

# EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1837

## THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS FREQUENT VIOLENCE.

### NEW SERIES.

#### THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

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**GEO. W. SHERWOOD,**  
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAW OF THE UNION.)

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### POETRY.

(From the New-York Herald.)  
**THE BREAKING HEART.**

I know the only heart I prize  
Throbs for another now,  
And he has sealed his first warm kiss  
Upon her fair pale brow.

Her dark fringed eyes are turned to him,  
How fond yet passion free,  
In vain I watch to meet her glance,  
They beam not thus on me.

Her sweet voice falls upon his ear,  
With soft endearing tone,  
And sighs that I would die to share,  
And breathe for him alone.

While I stand near with burning cheek,  
And wildly throbbing heart,  
Marking with bitter agony  
My youth's bright dreams depart.

They know not that I love him thus,  
Nor shall they ever know,  
I would not have the cold world read  
My feelings on my brow.

I still will wear a joyous smile,  
Though joy it itself be fled,  
And none shall ever mark the trace,  
Of tears in secret shed.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### THE COTTAGE ON THE CAPE.

BY CHARLES F. HARRY.

"Put the lamp in the window, wife; it is a dismal night, and hard will it be for the poor sailor if he has no beacon to guide him through its darkness."

Hard indeed, James, unless the Almighty should watch over him and guide his vessel. Terrible, terrible storm! May God have the poor sailor in his keeping! solemnly ejaculated the woman, as she hung a large brilliant lamp in the window of the cottage facing the sea.

"Amen, amen," was the hearty response of her husband.

At the time of which we are writing, light houses were not so plenty as at present. Beacon lights are now gleaming all along our coasts, so that the mariner proceeds on his course in the night season with as much safety, nearly as he does in the day time.

There rarely was the sailor blest with the sight of a light; and it was the custom of those who lived on the sea side, when the night was unusually dark or stormy, to put a bright light in their window facing the sea, in case any vessel should be passing. Where now the revolving, the colored, and the double lights are seen, directing the mariner which way lies his course, and warning him of dangerous rocks and sunken ledges, then a few scattered house lamps gave forth their feeble rays, which were rarely seen in the distance, in nights when the atmosphere was thick.

James Richards lived on Cape \* \* \*. His house, a neat one-story building, was situated on the farthest part of the cape toward the sea. He was an old sailor, and had followed the sea until he was three score years of age, when he bought this spot and built a house. It was a dangerous part of the coast, and this was one great reason, he said, why he settled there; "for he meant to keep a bright light burning in a dark night to light his brother tars on their way." And so he did, while he lived, inasmuch that "Richards' light" was proverbial for being the brightest and the most constant of any along the shore. Another reason why he liked the place was, he had so long, he said, been used to the roar of the sea, that he was like a child who could not sleep unless his accustomed lullaby was sung in his ears; and here the sea kept up a perpetual roar. It was never so calm that the surf did not give out its sullen echo. But when the storm had stirred up the deep, and the wind came from the seaward, then did the lashing of the waves against the rocks come, like loud thunder to your ears. And then would the look of anxiety be visible upon the features of the old sailor, as he sat in his chair listening to the dash of the spray, forced by the high winds back against the side of his dwelling; and then too would the well-trimmed lamp stand from his window in its brightest rays, which, if he benighted no one, showed the benevolence and good heart of the old man.

Richards' family consisted of himself, wife, and two sons, the eldest thirty-five years of age. "And smart, active boys they are too," the old man would say, "as any about the coast. Show me one stronger at the oar than John, or quicker at the line than Samuel—for catching fish I'll put them two boys again the cape can produce; and for cleaning 'em, Sam Stebbins is not to be named!" In truth this was not all a parent's boast; for John and Sam Richards were noted from \* \* \* Island to Cape \* \* \*, the smartest hands at an oar or a line of any in that neighborhood, and that was no mean praise in those days.

The afternoon of the day on which our story opens had been very lowly, and appearances betokened a tempest. Two young men had been about about a week on a fishing cruise. They were therefore anxiously looked for all the afternoon by their parents, more especially as they had outstaid their usual time of absence. As the day wore away, and the appearance of a storm increased, the mother's fears arose proportionally; although the father was not much of a sailor to be frightened, as he expressed himself, at a black cloud—although he was a day or two near the old man's house, and his eye was directed toward the cape more than usual. The sun went down luridly in the west, and the large waves began to heave in with their foamy tops. The old man left the house and proceeded to the shore. There was a smooth sandy cove, which made a snug little harbor, but save this, the cape was lined with high, rugged and shelving rocks. Mr. Richards seated himself on the highest eminence, Broadstone it is called, directly on the pitch of the cape, from which he could overlook the sea all points.

Here as he sat gazing off he would mutter to himself, "I don't like that white streak in the east; it is a weather fiercer, and bodes no good; and the sea there in the south looks badly, skimming over the water at such a rate. The plague is in the boys that they don't come home; they ought to know better than to be abroad such weather as this!" Time and again as the dusk crept on, he would visit Broadstone, and throw anxious glances about, in hopes of detecting an approaching sail, and then he would give vent to his spleen for their absenting themselves, in which, however, he was predominant. Darkness settled down on earth and ocean still, and the eyes of the anxious watchers, but the dark green waves rolled turbidly to the shore with a sullen fearful murmur. The wind blew furiously, and the rain came with a heavy plash to the earth. The light had been put to the window of the cottage, and the solemn "God have seamen in keeping," said by Mrs. Richards, yet neither husband nor wife had said a word to each other about the peril of their absenting. They seemed to hold back with fear from speaking of them as in danger, and wondered only at their long stay, and hoped they would soon come. As the hour grew late, and the heavy gusts of wind swept by, and Mr. Richards had been once or twice to the shore without seeing any signs of their approach, their anxiety became too great for silence, and impassioned prayers were put up by the mother for her sons' safety, while the father, in a voice slightly trembling, tried to comfort her by saying, "fear not, wife, the boys are strong, and a better sea-boat never swam; they are well acquainted with the coast. Besides God will have them in his keeping, and we need not be children in our old age. Cheer up, and put your trust in Him at whose bidding, 'peace, be still,' the waves cannot harm."

The old man's attention was now directed toward rescuing his other son, who was in imminent danger, as the tide was setting in, and ere long would wash him off, the force of the wind having raised it to more than its usual height. He made fast the rope to a neighborly house, and leaning over the cliff, gave directions to his son to avoid the sharp rocks that jutted out, as he attempted the perilous ascent, steadying the rope and encouraging him.

"Father, your hand!" said John, breathing thickly, lifting his arm to the edge of the cliff, well-nigh exhausted. At the moment he uttered these words, the rope, which had worn against the sharp rocks, parted, leaving him dangling over the horrid depth, below, holding by one hand to the edge of the cliff, and by the other to the tired arm of his father.

"Wife! wife! wife!" shouted the old man, in a voice hoarse with agony, "leave the dead, and attend to the living!" His wife was absorbed in grief that she paid no attention. "Woman!" shouted he in a voice of despair, "will you sacrifice the living to the dead? Will you see your first born perished? Quickly, for my strength fails!"

"What—what would ye, my husband?" said she, starting up, and seeing the situation of her husband stretched on the ground at full length, holding one arm of his son, she sprung forward, and with almost supernatural strength, by one effort lifted her son safe on to the cliff, and then sank beside him with no more strength than a child. She soon recovered, and the excitement of the moment being over, her attention was turned to the youngest son, who lay stretched out on the wet ground without sense or motion, exhibiting a pale and ghastly face, as the light from the last expiring eye occasionally flashed over it.

### THE PIASA.

AN INDIAN TRADITION OF ILLINOIS.

No part of the United States can vie, in wild and romantic scenery, with the bluffs of Illinois. On one side of the river, often at the water's edge, a perpendicular wall of rock rises to the height of some hundred feet. Generally on the opposite shore a level bottom, or prairie, of some extent, extends to a similar bluff that rises parallel with the river. One of these ranges commences at Alton, and extends, with a few intervals, for many miles along the left bank of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. In descending the river to Alton, the traveller will observe between that town and the mouth of the Illinois, a narrow ravine, through which a small stream discharges its waters into the Mississippi. That stream is the Piassa, its name is Indian, and signifies in the language of the Illinois, "The bird that sits upon the smooth and perpendicular face of the bluff, at an elevation which no human art can reach, is cut the figure of an enormous bird, with its wings extended."

The bird which this figure represents, was called by the Indians, "The Piassa," and from this is derived the name of the stream. The tradition of the Piassa is still current among all the tribes of the upper Mississippi, and these who have inhabited the valley of the Illinois and its tributaries.

Many thousand miles before the arrival of the pale faces, when the great Magalonic and Mastodon, whose bones are now dug up, were still living in the land of the green prairies, there existed a bird of such dimensions that he could easily carry off in his talons, a full grown deer. Having obtained a taste of human flesh, from that time he would prey upon nothing else. He was as artful as he was powerful, and would suddenly and unexpectedly upon an Indian, bear him to one of the caves in the bluff and devour him. Hundreds of warriors attempted for years to destroy him, but without success. Whole villages were nearly

depopulated, and consternation spread through all the tribes of the Illinois. At length, O-watoga, a chief whose name extended as a warrior, even beyond the great lakes, separating in solitude from the rest of his tribe, fasted in solitude for the space of a whole moon, and prayed to the great spirit, the master of life, that he would protect his children from the Piassa.

On the first night of his fast the great spirit appeared to him in a dream, and directed him to select twenty of his warriors, each armed with a bow and pointed arrows, and concealed their concealment another warrior was to stand in open view, as a victim for the place, which they must shoot the instant that he pounced upon his prey. When the Chief awoke in the morning, he thanked the Great Spirit, returned to his tribe, and told them his dream.

The warriors were quickly selected and placed in ambush as directed. Owatoga offered himself as the victim. He was willing to die for his tribe, and placing himself in open view of the bluff, he soon saw the Piassa crouch on the edge of the bluff, and placing his bow firmly upon the earth, he began to chant the death song of a warrior. A moment after, the Piassa rose into the air, and with a loud, hoarse scream, that resounded for over a mile, he pounced upon the victim. Owatoga was safe, not an arrow, not even the talons of the bird had touched. The Master of life, in admiration of the noble deed of Owatoga, and held over him an invisible shield. In memory of this event, this image of the Piassa was engraved in the face of the bluff. Such is the Indian tradition, of course I do not vouch for its truth. This much however is certain, the figure of a large bird, cut into the rock, is still there, and at a height that is perfectly inaccessible. How, and for what purpose it was made, I leave it for others to determine.

Ever and anon an Indian never passes that spot in the canoe without firing his gun at the figure of the bird. The marks of balls on the rocks are almost innumerable. Not a great while since I was induced to visit the bluffs along the mouth of the Illinois river, and about that of the Piassa. My curiosity was excited by the tradition, and I was anxious to see the figure of a large bird, cut into the rock, as it is called, and at a height that is perfectly inaccessible. How, and for what purpose it was made, I leave it for others to determine.

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### THE PRESENT HELP.

Every Christian has, at some period of his life, proved that God is a very present help in time of trouble. In the sunshine of prosperity we often forget the hand that feeds us, and grow indifferent about heavenly things; but when affliction or adversity comes, how quickly do we turn to God, and then, though we have long been unfaithful of him, and have only sought him again when every other resource has failed, how kindly does he seem to stand with open arms to receive us, and how often is our hour of deepest trial one of the greatest peace and consolation. Has the unbeliever any such refuge, when earthly hope has utterly failed him? Let the misanthrope, the malin, the suicide witness!

### SECRET PRAYER.

What a blessed privilege does the Christian enjoy of secret communion with his God. When no eye is upon him but the broad eye of Omnipotence, which penetrates the hidden recesses of his heart, how comfortable is the assurance that a willing ear is open to his petitions, and that he is regarded by that God who understandeth his thoughts afar off, who knoweth his frame, and who remembereth that he is dust. Even as a father loveth his children, is he then assured that God loveth him, and though he may even feel the rod of chastening, he can kiss the hand that holds it, and say tearfully but joyfully—"Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth." That man cannot be called a child of God who does not open his heart to Him daily, in his closet, after he has entered and shut the door. What kind of love would a child show to his parent, if he always endeavored to keep away from him, except when others were present.

Missionary Meeting.—Last evening a missionary meeting was held at the Methodist Church in Greene street. It was a farewell meeting with the mission family, who are shortly to proceed to South America. The introductory prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Bangs, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Oggsall, of Rhode Island, the Rev. Professor Baker, of the Genesee Seminary, and the Rev. Mr. Kinder, from Rochester, one of the missionaries. The addresses of the several gentlemen were excellent, and were graciously received. A resolution, which was unanimously adopted, resolved that in our efforts to annihilate the heathen world, we will make the Bible the man of our council, and that we regard every other system of conduct as impetuous and fallacious.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

### LAZINESS OF THE HAYTIAN NEGROES.

The common negro is lazy, and with compulsion, cannot be brought to work; and the moment his work is finished he stretches himself under the nearest tree, smokes his cigar, and then goes to sleep. It is not uncommon to see two negroes sitting on a horse, while a third holds on by the tail; to get a horse on his journey. In Hayti, where the negroes are free, not one of them will work for any money so long as he has a farthing in his pocket to buy cassavi bread. They prefer idleness to the trouble of earning any thing. The poor negro has but few wants. A piece of cassavi bread and salt fish, a drink of water with a little rum or a few oranges or other fruits, which he is to be had for next to nothing, satisfy the cravings of his stomach.

### AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—

We have seen with much satisfaction, that almost every annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has passed resolutions urging upon its members the importance of aiding the American Bible Society. The last Ohio conference passed among others, the following resolution: Resolved, That the Ohio annual conference approve the plans and operations of the American Bible Society; and recommend it to the patronage of the people of our charge.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Indiana Democrat gives the names and politics of the Presidents, Castles, and Directors of the State Bank of Indiana and three of its branches, as follows: Mother bank, at Lawrenceburg, 10 federalists, 2 democrats, and 2 doubtful. Branch at Evansville, 12 feds and 1 dem. Branch at Vincennes, 12 feds—unknown. Branch at Harrison, 12 dems. The editor concludes his remarks in the following significant manner: "We may have had direct influence of the bank in the late election, and if necessary to mention cases where individuals have been directly operated upon by the bank, by extending to them discounts. This may be an unpleasant subject, but when the Junta, and the federal bank party attribute every thing to the administration, self defence may prompt us to acquit the administration, to hold up to the public gaze the real authors of the lamentable condition of the times."

One of the Osage Indians who were on a visit to Washington City a few years ago, being in Baltimore, was shown every thing in the latter city that it was supposed would interest the attention of one of the native lords of the forest. Among other things, his guide conducted him to see the jail. After viewing it with attention, he exclaimed, "What did the really say, 'The jail' Indian?—What's jail?" His guide answered—"A place to put Indians in who don't pay the skins they owe, (skins being the medium of exchange, or money among the North American savages.) Having viewed it some time with astonishment, the untutored child of nature said this reply worthy of a Socrates, a Plato, a Rokeby, or a Franklin, Indian, can catch no skin here."—Abney Messenger.

### ROMANTIC STORY.—

The Goshen (Indiana) Express mentions the discovery of a female among the Indians near Peru, Indiana, that had been taken prisoner by the Delaware Indians, sixty years ago, when she was only five years of age. Two brothers and a sister visited her, and she was recognized by marks they bore as being on her person. She could not talk English, and had an interpreter. No entirely could prevail on her to return with them, and they had reluctantly to leave her. She had been married to a Miami chief, who had died and left her with seven children.

### MORE SPECIES.

An editor in Vermont has married a wife of the same of Georgia.

VOL. III.—No 45.

THE SARGEANT'S WIFE.  
It was night. The soldiers in both the hostile armies were hushed in quiet slumbers and no sound was heard, save the sentinel's measured tread; and the occasional cry "All's well."

A muffled form approached. "Who comes there?" demanded the sentinel.

"A friend," answered a timid voice, softly. "Advance," said the sentinel, "and give the parole."

