat in the next. The only connection, it appears, that Mr. Keene had with this matter, was the reporting of a bill for this purpose, in obedience to the prayer of a large number of his constituents of both parties. It does not appear that he voted for the bill, for, if we are correctly informed, he was absent from Annapolis at the time of its passage. The law being unpopular with the citizens of the upper and lower districts of that county, the whigs, with their accustomed liberality and fair dealing, have seized upon it, and are endeavoring, by this means, to defeat Mr. Keene's election, and are using it to his prejudice among the people, notwithstanding many of them signed the memorial upon this subject, were the most active friends of the measure, and foremost in urging it upon the attention of the Legislature. We were shown a memorial a few days ago, urging upon the Legislature the passage of a law for this purpose, which was signed by many prominent whigs, among whom was one of the Whig candidates. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own, but the error of the memorialists, among whom were many prominent whigs. If Mr. Keene is to be made to suffer for his participation in this matter, we should suppose that the course of his opponent was equally obnoxious to the people, and that he should have the same measure meted to him. Mr. Keene, however, was not interested in the passage of the law, but was only endeavoring, as a faithful public servant, to act in obedience to the prayer of his constituents. If the law is objectionable to a majority of the citizens of the county, we doubt not that Mr. Keene would do as far as any man to have it repealed. If he erred the error was not his own

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.
The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Mr. Griffith's Hotel on Tuesday 17th September, at 11 o'clock A. M.
A punctual attendance of the members is requested.
By order
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.
Sep. 17, 1893.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I will sell at Public Sale on Wednesday, 26th of September in Trappe District, on Miles Creek, at the late residence of Henry Turner, deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Four head of Horses, forty head of good Cattle in fine order, also a fine flock of Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, a full set of Carpenters and Joiners tools of the best quality, a quantity of white pine plank and board, several thousand Cypress Shingles, all ready jointed, a house frame and bricks for a chimney, together with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of over five dollars, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
JAMES B. RUMBOLD, Adm'r.
of Henry Turner, dec'd.
Sept. 17

N. B. All property not taken away by the purchaser, renders said purchaser liable for any loss that may be sustained by a re-sale of the same.

Public Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, the subscribers will offer at public sale, at the residence of Robert H. Rhodes, dec'd. in the town of Easton, on Friday the 27th day of the present month (September) if fair, if not the next fair day, all the personal estate of the said deceased (negroes and store excepted) consisting of valuable

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.—One handsome Four Wheel CARRIAGE nearly new, and a pair of

MATCH HORSES.

SEVERAL GOOD MILCH COWS.

FARMING UTENSILS, &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security with interest from the day of sale—all sums of, and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
PEREGRINE CROOME & Wm. LOVEDAY, Adm'r.
of Robert H. Rhodes, dec'd.

They also offer at private sale, the Stock of MARCHANT and the lease of the Store House, lately in the possession of said Robert H. Rhodes. To those who are desirous of engaging in the Mercantile business, few opportunities will offer a better prospect of success. If not sold at private sale before the 8th day of October, it will, on that day, at 12 o'clock, M. be offered at public sale, according to the inventory. Persons desirous of purchasing, can see the inventory and goods by applying to the above subscribers.
sep 17-5t

FOR SALE

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Tuesday 17th of September, at 2 P. M. at the Hotel of Mr. Stranberg, in Chestertown, the well known farm called SECALE HALL, containing

500 ACRES,

In sight of Chestertown. The farm is divided into seven fields and the buildings and improvements are believed to be equal to those of any farm on the Eastern Shore.
The terms will be cash or a credit to suit purchasers. The sale may be expected to be positive, in as much as the undrained has purchased a plantation at the South, and is about settling it.

Also, at the same time, a portion of his

BLOODED STOCK,

embracing the best crops.

Also, at private sale or in exchange for negroes, the

DWELLING HOUSES in Easton, situated on Dover street, now in the occupancy of Mr. Tarr and Mr. Bell.
PHILIP WALLIS.
Baltimore, Sept. 17-18

SITUATION WANTED.

AN Overseer's situation is wanted for the ensuing year by a good and capable person, who possesses a thorough knowledge of farming. He can give the best testimonials as to character, capacity and sobriety. Any gentleman wanting an overseer will please apply to the Editor of the Whig for further information.
Sept. 17-3w

SHERIFF'S NOTICES.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick County, on the 19th day of August, 1893, as a runaway, a black man who calls himself GEORGE POLSON. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, has a scar on his left knee, occasioned by a saw—says he is free, and has left from Baltimore. The owner if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, or he will otherwise be discharged according to law.
THOS. GURLEY.
Sheriff of Fred. Co. Md.
sep 17

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick County, on the 21st day of August, 1893, as a runaway, a black man who calls himself NATHAN MORRIS. He is about 28 years old, about 5 ft 6 in high, stout made, has a large scar on his left leg, and says he is free. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, or he will otherwise be discharged according to law.
THOS. GURLEY.
Sep. 17

Sale of Valuable Property

IN TALBOT COUNTY.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, by public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, all that tract of LAND, situated in the Chapel District, in Talbot County, which was formerly the estate of Edward Roberts, Esq. dec'd. containing

537 1-2 ACRES.

The farm contains a large quantity of fine meadow, and in the tract is a body of VALUABLE TIMBER, (lar exceeding what is requisite to the farm,) conveniently situated for sale and transportation, either by Wye River or Tuckahoe Creek, or by disposal at the new Steam Saw Mill, lately put into operation, in the immediate neighborhood. Perhaps some of the timber land may be sold off and sold in parcels, on the day above assigned for the sale. The terms of sale will be as follows:—One fourth of the purchase money shall be paid at the time of sale, or within sixty days thereafter; and, if not paid down on the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, by instalments in one and two years from the day of sale, bonds with security to be approved by the subscriber being given.

The subscriber will also dispose of by private sale, on the most accommodating credit, THE STEAM GRIST & SAW MILL, situated in the town of St. Michaels, on the margin of St. Michaels River, in Talbot County, and all the machinery, apparatus and fixtures thereto belonging, with a few simple title in the lot of ground and wharf, heretofore commonly used with the same. The mill is of a ten horse power. All the buildings are of the most durable materials and of the best workmanship.

Any person disposed to purchase such property will of course previously inspect it and have the advice of competent judges. The subscriber now invites proposals for a private sale, and, if that be not soon effected, a public sale will be notified and made.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Esq.
of Saml. Harrison, dec'd.
Easton, Sept. 17-18

OFFICER'S FEES.

THE subscriber desirous of closing his collections by the time specified by law, earnestly requests all persons in arrears for Officer's Fees, to come forward and close the same either with himself or deputy, on or before the 1st of October next; delinquents after that date may expect to have their property taken under execution, without respect to persons—as I have given my Deputies positive orders to execute in every case; circumstances demand a close and speedy collection and will forbid further indulgence.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Sheriff
of Talbot County.
sep 17-3t

ELECTION.

THERE will be an election held in the several election Districts in Talbot County on Wednesday, the 24th of October next, for a member of Congress to represent the second Congressional District of Maryland, in the next Congress of the United States; also three Delegates to represent Talbot County in the next Legislature of Md. a Sheriff for said county and two County Commissioners for District No. 1.
sep 17-3t

JOHN HARRINGTON, Shff.

CITY MAMMOTH LOTTERY.

TO ERECT A TOWN HALL.
And other Public Buildings in the city of Baltimore.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

100,000 DOLLARS.

To be positively drawn in the city of Baltimore

ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th,

Under the superintendence of Commissioners.

75 NUMBERS—12 DRAWN BALLOTS.

BRILLIANT SCHEME

1 Grand prize of	\$100,000
1 special prize of	25,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	8,000
1 prize of	6,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	4,000
1 prize of	3,000
20 prizes of	2,000
20 prizes of	1,500
50 prizes of	1,000
12 prizes of	400
63 prizes of	200
63 prizes of	150
63 prizes of	140
63 prizes of	120
126 prizes of	100
126 prizes of	80
336 prizes of	40
336 prizes of	20
Tickets \$20, Halves 10, Quarters 5, Eights 2.50.	

All purchasers of packages liberally dealt with

Old, safe, and most fortunate address.

CLARK.
Museum Building, Balt.

DRIED PEACHES WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED BUSHEL of dried PEACHES, for which the highest cash prices will be given.
OLDSON & HOPKINS.
sep 10-4w

CATTLE SHOW.