"Love," replied the same soft, timid voice. "Love!" replied the sentinel, "love is not the parole; you cannot pass: it would be as much as my life's worth to let you pass."

"Indeed," exclaimed the stranger, "it's cruel not to let a sergeant's wife pass to take perhaps last farewell of her husband, I beseech you, sir, let me pass. The battle, you know, is expected to-morrow: it may be the last night I can ever spend in my husband's company; and I have travelled forty miles to see him."

"No more, I cannot let you pass," said the sentinel, "but bear me one moment. Have you a wife that loves you with all her heart? If she should leave her babes and walk forty miles just to see you before a battle, and—"

"Pass, friend, all's well!"

Follow that devoted heart to her husband's pillow, on the cold ground. He started to find her there, but pressed her tenderly to his bosom, and inquired anxiously for the little ones she has left behind. They talk of the few fleeting years they had spent together in wedded love, before war had dragged him from his home, and the wife weeps bitterly, as she thinks of the morrow.

The hours of night elapse hastily. The drum forces Laura to bid her husband farewell and as she retires, with his fondest message for the little ones at home, the signal is given for the soldiers to prepare for battle.

It was her last farewell.

She sought and found him among the dead. Those children own a parent, on either side, no more.

CURIOUS HISTORY OF AN OLD TRUNK.  
Some years since an old woman became an inmate of Muldon work-house, near this town, bringing with her the whole of her worldly goods, consisting of an old bedstead and a trunk. She died in the work-house, and the parish officers applied to her nearest of kin to ascertain whether they would undertake the expense incident to her interment, and inherit the old bedstead and trunk, or leave the last offices to the parish, who would claim the property, such as it was to meet the expenses. The relatives declined all interference, and the old lady was buried at the cost of the parish. When the Drunken Union was formed, the Guardians rented; pro tempore, the Muldon work-house, taking the property at a valuation. Among this property was the old bedstead and the trunk. The Drunken Union, on now having abandoned the work-house at Muldon, and last week, a sale at public auction took place of the old furniture, including the bedstead and trunk. Of the purchaser of the bedstead we have no record, but the trunk was knocked down for 2s. Two persons claiming the purchase, it was again sold, and was again knocked down at 2s. 9d. to the wife of a laborer of the parish.

The husband, it seems, had heard strange stories of antique trunks with secret drawers and hidden treasures; and no sooner did he see his wife's purchase than he set about minutely exploring all its peculiarities. The wife was not haunted by the same golden dreams, saw him strip off the old paper with which it was covered, with despair, he was evidently spoiling her trunk for all such purposes as a respectable trunk is usually devoted to.

But the treasure seeker persisted in his search, and presently discovered, to his own as well as to his wife's astonishment, a sunken drawer at the side of the trunk, closely packed with upwards of 1000 pieces of gold coin, of the reign of James I. Charles II. William and Mary, and William II. The parties in whose hands this hidden treasure has so unexpectedly fallen, are an industrious and very respectable, although a very poor couple who will not misuse their good fortune.—North. (Eng.) Mercury.

ANECDOTES.  
A young lawyer, boasting of his readiness to undertake the defence of any person accused of crime, declared he would as soon undertake the cause of a man whom he knew to be guilty, as one whom he believed to be innocent. An aged Quaker being present, he appealed to him for the correctness of his views—"What say you to that, old gentleman?" "Why, I say," replied the Quaker, "that if they lived in my neighborhood, I would keep my stables locked—that's all."

On Monday last, a lady in walking Broadway, New York, got her foot between the bars of a vault gate, which could not be extricated until a blacksmith was sent for to file it off, and she remained several times through jail, and was with great difficulty released.

PRACTICAL PUN.—On a sun-dial, in a village in Kent, England, in the following inscription—"A STAKE!" which expressed no meaning to the observer, till a rustic explained the enigma by a small addition which made it read—"A stake or a nail!"

The gallant veteran Commodore Hull, has located himself in Baltimore, and has taken apartments at the Exchange Hotel for his family.

ROMANTIC STORY.—The Goshen (Indiana) Express mentions the discovery of a female among the Indians near Peru, Indiana, that had been taken prisoner by the Delaware Indians, sixty years ago, when she was only five years of age. Two brothers and a sister visited her, and she was recognized by marks they bore as being on her person. She could not talk English, and had an interpreter. No entirely could prevail on her to return with them, and they had reluctantly to leave her. She had been married to a Miami chief, who had died and left her with seven children.

MORE SPECIES.—An editor in Vermont has married a wife of the same of Georgia.



# MR. BUCHANAN'S SPEECH.

The Senators from Kentucky and Massachusetts, (Messrs. Clay and Webster,) have both loudly complained that we have proposed every thing for the relief of the Treasury, but nothing for that of the people of the country. Is this complaint well founded? Have we not extended to the banks a credit of four, six, and nine millions on the deposits which they received from us as cash, and were bound to pay us on demand?—Have we not extended for nine months the credit of merchants' bonds? These indulgences to the banks and to the merchants are, in effect, an indulgence to all their debtors. We do not press them; therefore, they are under no necessity of pressing the community. In order to enable ourselves to extend this relief, we have agreed to make a loan, in the form of Treasury notes, for the year. These notes, relieving the community, will be equal to the creation of so much gold and silver. Their credit will be such that they may be sent out as cash, and thus pay our debt, equalize our exchanges, and prevent the exportation of specie. I ask what more could we do to relieve the country? But we have not proposed a Bank of the United States; and in the opinion of some gentlemen, all which we can do is nothing if this be left undone. It is the sovereign panacea for all the evils which flesh is heir to.

In addition to the relief measures I have just enumerated, I ought not to forget the vote of more than two to one upon the resolution reported by the Committee of Finance against chartering a Bank of the United States. I could not vote for the most important relief measure of the session. If the merchants of our country could not be prevailed upon to abandon every hope of the establishment of such an institution, and throw themselves upon their own resources, instead of expecting aid from the Government, how soon would the present gloomy aspect of affairs begin to brighten. Why should American merchants whose abilities and enterprise render them more able to help themselves than those of any other country, be constantly invoking the aid of the Government to enable them to conduct their foreign and domestic exchanges. Let all hope of obtaining a national bank vanish from their minds, and we shall soon see the exchanges conducted upon the same principles, and with the same success, which characterize similar operations in Europe. Let our merchants first put their own shoulders to the wheel, and then they need never pray to Hercules for relief.

There is another cause which renders the charter of a new bank almost hopeless. It would be in bad taste for me to bring into the discussion upon this theatre, the bank of the United States of Pennsylvania. Whether it shall continue to exist, is a domestic question which we shall settle at home. My opinion in regard to this institution has been openly avowed upon all suitable occasions. But if the people of Penna. should tolerate its continued existence you already have a bank of the U. S.—That institution will be sustained by a single State. It must be a Bank of the United States; it can be nothing. Mr. Biddle truly said, in presenting its charter to the stockholders, that it possessed greater advantages under it than it ever had enjoyed before. It has the unlimited power of buying and holding banking stock. Under this provision, it has, I am informed, already purchased two banks, the one in Georgia and the other in Louisiana, and it will continue to acquire other state institutions, which will act as its branches. Besides its agencies are already spread over the Union.

It is highly improbable that those interested in this institution will ever be the advocates of another National Bank. A new bank with a capital of fifty millions of dollars, would not, probably, under any circumstances, be established in the city beside a bank with a capital of thirty-five millions. Attempt to create such a bank in New York, and you will probably find almost the entire population of Pennsylvania, belonging to all political parties, against it. I throw out these suggestions merely to convince the mercantile community how very improbable it is that a new Bank of the United States will be established. If I could convince them of this truth, then the business of the country would soon conform to that state of things, and we should not be kept in eternal strife by the agitation of this question.

## CAMDEN & PHILA. RACES.

Fourth and last day. Although it had every appearance of rain yet the course was well attended, the ladies stand in particular. Much interest was felt in the result, as the contest was considered by many as the North against the South.

The following horses were entered for the Jockey Club Purse, four mile heats—purse \$1,000.

Gen. Irvin's Mingo by Eclipse, dam by Rattler, 6 years old, carrying 121 lbs. Col. W. Johnson's Atlanta, by Industry, dam by Rattler 5 year old carrying 111 lbs. Col. J. M. Selden's Lady Clifton, by Sussex, dam by Kai Ray, 4 years old, 101 lbs.

The celebrated character of these horses and the public of their having been placed in opposition to each other at different periods, gave good reasons for much doubt and speculation as to the result. Although Mingo was the favorite, yet even bets were offered freely, previous to the start, on the field against him, with but few backers. At the third sound of the bugle, the horses came forward in beautiful style, nose to nose, and at the top of the drum, Mingo taking the lead, which he kept by a "cut half a length" until the second quarter of the fourth mile, when Atlanta made a dash at him, and lapped him, which position she sustained, until within about twenty yards of the half n. the tree, when Mingo slowly left her, and won the heat by a distance of about one length. Time, 7 minutes 56 seconds. Coming out Mingo, first, Atlanta second, Lady Clifton third, she just saving her distance.

### SECOND DAY.

Bets offered on the field against Mingo, of \$100 to 20, and no takers. Although the speed and bottom of Mingo was not doubted by his friends for an instant, yet the chances were against him in the same proportion, as the bets offered, which will account for the paucity on their part.

The 43 minutes having expired, they were again brought to the start and start of Mingo taking the lead by about a neck, which he kept but for a short distance, as Lady Clifton passed both her competitors, and kept in front at an advance of at least four lengths for the rest of the mile and a half—Atlanta and Mingo waiting for the time to strike in, which they did not do until on the second half of the last mile, when they both passed her, and Mingo taking the lead, won the second heat by about one length and a half, his rider looking back at Atlanta, and the rider of the latter applying the whip to her, while Lady Clifton was left four lengths in the rear. Time 7 minutes 52 seconds.

The speed of Mingo, the northern horse, has thus been ascertained, by a competition with two celebrated southern nags, and he can now bear the palm of victory, for a time at least, having beat the winner of the four mile purse at the late Baltimore races, and previously distanced the most celebrated southern horses in the country, against which he has contended. The bottom and speed of the Eclipse blood is here strongly sustained, and Pennsylvanians may be justly proud of such a horse until he meets with his equal or superior.

In the report of the last day's races over this course, inserted on Saturday, it was stated that Lady Clifton was the last horse out, on the second heat—such was not the case, she came out second to Mingo, and during the first heat, led both horses for the first mile.

[Reporter for the U. S. Gazette.]

The Monroe Times, speaking of a flagrant wrong perpetrated to affect the election of the excellent member from Michigan, says:

"THE PONTIAC AFFAIR.—In a trial before Justice Henderson, of Oakland county, with a jury of six good men, the question arose whether a majority of twenty votes was received by Mr. Cray, at the last election of member of Congress, in the township of Pontiac. The official return exhibited a majority for Mr. Wells, the whig candidate. At this trial, (which was brought to recover money won on a bet upon the result of the election in that town,) it was fully made to appear, by the oath of witnesses who voted at that election, that the ballot box did not exhibit the true result of the election. We have before mentioned, that the charge had been made against the whig officers of that town of robbing the ballot box. It is indeed a grievous charge; but we fear the result of this trial shows too conclusively that it is true. It would appear by the testimony that a majority of thirty-two votes were in fact given for Mr. Cray. Great efforts have been made by the whigs to throw doubt upon this result. We have read the reports of the testimony, and have seen the original papers, and we are not disposed to believe, or entertain an opinion of so deep a dye as that charged. We do not, after all, understand the whig papers to deny the fact that it did appear at the trial, by the testimony of respectable witnesses, that the majority was given for Cray.

A verdict was given accordingly.

From the Charleston Whig Mercury.

THE NORTHERN WHIG PRESS.—We were not until the extra session of Congress aware of the systematic misrepresentation of which almost the entire Northern Whig press is guilty towards every Southern Statesman who dares to defend the rights of his party, or disdains to seek their favor by unflinching servility. They cry up Mr. Buchanan's string of elegant extracts from Byron and Shakespeare, as being full of keeness and temper as the scymetar of Saladin. Mr. BUCHANAN's very able speech, they caricature as a ridiculous farago of slang. Mr. CALHOUN, who every visitor at Washington during the extra session, knew was the observed of all observers, and confessedly the great man of the Senate, they spoke of as contemned by all parties. They even boasted the falsehood, that those States Rights men who had risen to eminence by following in his bright track, and whose minds were supplied by his, with correct principles and supported with the weapons of logic and reasoning, were now inclined, after examining "to blaspheme their leader." The South has nursed no such ingrate. Mr. CLAY, they tell us, was of course resistless, and Mr. WEBSTER powerful; but every speech of Mr. CALHOUN's was a miserable failure—and the hiring wretches, while they trembled under his thunder, were writing it down a pop gun. Mr. PICKENS's very able speech showing the identity of interest between Northern labor and Southern agricultural labor, and the duty of Northern democracy to league with the Southern against the Northern capitalists who have so long plundered both—their denunciations as an empty trade against every thing Northern. We shall publish his speech and let our readers judge. They are, we know, beginning to have their eyes opened, but they never will acknowledge it, as to the true state of Southern feeling.

The horse race for 1000 dollars between BLUE BLACK and TURNBULL, took place over the Lafayette course at Augusta, Ga. on the 10th ult. two mile heats. The heat was won by Blue Black in the short time of 3m. 45s.

Hammond says he will astonish the natives with his Blue Black this fall and coming spring, if nothing happens to him, and that it is in a top condition, will run him any distance from 600 yards to 4 mile heats with the swiftest.—Camden Courier.

## TREASURY NOTES.

We are informed that the Secretary of the Treasury has obtained engraved blanks of the Treasury notes authorized by law, and they are now issuing in proper cases for disbursement and in exchange for specie.

We understand that the present omission bears an interest of two per cent., and is chiefly in notes of fifty and one hundred dollars each. It will probably be most convenient to the public to issue them at first in these denominations, and at a low rate of interest, as they are likely to be used as a medium for distant remittances, instead of being laid aside for investments, as would undoubtedly be the case if the rate of interest upon them was fixed at or near the maximum allowed by law.

We have seen a specimen of them. The devices are appropriate, and we consider them finely engraved, and particularly well guarded against counterfeiting.—Globe.

## FEDERAL CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

There are several absurd and vulgar federal errors which form the staple of many a convention speech. The following one sometimes creeps even into the halls of Congress, and figures in the tirades of what John Randolph used to call some third or fourth rate county court lawyer.

Thus, that small fry charge on the administration of a private, extravagant, and corrupt use of the public money.

Now, all who have read and understand our political system, know that the whole of this charge must be false, and consists of mere general declamation.

1. Because no public money can be used for any purpose by the Executive which is not sanctioned by an act of Congress and the Constitution, and an attempt to do it would be checked and defeated by at least three or four different officers.

2. Because at every session the public accounts for every dollar are published, and the items open to the examination of every member of Congress, and if, in any respect, the particular error can, and would be specified.

3. Because special committees have been raised, besides standing committees, and not a cent ascertained to be expended corruptly.

So much for one of the standard federal falsehoods. We will expose the validity of another one.

## FEDERAL CAUSES OF THE RECENT TROUBLES.

1. Over-trading—over-speculation—are the chief causes of the late embarrassments. Who have been chiefly engaged in these? Answer—nine-tenths of the whole number of federalists. They constitute a vast majority of the merchants—the bank proprietors and speculators.

2. The community—the people at large—have been losing from ten to fifteen per cent, for many months, by depreciated bank paper and shin-plasters. Who issued them? Who advocated this base currency for the people? Answer: federal politicians—federal traders—federal directors of banks.

3. The party who wish for a better currency for the people as well as the Government—the party who have tried to sustain the Constitution and laws against the ten cent rebellion and the depreciated paper system of Daniel Shays. Which is it? Answer: that party is the democratic one, and is the true defender of that Constitution and those laws.

**Egyptian Wheat.**—The following paragraph showing the very curious mode in which this wheat was introduced into the Wisconsin territory, is taken from the Chicago American of 14th inst.

**Egyptian Wheat.**—We have received a specimen of Egyptian wheat, raised this season. The wheat was taken by our informant from the crop of a bird of passage, and this is the second season in which he has put into the ground the first shawl, and this year he has a garden spot of it. It has three pronged stems, and is a beautiful and superior production.

## WHIG CONSERVATIVES.

It had been generally anticipated that federalism would soon adopt a new name, having suffered repeated defeats under the appellation of whig; and lo! since the last meeting of Congress, (it having been resolved to bring the State banks, as formerly the United States Bank, into the political contest for the Chief Magistracy of the Union) a new coalition has taken place, which is to give a new name to the body of federalism, for ever changing its externals, but internally, for ever the same. The Whig Conservative is it. It has completed his Congressional labors, (which consisted of a most studiously prepared speech, to re-establish his great employed, the Bank of the United States,) then he retired forthwith to Harrisburg, to preside over the deliberations of the gerrymandered State Convention of Pennsylvania. The following bulletin from the Journal of Commerce, giving the gist of parties in the Convention, and the new cognomen under which the party of Mr. SEAGRAM is hereafter to be known:

From the Journal of Commerce of Oct. 20.

Since the last session of this body, some new elections have taken place to fill vacancies, occurring in consequence of resignation, and the result has been an increase of the strength of the conservatives: WHIG CONSERVATIVES 67, Van Buren Radicals 63. Now the former have 68 and the latter 65.

The Whig Conservative is not the old compromise which formerly occupied the mixed name of FEDERAL REPUBLICAN; the tail to the title is taken in behalf of those who hold that a dynasty of banks is better than one bank to govern the Government.—Globe.

From the Baltimore Whig Merchant.

## THE DIVORCE BILL—SOUTHERN SEAPORTS—IMPORT TRADE.

It is not on account of political consequences only, nor yet on immediate remedial consequences, that we so much regret the loss of the divorce bill. That it would have cut off the chief sources of Executive patronage, and at the same time have given immediate relief to the agricultural interests—to the growers of cotton, rice, sugar, wheat, and tobacco, we have not the least doubt. In this way it would have operated most favorably on all the departments of domestic enterprise and industry, not excepting the Banks themselves; for commerce and manufactures and mechanical labor of all kinds and every employment of human skill, depends, at last, upon the prosperity of agricultural industry. The earth is the great bank of nature, whose discounts are ever free and liberal without interest; and requiring no endorsement but that of industry. When the products of agriculture bear a fair price, all the departments of labor rejoice and give forth the sounds of glad sympathy—and when they decline in value, all feel the effects and participate in the depression.

But this immediate good, however great, is far less valuable than the permanent influence which would have flowed from the passage of the bill. It would have given the artificial bank built up by unjust legislation, which has kept the tide of prosperity from reaching the impoverished South. Our lands are being deserted, and our towns falling into ruins. This is not a natural state of things, and we cannot contemplate it with any composure. We were confident that these things are the necessary result of causes which may be, and ought to be removed. The following sensible article from the Vicksburg Express expresses the whole truth in regard to the matter. We commend it to the reader's attention.

CONGRESS.—Mr. Calhoun has introduced an amendment to Mr. Wright's sub-treasury bill, embracing some of the important views developed in his great speech on our currency in 1834. The bill thus modified has passed the Senate. After 1841 it will be penal to receive any thing in payment of public dues except gold and silver, or such paper money as the Secretary of the Treasury may be authorized to receive by law. Mr. Rives made a speech of two hours in favor of his bill of last session, with slight modification. It strikes us that under the immediate circumstances, Mr. Rives's bill would be most advantageous to the debtors of the country, as it would enable banks to make extensive issues, which are imperiously demanded by the wants created during the reign of the pet bank system. We have no doubt, however, but that the system proposed by Mr. Calhoun would be carried out in consequence of permitting the people of the North to do our commercial business. While we have suffered them to build up magnificent cities at our expense, they have waxed insolent, and now threaten to prostrate our institutions by the emancipation of our slaves or the excise-

ment of foreign instruction. We must become thoroughly independent of the North in a commercial point of view. By this movement of Mr. Calhoun the trade of the country must be brought to the South. Baltimore, the Virginia, Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and seaports will become the great importing marts of the country, instead of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, as heretofore. The day is not distant, if Mr. Calhoun's project is carried out, when our own river towns, Natchez, Grand Gulf, and Vicksburg, will import most of the goods consumed in our Western and Northwestern States. What can be more absurd than to put our cotton on board a steamboat for New Orleans, there landed in the mud, and subjected to every species of charge and pillage, amounting to about \$8 per bale. It is then re-shipped to Europe, and the merchants draw on it and sell the bills of exchange to the Eastern merchants at 20 per cent. premium. Then the Eastern merchants purchase their goods in Europe with the bill drawn on our cotton, and we have to go to New York and beg the same merchants to let us have those goods at 50 per cent. advance on original prices. These goods are re-shipped to the South at enormous expense and again sold to our planters at 50 or 60 per cent. advance. Nothing but this circuitous trade could have prevailed the South from being one of the richest regions of the earth. But these leeches are not satisfied with the profits of trade, enormous as they are; they are shaving our money at 15 or 20 per cent. They are enabled to do through the Bank agency and the current of the National Bank which has been destroyed effectually, and hence the Northern credit which it on holds, the trade of the United States must fall into its natural channel; and the South, who possess the only real source of credit and commercial transactions, will do all our importing as well as exporting business.

**Glorious News—Powell Taken.**—An express has just arrived at town from Fort Peyton that POWELL, and 50 warriors have been taken prisoners. They are now on their way to town.

Since writing the above, the prisoners have been brought to town and confined in the Fort. They are now nearly eighty warriors. Powell, Com-haji, and several sub-chiefs are among the captured. The capture took place about a mile from Fort Peyton. The talk was a very short one. They stated that they had been invited by Philip to come and hear what propositions were to be made to them, that they did not come to divert themselves up as prisoners, and nothing was said that seemed to indicate that they were yet conquered. As soon as this fact was ascertained, at a preconcerted signal they were surrounded by our troops and all taken prisoners. They were completely surprised and captured without bloodshed.

The following particulars are contained in a private letter to a gentleman at Savannah. It is dated at St. Augustine, Oct. 27.

"We made a glorious haul yesterday. Powell, and all the war chiefs except three, are now lodged in the Fort, with eighty of their warriors—the bone and sinew of their nation. Seventy Negroes came in a day or two since, and a large number are now at Volusia, whether a steamboat goes this morning to get them.

"Powell and his band came with the avowed intention of having a talk, but probably with the real one of endeavoring to rescue Philip who fell into our hands some days ago, as all were armed. Yesterday they arrived about 9 miles from here, and sent in a messenger to Gen. HERNANDEZ, who went out to see them.—Gen. JESUPE also proceeded to the vicinity of their Camp, and while they were talking with Gen. H. they were suddenly surrounded by two hundred horses; so suddenly that they had not time to raise a single rifle, though all had one by their sides. They were marched to town, and are safely under lock and key," and there they will be kept, if watchfulness and a strong guard can keep them there."

## GOLD COINS.

In Senate, September 19, 1837.—Mr. BAXTON submitted the following statements, showing the coinage and imports and exports of specie during the year 1837, which were ordered to be printed.

Gold coinage at the Mint of the United States in 1837.	
January	None.
February	\$35,550
March	108,380
April	181,000
May	159,000
June	46,250
July	101,400
August	110,824
	\$853,824

Statement of imports and exports of specie since 30th September, 1836, as per returns received at the Treasury Department to the 19th September, 1837, inclusive.

Imports	\$10,298,876
Exports	6,164,882

McCLINTOCK YOUNG.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept 19, 1837.

The reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, introduced by Mr. Biddle, of Pittsburgh, will be found in our paper of to-day. It contains information which every political man well deem important, including some facts which Mr. Biddle could have felt no particular desire to learn.

It seems that, since May, when the President consented that the merchants' bonds should be over, the Treasury has received nothing from the custom-houses. The merchants, so far from being oppressed, have since the period mentioned, received in debentures nearly a million of specie from the Government, which has been shipped to Europe. Whilst they were asking indulgence on their duty bonds falling due, and receiving it, they were taking from the Government every dollar they could, for exportation.

We notice these facts, not in a spirit of anger, nor with a view to show that there has been a violation of right or law in calling for or paying debentures, but to demonstrate that the Government has acted with the utmost liberality towards the mercantile class.—Louisville Public Advertiser.

**Test of Intoxication.**—A native of the Emerald Isle, "was the other day asked how he could tell that a man was drunk." "Faith," answered Pat, "I never be after saying that a man was drunk at all, without I saw him try to light his pipe at a pump."

**Fresh Oysters.**—There is a plan for supplying London with fresh oysters by means of floating boxes to be towed up the Thames by steamers. It is said that a company has been formed for that purpose.

## WHIG & ADVOCATE:

### EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1837.

—We understand that upwards of \$400 of the money lost by Mr. J. B. Harrington on Saturday evening last in this town, have been recovered, through the confessions of a free negro boy, who was arrested and committed on yesterday.

**BURGLARY.**—The Store of Mr. G. Turbutt, of this town, was entered on Sunday night last, by means of false keys, and purloined, and robbed of several pieces of cloth and other goods. We understand that Mr. Turbutt will give a reward of \$300 for the recovery of the goods and the apprehension of the thief; or \$150 for the detection of either.

That the present condition of affairs will be powerfully instrumental in bringing about the salutary reform so much desired in our present Banking System, is evident from the general feeling that pervades the whole American Union. It is the theme of the rich man's parlor and the poor man's fireside. The farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, and the day laborer, are alike aroused on the all-absorbing question of currency. It is not confined to the speculations of the city bankers and capitalists alone, but is scanned with the eye of unalloyed patriotism by the hardy yeoman and the industrious mechanic. And it is these latter classes that will prove to be the sheet anchor of the true Democratic faith in the hour of danger, and to whom we look with pride for the support of measures that will preeminently place the rights of the people beyond the reach of avarice, cupidity, and fraud. They have but to know their rights to ensure their inflexible maintenance.

That the creation of a National Bank is now out of the question must be conceded by all. Both branches of Congress have wisely confirmed, by considerable majorities, the patriotic verdict of the people twice solemnly promulgated. The State Bank System has signally failed, and by the act of suspension the Banks have virtually divorced themselves from the Government. The question now arises, shall the divorce continue, or shall the Banks be again used as the fiscal agencies of the Governments. We unhesitatingly say let the Divorce of Bank and State commence now, as it in fact does, and be continued until the disavantages cease to belong to the sub-treasury scheme are made apparent by something more tangible than mere party slang. Mr. Buchanan, in his very able speech on this subject, conclusively shows that the adoption of the sub-treasury system, instead of increasing Executive patronage will essentially diminish it. And how does he show it? The existing officers of Government already collect and disburse our revenues. The bill merely superadds to these duties, that of safely keeping and transferring the public money, according to the exigencies of the Government, during the time which must necessarily intervene between its receipt and disbursement. This plan, at once sweeps away the power and influence of eighty or ninety affiliated Banks, and reduces the patronage of the Executive to the narrowest limits. Can any man object to this. Does not Mr. Van Buren desire such an abridgement of a power which has been placed at the disposal of the Executive, and which is liable to great abuse? Then let those who honestly and sincerely desire to lessen the patronage of the President, lend at once a hearty support to the Divorce of the Government from the Banks, so far as again creating them the depositories of the public revenue. And to show that the Banks do, or at least did, desire a portion of the revenue, we have only to refer to the fact of Mr. Walker's sending several letters to the Senate at its last session, which went to prove how low some of the State Banks were willing to cringe in order to obtain the deposits. Mr. Buchanan denounced their language as unworthy of the proud bearing which ought to characterize American freemen. These are the Institutions we wish to disconnect the Government from, and while we thus decrease the patronage of the President, we place the Government upon a sure footing, and exempt her from the periodical evils consequent upon the ruinous system of Banking as now practised by nearly every State in this great confederacy.

The Whig Legislature of Tennessee, so fearful of a change in public sentiment, have elected Mr. Foster to the U. S. Senate only two years in advance. This is objected to by some of the Whig papers. Niles' National Register says that the election was neither "just or expedient, for if it compels the resignation of Mr. Grundy, its obvious design, it subverts the very object for which the Senate was created, and also invalidates the constitutional privilege of the legislature which elected that gentleman."

So high an opinion from such a quarter, will we presume, save Mr. Grundy from the anathemas of the Whigs, should he happen not to resign. Mr. John Bell was entirely overlooked—so much for Buckingham!

Mr. KING, U. S. Senator from Georgia has declared his intention to resign his seat in Congress.

His place will be filled by the election of an unswerving friend to the National Administration—the Van Buren majority on joint ballot in the Legislature being from 29 to 33.

**THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN.**—Samuel Harker, Esq. has disposed of the Republican to Messrs. Bask & Cox. The new proprietors say in their notice:—"In regard to the EDITORIAL department, we have only to say, that suitable arrangements have been made by which this portion of our paper will be conducted with decision and self-respect. The General Administration will be supported unflinchingly in its present policy, and the principles of American Democracy will find in the 'Republican' an ardent advocate.

**OSCEOLA.**—It will be seen that Powell, the great master spirit of the Seminoles has at length been captured. It appears from a letter dated St. Augustine, Oct. 22d that Osceola, alias Powell, together with 70 or 80 Warriors, were taken prisoners at Fort Peyton, about seven miles from that City, by the forces under the command of General Hernandez.

The City of Boston is to have fifty-six representatives in the next Legislature of Massachusetts.

**WOODSWORTH.** The printer post, was on the occasion of his late benefit in New York, presented with \$200 by President Van Buren.—In the words of the Boston Post "here's a health to Martin Van Buren, for his generosity to the Printer Post, and may every descendant of old Faust be sent to the old shoe, who won't join in drinking it.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—The Whigs have raised a great shout over the Pennsylvania election—let us see for what. Mr. Van Buren's majority at the Presidential election was 4,364—at the recent election the Democratic majority was 9,587—which shows an increase over the Presidential majority, of 4,223. At the next general election every vestige of whiggery will be entirely swept away.

The total amount of the Cotton crop of the United States for the year 1836, as appears from a table furnished by the Philadelphia Commercial Herald, was 1,422,939 bales, being an excess over that of the preceding year of 62,205 bales. Of the above amount the greatest quantity from any one State was from Alabama, the product of which appears to have been 232,242 bales.

—The opposition are highly pleased with the statement of the Post Master General in regard to the number of delinquent Post Masters since the establishment of the department. The fact is urged by both the Whig and Conservative presses as an argument against the Sub-Treasury system. But these Sub-Treasuries in the course of fifty years have occasioned a loss to the Government of only about \$110,400 while one of the depository banks alone, the Bank of Columbia at Washington, stands a defaulter to Government to the amount of \$215,287. "The interest upon this small bank delinquency," says the Globe, "would nearly pay the losses incurred by the 'most important ever held in the country.' The Sub-Treasury, for the last half century." The Bank of Columbia, it will be recollected, failed in 1824.—Balt. Rep.

—The whigs say that the election to be established in New York on Monday next, will be the "most important ever held in the country." If they should happen to be defeated they will then acknowledge, we suppose, that the victory will be the greatest ever gained in the country, and would have no objection, of course, to our firing a gun or two on the occasion.—Balt. Rep.

—It is rumored that a new whig press is to be established at Washington and that Mr. George D. Prentiss is to be the Editor. What is to become of the 'Intelligencer'! Will new bargain between it and the 'Madisonian' that makes another whig organ necessary? We shall soon see.—Balt. Rep.

**THE PRICE OF MILITARY GREATNESS.** A French writer, in calculating the loss human beings in all the wars of Napoleon makes them amount to six millions—nearly four times the population of London.

We learn from the western papers that the battle ground of Tippecanoe is to be enclosed by a post and plank fence seven feet high. The work is to be completed by the coming Christmas, and its expense is to be paid by the contingent fund at the disposal of the Governor of Indiana.—R. chmond Comp.