The following persons have been appointed agents to obtain and collect subscriptions for the Cattle Show to be held at Easton, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th days of October next.
Easton District, Jos. B. HARRINGTON, St. Michaels do JAMES HARRINGTON, St. Michaels do PAUL HARRINGTON, Talbot do SAMUEL TAYLOR.

Those who are desirous to promote the success of the Show are requested to come forward and subscribe promptly; as funds are now wanted for the purchase of premiums, which are necessary to be made.
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.
to the Board of Trustees.
Sep. 3d, 1893.

A CARD.

THOSE indebted to Solomon J. Lowe, for Drugs, Medicines, &c. will make immediate payment to William R. Price, Esq. who is fully authorized to receipt for same. An early settlement must of necessity be made, as further indulgence cannot be given.
aug 27
SOLOMON J. LOWE.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber intending to discontinue his farming, will offer at public sale at his present residence, (head of Island Creek Neck) on Thursday the 26th day of the present month, (September) if fair, if not, the next fair day, a parcel of

VALUABLE PROPERTY, VIZ:

TWO GOOD FAMILY GIG HORSES,

SEVERAL FINE MILCH COWS,

A FIRST RATE Yoke of OXEN,

A BULL & works uncommonly well in the cart, and a number of

YOUNG BEEF CATTLE, STOCK OF

HOGS of various description and sizes.

A good GIG that has been but little used—several Carts nearly new.—Farming Utensils generally. A quantity of very good

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

A Surveyor's Compass, Chain and instruments in good order. Cast & wrought Nails of different sizes—A lot of good old Iron—A fine crop of Corn on the ground—a quantity of Corn blades—crop of Irish potatoes growing in the ground, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

The terms of sale will be:—A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—all sums of, and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property.—
Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.
JOHN STEVENS.
Sep. 10-18 (G)

VENDUE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to leave the State, will offer for sale, on the farm where he resides, on the 25th inst. if fair, if not the next fair day, all his

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Farming Utensils & Stock.

The farming utensils consisting of Ploughs, CARTS, HARROWS, &c. in excellent order, & stock comprising

HORSES, HOGS & CATTLE.

All in fine condition. Also, one four horse WAGON, with gear, both hitch and leading, and fixtures for hauling rails, &c.

Terms of sale:—All sums over five dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from date, before the removal of the property, and on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at half past nine, A. M. and attendance given by
JAS. G. MARTIN.
Sep. 10, 1893-18

N. B. At the same time all the crop of corn on the land, and about fifteen hundred Morus Multicaulis trees.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will offer at public sale, at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday, 1st of October ensuing, a FARM, adjoining the late residence of Richard Henry, situated on the south side of the road leading out of Easton or Deep Neck, and comprising the several tracts or parts of tracts of land, called "Donny's Purchase," "Lamberton and Lamberton's Addition," containing about

136 1-2 ACRES.

This farm is beautifully situated on Irish creek, which bounds it on all the luxuries of the water—Oysters, Fish and Fowls, &c. in their season, and a rich and flourishing neighborhood, not less remarkable for its peculiar healthfulness.

There is a dwelling and other out houses upon it, and it is HEAVILY TIMBERED with

OAK AND PINE,

available for ship building, &c.

A more particular description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as it is surrounded by persons wishing to purchase it will take occasion to view it. The terms will be the liberal, and made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. and attendance given by
Sep. 7-18
W. K. LAMBERT, Agent

FOR RENT.

The property situated near Hunting Creek in Caroline county, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Ignatius P. Rhodes. There is a good Store House attached to this property, which is a desirable stand for business. The Houses are in good repair, and will be rented on accommodating terms.—Also,

TWO HOUSES & LOTS,

situated at Crocker's Ferry, in Dorchester County. There is also a Store House attached to one of these, which is a capital stand for business.

Also, the House in the town of Easton at present occupied by Mrs. H. Hayward situated on the Point road, and the one occupied by Edward Crisp on Washington street, all of which are offered for rent for the ensuing year.
JACOB C. WILLSON.
Sep. 10th, 1893. d

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just returned from Baltimore with a large and superior stock of

MATERIALS

and is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in the latest fashion, and in the best manner.
He returns his thanks to his friends of Talbot County particularly for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and hopes by diligent attention to business and faithful workmanship to merit its continuance.
All orders for HATS, forwarded to me, will be promptly attended to and thankfully received. The public's ob't serv't.
JAMES D. DUNCAN.
Cambridge, Sept. 10, 1893.—3w (G) J

FOR RENT.

For the year 1894 my farm situated 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 Baynard, to rent for the year as above, terms made known by application to
M. B.
July 23, 1893, (3wG)

DR. WILLIAM EVANS'

SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

PREPARED BY HIMSELF.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

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

DIRECTIONS.

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

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Sold at 100 Chatham Street.

PROOF POSITIVE OF THE EFFICACY OF DR. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP.

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

WM. JOHNSON.

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

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

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

For sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton, Md.
Sept. 10, 1893.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

The subscribers having two good substantial vessels and crews with experienced and attentive captains, will take

in freight from any of the public landings on the waters of Wye river, at the lowest rates, the strictest attention will be paid to the receiving and delivering of grain.

A schooner is kept generally in readiness for transient freights, to or from any place on the Chesapeake Bay.

The public's ob't serv't.
POWELL & FIDDEMAN.
Wye Landing, Sept. 3, 1893.

SHEEP SWEEPSTAKE.

The following sweepstake has been opened for the purpose of inducing those who have fine sheep to exhibit their flocks at the Cattle Show.

We the subscribers do hereby agree to show a flock of twenty ewes each, at the next Cattle Show. Entrance \$10, half forfeit.

The sheep to be examined by a committee appointed for the purpose; two thirds of the amount of the stake to be awarded to the owner of the flock, which shall combine in the greatest degree, the properties of beauty, size, form and wool, and the remaining third to the owner of the second best flock.

No sheep can be entered except such as have belonged to their present owners since the 1st of January 1893.

Persons desirous of entering flocks in the above stake are requested to deposit their subscription with Thos. H. Dawson, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees on or before the 21th of October, 1893.

By order of the Board
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y

SUBSCRIBERS.

Sam'l Hamilton, Sr. T. Tilghman, Samuel Stevens, E. N. Hamilton, Sep. 3d, 1893.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For sale at this office.

Morus Multicaulis Trees

For Sale.

The subscriber has for Sale 3000 of the genuine Morus Multicaulis Trees, this year's growth. Among them are about 50 trees from the root, which are of very fine growth. The trees average about 8 feet, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

The trees have from 280 to 290 buds on them.
THOMAS GOWARD.
Oxford neck, Talbot County, Aug. 27 3w
The Show Hill Banner will copy 3 weeks and charge this office.

New Hat Store.

The subscriber has re-commenced the Hating 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, 1893.

N. B. The above business will be continued by Mr. Thos. Beaton. E. R.

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, 82
" to Cambridge, 82
N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.
LEML. G. TAYLOR.
March 12, 1893.

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

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 ob't serv't.
JOHN H. K. SEANNAHAN.
Feb. 19, 1893, d (G6wev)

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 another garment.

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, 1893. (G6wev)

Wool Carding.

The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that their

CARDING MACHINE, is incomplete repaired, and that they are now ready to receive all orders for Carding wool. The prices for Carding are once through six cuts, twice through eight cuts.—All orders left at the store of Mr. Cheezum, 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 solicit a share of public patronage.

PATCHETT & MCNASIL.
Upper Hunting Creek.
Caroline County Md. July 2d, 1893.

A Valuable Mill

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE

PROPOSALS

Non 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 6 o'clock p.m. on the 24th day of August next, or 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, Pottsville, Charlesown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Marcus Hook, Chester and Leipsville, Philadelphia, 97 miles and back daily in rail road 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 rail road 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, Marzetteville, Sykeville, Hoot's Mills, Ridgeville and Housville, to Frederick, 62 miles and back daily in rail road cars.

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

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

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 6 p.m.

Proposals to carry daily are also invited; also proposals to cut down stages.

1906 From Baltimore, by Govenstown, Towson, Golden, Herford, Wicaweburg, 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 6 p.m.

1907 From Baltimore, by Brooklandville, Cockeysville, Shrewsbury, Pa. and Loganville, to York, 58 miles and back daily in rail road cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at 10:12 a.m. arrive at York same day by 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 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 Elk Hill, 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.