**MONEY.**—The amount of money lying idle on our Banks, increased during the month September by more than a million, and a half dollars, and in the Bank out of the city an equal sum. There had been no considerable increase before since the first of January. N. Y. Jour. Cos.

William S. Pennington, Esq. of New Jersey has been elected Governor of New Jersey the ensuing year.

The Lexington, Ky. Intelligencer states that Gen. Ripley, member of Congress from Louisiana, has resigned, in consequence of health.

The New York Gazette says:—"We understand that Mr. Southard will in a few days resign his seat in the United States Senate, that Mr. Frelinghuysen is likely to take place.

—We notice in the Charleston Mercury of the 24th inst, that the Susquehanna spoken on Sunday, the 22d, at 8 A. M. leagues East of Cape Henlopen, by the S. Packet York. This strengthens the report that the reported piracy will prove to be originated from some strange mistake of Delaware pilots. We are among those who in the first, have doubted the truth of the report.—Id.

## THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Captain Spicer of the steam boat York, reports that on Sunday the 22d ran so close to the above ship, that he saw some of the naked eye, and lady and gentlemen passengers from the quarter deck, perfectly calm—then being to the eastward of Cape H. Of course the ship is safe.

The U. S. Brig Porpoise and Cr returned yesterday morning, having returned from the coast of Mexico.



# REPORT OF THE UNION-DORCAS SOCIETY.

The Board of Managers, of the Union-Dorcas Society, in presenting their third annual report, experience a very great degree of gratification in the "Giver of every good and perfect gift," that the spirit and interest manifested in the formation of the society continues to be a progressive, the same unity of feeling, and vigor of action, still marks their conduct, and they would announce that it is their earnest determination to prosecute their purpose with unabating zeal and untiring diligence, they would record the loving kindness of the friends and managers, and that the hearts of their friends are still open to assist in the cause of the poor and needy, and that a general public yet sustains them in their "labor of love," and by only advancing to their object with a liberal hand they are again supported. The Board feel convinced that if the friends could with them enter the abodes of the destitute and see their extreme poverty, and witness their extreme sufferings, and witness the pleasure and gratitude that appears to warm their hearts on receiving relief, it would amply reward them for all they have done—yes, could they, with the visiting Committee in the bleak and bitter month of January have entered the lonely dwelling, of that suddenly and new-made widow, and behold her stretched on a bed of pain and sickness, surrounded by four helpless children, suffering with cold and suffering with hunger, seeing the distressed and heart-broken mother, for bread to eat, and fire to warm, but alas! there was no bread to give, and no fuel to kindle, O think you not it was pleasing in the eye of Mercy to see the head of sympathy and help smoothing the bed of anguish, drying the widow's tears, feeding the hungry infant's sobs, and supplying them with fuel to save them from perishing during that inclement season? yes, mercy rejoiced at the sight, and blessed the deed; and shall this heavenly cause sink for want of means? shall we out of our abundance withhold our aid? No, many of our patrons would say no, go forward, and we will sustain you, we will assist in promoting this cause of humanity, this cause of GOD! What philanthropic heart does not swell to further such an object as this who is not now willing to say "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

The Board have endeavored to search out worthy objects of charity and extended assistance to them as far as it was in their power, but as their funds are in a measure limited, they must frequently oppose their inclinations and relieve the present necessities only—still it yields them pure and holy delight to be able, even on a small scale, to pour in the hearts of the afflicted the oil of joy and consolation, and they would exceedingly rejoice if their means would permit a more bountiful display of christian benevolence.—The Board however wish the public distinctly to understand, that they do not undertake to support those who are entirely destitute and unable to provide for themselves, for such the almshouse is the proper place of refuge; neither is it to afford help indiscriminately to worthy and unworthy, but they exert themselves and use the utmost vigilance, only to succor the wants of the deserving and ameliorate the pains of the sick, the afflicted, the aged, and those who through unavoidable circumstances are thrown in present difficulties.—It has been alleged by the opponents of this Society that it would discourage industry and promote idleness and vice, and attract the vicious and indolent to our town, and thereby throw an additional burden on the treasury.—To us it appears impossible that the small portion of aid afforded by the Society could be any inducement to individuals to take up their residence amongst us, and so far from this proving the case, on referring to the reports of the Society, the Board finds the number of poor decrease every year, and to show that the Society does not proceed carelessly on this important part of their duty, they would say they have strictly adhered to the eight articles of their constitution, which runs thus:—Article 5th, all persons coming within the benevolent designs of this Society as subjects of charity, shall be reported as such at the first stated meeting of the Board after they are ascertained by the Visiting Committee, with a statement to the Board of their condition, when the Board may extend such relief as their circumstances may require, but if two or more of the Visiting Committee shall concur in opinion that the case will not admit of delay until the meeting of the Board next ensuing, they are hereby authorized to make known the facts to the President and Secretary, and upon their concurrence in the propriety of immediate action, and so on, and so forth, and in all cases of the above summary proceeding the Secretary shall make a special report to the next meeting of the Board thereafter, and thereupon the Board may approve or disapprove. This they hope is sufficient to satisfy all on this point, and they would respectfully remind the public that their Society proposes to increase the comfort and happiness of all grades of the community, it preserves those who possess plenty from continual annoyance by wandering mendicants, and it strives to assist the truly necessitous in a solemn manner, by giving them such articles as cannot easily be turned to sport, and thus go to improve a man.—Their friends may rest assured that the utmost precaution is taken in bestowing their charity, to detect deceivers and to withhold aid from all improper characters. They have appointed Visiting Committees to thoroughly inspect every case, and they diligently exert themselves to do their duty to the Society and their patrons; they would therefore affectionately and earnestly entreat all to contribute to this cause and give liberally, and no doubt they will find the promise verified, "there is that scattereth, and yet will be enriched; he that soweth seed, and will reap much more." may our Heavenly Father then will be seen while they are in his sight, cheerful and willing givers.

The Board have met regularly during the past year, with the exception of the summer months, when sickness and absence from the place of many of the officers and managers were the only causes of interruption, and when the affairs of the Society did not demand their immediate attention; and on reviewing the many mercies that have accompanied them in the discharge of their duties they are bound to acknowledge their gratitude to the Supreme Being, and rejoice in his abundant kindness; but while they rejoice and magnify His Name, they are called to the mournful task of paying a tribute of respect and affection to their friend and sister, Mrs. John Ann Hazel, who has been taken from labor to reward, and doubtless now enjoys the full fruition of that Love which warmed her heart and stimulated her to diligence while living, the interests of the Society lay near her heart, and she actively engaged in its duties, and when the chilly hand of death had almost sealed her life in silence, she ardently begged an officer of this Society to visit her, and get away in this benevolent enterprise, and fervently prayed that the Divine Blessing might rest upon it.

# REPORT OF THE UNION-DORCAS SOCIETY.

As it is no doubt well known to all the officers of the Board vary with the seasons, as the weather is severe or mild, so are their labors; they would therefore merely state the number of cases relieved in each month, but would first notice, that many of these were afflicted several times in each month on account of their absolute need.—In November, 8 cases, December, 11, January, 13, February, 16, March, 17, April, 10, May, 3, June, 3, July, 5, during August and September there were no visitors reported on account of distance and illness of the officers and managers; October, 4 cases.

Our funds are as follows:

Remaining in the Treasury	November 1837
Collected at Anniversary Meeting	\$5 37 1/2
Nov. 1837	17 44
Subscription for Membership	74 99
Donations	18 09

Making the sum received during the year, 115 80 1/2

Expended the sum of 110 29

Leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$5 51 1/2

Besides the above donations in money the Board have been kindly supplied with various other articles, such as wool, groceries &c. which were faithfully distributed to the pensioners of the Society; but when engaged in their labors, the Board had occasion deeply to lament the gross darkness that prevails among too many of the people on the subject of vivacity, and while trying to supply their temporal wants they hungrily attempt to point them to the only Source of happiness and salvation.

In conclusion, the Board would warmly recommend their Society to the support and patronage of a liberal public, having full confidence that they will continue to aid the Society with the same generosity that has been manifested by them in the past, and that the coming year may witness that their hearts and purses are still open to the call of necessity and distress, and they fervently pray that the blessing of the Most High may attend and prosper them in all their designs to soothe the anguish, and ameliorate the woes of their fellow creatures.

IN BEHALF OF THE BOARD.

PRICE CURRENT.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—Prices continue to be well maintained, but notwithstanding high rates which have prevailed they do not bring forward any thing like adequate supplies—another proof, we regret to say, of the shortness of the crop in this region, and that is already nearly exhausted.—The sales of good to prime reds have ranged from \$1.80 to \$1.85, and yesterday one of good was taken at \$1.87. Good to prime white wheats range from \$1.85 to \$1.92 per bushel.

Corn.—Sales of old white Corn early in the week at 95 cts, and more recently at 93 cts. Yellow is worth 93 a 100 cts. New corn at 70 a 80 cts.

Rye at 86 at 87 cents—Oats at 33 cents.

MARRIED.

On the 10th of October last, Mr. WILLIAM TALBOT, formerly of Caroline county, Md. to Miss ELLEN KIRKLAND of Woodford, all of Ky.

On the 1st inst., at Wilderness, Talbot county, Thomas H. KERR, Esq. SARAH O., eldest daughter of the late Gov. Martin.

DIED.

Of the small pox on Wednesday last, Mrs. Sarah, consort of Elias Hopkins, Esq. of Talbot county.

JUST received a large assortment of Glen's and Prentiss's CHOICE FANCY PERFUMERY. A further supply of FRESH MEDICINES. ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—an infallible cure for the ague and fever. Carpenter's preparations of Sarsaparilla, Liverwort, Spigelia, Buchu, &c. &c. SWAIN'S and HOUCK'S PANACEAS. Best quality CHEWING TOBACCO, HAVANNA CIGARS, &c. Agency for Nevitt's Ague and Fever Pills, warranted to cure the most desperate cases—in case of failure the money to be refunded. Nov. 7—S. J. LOWE.

# New Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber, lately of the firm of Sheppard and Austin, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in that large and commodious brick store room between the Office of the Eastern Gazette and the store of Mr. William Lovelady, and nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where he intends keeping a general assortment, of

Ladies and Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, &c.

Having employed some of the best workmen in the country, he expects to be able to execute all orders in the neatest and most substantial manner.

He has just returned from Baltimore, where he purchased a handsome supply of all articles in his line, together with the entire stock which he has purchased of Henry E. Bateman & Co. renders his assortment very complete and probably the largest ever offered in Eastern. He solicits a share of patronage, and hopes to merit it by his unremitted attention to business.

WILLIAM AUSTIN.

Nov 7

# NEW ROUTE OF THE Steamboat

MARYLAND IN ADDITION TO HER PRESENT ROUTES.

The Steam Boat Maryland, will leave Baltimore every Sunday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye Landing, leaving the City at 8 o'clock, and returning to Baltimore by the same route, every Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Eastern, and returning to Baltimore every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, A. M.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS NEW ROUTE, will be obvious to the Citizens of St. Michaels and the neighborhood, the upper part of the Chesapeake Bay, and Delaware, after a short trial. The intercourse between Annapolis and Baltimore and their respective places of residence, will certainly be rendered more expeditious, safe and convenient than any heretofore offered to them. It is to be hoped therefore, encouragement will be given to the owners of the Boat to continue this route.

ADVANTAGES.

Sailing as the Steam Boat shall continue the above route, St. Michaels will continue the route, from Baltimore and Annapolis, every Sunday and Wednesday, Centerville every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, Cambridge every Tuesday and Friday, and Eastern every Monday, Tuesday and Friday. Trustees of the Steam Boat Maryland, Nov. 7

# Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Talbot county, I will sell, at public sale, on Wednesday, the 15th day of November next (if fair, it will be the next fair day,) at the late residence of Thomas Bowdler, dec'd, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING UTENSILS, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, The Crop of Corn, Corn-Blades, a good Barouch, and a Gig NEARLY NEW, ALSO Negroes, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale on all sums over and 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 JOHN NEWMAN, Adm'r. of Tho's. Bowdler, dec'd. Oct. 31.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Talbot county, I will sell, at the late residence of James W. Dawson, dec'd, on Wednesday the 8th of November, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, and all the crop of corn that grow on the farm, besides the top fodder, blades, corn cobs, &c. one large canoe and one small do; besides a number of articles too tedious to mention.

The terms of sale 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, and for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by JOHN KEMP, Adm'r. of James W. Dawson. Oct 31

JOB PRINTING Neatly executed at this Office.

# CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 14th November next, at the front door of the Court House in Eastern, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. all that farm or plantation, of which—Nehemiah Noble, late of Talbot county deceased, died, seized and possessed, being part of a tract of land called "Nobles addition," and part of another tract called "Planters Delight," situate on one of the branches of Wye River in Talbot County, and containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty-six acres of land more or less.

By the terms of the decree, a cash payment of one hundred dollars will be required on the day of sale, and for the residue of the purchase money, a credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond and 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 purchase money with interest as aforesaid, the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, a good and sufficient deed, for the property so sold, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the heirs of the said Nehemiah Noble or of those claiming by, from, or under them or either of them.

PHILIP F. THOMAS, Trustee.

Oct. 21.

# NOTICE.

As an impression has gone abroad that my farm on Wye River, now occupied by Mr. George W. Noble, is rented for the next year (1838). Notice is hereby given that the said farm is still for rent, and will be rented to a good tenant for next year, on very accommodating and liberal terms. For particulars apply to JACOB LOCKERMAN.

Oct. 24 1837

# NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and is now opening, in his New Store House, a large and extensive assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which he has selected with much care from the latest importations, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are a number of—Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres of various shades and cuts, Satinets, Cassimeres, Merinos, Juvenes, Vestings, Shirts, Muslin, DeLaine, French Cloth, Calicoes, a complete assortment in Silk for ladies dresses, Jaconets, Swiss Cambrics, and other fine Muslins, plain and figured, Bombazines, Laces, Edgings, Foulards, Lawns, Ribbons, assorted, Trimmings for various kinds of Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a variety of Heavies, Gingers, Swisses, Domestic, Black'd and Brown Muslins, Checks, Prints, Tickings, Stripes, &c.

A quantity of Course Woolen Goods, as Blankets, Hosiery, Flannels, Patterned Cloths, Sailors Cloth, Linseys, &c. Cotton Yarn No 4 to 15, Carpet Cotton, Raw Cotton, &c. An extensive supply of—Boots and Shoes, for ladies, gentlemen, boys and misses. A large lot of Drury Brooms, Cat Skin and Water Proof Boots for men &c. &c. An assortment of Hats and Caps for gentlemen and boys, Wax and goat Hair Caps, Horse Leather, Hides, Skins and a quantity of Sole Leather.—An assortment of—Bridles with Blinks, Martingales, Circles, Girths, Bridle Leathers, complete Saddles, Brilles, Whips and Collars.—An assortment of—Hardware, Goldery, Queensware, China, Glass, and Britannia Ware, Stoves, Earthen, Fire and Wooden Ware, Nails by the single pound or keg, of any size, Axes, Hoes, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Double and single barrelled Guns.

A large assortment of Groceries, Consisting in part of—Java, Rio, and St. Domingo Coffee, Young and old Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas, Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars, Lard and Lard Sugar, Rice, Chocolate, Oatmeal, W. I. and Sugar House Molasses, Champagne Brandy, Black Gin, Peach and Apple Brandy, N. E. Rum, Rye and common Whiskey, Madeira, Muscat, Sherry, Port and Lisbon Wines, Cordials, Rosins, Almonds, &c. With a number of heavy articles—as Mackerel, Herrings, Pork Bacon, Lard, Cheese Salt by the sack, St. Ubes Salt by the bushel, Dried Fish, &c. White Lead, pure No 1 and No 2, Black Lead, Red Ochre, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Prussia Blue, Chrome, green and yellow, Linseed, Whale, and Black Oils, Castor Oil, Japan, Copal, and Black Varnish, Window Glass and Putty, Rosin, Tar, Turpentine, &c.