1910 From Baltimore, by Perrymanville, 18 miles and back six times a week in stages, three of the trips by Abingdon, and three by Churchville.

Leave Baltimore 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 Baltimore same day by 3 p.m.

1911 From Baltimore, by Hickory Tavern, o-Ginson's Store and Goutown, to Peach Bottom, a and return by Dixville, Slate Budge, Fawn Grove, Pa. and Jannettsville, Rural to 17 miles and back once a week.

Leave Baltimore 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 Baltimore same day by 12 m.

1912 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.

1913 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.

1914 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.

1915 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 sulky mail from Head of Sassafras, by Millington, and Sadder'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.

1916 From Church Hill, by Long Marsh, Bullocktown, and Swantonville, 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.

1917 From Queenstown, by Centerville, Rumburg, Nine Bridges, Greensboro and Willow Grove, to Dover, Del. 40 miles and back once a week.

Leave Queenstown every Friday at 4 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.

1918 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 day by 6 p.m.

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

1919 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.

1920 From Cambridge, by Big Mills, Vienna, and Creek Springs, Salisbury, Princes 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.

1921 From Cambridge, by Church Creek and Tobacco Stick, or 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.

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 Fredericktown same day by 4 p.m. and 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 Wednesday and Friday by 9 a.m.

Leave Fredericktown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Davidsonville same day 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 Hoot's Mills and Warfieldburg to Westminster, 15 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 day by 9 a.m.

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

Leave Benedict every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. arrive at Port Tobacco same day 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 day by 12 m.

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

1937 From Upper Marlboro, by Nottingham, Brandywine, Horse Head, Aqueduct, 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 Nottingham same day by 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 7:12 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.

1939 From Washington, D.C. by Georgetown, Rockville, Md. Middle Brook, Clarkburg, 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 day 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. Colverville, Sand Springs, Brookville, Unity, Tridellville, Goshen Mt., 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 day by 11 p.m.

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

Proposals to carry on horses or in sulkeys are invited.

1945 From Frederick, by Utica Mills, Greagstown, Gra Jam, 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 2 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, Saw's Creek, McKim'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 day by 5 p.m.

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

1947 From Frederick, by Walkersville, Woodstock, Luthersburg, Middleburg, Bruceton, Taneytown, Pines Forge, Lintons, 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, Petesville, 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 day by 12 m.

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

Leave Greenfield Mills every Saturday at 3:12 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 Fountantdale, 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 by 5 p.m.

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

1952 From Boonsboro, by Rohrsburg, Buckeystown, and Peterstown, 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, 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 day by 4 p.m.

Leave Graceland every Thursday and Monday at 5 a.m. arrive at Hagerstown same day 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 5 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, Beallville, Hillstown, Washington, Clarksville, 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 stage for the accommodation of the 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 a.m.

Leave Wheeling every day at 11:12 a.m. arrive at Cumberland next day by 8:12 a.m.

1956 From Cumberland, by Dawson's to Westernport, 26 miles and back once a week.

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

St. A. Gustine, 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.

Nassau 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 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 has bid for carrying the mail from _____ to _____ by _____, 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 stock 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 annul 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 assigning 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 is required by the contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased facility 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 promised, or promised to give or perform any consideration to do, or not to do anything 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 its bulk and weight require it, to their entire exclusion.

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

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 an incessant traveling line.

16. On routes where the mail is transported in stages, and the present contractor shall be superseded by an under-bidder, 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 make the award. 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, May 20, 1839.

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY

HONEST CONFESSION.

Mr. Coleman, an Agricultural Commissioner in Massachusetts, a staunch federalist withal, very frankly acknowledges that the present high prices of provisions and increased expenses of living, is owing to the present multiplication of banks and the excessive issue of paper money. His remarks are characterized by so much wisdom, candour and sound judgment that we give them a place in our columns.

But one great and prolific source, as we honestly believe, of high prices, deficient labor, the luxury, waste and servility which prevail among us, is in the multiplication of banks beyond the wants of the community, the extension of paper money, and the abuse of the credit system. Our honest conviction is, that the enormous increase of bank capital, beyond all reasonable limits, is destined to prove to the country, in its various influences, a source of immense evil. The calamities from which we have just escaped are to be directly traced to this as their great origin; and, as matters are now going on, we have only to look forward to another explosion, as disastrous as that from which we have so recently recovered, for come it must. Its arrival in the natural course of things, is as certain as the descent of water upon an inclined plane, or the passing of the sun over the meridian. The creation of immense amounts of purely artificial and fictitious capital, produces a dangerous delusion with individuals and the public mind. If its effects were merely to increase the facilities and stimulate the powers of production, it would so far be well; but this it does not do, except in a very partial degree, and in an indirect form. This money is loaned to men, who, as far as they are money brokers, are the mere exchangers of commercial products, without any increase of their value, or speculators in stocks and lands, and add little or nothing to the wealth of the community. The increase in the nominal value of real estate, is of no advantage to the community, unless it is based upon some positive improvement or increased productivity of the soil. If a piece of land is sold today for five dollars an acre, and next week it is valued at ten dollars an acre, without any change whatever in its condition, how is the community in any respect benefited, or its wealth increased? But on the other hand, the obtaining of land for agricultural purposes, for production, and the actual creation of wealth, is by this enhanced price rendered the more difficult to the man whose labour is only capital, the man of all others in the community the most to be encouraged. Then again, the abundance of money itself lessens its value, and operates to raise the scale of prices. The facilities of procuring credit and money induce recklessness, lead to all kinds of speculation, and encourage the most dangerous and ruinous enterprises.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a. m. the community into same days by 7 p. m. true secret. Leave Frederick every Tuesday, a community and Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at East two same days by 7 p. m. and 1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, one's ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Pikesville, matter minister, Union Mills, Littlestown, Middletown, Gettysburg, Cashtown, office source elsewhere, to Chambersburg, 77 per pregnant back three times a week in four good has out.

From the Baltimore Post LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE AT NORTH POINT.

Yesterday was a gallant day for a gallant deed, and every heart was elated with joy and many were swelling with the grateful reminiscences of the past. At an early hour the shill and the rolling drum stirred to action those to whom the military ardor of their sires had descended, and the street was dotted at quick intervals with the glittering plumes, the gay apparel and the gleaming armor of the soldiers. At about nine o'clock, Baltimore street was densely crowded, and the line of military extended from Light street nearly to Market Space; after passing muster they were marched to Fell's Point, where they embarked in the Relief, the Charles Carroll and Frederickburg, for North Point. Here were assembled several thousand persons to witness the ceremonies incident to the occasion—that of laying the corner stone of its monument, which it is proposed to erect in commemoration of the day, and in honor of that band which gave proof to the invaders that a determination was in the hearts of the people to do or die—and the malignant enemies of national liberty were gallantly repulsed.

A considerable number of the surviving actors, in the ranks which formed on the Battle Ground on the 12th of September, 1814, were present there yesterday, generally distinguished by a black cockade. We took occasion to converse with several of them, and in strolling over the scene had the benefit of a discourse whose memory had faithfully related even the minutest of events. Here was the station of Montgomery's artillery, here fell poor Lowry Donaldson; there stood the 5th, and yonder the brave 39th, and by the fence there, to this day bearing sufficient evidence of the place of danger, stood the bloody 27th. On yonder right angle let history be silent; it was the position occupied by the unfortunate 54th.

Some time was given to indulge a ramble over this spot, when the music recalled the stragglers to witness the imposing ceremonies of the day. The corner stone was laid by the venerable Gen. McDONALD, who prefaced the act with a few remarks; congratulating those now assembled on the laudable design, he expressed his joy that life and health had been prolonged to him until this day, and acknowledged the honor he recognized in being called upon by his fellow citizens to perform this duty.

The stone contained several documents immediately connected with the action, embracing a muster roll of every individual engaged on the American side. To these were added copies of all the daily papers in the city, and specimens of the current American coin. The adjustment of the stone was conducted by Capt. Hoss the experienced architect engaged on the new Custom House, and was announced by a salute of 20 guns from the Eagle Artillery, followed by a succession of *feu de joie*, first in platoons and when in battalions, closing the salute with a dropping fire throughout the whole line.

The crowd then moved on to the stand which had been erected in the wood adjoining, where the ceremonies were continued by a most beautiful and appropriate prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. Johns. After which, followed the oration delivered by the Hon. B. C. Howard—a composition admirably adapted to the occasion, sometimes sparkling with imagery, at others embracing an animated description, and again glowing with the fervor of sincere patriotism, while the whole was illustrated by a careful statistical review of the action of the battle at North Point compared with the engagements during the last war. With the oration terminated the official proceedings of the day, and the word was "homeward."

At starting we observed on board the Relief symptoms of a "dreadful fray" the boat was thronged with the military, and a party on the starboard side of the boat were violently engaged; threatening gestures were followed by the drawing of steel and the clashing of muskets, and one of the officers we perceived prostrated on the deck. We have since learned that it was suppressed by the determined interposition of the officers before it grew to danger. We have heard of two accidents; one happened to Mr. Patrick Murphy, formerly proprietor of the Tavern which was destroyed with the Theatre at the corner of Front and Light streets; he fell overboard while passing from the steamboat Virginia to the shore, at North Point, and was recovered much exhausted; he was put into a berth on board the boat. The other resulted fatally. A Mr. John Peggion, by profession a printer, (and one of the defenders of North Point, having been wounded in the action,) was drowned off Bowly's Wharf by falling from the plank in the attempt to land from the Carroll. The body was recovered in about six or eight minutes, and an effort was made to resuscitate it. Dr. Bodier was subsequently called in, but the length of time which had elapsed, and the want of all his exertions unavailing. An inquest was immediately held on the body by Coroner Rice, and a verdict in accordance rendered.

With the exceptions that we have related this day we believe was agreeably passed by all; and now let it be remembered that this is but the beginning, and that to effect the completion of the Monument in which every Baltimorean must feel a great degree of interest, pecuniary aid will be required, and it will give a little when waited on by the committee, we will promise on it each another holiday next year, to afford them an opportunity to go down and participate in the ceremony of laying the "Cap-stone" of the Monument at North Point.

Methodist Conference and Abolitionism.—The conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, convened in this place on Wednesday the 16th inst. and broke up on the 26th, making a session of 9 days. Bishop Sells, a man of great worth and sound judgment, presided as Moderator. The Conference acted upon various measures of cardinal importance, touching the regulation and government of the Methodist body. We attended the Conference several times, and were pleased with the manner in which it conducted its business. There is, however, but one matter that we wish to notice, and we would not perhaps make any reference to it, were it not that a very erroneous and unjust impression exists upon the public mind relative to the Methodist Clergyman as a body.

A resolution was presented to the Conference for concurrence, which resolution had been sanctioned by the New England conference, and was in substance as follows:

"Resolved, That no person can, or should be, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who either holds, buys or sells a negro slave or slaves, unless with the express object of liberating them immediately."

The above resolution was objected to a discussion, by a motion of non-concurrence. At the subject had been almost agitated an entire day, the vote was taken, and the motion carried by a vote of 83 yeas, to 6 nays.

With regard to the doctrine of ultra philanthropy the Ministers have been greatly misapprehended. We do not believe that those of any

denomination are so generally opposed to Abolitionism. Be it spoken to their credit, and as a proof of the respect which the Methodist preachers entertain for the constitutional rights of the South, that for every abolitionist in this conference there are at least fifteen opposed to the doctrine. In all controversies upon slavery we have ever witnessed, we have never heard Abolitionism more strongly condemned than we did at the late conference. It was viewed by the ablest men of the body, as detrimental to the welfare of the slave, and the cause of christianity throughout the slave holding states. To renounce those Southern members of the church who hold slaves was looked upon as not partaking in the least of the spirit of the gospel. Obedience to the law is enjoined by religion; and the conference unanimously reprobated the very idea of breaking over constitutional barriers to favor the impracticable projects of Abolitionists. We know of nothing more in the proceedings of the conference that would be interesting to the public. —Wash. (Pa.) Examiner.

THE WHIG. EASTON, MD. Tuesday Morning, Sept. 24, 1839

Democratic Republican Ticket FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS
P. F. THOMAS.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES
JAMES L. MARTIN,
MORRIS O. COLSTON,
DANIEL LLOYD.

COMMISSIONERS FOR EASTON DISTRICT.
JOSEPH GRAHAM,
COL. JAS. BARTLETT.

FOR SHERIFF.
JESSE SCOTT.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.
FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES
ROBERT T. KEENE,
WM. S. SANGSTON,
JOHN THAWLEY.

FOR SHERIFF.
TILGHMAN JOHNSON.

Day of election, Wednesday 24 day of October next.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS ATTENTION!

You are requested to meet on the following days in your respective districts at the time and places designated.

At St. Michaels on Thursday next, the 26th inst. at 1 o'clock.

At Frampton's (Chapel) on Saturday the 28th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At the Trappe on Saturday 28th inst. at half past 2 o'clock, P. M.

The citizens generally are invited to attend. **MANY VOTERS.**
Sep. 24, 1839.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR THE PEOPLE

Who voted to take from the pockets of the people of Maryland ONE HUNDRED AND TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS to indemnify Johnson, Glenn and a few others for their mismanagement of the affairs of the Bank of Maryland, by which failure hundreds of families were suddenly reduced from ease and comfort to misery and want? Col. HUGHLETT.

Who signed a petition to your Legislature declaring your school system "unequal, impolitic and oppressive," and that it ought to be amended or "REPEALED"? BENNETT TOMLINSON, who says he "glories in the act!"

Who repealed your School Law without your knowledge or consent? J. B. KEENE.

Who is now publicly advocating the election of the whig candidates? J. B. KERR.

Who restored to you your old law, and gave back to you the system of your choice, which you ratified at the polls? P. F. Thomas, Daniel Lloyd and M. O. Colston.

Let the people look into these matters, and remember who have been their advocates when their rights were invaded. Let them remember who are the open defenders of primary schools and who the secret defamers. Let them remember that Spencer and Horney gave them a Republican system of education—let them remember that J. B. Kerr took it away from them, and let them gratefully remember by who it was last year restored. Treasure up, freemen, these facts, and as you regard the future happiness of yourselves and your offspring, remember them on the day of election.

WHIG "ECONOMY."—In 1831 when the Whig party came into full possession of the public Treasury of this State, they found a **SURPLUS** over \$35,000. On the first of December 1838, Legislative documents show, this surplus squandered, and the treasury actually deficient by the enormous sum of \$161,972.80!

WHIG "VIRTUE."—Paying the Bank of Maryland managers \$102,552, and permitting the creditors of that Institution to live upon common charity.

WHIG "SHORT SESSIONS."—Sitting a hundred days and then calling an extra session to pledge away the credit of the State, and render the citizens liable to a heavy and certain **DIRECT TAX!**

WHIG "CURTAILMENT OF PUBLIC EXPENSES."—Paying the Editor of the Annapolis Republican \$350 for reprinting a document which had been previously done for \$250. Paying George G. Brewer \$748 for transcribing a record book in his office. Running up the expenses of the Legislature from \$4,915 08 in 1831 to the extraordinary sum of \$18,096 65 in 1836 which shows nearly a fourfold increase. And this is Whig curtailment of public expenses!

We have the most cheering news from every county in this Congressional District. It only remains for our friends in Talbot to do their duty, and Mr. Thomas's majority will be certain it not very large. The Cecil Gazette says that he will receive the united and zealous support of the Democracy of that County without a single exception! That well-tried and faithful county is the pillar of the District, and was only rivalled last fall by our own gallant little Talbot, which with a single bound burst the fetters of Federal Whiggery and stood proudly erect under the broad banner of Republican principles. But we warn our friends not to be too sanguine; we have an enemy to contend with well versed in all the petty tactics of partisan warfare. A wise general should never be taken by surprise; therefore we caution the Republicans of Talbot to be zealous and industrious, to remember their wrongs and come forth in their strength and their might. Nothing will be left undone to defeat our candidates, and every artifice resorted to to betray and mislead the unthinking. Let us, as one man, vigorously prepare for the day of trial, and by an united effort show to our sister counties what the Democracy of Talbot can do when they make the effort. Indiana, Tennessee and North Carolina have been gloriously redeemed, and their freemen are now waiting with open arms, to greet old Maryland with a hundred thousand voices upon her entire emancipation from whig thralldom. Republican voters arouse, and the day is yours!