An assortment of Patent and Botanic Medicines.—A pretty fair assortment of Lumber—Such as 5-8, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 yellow and white pine Boards, Bald Cypress and white pine Shingles, Laths, Lime, &c. All of which will be offered on the most pleasing terms. The Subscriber from his long experience in the Mercantile Business, flatters himself present that the above Stock of Goods have been laid out at unusually low prices, to which he respectfully invites the attention of his Customers and the Public, and to whom he begs leave to return his sincere thanks, for the encouragement already received.

WILLIAM POWELL.

Wye Landing, Md. Oct. 24, 1837.

62- The Subscriber will at all times purchase or receive on Storage for Freight, as usual. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. W. P.

NEW FALL GOODS. SAMUEL MACKAY AND SONS, Have just received a full supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Which they are enabled to sell at very reduced prices, among which are a variety of DOMESTIC GOODS Cloth, Cassimeres and Satinets, White and Red Linens, Black Italian Silks, also a few pieces of figured Gros-de-Naples, also a variety of Calicoes from 5 cts to 31 1/4.

# MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court, 20th day of October, Anno Domini 1837.

AN application of Daniel Chezun, administrator of William E. Shannahan, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Eastern.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

Test, J. A. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of William E. Shannahan late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 24th day of April next, for they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

All those indebted to the estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

Given under my hand this 20th day of October eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

DANIEL CHEZUN, Adm'r. of Wm. E. Shannahan, dec'd.

Oct 24 3w

THE notes of those persons who purchased property at the sale of the above deceased's estate are notified that they are now due, and immediate settlement of the same is required.

DANIEL CHEZUN.

# NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with an assortment of Seasonable Goods, which he is now opening in his Store Room NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK.—All of which he is determined to sell for cash or country produce.

The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Oct 10 if G. TURBUTT.

# REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale, the following Real Estate, belonging to the heirs of the late Rev. Lott Warfield of Talbot county.

The property consists of a two story Brick House, situate on the Washington Street, in the town of Eastern, and is at present in the occupancy of Mrs. Gibbs. It is considered one of the most desirable residences in the town.—It has a handsome Store Room in front, with large Parlor on the second floor, three well finished rooms in the attic story, together with large back building, stable, &c. in the rear.

Next door to the above property is a frame dwelling now in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Lewis, and is at present in the occupancy of Mrs. Gibbs. It is considered one of the most desirable residences in the town.—It has a handsome Store Room in front, with large Parlor on the second floor, three well finished rooms in the attic story, together with large back building, stable, &c. in the rear.

Also a Farm situate in King's Creek, Talbot county, distant about 6 miles from Eastern, formerly the residence of the late Mr. Daniel O. Elliott, and at present occupied by George Dudley, Esq. This Farm contains from 150 to 200 acres of land and is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn.

Also another Farm in the same neighborhood, of about 100 acres, situate on Francis Plains, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, and at present under Rent to Mr. Richard Arrindale. A further description of the above property is unnecessary, as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase will view the premises. Any further information in regard to the above property may be obtained by application to Joseph Turner, Esq. of Talbot county. For terms apply to JOHN STEVENS, No 2 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore. October 10

# TAILORING.

JOHNSON & Chilcutt HAVE commenced the Tailoring Business, at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Roszell as a hat store, and solicit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

SOOURING

Clothes will also be done in the neatest manner.

Eastern Oct 14, 1837. 3w

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Samuel Harrison, Esq. deceased, and particularly those owing rents and hire of negroes, are hereby notified that immediate payment is required.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Executor.

Eastern, Oct. 21 1837. if

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby informed that, trusting my wife Emily Gibson on my account, as I will pay to debts of her contracting hereafter, she having left my bed and board without cause.

CHARLES GIBSON.

Oct 24 3w

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Talbot County for taxes, for the present year, 1837, are requested to make immediate payment to me, or my deputies who are legally authorized to receive them.—I am determined to close the business by the time allowed, by law, it is therefore unnecessary to ask indulgence. Persons habitually in arrears in the County, and residing elsewhere, will pay attention to this notice. All those in arrears for 1835, will be proceeded against with executions unless they make immediate payment.

WM. R. TRIPPE, Collector of Talbot County.

N. B. In my absence Mr. Jno. Harrington will attend to the books. R. T.

# Easton Academy.

The academic year of this Institution will commence on the 25th of September and continue until about the middle of August. The course of study in the English Department under the care of THOMAS PEABODY, an experienced Teacher and accomplished Scholar, embraces Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, endearing civil, physical, ancient and sacred, with the use of Maps and Globes, Book keeping, by single and double entry, Mensuration, Compiling Superficies, Conic Sections, Solids, Gearing, &c. Land Surveying, Navigation, History, &c. &c.

PRICE OF TUITION

In the elementary branches such as Spelling, Reading, &c. \$3 per quarter or \$12 per annum—with the additional charge of \$1 for fuel, equal to per year \$12 00

The higher branches \$4 per quarter or \$16 per annum—with charge for fuel, equal to per year \$17 00

In the Classical and Mathematical Department, under the care of JAMES SHANNAN, a gentleman of high attainments, the course of study is established in the following orders.

LATIN COURSE.

Ross' Latin Grammar, Historia Sacra, Viri Romae, Cornelius Nepos, Caesar's Commentaries, Sallust, and Ovid, Virgil's Eclogues, Georgics and the first six books of the Aeneid, Horace's Odes, Satires, Epistles, and Art of Poetry, Cicero de Officiis, Cicero de Oratore, Tacitus.

GREEK COURSE.

Valley's Greek Grammar, Greek Testament, Graecus Homer or Jacobs' Greek Reader, Four first books of Xenophon, Eight first books of Plutarch, Graecia Majora, Longinus.

The Mathematical Course embraces the following studies:

Arithmetic, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Conic Sections, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Geometry, Analytic and Synthetic, and the use of the Globes with reference to Astronomy.

Price of Tuition in the Classical and Mathematical Department—\$6 25 per quarter with additional charge of \$26 00 for fuel—equal per year to \$32 25

Board can be obtained in respectable families at from \$100 to \$120 per annum and all necessary school books purchased in the town on as reasonable terms as in the city.

The above Institution is hereby patronized by the State, and its location is believed to be as healthy as any other on the Shore. There is an annual vacation of six weeks in August and September. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the pupils, and the trustees from their knowledge of the learning and experience of the teachers confidently rely on the patronage of the public.

PHILIP F. THOMAS, EDWARD SEDDEN, Committee of the Board of Trustees.

Eastern, September 23, 1837

62- Georgetown Paper, Delaware, Cent Gazette, Kent Bugle, Centerville Times, Caroline Advocate, Dorchester Aurora, York Herald, Intelligence, Worcester; will publish for three weeks and forward accounts to the Eastern Gazette office for collection.

# Vendue.

THE Subscriber will sell on TUESDAY the 14th day of November next, at a Vendue without reserve, the following goods &c.

To wit: Beds, Bedsteads and Bidding, Slates, Boards, Desks, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Caskets, and many other articles of household furniture. Also three Horses, one cart, four sive Hogs, &c.

Terms of Sale: all sums of ten dollars and under the cash will be required; and all sums above ten dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the date.

E. McDOWELL.

Oct 24 18

# BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscribers having purchased the interest of Mr. W. Austin in the stock and books of the late firm of Sheppard and Austin, intend continuing the business at the old Stand, in all its varieties, under the firm of

SHEPARD & McNEAL,

who are now opening a full and well selected stock of seasonable

BOOTS & SHOES,

a part of which of the celebrated Puma manufacture, which for servants wear.

STAND UNRIVALLED.

also a quantity of home made coarse Boots and a stock of excellent

# MATERIALS.

with the aid of the best workmen, constant attention to business and a desire to accommodate and please, they solicit the continuance of the former custom of the store and the public generally.

All orders from the country thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

W. H. SHEPARD, J. H. McNEAL.

Oct. 24. 6w

# DRUG STORE

THE Subscriber having purchased the Drug Store lately occupied by Samuel W. Spencer, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is just received, and intends keeping a full and general assortment of

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c. Stuffs, Perfumery, Putty, Window Glass, &c. &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and neatly put up.

SOLOMON J. LOWE

Eastern October 17, 1837. if



## Brandreth's Vegetable Universal PILLS

THE Subscriber has sold upwards of 1600 Boxes of the above named Pills, which fully substantiate what Dr. Brandreth has put forth in his advertisements. Within the last 6 months the sale of these Pills have increased very rapidly, and now my sales are about 300 Boxes per month. Hundreds of persons in this county can be referred to who have been cured by this Medicine when all others have failed.

### SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS

Dr. Brandreth has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS to the public. Every authorized Agent must have one of the following Certificate of Agency; and it will be seen that a double forgery must be committed, before any one can procure a forged certificate; and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will chance ten years in a State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills. At least I hope so.

### (Copy of Certificate of Agency)

### BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Security against Counterfeits. The within named, R. R. GREEN of Baltimore, is my appointed General Agent for the States of Maryland and Virginia, and District of Columbia, in the United States of America, and this letter, which is signed by me, JAMES A. BRANDRETH, in my own hand writing, must be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States. This caution is to become absolutely necessary, to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are out of the above named pills.

This letter will be valid every twelve months. Thereafter, no alteration be made in the name of the purchaser; there is done.

J. A. BRANDRETH, General Agent.

CHARLES ROBINSON, Agent.

COUNTERFEIT BRANDRETH PILLS CAUTIONED!—LET THEM BE KEPT AWAY.

It is a duty incumbent on an individual who has been relieved by a good medicine to publish his case for the benefit of mankind, and much more so if it is the BOUNDEN DUTY to give notice to the community when he has been injured by a DRUG, which has been under the name and well-earned fame of a genuine cathartic. Under these impressions the subscriber deems it his imperative duty to state the following facts:

Some few months since, while suffering under a severe indisposition, I resorted to the advice of my friends and made trial of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, although I considered them their efficacy.

On the usual remedies peculiar to my complaint without avail. I accordingly sent to the office in Charles Street, procured a 25 cent Box of the Genuine Medicine and commenced the use of it, with strict regard to the printed directions with which it was accompanied and I had the gratification to find, that after a few doses, the malady under which I laboured was eradicated from my system. A sense of gratitude induces me here to add, my conscientious belief, that I have received more benefit from the use of a single quarter dollar box of these Pills, than from any medicine that has ever been administered to me, I will therefore take the liberty to recommend them to my friends as a medicine which I believe to be perfectly harmless, and one that may be taken at all times and under all circumstances, not only with perfect safety but with beneficial results. For my own part I shall use no other, so long as I possess in my own person such ample testimony of their invigorating and salutary properties under affliction.

The last three or four weeks, I have spent in the city of Washington, my business requiring my presence in that City. From change of water, diet, or some other cause my bowels became much disordered and having exhausted the box of Pills I obtained in Baltimore, I went out in quest of more. I made various inquiries, and at length despairing of success, as a last resort I stepped into a Drug Store, and asked if they had any of Dr. Brandreth's Pills.

The Druggist replied in the affirmative, and handed me a box, for which I paid him 25 cents. They were a spurious article and as the sequel will prove deleterious. I immediately took three Pills, the next morning I felt no better; knowing the essential benefit I derived from the medicine in Baltimore and not entertaining the most remote idea but what the Pills I was taking were genuine, I took four more, on the approach of night, I felt much worse, yet still with a confidence in the Genuine Brandreth Pills, which I am now procuring, I persevered with this medicine and took FIVE more. The operation of this dose very soon increased the violence of my symptoms. The whole region of the stomach was disordered, my head wretchedly distressed, and in my legs from the ankle to the knee a burning agony passing description, prevented an interval of a moment's repose. Of course I became seriously alarmed. Unable to prosecute my business, I hastened back to my family in Baltimore. After my arrival I despatched my son to Dr. Brandreth's office, with the box and the remaining Pills I had procured in Washington, to ascertain if they were genuine. Mr. Green the General Agent wanted me that I had been undergoing a perilous experiment in the use of a base and miserable counterfeit. I immediately provided myself with the Genuine Brandreth Universal Pills and without delay took six of them. A few hours only sufficed to make me perfectly conscious of their renovating influence. I rapidly improved and am now convalescent (although not perfectly restored from the violence of that pernicious drug) I may here state that the purchasing of this one box of counterfeit Pills has cost me from Fifteen to Twenty dollars.

ANDREW REESE, Conway street, between Hanover and Sharp streets.

The Counterfeit "BRANDRETH PILLS" alluded to by Mr. Reese in the above communication are purchased as (he has himself made known) at a Drug Store, in Washington City. The Druggist of whom he bought, says he purchased them in the City of Baltimore, from Messrs. J. & N. POPPLEN.

Aug 31

## PROSPECTUS

### United States' Magazine

### AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW

ON the 1st of July, 1837, will be published at Washington, District of Columbia, and delivered simultaneously in the principal cities of the United States, a new Monthly Magazine, under the above title, devoted to the principles of the Democratic party.

It has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in such active and influential operation in England, is a desideratum, which it was very important to supply.

A periodical which should unite with the attractions of sound and vigorous literature, a political character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of policy before the country, expounding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that party can furnish, in articles of greater length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated than is possible for the newspaper press, a Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inestimable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates.

By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so often distract, and upon which, imperfectly understood as they frequently are by friends, and misrepresented and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and faithfully informed, and that the periodical in question may be able to exert a beneficial, reasonable, and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations, which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance.

In the many struggle of antagonistic principles which are going on in society, the Democratic Party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depository and exponent of a most noble and most important cause, and for the cause of the People in every age and country is identified. Chastely from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly out of the public eye, and its views and policy of its opposing creeds are daily advocated by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

In the United States' Magazine the attempt will be made to remove the reproach.

The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking. The Democratic body of the Union, after a contest which tested to the utmost its stability and its principles, have succeeded in retaining possession of the executive administration of the country. In the consequent comparative repose from political strife, the period is auspicious for organizing and calling to its aid a new and powerful ally of this character, intermingling with noise and co-operating with all.

Co-ordinate with this main design of the United States' Magazine, no care or cost will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country, and fit to cope in vigor of rivalry with its European competitors. Viewing the English language as the noble heritage and common birth-right of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy emulation.

In this department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are all alike subject will alone be recognized as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature it will be our common pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling unbiased by party or moral views.

As the United States' Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means and influence of the Democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it in every respect a thoroughly NATIONAL WORK, not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above.

A general summary of political and domestic intelligence, digested in the order of the States, comprising all the authentic important acts of the preceding month.

General literary intelligence; domestic and foreign.

A condensed account of all new works of Internal Improvements throughout the Union, preceded by a general view of those now in operation or in progress.

Military and naval news, promotions, changes, movements, &c.

Biographical notices of distinguished persons.

All the close of each session of Congress an extra or enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of its important official documents, and the Acts of the session.

Advantage will also be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment from all quarters of the Union, to collect and digest such extensive satisfactory observations on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value.

This portion of the work will be separately paginated so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States' Magazine may also constitute a Complete Annual Register, on a scale unattempted before, and of very great importance to all classes, not only as affording a current and continued view, from month to month, of the subjects which will embrace but also for records and reference through future years; the value of which will increase with the duration of the work.

Although in its political character, the United States' Magazine addresses its claims to party particularly the Democratic party.

(as hoped that its other features referred to above—independently of the able object of becoming acquainted with the doctrines of its opponents thus advocated—will recommend it to liberal and candid support from all parties, and from the large class of no party.)

To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the democratic party as its main support, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of FIVE DOLLARS per annum; while in mechanical arrangements, and in size, quantity of matter, &c., the United States' Magazine will be placed on a par at least with the leading monthlies of England. The whole will form a large octavo volume each year.

The subscription will be in all cases payable in advance, or (for the first year only) three dollars on the delivery of the third number. The absolute necessity of this rule in such an establishment will be obvious to all.