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.—We publish this morning the Independent Treasury Bill, and ask for it a careful perusal by its friends and its foes. The bill as published is in a modified form, from the original one as presented by Mr. Wright, but it is sufficient to convey a full and explicit idea to the mind, of what is intended to be accomplished by its provisions. We hope it will be carefully read, and read understandingly. As this measure is attracting increased attention among the people throughout the country, and believed by the soundest men of the Union to be the only reliable project that will prevent the public treasury from being "the sport of speculators and the prey of faithless public servants," it cannot fail to engage the attention of Talbot and her sister counties. We, in common with the people every where, should feel an equal interest in this great question of financial policy, and give it the careful and unprejudiced consideration of men deciding upon the life, liberty and happiness of our great common parent—our country. In the spirited language of the Evening Post, we pray all who have hitherto been afraid of it, all whose imaginations have been represented it by many terrors as any midnight spectre of the church yard, to examine it with the eyes of their own understanding and decide for themselves, whether it contains any thing which can alarm a reasonable man; whether its provisions, or something like them, are not necessary for the security of the public revenue, and whether by keeping the pecuniary transactions of the government independent of the banks, they will not lessen the power of these institutions to convulse the money market and throw our commerce into confusion as the Philadelphia banks are doing.

It is a remarkable coincidence that the orators of the Whig party in this county are renowned for committing notable offences in their legislative capacity against the expressed will of the people. One took from them their primary school law, the other added the state with an immense tax to indemnify Reverdy Johnson and John Glenn. This fact conclusively shows the natural composition of modern whiggery, and should be a warning lesson to a thrice deceived and injured people.

KENTUCKY.—The Hon. Albert G. Hawes, formerly a member of Congress, is announced as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

The venerable **MATHEW CAREY** is no more. He died in Philadelphia a few days since, at the advanced age of 80 years. Mr. Carey was a native of Ireland, but came to this country shortly after the revolution. He is well known as the author of the "Olive Branch," and as an eminent philanthropist.

MAINE.—We have not yet received the official vote of Maine, but enough has been ascertained to know that Gov. Fairfield (Democrat) is re-elected by an increased majority. We have also carried both branches of the Legislature. In this Republican State, whiggery can neither touch side nor bottom.

The times are "awful hard" in New York. The gloom of Wall st., continues, but we find after all there is money enough found for a moment. The theatres received one night last week the estimated sum of \$52,000.

Fever in New Orleans.—The fever was still raging in New Orleans on the 6th inst.

The Baltimore Republican in speaking of the prospects of the Democrats at the ensuing election in this State, says:—"In the third district there is nothing like a show of opposition. Mr. Worthington will succeed by a large majority. In that Democratic district the whigs cannot even make an attempt to raise their heads. In this district (Baltimore), our prospects are highly encouraging. Our friends are rousing themselves to their wonted activity, and all that is wanted to secure a most triumphant result is that the Democrats of the District do their duty. This we believe they will do. With regard to the sixth District there is a perfect certainty of the election

of Mr. Thomas by a heavy majority. We have scarcely a single doubt of carrying at least five of our candidates, and there is reason to calculate upon even a larger number."

The Centreville Times proposes to give Mr. Pearce a "complimentary dinner" on beats just before he goes to Congress. We see that the Editor has no notion to part from his famous 20lb. beet.

We are gratified to learn that John C. Orrick Esq. has declined standing a poll for Congress in the 3d Congressional District. In his address he says—I cheerfully forego every consideration for the certainty of securing the vote of this district for the Independent Treasury measure—a measure beyond all doubt, that the well being, interest and character of the country, depends upon.

The Steamship British Queen arrived in N. York on Friday last. The British Parliament was prorogued by Her Majesty in person on the 17th of August.

Anthony Kimmel Esq. has withdrawn in the 5th Congressional District. Dr. Duval and Wm. Cost Johnson will now have a fair race. Johnson was the late Representative in Congress from that District.

COMMUNICATED.
SIR:—Whether I am a Whig or a Democrat is not very material to the object of this communication. You will see I profess to know something of the feelings of those of whom I write. This communication is from one who has lived long enough in the world to know the truth of the Latin maxim (verbum sapienti) "a word is sufficient to a wise man."

A few evenings since I found myself accidentally in company with some chosen worthies who boast of being the "head and front" of the Whig party of Talbot. However, contentant to my feelings such a meeting once might have been, you will perceive a "change" has now come over me. The conversation was mainly upon politics; the prospects of the whigs, and the result of the campaign. An individual whom I will designate by the euphonious title of Timothy Gabbie, was the great luminary of the occasion. He felt much alarmed for the success of his party, and frankly observed that the "Whig ticket was a forlorn hope," and its chance of success evidently bad. But he continued, should we run the Locofoco hard or heat them, we know who will come in next year for the spoils. He believed that the Col. Jones's virtue would be a panacea, notwithstanding his "Whiskey Insurrection" and his "Indemnity vote." Ah! growled out a venerable old fellow, who I will call Capt. Snort, but there's Tomlinson, he signed that cursed school petition, which has ever been a mill-stone around the necks of the party. I wish the primary schools were to the Devil, exclaimed the Captain as he paced the room and gave his stick the true Hibernian twist. Ditto, exclaimed the company, and lets drink to it in a glass of "old orchard!" No sooner said, than the action was suited to the word. In a few minutes the conversation was resumed. Who heard of the meeting at the Oak the other day? enquired Mr. Puff. I learned that Tomlinson being pinned so close for signing the petition to repeal the school bill, had to "toe the mark" and glory in the act. That was bad! He should have played differently, and backed off just at that crisis. Well, well, the Col. was equally pressed about his indemnity vote, and declared he would vote for the bill again were it to do over. These Locofoco rascals forget nothing it seems, and the deuce of it is they keep the people in mind of those infernal acts of our friends, which the people detest so heartily, rejoined Gabbie. But lets commence de novo (anew) and look for a moment at the position of our opponents. I tell you, gentlemen, that Lien Law won't do, the mechanics are not so green as I thought them. Only think, your honors, I was endeavoring the other day to treat it into a fellow's head that Thomas and Lloyd were opposed to mechanics, but he quickly replied they did not show it by voting for all mechanics having a lien upon their work, and by refusing to grant it to a single branch of trade. I left him gentlemen. The company all laughed at this misgo of Gabbie, and recommended to him to write one more essay upon the subject for the Gazette preceding the election. Well gentlemen I will make the effort, but if we are beaten this fall, I hope our epitaph will be forever written, for I'm heartily tired of wasting my mental and legal attainments upon a subject so entirely free from censure as Thomas and Lloyd's vote is upon that bill. But I will try it, and Rome must fall, all bear witness I am innocent. While he was thus holding forth I drew near me a piece of paper and wrote as follows, and left it where the "worthies" might possibly discover it.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF WHIGGERY
which departed this life, of School-Bill and Indemnity distemper.
On Wednesday the 24 of October,
Anno Domini 1839.

Let every freeman passing by
Give out these heavy peals;
Poor Whiggery here lies dead and buried;
And upwards stick its heels!

FRITZ.

VERMONT.—The almost total annihilation of the Whig party in this State, has been a source of wonderment and surprise to them. The overwhelming defeat of Whiggery recently in the South and West caused them to stand aghast with a fright; but amidst this great calamity they turned with certain hope to Vermont, where they have always heretofore maintained a large majority. But no man knows what to-morrow may bring forth. The elections in that State being over, the result shows a powerful Democratic gain, and the State nearly wreathed from Whig hands. In the midst of all these afflictions, they ask themselves the cause of such a revolution. In the subjoined extract they may partially learn the causes which have produced such disastrous effects to all their hopes. They are the remarks of a correspondent of the New York Whig, writing from Vermont, in explanation of the change in public sentiment which has been taken place.

"Sojourning a few days at this pleasant village, situated on the winding Winooski, of the Indians, anglice Union River, I have had the curiosity to inquire respecting the causes of the temporary defeat of the Whig party in

this State. I call it a defeat, because it is in fact—the locos having obtained as large an accession to their ranks as they were able to carry the measures of reform which they have promised to the people, and which in my judgment have caused the change in the popular vote.

"The people of Vermont, democratic in all their institutions are fervent in their love of liberty. They hate monopolies of any kind. They have been for a long time desirous of a reform in their banking system—they desire that banking shall be based on actual capital paid and secured, and that not only the corporations, but the individuals composing them, should be liable for frauds or mismanagement. This is one reform the locos have promised to bring about and it has operated to give them, votes in many parts of the State.

"Another object among a reflecting and philanthropic people, is to effect a reform of the laws relative to imprisonment for debt. The barbarous bethelism of shutting up a man in prison, because he is

learn the important lesson that the path of duty is the path of safety, and that it is never dangerous to rally around the standard of the country."

From the Metropolis.

A. J. Pleasanton's Testimony.—Mr. A. J. Pleasanton, in his testimony before the Harrisburg Legislature, charges Col. McElwaine with a most heinous offence, and that we do not for one moment believe to be true. We believe the whole matter got up to have an effect upon the elections to take place generally, to be a man of irreproachable character, and if any such conversation did take place as related by Pleasanton, it must have been a quiz, and he knew it. This Mr. Pleasanton is a son of the fifth Auditor, one of our notable Federal office-holders in Washington, who has in his office—**EIGHT FEDERAL OFFICERS RECEIVING AN ANNUAL SALARY OF \$11,650**
TWO DEMOCRATIC, 2,150
The fifth Auditor has been absent in Philadelphia for some time, and has just returned here, and we have no doubt was the writer of the paragraph that is going the rounds signed A. J. Pleasanton. Well, we have over and over again warned Mr. Van Buren against keeping rods in pickle to lash himself, and as long as he does it he must expect such treatment, and our democratic friends must suffer in patience and cry—AMEN.

Extract from a letter, dated

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. Aug. 30, 1839.
"You are aware that the Democrats have a clear majority of 10,000 in this State; the consequence is that our very popular Governor, A. P. Bagby, had no opposition. We have elected three Democrats to Congress, to wit: Lewis Chapman and Hubbard, and but for the great delinquency of duty on the part of one of the Democratic counties in the Tuscaloosa district, Ellis, the Democratic candidate would have been elected by a very handsome majority. He is, however, beaten by a majority of 114. Last year he was beaten by a majority of 914 votes; thus, you will see, that the Democrats in this district gained 800 votes and it is the general opinion here that the Democrats in this district could this year, were the election to come on, elect their man by a majority of one thousand votes. Dilettante (who) has beaten the Democratic candidate in the Mobile district. I forward to you by this mail a paper which will give you an accurate account of the complexion of our Legislature. You will perceive that we have a large majority of Democrats."

"Patronage is waved like a huge magnet over the land, and demagogues, like iron filings, attracted by a law of their nature, gather and cluster round its poles. Never yet lived the demagogue who would not take office."

(Speech of S. S. Prentiss of Mississippi.)

The above striking illustration of the motives by which the political demagogue is actuated, though it comes from a polluted source, bears, for a wonder, the impress of truth. "Never yet lived demagogue who would not take office," says Prentiss; and did the saying need any confirmation, the man's own experience would furnish it; for he has been a noisy clamor for the rights of the people, an unfaithful servant and erring guide, and now, in full verification of the above extract from his speech, having no hope of a re-election to the House of Representatives, cannot find it in his heart to refuse a request to run for the Senate.—Dedham (Mass.) Democrat.

DEPULCATIONS.—It appears from public documents, that the total losses of the Government from the commencement of Gen. Jackson's administration, exceeded five millions six hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars. During the administration of General Jackson, the total losses of the Government by collecting, receiving and disbursing officers, amounted to \$329,000; viz: by collectors, marshals, attorneys, &c. \$200,000; by receivers of public lands \$20,000, and by disbursing officers \$109,000. The losses during each period of eight years amounted, upon an average, to something more than \$1,000,000; so that instead of the losses of the Government being greater, under General Jackson's administration, than during any other period of equal length, as the Whigs would have the people believe, it appears they were less by about \$700,000!

Eighty steamboats were lost in various ways on the western waters during 1833.

GOAL COUNTRY.—The Democrats have elected all the county officers, except two. One of the county commissioners is a Whig Abolitionist.—Chicago (Ill.) Democrat.

The total abstinence societies in all parts of Great Britain, now enroll 900,000 members.

There are about 4,000 miles of rail roads in the United States, engrossing the enormous capital of at least \$70,000,000.

The great Wesleyan Centenary Fund in England already amounts to more than \$1,000,000. Nearly one half of the whole subscription has been paid to the treasurer.

HAMET—General WASHINGTON'S SLAVE.—It is not generally known that the only surviving slave of General Washington is now living in the city of Middletown, Connecticut. He is, according to his own account, near 100 years old; he has drawn a pension from the Government for his services in the revolutionary war, and manufactures toy drums for his support. His hair is white with age, and hangs matted together in masses over his shoulders. His height is about four feet six inches. He retains a perfect recollection of his "mama and missus Washington," and has several remembrances of them, among which is a lock of General Washington's hair.—He converses freely in three or four different languages, the French, Spanish, and German besides his native African tongue.—Harford Review.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—On Thursday, the 29th, a Mrs. Stone, in Louisville, left her child lying upon the floor, while she went a few steps for a bucket of water. Hearing a scream she turned and saw a long running snake across the street dragging the child by its foot. By the assistance of some men who were passing by, the child was rescued without any material injury, but not without some difficulty, as the animal seemed little disposed to give up its prize. The child was about eight months old and entirely within the door when seized by the hog.

SILENT CURE—GREATEST CONQUEROR.—It is stated in the Bridgeton Chronicle that the cure for German measles, Pa. belonging to Philip Physic, Esq. is the largest in the world.

He has fed this summer two millions (2,000,000) of worms with great success and has 400,000 multicaulis trees growing on his grounds. He intends planting about sixty acres next spring for his own use, and expects to feed 15,000,000 of worms by year after next.

SPORT.—Twelve persons, six on a side, hunted squirrels in Miami county two days last week, on a wager of 200 bushels of corn. One party killed 1041, and the other 1032 squirrels in the two days.—Cleveland Her.

"SPANISH" CIGARS are made in any quantity in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Serious Notes.—The Norfolk papers state that several five dollar notes have been passed in that town, purporting to be of the "Commercial Bank of Baltimore," signed John McKim Pres't & Chas. Pleasant, Jr. Cash'r. There is no such Bank in existence.

From the Savannah Georgian of Sept. 14.

MELANCHOLY INTELLIGENCE.—The steamer Santee, Captain Miller, arrived this morning, (Saturday), bringing the following from our attentive correspondent:

"GAREY'S FERRY, Sep. 3.
"MY DEAR SIR.—I have been silent since the notice of Col. Harney's unfortunate affair at the Trading House, as there has been little or nothing new since then. The Indians in the western part of East and Middle Florida manifest decided symptoms of hostility, such as killing and mutilating persons falling in their way, firing into Government steamboats, &c. From Deadman's Bay we have accounts of the suicide, by cutting his throat, of Lt. Chas. J. Hughes, of the Sixth Infantry. Lt. H. was a son of our Charge d'Affaires to Sweden, Christopher Hughes, Esq."

GREAT SALE OF MORUS MULTI-CAULIS.

The great sale of Morus Multicaulis trees, the property of Mr. Physic, which has been advertised in the Philadelphia papers for some weeks past, took place according to announcement, on Wednesday last, and the whole were sold in the short space of twenty minutes. Upwards of 3000 persons were in attendance. The trees were sold by catalogue, as they stood in the rows, and the most of them were purchased by individuals from the western states.—They are represented as the poorest lot, taking them altogether, that has lately been sold, being considered, with few exceptions, as only third rate, and many of them still inferior.—and when it is considered that all shoots of one foot in height were to be counted, the prices realized were certainly very high. It is said that they were not only small but almost wholly without branches, and did not average more than two and a half feet. The sales amounted to about \$73,000. The following are the lots and prices, as reported for the North American:

25,888 for St. Louis; at 30 cents per tree—45,550 for do, at 37 1/2 cts. 24,248 for Illinois, at 25 cts. 16,940 for do, at 24 cts. 11,014 for do, at 32 1/2 cts.; 23,937 for do, at 30 cts. 13,453 for Illinois, at 27 1/2 cts.; 11,071 for Natchez, at 32 1/2 cts.; 11,276 for Galena, Ill. at 35 cts.; 6,360 for Delaware, at 27 1/2 cts. 10,555, at 30 cts.; 12,131 do at 32 1/2 cts. 10,795 at 37 cts. 12,102, at 25 cts.; 5,810, at 32 1/2 cts. 990, at 22 1/2 cts. 8,368 at 17 1/2 cts. Terms—500 and under, cash; \$500 to 1000 cash, 5 per cent discount; \$1000 to 2000, two years credit; \$2000 to 4000, four years credit; over \$4000, six years credit.