In return for remittance of \$50, eleven copies will be sent; for \$100, twenty three copies. The certificate of a Postmaster of the remittance of a sum of money will be sufficient receipt, all dangers of the mail being at the risk of the Publishers.

All communications will be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, the Publishers. LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN.

Washington, D. C. April, 1837.

## The Steamboat



## MARYLAND

REQUIRING some adjustment and payment, her running will be suspended, after her arrival in Baltimore on Wednesday next the 29th instant, until Tuesday the 4th of April, when she will resume her regular routes for the remainder of the year.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

### The University of Maryland.

The Session of the Medical Department of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of October next, and continue until the last day of February.

THE FACULTY OF PHYSIC ARE, H. WILLIS HANLEY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; HENRY HOWARD, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and of the Diseases of Women and Children; MICHAEL A. FISKE, M. D., Professor of Pathology and of the Practice of Medicine; ROBERT T. DORSEY, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica; Therapeutics, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence; WILLIAM R. FISHER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy; JOHN FREDERICK MAY, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

ELLIS HUGHES, M. D., Dissector and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In making this annual announcement the Trustees respectfully state that in addition to a Medical Faculty of great ability, having high claims to public confidence and patronage, this Department of the University of Maryland likewise offers other and peculiar advantages to students for the acquisition of medical knowledge. Placed in a most favorable climate, this School commands unequalled facilities as well for the practice of the various surgical operations by the students themselves, as for the prosecution of the study of Practical Anatomy. It has also an Anatomical Museum founded on the extensive collection of the celebrated Allen Burns, which became its property by purchase, at great expense; and to this collection numerous additions have been annually made—and of late, many valuable preparations have been procured from France and Italy—which afford ample means for a great variety of illustrations, both of healthy and diseased structure.

The Baltimore Infirmary, long and favorably known as an excellent School of Practice, is connected with the Medical Department, and furnishes every class of disease for the practice of the Professors of the Practice of Medicine and of Surgery—who, besides their regular lectures, will impart clinical instruction at the Infirmary at stated periods in each week during the session.

The Chemical and Philosophical apparatus of this University is of great extent and value, much of it having been selected in Europe by the late distinguished Professor DeBute, and to a Laboratory provided with every thing necessary for a course of Chemical instruction are united the numerous and varied articles required for illustrating the lectures on Pharmacy and Materia Medica. Neither expense nor care has been spared to secure for the University of Maryland the facilities necessary for the acquisition of a thorough medical education.

THE EXPENSES ARE The First Course—For attending the Lectures of Six Professors, each \$15, \$90 Do. do. Dissection and Demonstrations, 8 Do. do. the Clinical Lectures and instruction at the Infirmary, 5 \$103

The Second Course—For attendance on the Lectures of the Professors, \$30 For Graduation and Diploma, 20 \$110

The whole expense being only \$213

But students who have attended one course of Lectures in another respectable Medical School, may graduate here after they have attended one full course of instruction in this university, where it is as complete as that of any other Medical School, each Professor being here required to lecture every day; and Students can enjoy as good boarding in Baltimore on as cheap terms as in any Atlantic city.

THE OFFICERS ARE, His Excellency, Thomas W. Venizy, (Governor of Maryland.) President of the board of Trustees. The Hon. Roger B. Taney, Provost, Nathaniel Williams, Vice President.

John Nelson, Solomon Elting, Isaac McKim, Dr. Danna Claude, James Cox, William Gwyn, Dr. Hanson Penn, James Wm. McCulloh, Henry V. Somerville, Dr. Samuel McCulloh, and John G. Chapman.

By order, Joseph B. Williams, Secretary. [Baltimore, 20th August, 1837. Sept. 12

## Easton and Baltimore Packet

## SCHOONER

## EMILY JANE

Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 5th of April at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Saturday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The Emily Jane is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having moved to be a fine sailer and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freight intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all rollers left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Mr. Saml. H. Beny will be attended to; Mr. B. will attend to all other business pertaining to the packet concern, with the assistance of Mr. Robert Leonard. All orders should be accompanied with the Cash, to be paid with prompt attention.

The subscriber expects in a very short time to supercede the Emily Jane by a new and first rate boat. Should an increase of business demand it he will run another vessel in connexion with the present one.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't. JOSUA E. LEONARD (G)

April 4, 1837

## WANTED.

TWO Negro Boys between the age of 10 and 18 years; also, a woman competent to serve as a Nurse. A guarantee will be given that they shall not be taken out of the State. A negro man is also wanted, for all which a liberal price will be given. For further particulars apply to JAMES C. WHEELER, Easton Point.

## CLARK'S

Old stand, Lucky Office W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert Street (UNDER THE MUSEUM).

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD PRIZES, PRIZES, in 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 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 and the result given when requested immediately after drawing.

Address JOHN CLARK, Museum Buildings, Baltimore D

## LATEST FASHION

JOHN SATTERFIELD respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received his

## Spring and Summer FASHIONS

and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business, with neatness and dispatch. Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Vests, Children's and youth's clothes, and every description of Gentlemen's wearing apparel in all their varieties and fashions, will be cut in a handsome style, warranted to fit, and made in a durable and neat manner at the shortest notice.

May 9 (G cow 3w)

## Cattle Show.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, on the 1st of June, on motion of Guy Stevens, it was unanimously resolved, that there be a Cattle Show, and at Easton, Talbot County, in the month of November 1838, at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Crops, Stocks, Implements and Domestic manufactures.

By order of the Board T. TILGHMAN, Secretary. Editors throughout the State, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture are requested to publish the above notice.

June 20

## Wool Carding.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that his Carding Machine is in complete repair and that he is now ready to receive all orders for carding wool on the following terms, viz—once through six cents—twice through eight cents. All orders left at the Store of H. E. Bateman & Co. in Easton, Talbot county or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JOHN M. BURGESS, Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, Md August 1837.

## JAMES LL. MARTIN

Attorney at Law. HAS taken the office on Goldsborough St. formerly occupied by Wm. Hayward. Easton, May 9, 1837.

## LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the eleventh day of September next, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day the following property viz: one black Mare, one Gig and Harness; also all that farm and the appurtenances thereto belonging where Joseph P. Harris now resides, and all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Joseph P. Harris of and to the farm he lately purchased of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. all seized and taken as the property of the said Joseph P. Harris and will be sold to satisfy arrears of officers fees. JO. GRAHAM, late Sheriff.

August 15

## A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton 1st of October, 1837.

Henry Allford H.

Rev. Thos. Bayne Alex C Bullet 5 Mr Brommer Margaret Benny Mary Jane Barrott John Bennett

William Cox Geo E Caraway Capt Thomas Case

Thos H Dawson & Son Wm Edmonson Fm B Flynn

John D Green W H & P Grooms H

William Handary Richard Hensly Charles W Hobbs Wm Hughtel

Mr Johnson Charlotte Jackson Dr Sol M Jenkins K

Wm or Joseph Brown Kemp

Person calling for any of the above letters will please say advertised.

HENRY THOMAS, Post Master, Easton.

N B Those persons who are indebted for postage for the last quarter ending the thirty-first day of September last, will please call and settle it up, as I can not indulge longer. H. T.

Oct 3 Sw

## Notice.

THE Subscriber having removed Smith Shop to the corner of the woods, some short distance from his former one, is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. His customers and the public generally are invited to give him a call, assuring them that their work shall be done with neatness, durability, and at the shortest notice. Thankful for past favours, he hopes with unremitting exertions on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

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

Jan 10 1837 if

Oct 3 N. B. All persons whose accounts have been standing a year are hereby notified to settle the same as speedily as possible by note or otherwise.

## WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY at the Coach Painting. A smart active Boy, between the age of fourteen and sixteen years.

Apply ANDERSON & HOPKINS

## COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



## MAKING.

THE Subscribers again return their warmest thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the support they continue to receive in their line of business, and now respectfully beg leave to inform them that they are always making up of the best materials

Gigs and four wheeled Work, of the Latest Fashions and Patterns. They assure all who see proper to patronize them in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality, which will enable them as heretofore to meet all orders for work at the shortest notice. All kinds of REPAIRING DONE in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. They have now finished and ready for sale a number of carriages both new and second hand, which they would dispose of on favorable terms. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and view their assortment and judge for themselves. They would also inform the public that attached to their establishment there is a Silver Plating Shop, in operation, where they have in their employment one of the best silver platers and metal workman from Philadelphia. Those who have any work in that line can have it executed in the neatest and most elegant manner, and at moderate prices.

Also, all kinds of Brass or in work Repaired, Keys Brazed &c. &c.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants ANDERSON & HOPKINS. They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead.

June 6 (G)

## NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby give notice to all parties, concerned, that on Wednesday the 20th September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. by virtue of a Commission, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to them directed; they will meet on the Land, situate in said County, on Skipton Creek, of which land Stuart Reisman, died, seized, then and there to proceed in the execution of said Commission, agreeably to the provisions of the act entitled an act to amend and reduce into one system, the laws to direct acc'ts.—Given under our hands this 12th day of August, 1837.

JOSEPH TURNER, JESSE SCOTT, CHARLES JUMP, WILLIAM POWELL, Commissioners.

August 15, 1837. 6t

## WANTED.

A PERSON well qualified wishes to obtain a situation either as an Overseer or Miller. Any one wishing to employ, will please apply to the Editor for further information.

August 15

## The Teeth.

DRS. WARE and GILL, Dental Surgeons, are now prepared to insert from one to a whole set of teeth, so as to resemble nature.

Office corner of Hanover and Lombard streets, Baltimore. Aug. 27

## NOTICE.

ROBERT V. KENNARD having transferred the whole of his Estate, both Real and Personal, to the subscribers in trust, to be managed and disposed of by them, as they shall think best, for the payment of his just debts, and for his support and maintenance, Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons having claims against him, to present the same to the subscribers, who intend as soon as practicable, to make arrangements for the payment thereof. All persons indebted to him in any manner, are also requested to make payment to the subscribers, as they only are now authorized to receive the same.

WM H GROOME, Trustees WM. LOWDAY. August 8 Sw (G)

## DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Ozmon and Shanahan this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the above firm, will confer a great favor, by calling and settling their accounts, as the Subscribers wish to close the business of the firm, as speedily as possible.

OZMON & SHANAHAN. April 18th, 1837.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Ozmon, at the same stand, directly opposite Mr. Charles Robinson's store. The subscriber feels thankful for the liberal support he has received, and now begs leave to inform them that he is ready to meet all orders in his line, that may be directed to him, with neatness and dispatch.—The Subscriber has a first rate Hearse, and no pains will be spared in rendering general satisfaction to that part of his business, as he intends in all cases to discharge his duty as an undertaker. S. O.

## \$5 REWARD.

RANAWAY From the subscriber a few days since, George W. Richardson an indentured apprentice to the Shoe Making business. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing said boy, as the Law will be enforced against a such. WHITTINGTON COX.

Easton, Oct 3 1837

## To Rent

FOR THE YEAR 1838 That valuable Farm, on Wye River, in Talbot county, on which George W. Noble resides. For terms apply to JACOB LOOCKERMAN.

Oct. 3 1837. Sw

## HOLT'S MILL FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, sitting at Court of Equity, will be sold in the Town of Easton on Tuesday the 24th of October ensuing, that valuable Mill commonly known as "Holt's Mill," with the mill seat and premises, comprising about sixty acres of land.—The terms of the decree require the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars in cash, and the balance of the purchase money in three instalments of six, twelve, and eighteen months.—This Mill is situate in the Chapel district. Further description is deemed unnecessary, as those who are desirous to purchase will view the premises for their own satisfaction.

RICHARD E. CARMICHAEL, Trustee. Sept. 26 Sw (G)

## A CARD.

DR. J. DAWSON offers his professional services to the public. St. Michaels, August 63t



# EASTON-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1837

VOL. III.—No 46.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Is Printed 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 arrearages are set-

tled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted

three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for

every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in

proportion.

All communications to insure attention

should be post paid

## POETRY.

(FROM THE KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.)

### THE YOUNG WIDOW.

Ye bid me mingle in the dance,  
And smile among the young and gay,  
Ye say that grief will dim my glance,  
And turn my raven tresses gray;  
I care not, yet I strive to baffle,  
In merriment to my low life, fate,  
I dry my tears and smooth my brow,  
The while my heart is in a dole.

When last I joined the festive throng,  
I heard—'t seemed my brain to scar—  
A stranger's voice the very song  
That first he warbled in my ear.  
The words, the tune, but ah! that tone,  
What living lips could utter that?  
Mid laughing crowds I stood alone,  
Unutterably desolate.

I miss him at the evening hearth,  
I miss him at the silent meal;  
But keenest in the bower of mirth  
My joyous solitude I feel;  
But late I saw a happy bride,  
Smile fondly on her wedded mate  
While I, oh! would that I had died  
With him who left me desolate.

Ye speak of wealth—in Mammon's mart  
Thou'rt not a single word I care;  
Gold cannot heal the broken heart,  
Nor bribe the unrelenting grave;  
It cannot fill the vacant seat  
Where once my honored husband sat,  
Nor still my heart's convulsive beat,  
Nor make my home less desolate.

Alas! the base on which we build  
Finds failure in the hour of need,  
And laughs the heart when God has willed  
To lay his chastening finger there.  
A brighter, happier dream than mine  
Did never love and hope create.  
I bowed before an earthly shrine,  
And heaven has left me desolate.

And yet not so; my soul be calm—  
The hand that smiteth will sustain;  
Thou hast a helper on whose arm  
The wanderer never leans in vain.  
O may that arm the pilgrim guide  
By the straight path and snow-gate,  
To where the loved in bliss abide,  
And hearts no more are desolate.

## A PAINFUL NARRATIVE.

Some months ago, we copied from an English paper, all that was then known respecting the loss of an East-Indian ship, voyaging from Sydney to Singapore,—the dreadful sufferings of the crew among the savages—and the rescue of a child, the son of Major D'Oyley, from the cruelties of his captives. More recently, the widow of the captain has arrived in England, and gives the following story of her own unparalleled sufferings. One cannot read it without a fearful recollection, that several American sailors are believed to be yet enduring the horrors of such captivity, in the same quarter of the world.—N. Y. Com. Adm.

## CREW OF THE SHIP STIRLING CASTLE

### AMONG SAVAGES.

Mrs. Eliza Frazer, the widow of Captain Frazer, of the ship Stirling Castle, which was wrecked on a coral reef on the passage from Sydney to Singapore, in May, 1835, came to the justice room, accompanied by the captain of the vessel in which she arrived in this country, and a female at whose house she was residing, to give the particulars of her dreadful adventures among the inhabitants of the shore to which the crew resorted, as a refuge from the not less appalling danger of the ocean.

On the 15th May, 1835, the Stirling Castle left Sydney for Singapore. On the 23d, when they were approaching Torres Straits, it blew very fresh, and there was a current near the Eliza Coral reefs, which the vessel could not resist; she struck on the reefs about nine o'clock at night, when the captain was unable, on account of the heavy weather, of making observations. There were about eighteen men on board, two boys and Mrs. Frazer, the captain's wife, who was far advanced in pregnancy. Two of the men, who were laboring at the wheel, were killed when the ship struck, and the cabin was dashed into the hold, together with all the bread, beef, pork and other provisions.

The crew, when the tempest ceased, determined to get away as well as they could, in the long boat and pinnace, which they had contrived to keep secure, the two other boats, which were attached to the ship, having been swept away. Accordingly, having worked with the most desperate industry until four o'clock on Sunday, they disembarked from the vessel, and took to the boats. The ship carpenter, the cook, the cook's mate, John Frazer, the carpenter's nephew, the boat-servant, Edward Stone, and Bill Lorton, a seaman, took to the pinnace, while the captain, his wife, the chief and second mates, the two boys and the rest of the crew, took to the long boat. Four days, after they had come to the shore, they were rescued by the ship, and returned to the crew of Providence.

Mrs. Frazer was delivered of a child, while up to her waist in water in the long boat. The infant was born alive, but after a few gasps was drowned, and the first lieutenant wrapped up the body in a part of his shirt, which he tore from his back for the purpose, and let it go along with the tide. The poor mother with which she was able to bear up against this calamity, added to the other calamities to which she was doomed to be exposed. Fortunately, she was for some time in a state of insensibility, and was not, for a considerable time after the child was consigned to the deep, aware that it was brought into a world from which it was so rapidly hurried away.

For a great many days, they endeavored in vain to reach Moreton Bay, being all the time without any food, except a small quantity of the lees of hops which they had found in a cask. They suffered dreadfully from thirst as well as hunger, while in this awful situation. At last they reached a large rock, to which they fastened their boats, and went in quest of oysters and water. But their disappointments were multiplied upon them, and they stretched themselves along in expectation of a speedy release from their sufferings, by the interpolation of another tempest. In the morning, those who belonged to the long boat, were astonished to find that the pinnace, and the men who had occupied her, had altogether disappeared. These unfortunate fellows were never heard of more.

The captain's aim was all along, after they had been obliged to quit the ship, to reach Moreton Bay, but finding that the wind and current were dead against his object, and his companions reduced to the extremity of lying on their backs in the boat, with their tongues out, to catch the damp of the dews that fell, he resolved to make for the nearest land. It was a choice of most awful evils, for he knew that the shore which he was probably they would reach, was visited by tribes of savages. At last they came within sight of land, and soon afterwards their boat ran into, and landed at a place called White Bay. They were now within about one hundred miles to the north of Moreton Bay, which is the principal of the settlements to which the incorrigible convicts are sent, to pass the remainder of their days in unremitted labor; and just as they touched the land, they caught sight of vast crowds of naked savages, who soon approached the beach, evidently delighted with the prize that presented itself. The savages surrounded the boat, and raising it up, carried it from the beach to the bush with its crew, just as they were. The moment they laid the boat on the ground, they began to strip the men of their clothes, commencing with the captain and chief officers. John Baxter, the second mate, endeavored to hide a shirt ornament in which his own hair was contained, having willingly yielded up every thing else, but the savages became infuriated at the attempt at concealment, and beat him dreadfully. It is unnecessary to say that they broke in pieces the watches and chronometers, and each took a portion of the machinery to stick in their noses and ears—and after they had divided among themselves the various portions of apparel of which they had stripped their captives, they threw to them to devour their hunger, the heads and guts of the fish upon which they had been daily making their meal.

The savages, after having detained them two days, took them further up in the bushes, and drove them onward, that they might, as they soon ascertained, fall into the hands of other tribes, by whom an ingenious variety was to be given to their sufferings. The captain had endeavored to prevail upon them to accept the services of the poor crew for a longer time, being apprehensive that any change among the natives would be for the worse; but they beat all the noise that was made before them, and set them to work in carrying pieces of trees, and toiling in other exhausting ways.—Mrs. Frazer being the only woman, was not selected by any of the tribes, but was left by herself while they all went onward; but her husband got an opportunity to mention to her not to stir from the place in which she was at the moment and that he would contrive to see her in a few hours. During that night, she lay in the clefts of a rock, and in the morning, after looking about without seeing a creature, she determined to follow some lone marks, and after having crept some distance, she saw a crowd of black women approach. These women belonged to the tribe of savages by whom her husband had been taken up the bush on the preceding day, and they set her to work in trailing wood and lighting fire. Being quite naked, and presenting a contrast in her skin, which the women did not like, she was compelled by them to rub herself all over with gum and herbs, which had the effect of making her nearly as dark as themselves. They likewise tattooed her all over; and, having pulled her hair out, covered her head with a sort of gum, and stuck the feathers of parrots and other birds all over it.

One of the women, having two children, obliged her to nurse one of them, notwithstanding the severe labor she had to perform; and if the child was out of temper the nurse was kicked, and scratched, and thumped for its peevishness. At the expiration of four days Mrs. Frazer saw her husband for the first time since their separation. He was dragging a long a tree, and was greatly fatigued. She had begun to inquire how it happened that he did not manage to let her know where he was, to which he was replying that he dared not look for her, when his tribe suddenly appeared. One of them, having seen them together, made a push at the captain with a spear, and pierced an instant. Mrs. Frazer ran to her husband, cried out "Jeans! Jeans! I can endure this no longer," and pulled the spear out of the body, but the breath was gone forever.

She then felt senseless, remained so for a considerable time, and when she recovered her senses, she found herself with the tribe, which she was obliged to serve; but what became of the body of Captain Frazer she never could learn. Shortly after this catastrophe, the first officer of the ship having been informed that the captain had been murdered by one of the tribes, formed, in a fit of desperation, a plan of revenge, fettered and exhausted with labor as he was. His intention was, however, discovered, and horrible was his punishment. Mrs. Frazer had just lighted a fire by order of the tribe, and the unfortunate man's legs were thrust into it.

the violence of his contractions actually worked up to her waist in water in the long boat, which it was embedded.

Two days after this terrible event a fine looking young man, named James Major, was disposed of. Captain Frazer, who knew a good deal of the character and habits of the savages on this coast, had mentioned to Major that the savages would take off his head for a figure bust for one of their canoes. It seemed too that it was usual for the savages who consigned their victims to execution, to smile in the face of his victim immediately before he struck him to the earth. While Major was at work the chief of his tribe approached him, smiling, and tapped him on the shoulder. At that instant the poor fellow received a blow on the back of the neck from a warrier, or crooked stick which stunned him. He fell to the ground, and a couple of savages set to work, and by means of sharpened shells severed the head from the body with frightful lacerations. They then ate part of the body, and preserved the head with certain gums of extraordinary efficacy, and affixed it as a figure bust to one of the canoes. The rest of the crew, of the season, named Boyle and Big Ben, contrived to steal a canoe, and fled to a cross an inland lake but were drowned in the attempt to escape from perhaps, a more painful death.

There was a black man named Joseph, who had been steward on board the Stirling Castle, when the savages seized the long boat, in which the crew had entered White Bay; they stripped this Joseph as well as the rest, but as he was of their own color, they inflicted no punishment upon him, and he had the privilege of going about, which was denied to any other of the wretched strangers. This man, who was continually watching for an opportunity to escape, had secured Mrs. Frazer that if he could get away, the first life he should think of saving should be that of his mistress. He succeeded in stealing a canoe in which he rowed off, and in six weeks he reached Moreton Bay, where he informed the commandant at the penal settlement of the horrible circumstances which had taken place at White Bay, and the service in which the survivors of the crew were detained. By this time Mrs. Frazer was recovered, and a considerable distance from the different members of the crew, and she had given up all hopes of being liberated from this frightful bondage in which she was detained.

The Moreton Bay commandant, on hearing of the affair, inquired in the barracks if any of the military would volunteer to save a lady and several of the crew of the wrecked vessel from the savages in the bush, and a number offered their services at a moment's notice. By a system of maneuvering entered into by a convict who had been for some years in the bush, among the savages, the subject was effected. All the survivors were, to the best of Mrs. Frazer's belief, rescued from the savages.

The captain of the Mediterranean packet, in which Mrs. Frazer arrived from Sydney at Liverpool, stated that he was at Sydney at the time of the arrival of that lady, and the circumstances detailed caused the greatest excitement there. The convict to whose extraordinary return Mrs. Frazer owed her escape, obtained a free pardon from the government there, and a reward of thirty guineas. The captain said that the unfortunate lady was not mistress of a farthing. The clothes on her back had been given to her by the commandant's wife, and Capt. Frazer had been the sole support of her and three children who were in the Orkney Islands, to which she was anxious to go as soon as possible. She was lame, had almost lost the use of one arm, and the sight of one eye, by the severity of the indignities to which she had been subjected. The Lord Mayor—I shall most willingly receive contributions for her benefit and I am sure that the call will be soon answered. I never heard of any thing so truly dreadful in all my experience.

## HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

### UNITED STATES AND MACEDONIA.

According to the official accounts of the action between the United States and Macedonia, it appears that Stephen Decatur, commander of the former, fell in with the latter in latitude twenty-nine degrees north, longitude twenty-nine degrees thirty minutes west, on the twenty-fifth of October, 1813, and came into action at nine o'clock in the morning. The battle continued, according to Commodore Decatur, one hour, and a half, and according to Capt. Carden, of the Macedonia, two hours and ten minutes. At the commencement of the engagement the Macedonia was to windward, and had the advantage of choosing her distance, which was so great, that, for the first half hour, the United States could not use her cannonade, and at no time was the Macedonia within the complete effect of her musketry or grape. To this circumstance, and a heavy swell of the sea, has been ascribed the unusual length of the action. At last, having the mizen mast shot away by the board, Captain Carden in his official report, "saw the ship away by the bows, mizen yard shot in pieces, lower masts badly wounded, lower rigging all out to pieces, a small proportion only of the foremast left to the foreyard, all the guns of the quarter deck and keelson disabled but two, and filled with wreck; two also on the main deck disabled, and several shot between wind and water; a very great proportion of the crew killed and wounded, and the enemy in comparatively good order, who had now a shattering position, without our being enabled to return the fire, being a perfect wreck, I deemed it prudent to surrender her majesty's ship. Nor was this dreadful alternative resorted to till every hope of success was removed, even beyond the hope of chance; nor till I trust, that our lives will be a warning to our country, that we should have been more vigilant in our preparations against a man who had been so successful in his previous operations. The loss on board the Macedonia was thirty-six killed, thirty-six severely wounded, several of them mortally, and thirty-two slightly wounded. The loss on board the United States was five killed and seven wounded; and the damage sustained by the ship itself was so comparatively unimportant that it would have continued to cruise, had it not been desirable to conduct the prize into port.

was the fourth of December, and then proceeded through Long Island Sound from all quarters the congratulations of his countrymen. A gold medal was voted to him by Congress, and awards by the legislature and the city of Philadelphia; and various other testimonials of public regard were bestowed upon him and his crew.

News of the victory was received at Washington on the evening of the 8th December. A large and brilliant company, including the beauty and fashion of the city, was then assembled at a ball given in compliment to the officers and navy generally, and particularly to the citizens of Washington, in acknowledgment of his politeness to the citizens of Washington on a recent occasion. The colors of the United States were displayed on the walls of the room in which the company was assembled. At this time Lieutenant Hamilton arrived with the colors of the Macedonia and despatches from Commodore Decatur. He was received with loud acclamations and escorted to the festive hall; and the colors of the Macedonia were borne in the room by Captains Hull and Stewart, and deposited with those of the Guerriere and Alert.

This is an anecdote connected with this engagement highly creditable to the generous feelings of the crew of the United States. Among the mortally wounded on board was John Archibald, one of the carpenter's crew, who had three children to the mercy of the world and a worthless mother who had abandoned them. When his father went on board the frigate to claim the wages and property of his son, the circumstances of his family were inquired into, and a plan immediately agreed upon by the seamen for the relief of the fatherless children. The sum of two dollars apiece was subscribed, and the eight hundred dollars were immediately raised for their maintenance and education.

Captain Carden spoke in high terms of appreciation of the conduct of Commodore Decatur and his officers. The private property of the officers and crew of the Macedonia was given up. Property to the value of eight hundred dollars, claimed by Captain Carden, was paid for by the United States Commodore. The commander of the Macedonia had been distinguished for his civilities to such American ships not with at sea before the war, and his noble liberality and commanding attention to such as he found in distress, were the subject of frequent remark and commendation, and show that though in the eye of nations he was to be regarded as an enemy, yet in the broader view of humanity and philanthropy, he was to be placed by the side of his fellow men as a benefactor and sympathizing friend, ready to discharge his duty to his country, but yet never unmindful of the honor for which naval officers are eminently distinguished.

## JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Review, published at Washington, contains the following sketch of that extraordinary man, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

"Our attention is now attracted to a ray of light 'located' on the left of the House, in the neighborhood of the Speaker's Chair. It proceeds from that wonderful man who in his person combines the agitator, poet, philosopher, statesman, critic and orator—John Quincy Adams. There he sits, hour after hour, day after day, with untiring patience, never absent from his seat, never voting for an adjournment, vigilant as the most jealous member of the House, his ear ever on the alert always prepared to go at once into the profoundest question of state, or the minutest points of order. We look at him and mark his fearful eye, his stern and abstracted gaze, and conjure up phantoms of other scenes. We look upon a noble King who has filled every department of honor in his native land, still at his post; he who was the President of Millions, now the representative of forty odd thousand, quarrelling about trifles or advocating high principles—to day growling and sneering at the House with an abolition petition, in his trembling hand, and anon lending it over the passions, and lashing the members into the wildest state of enthusiasm by his indignant and emphatic eloquence. Alone, unspoken to, unconsulted with others, he sits apart, wrapped in his reveries, or probably he is writing, his most perpetual employment. He looks enfeebled, but yet he is never tired; worn out, but ever ready for the combat; melancholy, but full of a witty thing fall from any member and that old man's face is wreathed in smiles. He appears passive but was to the unfortunate member that hurls an arrow at him—the eagle is swift as the lightning in his flight, he is ready to seize upon the finger quivering in sarcastic gesticulation, he seizes upon his foe, and amid the amazement of the House, rarely fails to take a signal vengeance. His stores of knowledge on every subject, garnered up through the course of his extraordinary life, in the well arranged store-house of a memory which is as never to have permitted a single fact to escape it, give him a great advantage over all comers in encounters of this kind. He is a wonderful, eccentric genius. He belongs to no party, nor does any party belong to him. He is too cold a nature to be long a party leader. He is originally, of very peculiar ideas, and perfectly fearless and independent in expressing and maintaining them. His manner of speaking is peculiar, he rises abruptly, his face reddens, and in a moment throwing himself into the attitude of a veteran gladiator, he prepares for the attack; then he becomes full of gesticulation, his body sways to & fro, and his arms, his head, his hand is bent forward in his earnestness till it sometimes touches the desk, his voice frequently breaks but he pursues his subject through all his bearings—nothing daunts him—the House may ring with cries of order—order unmoved—contumacious—he stands amid the unpopulated strength, stretches his arm forth and defies the host."

## A YOUNG BROTHER.

A gentleman over the river, in Chester, Vt., has a bull calf not a year old till January next, which weighs a thousand lbs. He is now larger than his mother, and it takes three or four cows to supply the milk with milk.—Clarendon Eagle.

The Pottsville Journal has the following curious notice:—"Wanted, a nurse to take charge of a basket of children, but not this office a short time since."

## PROVERBS.

A hog upon trust, grunts to be paid for.  
A spire in the head, is worth two in the heel.  
A civil denial is better than a rude grant.  
An old dog can't alter his way of barking.  
A shrewd bare coat, is armour proof against a highway thief.  
A wagger, is a fool's argument.  
Better wear out shoes, than sheets.  
Beauty is potent, but money is omnipotent.  
He that falls into the dirt, the longer he lies, the dirtier he is.  
He who says what he likes, hears what he does not like.

Little boats must keep near shore,  
Large vessels must venture more.  
Nothing should be done in haste, but catching fleas.  
Poverty makes a man acquainted with strange bed fellows.  
The horses shoe that clatters wants a nail.

Unbidden guests know not where to sit down.  
A maid that laughs, is half taken.  
A woman that paints, puts up a bill that she is to be let.  
A man's best house, or his worst, is a wife.  
A woman conceals what she knows not.  
A lass that has many wooers, often lures the worst.  
Fanned fire and forced love, never did well yet.  
Honest men marry soon, wise men not at all.

If marriage be made in Heaven, some have few friends there.  
It is a good horse that never stumbles.  
A good wife that never grumbles.  
Next to no wife, a good wife is best.  
While the tall woman is stooping the little one hath swept the house.

Women must have their wills while they live because they make none when they die.  
Smoke, raining into the house, and a scolding wife will make a man run out of doors.  
He who has no bread to spare, should not keep a dog.  
He who has but one coat, should not lend it.  
Wise men make proverbs and fools repeat them.