The credit payment to be secured by bond and mortgage on unincumbered real estate or other approved security, with interest at 6 per cent, payable half yearly, or a discount of 5 per cent for cash, on all bills over \$100. The speculators cannot with all their efforts reduce the value of trees; and those who have heretofore doubted that they will bring as high prices this fall as they did last, must now be fully satisfied that they have been labouring under very erroneous impressions.

The Germantown Telegraph says: "There is a tremendous pressure throughout Pennsylvania just now; the poor barns groan under the loads which they are obliged to bear, & some fears are entertained of their breaking."

INTERESTING SIGHT.

Race between a Deer and a Steam Engine. While the cars were coming down on Wednesday, a fine buck made his appearance on the track and had a trial of speed with the locomotive. He kept the track for two miles, when he was finally run off, or he would have been run over. The sight must have been deeply exciting and highly interesting; as the line of road is perfectly straight, every inch of the contest was witnessed by the passengers.—Wilmingon (N. C.) Gazette.

COL. DAVID CROCKETT.—Extract of a letter from Holly Spring to a gentleman of Wheeling, dated 22d ultimo.
"It is stated that Col. David Crockett, is yet alive, and in Mexico, working in the mines. There are two men, who were known to be in the battle of Alamo, passed through Memphis a few days ago, who say they escaped from the mines in Mexico, and that Crockett was certainly there—these men are known by some of the citizens of Memphis, to be men of respectability; these men were from Ohio county, Tennessee. There is great excitement in Memphis about it. It will appear in a few days, and if it is the case, there will be at least ten thousand troops from Tennessee, volunteer in less than two weeks. I am determined to go."

Perhaps it will be gratifying to many to see to what age our oldest Naval officers have lived to arrive at the rank (the highest in our Navy) of Commodore. The subjoined list will show:
Commodore Barron, 75 years; do. Stewart, 66; do. Hull, 98; do. Chauncey, 81; do. Jones, 72; do. Morris, 62; do. Warrington, 59; do. Green, 60; do. Biddle, 59; do. Ridgely, 59; do. Downes, 59; do. Elliott, 59; do. Cassin, 62; do. Renshaw, 60; do. Wadsworth, 56; do. Reed, 57; do. Ballard, 60; do. Kennedy, 59; do. Dallas, 56; do. Nicholson, 62; do. Shubrick, 59; do. Claxton 56.—Nor. Beacon.

OUR PROSPECTS.—The Annapolis "Herald" says: "We have cheering news from all parts of the State. As the fall elections approach, the Democracy appear to be roused, and are organizing for the contest with the most commendable spirit. We entertain but little doubt of carrying the House of Delegates by a tremendous majority, and electing at least five members to Congress. Maryland last fall enrolled herself as a member of the Democratic family in the triumphant election of the Farmer of Queen Anne's to the gubernatorial chair. This fall she is determined to rivet the nail, by proving to the world, that as her choice was then deliberately made, it will be maintained with constancy and firmness. Let every man buckle on his armor, and put his shoulder to

the wheel. When the Democracy have work to do, they know how to do it. "Union, concession, harmony, every thing for the cause" is our motto.

The National Intelligencer has the following paragraph:

We learn from a gentleman at Cumberland who has recently traversed every foot of the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal between this city and that place, that there is no doubt in his mind that, with due exertion, the Canal may be completed so as to admit water into it along the entire line by the 1st of August next. The gentleman to whom we refer is one upon whose judgment in this matter we place entire confidence.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

ELECTION FIRST WEDNESDAY IN OCTOBER.

FIRST DISTRICT. JAMES A. STEWART.

SECOND DISTRICT. PHILIP F. THOMAS.

THIRD DISTRICT. J. T. H. WORTHINGTON.

FOURTH DISTRICT. JAMES CARROLL.

FIFTH DISTRICT. DR. WASHINGTON DUVAL.

SIXTH DISTRICT. FRANCIS THOMAS.

SEVENTH DISTRICT. HENRY G. S. KEY.

PRICE CURRENT.

Office of the American, Sept. 23.

GRAIN.

Wheat.—In the early part of the week good to very prime reds were sold at \$1.10 a \$1.15, and prime whites at \$1.15 a \$1.17. Prices, however, soon began to decline, and sales of fair to prime reds were made at \$1.05 a \$1.12. The supplies which have come to market for a couple of days past have mostly been of middling quality, a large proportion of the samples being tough and damp, which have sold at \$1.05 a \$1.08 for reds. There have been no strictly prime parcels of reds offered—at present they are supposed to be worth \$1.10 a \$1.12 1-2. We deem it proper to repeat the remark made last week, that parcels of wheat which are sent to market in damp and tough condition are not easily sold, while those which are dry always find ready purchasers at the market price.
Corn.—We note a continued improvement in prices throughout the week. On Monday and Tuesday sales of whites were made at 62 1/2 a 65 cents, and on Wednesday sales were made at 67 cents. Since then there has been no white in market, and it is now worth more. Sales of yellow early in the week at 65 cents, and to day at 68 a 70 cents.
Rye.—We quote at 70 cents.
Oats.—Sales at 30 a 33 cents.

Died

In Augusta, Georgia, on the 12th September, last, Mr. EDWARD H. BARRETT, son of Mr. Solomon Barrett, of this town. He has left a wife and two children to lament his loss.

At Keene's Landing, Caroline county, on the 10th instant MARGARET ANN KEENE, aged one year ten months and three weeks.

On Friday last, JOHN, eldest son of Horatio L. Edmonson, Esq. of this county.

On Sunday, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN, consort of Horatio L. Edmonson, Esq.

At Hopton on 21st September in the 31th year of her age, Mrs. Clementina, consort of Richard Fieldman Esq. leaving a fond and devoted husband, two daughters in their childhood, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends to lament her early death. The decease of this Lady will long be mourned by those who had the pleasure of an acquaintance with her; amiable, gentle, affectionate & pious without ostentation it was impossible to know and not love her; the Episcopal Church of which she was a member, while it has cause to mourn the loss it has sustained, must rejoice that from the whole tenor of her life, there is every reason to believe, that she is rejoicing in the bosom of him who lent her to us for a short space, that we might profit by her example. The writer of this knew her well and will long lament the loss, that he is common with all her friends has sustained.



MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS UNITED.

J. E. M. HOBBY, Manager.

THIS splendid Exhibition will be exhibited in Easton, on TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, the 1st and 2d days of October, for TWO DAYS ONLY!

Hours of Exhibition, from 1 to 4 P. M. and from 7 till 10 o'clock, in the evening. There will be an entire change of performance every exhibition.

Admission 50 cents, children and servants half price.
There is a fine collection of rare Paintings to which is added some Asiatic Serpents, &c. for particulars see Bills—admission 25 cents. Door from the inside of the Menagerie and Circus Pavilion.
sep 27—3w.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been re-appointed keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures for Talbot county, hereby gives notice, that he will attend in Easton, until the end of the present month, for the inspection of Weights, Measures, &c.—at the Trappe, on Friday the 4th, and at St. Michaels on Thursday the 10th of October. Persons keeping stores in the vicinity of those places, are requested to meet him at the time above specified.
J. H. McNEAL.
Sep. 24 3w

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

For sale at this office.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1839.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the stock of the company for the last six months, which will be payable to the stock holders in the Branch Bank at Easton, or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in October.
JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
sep 24—3w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Orphan's Court, will sell at Public Sale on Wednesday, 25th of September, in Trappe District, on Miles Creek, at the late residence of Henry Trappe, deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Four head of Horses, forty head of good Cattle in the order, also a fine flock of Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, a full set of Carpenters and Joiners tools the best quality, a quantity of white pine plank and board, several thousand Cypress Shingles, all ready jointed, a frame and bricks for a chimney, together with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.—on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
JAMES B. RUMBOLD, Adm'r.
of Henry Trappe, dec'd.

Sept. 17 ts
N. B. All property not taken away by the purchaser, renders and purchaser liable for any loss that may be sustained by a re-sale of the same.

Public Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, the subscribers will offer at public sale, at the residence of Robert Rhodes, dec'd, in the town of Easton, on Friday the 27th day of the present month (September) if fair, if not the next fair day, all the personal estate of the said deceased (negroes and store excepted) consisting of valuable HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.—One handsome Four Wheel CARRIAGE nearly new, and a pair of



MATCH HORSES

One excellent work HORSE & MULE,

SEVERAL GOOD MILCH COWS,

FARMING UTENSILS, &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—all sums of, and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
FOREMAN GROOM & W. M. LOVEDAY, Admrs.
of Robert H. Rhodes, deceased.

They also offer at private sale, the STOCK of MERCHANDISE and the lease of the Store House, lately in the possession of said Robt. H. Rhodes. In those who are desirous of engaging in the Mercantile business, few opportunities will offer a better prospect of success. If not sold at private sale before the 8th day of October, it will, on that day, at 12 o'clock, M. be offered at public sale, according to the inventory. Persons desirous of purchasing, can see the inventory and goods by applying to the above subscribers.
sep 17—5t

SITUATION WANTED.

AN Overseer's situation is wanted for the ensuing year by a good and capable person, who possesses a thorough knowledge of farming. He can give the best testimonials as to character, capacity and sobriety. Any gentleman wanting an overseer will please apply to the Editor of the Whig for further information.
Sep. 17—3w

Attention Blacksmiths.

There will be a Meeting held in Easton on the 19th of October next, at Barrett's Tavern, for the purpose of forming a Society, and establishing a tariff of prices, to take effect on the 1st of January 1840. The Blacksmiths of the county generally are invited to attend.
A BLACKSMITH.
Sept. 17th, 1839. 3w
The Gazette will confer a favour by giving the above an insertion.

MANAGER WANTED.

FOR the ensuing year, on the Farm of the subscriber, on the North side of the Severn River, near Annapolis. A person that can do well recommended for sobriety and industry, and a complete knowledge of Farming will find a desirable situation. No other need apply.
HENRY E. BALARD.
Sep. 17—4w

DENTISTRY.

THE undersigned having determined to locate himself permanently in Easton, would solicit the public, that he is now fully prepared to attend to all the various branches of his profession having just returned from Philadelphia, with a full supply of the BEST MATERIALS & the most approved instruments. He is prepared to rely upon his character and quality of his work, his most substantial recommendations, and his friends, to Extracting, Filing, Plugging, and Inserting Teeth. His charges will be moderate and operations warranted.
Private Families or persons in the adjoining counties, will be attended at their residences, if required.
JAS. NEALL, Dentist, and Manufacturer of Artificial Teeth.
Aug 6.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the farm now known as "KINGSTOWN" where he now resides. Kingstown is well known situation on the Choptank, with every facility for the Blasting Business. He will dispose of at moderate terms, and the premises can be examined at any time by those wishing to purchase.
RICHARD AKKINGDALE.
June 25, 1839. 4t

Sale of Valuable Property IN TALBOT COUNTY.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, by public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, all that tract of LAND, situate in the Chapel District, in Talbot county, which was formerly the estate of Edward Roberts, Esq. dec'd. containing,

537 1-2 ACRES.

The farm contains a large quantity of fine meadow, and in the tract is a body of VALUABLE TIMBER, (far exceeding what is requisite to the farm,) conveniently situated for sale and transportation, either by Wye River or Tuckahoe Creek, or for disposal at the new Steam Saw Mill, lately put into operation in the immediate neighborhood. Perhaps some lots of the timber land may be laid off and sold in parcels, on the day above assigned for the sale. The terms of sale will be as follows:—One fourth of the purchase money shall be paid at the time of sale, or within sixty days thereafter, and if not paid down on the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, and the residue with interest from the day of sale, by instalments in one and two years from the day of sale, bonds with security to be approved by the subscriber being given.

The subscriber will also dispose of by private sale, on the most accommodating credit, THE STEAM GRIST & SAW MILL, situate in the town of St. Michaels, on the margin of St. Michaels River, in Talbot county, and all the machinery, apparatus and fixtures thereto belonging, with a fee simple title in the lot of ground and wharf, heretofore commonly used with the same. The mill is of a ten horse power. All the buildings are of the most durable materials and of the best workmanship.

Any person disposed to purchase such property will of course previously inspect it, and have the advice of competent judges. The subscriber now invites proposals for a private sale, and if that be not effected, a public sale will be notified and made.
JOHN LEEDS KERR, Esq.,
of Saml. Harrison, dec'd.
Easton, Sept 17—ts

OFFICER'S FEES.

THE subscriber desirous of closing his collections by the time specified by law, earnestly requests all persons in arrears of Officer's Fees, to come forward and close the same either with him or for deputy, on or before the 1st of October next; delinquents after that date may expect to have their property taken under execution, without respect to persons—as I have given my Deputies positive orders to execute in every case; circumstances demand a close and speedy collection and will forbid further indulgence.
JOHN HARRINGTON, Sheriff
sep 17—3t of Talbot county.

ELECTION.

THERE will be an election held in the several election Districts in Talbot County on Wednesday, the 2d of October next, for a member of Congress to represent the second Congressional District of Maryland, in the next Congress of the United States; also three Delegates to represent Talbot county in the next Legislature of Md. a Sheriff for said county and two County Commissioners for District No. 1.
JOHN HARRINGTON, Shf.
sep 17—3t

CITY MAMMOTH LOTTERY.

STATE OF MARYLAND GRANT; TO ERECT A TOWN HALL And other Public Buildings in the city of Baltimore.

CAPITAL PRIZE, 100,000 DOLLARS.

To be positively drawn in the city of Baltimore On WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, Under the superintendence of Commissioners.

75 NUMBERS—12 DRAWN BALLOTS.

BRILLIANT SCHEME

1 Grand prize of	\$100,000
1 splendid prize of	25,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	8,000
1 prize of	6,000
1 prize of	6,000
1 prize of	4,000
10 prizes of	3,000
20 prizes of	2,000
50 prizes of	4,500
20 prizes of	1,000
50 prizes of	500
12 prizes of	400
63 prizes of	200
63 prizes of	150
63 prizes of	140
63 prizes of	120
120 prizes of	100
120 prizes of	80
3,436 prizes of	20
Tickets \$20, Halves 10, Quarters 5, Eights 2, 50.	
All purchasers of packages liberally dealt with.	
Old, safe, and most fortunate address.	
sep 17	Museum Building, Balt.

DRIED PEACHES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS of dried PEACHES, for which the highest cash prices will be given.
OLDSON & HOPKINS.
sep 10—4w

CATTLE SHOW.

The following persons have been appointed agents to obtain and collect subscriptions for the Cattle Show, to be held at Easton, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th days of October next. Easton District, Jos. B. HARRINGTON, Chapel do JAMES HARRINGTON, St. Michaels do PHIL. HAMILTON, Trappe do SAMUEL TROY.
Those who are desirous to promote the success of the Show are requested to come forward and subscribe promptly; as funds are now wanted for the purchase of premiums, which are necessary to be made.
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.
to the Board of Trustees.
Sep. 31, 1839.

A CARD.

THOSE indebted to Solomon J. Lowe, for Drugs, Medicines, &c. will make immediate payment to William R. Price, Esq. who is fully authorized to receipt for same. An early settlement must of necessity be made, as further indulgence cannot be given.
aug 27
SOLOMON J. LOWE.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will offer at public sale at his present residence, (head of Island Creek Neck) on Thursday the 26th day of the present month, (September,) if fair, if not, the next fair day, a parcel of

VALUABLE PROPERTY, Viz:

TWO GOOD FAMILY GIG HORSES,

SEVERAL FINE MILCH COWS,

A FIRST RATE YOKE OF OXEN, a BULL that works uncommonly well in the cart, and a number of

YOUNG BEEF CATTLE, STOCK OF

HOGS of various description and sizes, a good GIG that has been but little used—several Carts nearly new.—Farming Utensils generally. A quantity of very good

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

A Surveyor's Compass, Chain and instruments in good order. Cast & Wrought Nails of different sizes—A lot of good old Iron—A fine crop of Corn on the ground—a quantity of Corn blades—crop of Irish potatoes growing in the ground, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

The terms of sale will be:—A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—all sums of, and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property.—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.
JOHN STEVENS
Sept. 10—ts (G)

VENUE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to leave the State, will offer for sale, on the farm where he now resides, on the 25th inst. if fair, if not the next fair day, all his

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Farming Utensils & Stock,