## THE MARCH OF EMPIRE IN THE WEST!

In a few more years the balance of political power will be transferred from the east to the west. This period is nearer at hand than is generally supposed. It cannot be procrastinated much beyond the next census. The population of the United States, at the next census, will not, it is estimated, fall short of 16,000,000. We give the following estimate of the population of the Western and Southwestern States in 1840, in round numbers.

Ohio,	1,500,000
Indiana,	900,000
Illinois,	700,000
Michigan,	700,000
Wisconsin,	350,000
Minnesota,	450,000
Arkansas,	200,000
Louisiana,	400,000
Kentucky,	650,000
Tennessee,	900,000
Alabama,	500,000
	7,360,000

The estimated aggregate is with in 600,000 of the United States in 1840. We shall not be surprised if our estimates fall short of the actual results a half million or more, such is the astonishing increase of population in the west. Cin Rep.

## SCRAPE FROM THE GERMAN OF JEAN PAUL.

Reality—Oh, Gull thou canst and wilt give us hereafter a reality, which shall embody, and exceed, and satisfy all that is ideal; a reality exemplified to us even here in the guinea of thy love to us. But then—no, then, for to that immensity the world has no application—but if in this lower world, imagination could become truth, and fancy fact, and the reverses of night the deeds of the day, it would increase, not satiate our desires. The elevation of reality would but produce greater elevation of fancy, loftier recollections, and more aspiring hope. In the vale of Arcadia we would wish for Utopia, and sigh as we do here.

Youth—Alas! for the days when a man can see his first poems and first theories; when the creating spirit is abroad, forming words of its own out of nothing, and we see the stars of knowledge, in the beauty of their youth, not in dim reflection! What we learn a year later to us but as old saws or vamped up lies. Then we drank in the milk of knowledge greedily, as our proper food, but in age we regard it only as a medicine.

Education.—We should learn grammar only from speech, and criticism from works of art, but we are taught exactly the reverse.—Hard is the lot of the youth of the present day, who are to do pick off all the spiders and worms from the tree of knowledge, before they can reach the fruit.

Carrels.—When two men run their heads against each other in the street by accident, each is eager to excuse himself, and feels that all the fault is his, and all the pain his neighbor's. Would to heaven we did not do exactly the contrary in all our moral collisions.

Nature.—Nothing is so odious to a true lover of nature, as to be surrounded by an impatient, chattering crowd, when he goes forth to worship her. I would as lief make love to a princess on her birth-day, before her whole court.

Crowds.—Men, like bees, must be now and then stirred up by the fire of the world, which crowd crowded together, are more slender and graceful in form, but cannot resist storms like those that stand singly.

Intolerance.—Intolerance in early life is often followed by liberality of thought in manhood: the one is the hard, green fruit of an untimely harvest; the latter, the mellow fruit of a later harvest.

Great men.—The greatest men are not those who do most good to their fellow mortals.—The greatest falls and breaks to pieces fruitlessly, while the quiet stream fertilizes.

Great minds.—Common men, like stagnant pools, take the hue of the earth that bounds them; great ones, like the sea, reflect only the pure blue of the heaven above.

Separation.—As who answers more at length, the farther we recede, so do we find that our words respond better to each other when not too near together.

Stupidity.—It is ridiculous to insist on plain silence and justice.—Charlotte Mercury.

and order in reading. Is it any matter what dish we begin with, so long as we digest our dinner?

Character.—Strong characters are brought out by change of situation, and gentle ones by permanence.

Memory.—Memory and Hope are the two poems of the heart—its Paradise lost and Paradise regained.

Envy.—To no one is life so long and burdensome as to him who tries to shorten it by living too fast.—N. Y. Mirror.

The following curious notice appears in a late Cincinnati paper, as an advertisement:—"TO THE PUBLIC"—I, the undersigned, declare having given my consent to Mr. Francis Vallet for his union with my daughter, Melanie Young, and that she herself had given him her faith, but by her having received some bad advice, she has changed her notion, and refused the hand of Mr. Vallet, without any cause. It is for this reason, that I submit this notice to the public, as a warning for any mischief that might befall to Mr. Vallet, and to let him know I regret very much the alliance did not take place.

JAMES YOUNG.

Bayon Maillet, Sept. 18th 1837.

There can be no dependence put in the marks of affectionate love that may hereafter be shown to any one by Miss Melanie Young, because she swears love to me more than one thousand times in a month, but at the time for her to unite herself with me approached she recalled all her promises and would not realize them.

I give this notice to the public, so as to keep in future any honest man from being duped by the perfidy of Miss Melanie Young.

FRANCIS VALLET.

"Point Notre, Sept. 18th 1837."

Dialogue.—Well Zeb, said a colored 'german' the other day to another, 'what business art you prosecuting now a days?'  
Oh! nothing much, cepin dat I casually acts de matter man, down to de role rode.  
Oh! hush, nigger, you dont say so. When you rise at such an extinguishment?  
Why I've been following it less or more all dis season, specially since de role rode went into corporation.  
Well Zeb, what composition do you got for your service?  
Oh! nothing to mention, cepin, dat I occasionally have disagreeable honor of assista to put a way de locumutor into the establishment, which you know may sometime or order, zalt me to de extinguished kerpacie of bing-inance.

The Female Eye.—A modern writer gives the following enumeration of the expression of a female eye:—"The glare, the stare, the leer, the sneer, the invitation, the defiance, the demand, the consent, the glance of love, the languishment of softness, the squint of suspicion, the fire of jealousy, and the lustre of pleasure."

The Dover Gazette pays the following just tribute to the character of Mr. Woodworth:—"There are but few, if any, men in this country, who have been so much in public life, ever sustained a higher reputation than the present Secretary of the Treasury; and none can boast of a better moral character. He has been assailed on the floor of Congress by talented and bitter enemies, by those who envy him his exalted rank, but his reputation remains unimpaired."

## FACTS—SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

Will the Northern Whig papers publish the following facts? They must see in them an indication not to be mistaken. The Merchants who assembled in convention at Augusta (with a few only of other citizens not Merchants, but Planters and professional men) were selected without reference to party or political opinion, in this State and Georgia. The committee, who framed the report which we published favorable to the divorce, and which report was drawn up by Mr. McDuffrie, consisted of twenty, and they adopted the report without one dissenting voice. The Merchants are more interested in the banks than other classes; many of those at the convention were bank directors and presidents. They were to be presumed more likely than other citizens to favor the connection between the Government and Banks. Mr. McDuffrie, an old protector of the Bank of the United States, was there. Yet he and they went with the most gratifying unanimity for the separation. Will they publish these facts? No! But they will go on claiming McDuffrie as opposed to CALHOUN, and quote through all their borders, as truth, the great mistake which the last Columbia Telescope makes in claiming a victory for the people as opposed to the separation. (We forget the proposition claimed by the Telescope, but however large it is, we are confident that we are authorized by the facts to reverse it.) We gave the assurance yesterday that the vote of our delegation for the postponement was no unerring index of their position to the separation. We know facts which are assured from a source in which we fully confide, that what we asserted about the sentiments of the majority yesterday, is correct. Even Mr. LUDGATE is mistaken if he supposes that he would represent his constituency by opposing the separation. He will find on his return that even now, if it were left to the vote of Charleston, the separation would be carried by an overwhelming majority, though Charleston has a general feeling against the point in the State most to oppose the influence of the banks, and most likely to approve their divorce from the Treasury. We know of two gentlemen at the head of banking institutions in our city, who go for the separation. As to the new points of the other presidents, we have not inquired. Besides, we have just conversed with a friend who has returned from a tour through the upper districts of this State and Georgia, and he assures us that the truly Southern doctrine of a separation has spread like fire in the mountains in both States. Both Union men and Nullifiers in Georgia are for it. The Webster Whig Editors and Clay Whigs, therefore, may let us alone. They need not work to make their National Convention, Philadelphia, Abolition President, without Southern aid, and if they have any three left there here, those allies will be cowed by overwhelming public opinion into silence and inaction.—Charlotte Mercury.

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Oct. 31 3x















A Noble Sentiment.—I look with scorn upon the selfish greediness of this world, and with pity on the most gifted and prosperous who ply on the struggle for office and power; but I look with reverence on the obscure man who looks for the right—who is true to a good but persecuted cause."

#### WAKING UP THE WRONG PASSENGER.

Judge Huling, whose name has been placed before the people of Mississippi as a "Whig" candidate for Congress, and whose tremendous popularity in the new country, would be a Van Buren man, and the Whigs have accordingly taken his flag. The Vicksburg Sentinel (Whig) says:—"We have waked up the wrong passenger," Mr. Huling is said to be a Van Buren man, and of course will not run on the Whig ticket."—Nashville Edition.

The Press.—Not only the safety-value of the passions of every party, but the great notebook of the experiments of every hour—the homely, the valuable ledger of losses and gains.

MARRIED.  
On Thursday, the 14th by the Rev. M. H. Huling, Thomas W. Dulin to Elizabeth Higgins, all of Talbot County.  
On the 15th by the Rev. J. V. Potts, Mr. Andrew Hoxter to Miss Elizabeth Elliott, both of Talbot County.

#### PRICE CURRENT.

Baltimore, Nov. 18th.

#### GRAIN.

Wheat.—The advance noted in our last Weekly Report has not only been maintained, but a still further advance has since taken place, making an aggregate rise of about twenty cents per bushel within a fortnight past. On Saturday last a parcel of foreign wheat, received by the Siegmund Caesar, from Bremen, was taken at \$2.10 per bushel. On Monday the market for domestic wheats opened at \$2.10 for prime reds, and throughout the week the sales at that description have continued to be made at \$2.10. We quote good to prime reds to day at \$2.05 a \$2.10, and interior sorts lower in quality. The receipts continue small, notwithstanding the high prices given for wheats, showing still more conclusively that in the district that look to Baltimore for a market the late crop has already been pretty well exhausted. We quote good to prime white Md. wheats at \$2.10 a \$2.15—sales yesterday of two parcels at \$2.14 and \$2.15. Corn.—The new crop is now coming forward more freely, and there is consequently less demand for old corn. We quote old white on-day at 95 a 98 cts. and old yellow at 95 a 100 cts. The sales of new white for shipment range from 85 a 88 cts, and for new yellow at 85 a 90 cts.

Rye.—Sales of Md. at \$1.95 a \$1.07 per bushel.  
Oats.—Are in fair supply, and sales making at 85 a 88 cts.

#### Tuckahoe for Sale.

That well known Station TUCKAHOE, will be sold on very liberal terms, on Thursday, the 20th inst. His pedigree will be made known by application to the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing can examine the horse on Wednesday and be put in possession of any information desired.  
WM. TWIFORD.  
Nov. 21

#### VARIETY STORE.

CHARLES ROBINSON,  
HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a fresh supply of GOODS, consisting in part as follows:

Candies, Almonds, best bunch Raisins, Malaga Grapes, Oranges, Figs, Ground Nuts, Citron, &c.  
Best and common Cheating Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Butter, Sugar, Soda and Water Crackers.  
Jumbles and Ginger Cakes, Smoking Tobacco, Powder and Shot, Madder, Salt Petre, Alum, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, &c. &c.

The subscriber has also a large selection of School and other Reading Books, such as, Geographies and Atlases, Grammars, Spelling Books, Histories, Bibles, Testaments, Lyrical Books, Arithmetics, Mensurations, States and State Capitals, Plain and Ruled, Copying, Ink, Flowders. Also a large supply of Blank Books, from one to eight quires, of leather and board binding. Parents, Guardians and Trustees of Primary Schools, would do well to call and view his assortment of School Books, and ascertain his prices, and they certainly will purchase, as they are sold at a small advance for cash. Also a variety of Toy Books to please children.  
C. R.  
Nov. 21

N. B. The highest cash price given for Rags.

#### MARYLAND.

##### Talbot County Orphans' Court.

4th day of July Anno Domini 1837.

ON application of Joseph Graham, administrator of John Graham, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that because the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.  
Test, JAS. PRICE, Register.  
of Wills for Talbot county

#### In compliance with the above order

##### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Graham, late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereon to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 21st day of November eighteen hundred and thirty seven.  
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Adm'r.  
of John Graham, dec'd.

Nov. 21 3w

#### Postponed Sale.

##### CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale, the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 14th November in Easton, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. all that farm or plantation, of which—Nehemiah Noble, late of Talbot County deceased, died, seized and possessed, being part of a tract of land called "Nobles addition" and part of another tract called "Planter's Delight," situated on one of the branches of Wye River in Talbot County, and containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty-six acres of land more or less.

By the terms of the decree, a cash payment of one hundred dollars will be required on the day of sale, and for the residue of the purchase money, a credit of twelve months will be given. The purchaser or purchasers giving bond and 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 purchase money with interest as aforesaid, the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, a good and sufficient deed, for the property so sold, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the heirs of the said Nehemiah Noble or of those claiming by, from, or under them or either of them.

PHILIP F. THOMAS, Trustee.

Oct. 24.  
The sale of the lands and real estate of Nehemiah Noble, dec'd. advertised for Tuesday, the 14th inst., is postponed until THIS DAY, Tuesday the 21st, when the said land will be offered at the front door of the Court House, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

P. F. THOMAS, Trustee  
November 21

#### Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale, on Tuesday the 26th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, all his personal property, consisting of

##### HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

##### FARMING UTENSILS,



##### Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,

and a variety of other articles.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months 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. On all sums off and 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 THOS. F. LARRIMORE

##### FARM FOR SALE.

He will also dispose of at private sale, all his interest in that well known farm, containing 417 acres, more or less, where he now resides, on very liberal terms. Persons desirous to purchase, will make early application to the subscriber, who will make known further particulars.

THOS. F. LARRIMORE.

##### Silk Hats and "Beaver Bonnets."

(Next door to Oldson & Hopkins.)

THOMAS BEASTON,

Presents his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have conferred on him, since in business, and hopes by dint of good materials and unremitting attention to his business to merit and receive a continuation of the same.

His stock consists of

Black Russia Silk and Roram Hats, together with Beaver Bonnets, of the very latest fashions. All of which he will dispose of on his usual moderate terms. Hats and Bonnets made to order, at the shortest notice.  
Easton, Nov. 21 3w

##### Smyrna Female Seminary.

THIS Institution is now open for the reception of pupils, and will be conducted on the most improved plan of education.

The course of instruction given in this Seminary includes the following branches, viz: Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, Construction of Maps, Sacred and Profane History, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Botany, Astronomy, Natural and Moral Philosophy, French, Latin, Music on the Piano and Accordion, Drawing and Painting, including Flowers, Fruit, Landscapes, and Miniatures, the composition of Wax, Fruit & Flowers, and Plain and Ornamental Needle Work.

TERMS.—For tuition in the English branches, with board and washing, \$40 per 12 weeks.

French,	\$6 00	Miniature Painting,	ing - -	\$10 00
Latin,	6 00	Composition of	Wax,	
Music on Piano,	12 00	Fruit,	8 00	
Do. Accordion,	12 00	Do. Flowers, 8 00		
Use of Instruments,	2 00	Ornamental		
Drawing & Painting,	6 00	Needle work, 5 00		

Texas—payable quarterly in advance.  
There will be no charge for the August vacation.

It is desired that the Young Ladies should find their beds and bedding, when it is convenient.

SARAH PATTERSON.

References in Delaware.—Hon. Isaac Davis, Hon. Jacob Stout, Rev. W. Allan, Rev. W. Peck, Mr. P. Spruance, Mr. N. Stockly and Mr. S. Spearman, Smyrna; Gov. C. P. Comegys, Hon. John M. Clayton, Doct. Martin W. Bates, and Rev. E. Reed, Dover; Hon. Charles Polk, Frederick; Josiah S. Layton, Esq. Georgetown; Mr. Daniel Corbett, Centerville;—Rev. P. Conble, New Castle. Reference in Philadelphia, Rev. James Smith, P. E.—References in Maryland.—Rev. David Dailey, P. E. Chestertown; Mr. Samuel Briscoe, Head Sasstrass—Rev. James Nicols, Hillsborough.—Dr. John R. Purnell, Berlin.—David K. Hopkins, Esq. Snow Hill. References in Virginia; Don. Henry A. Wise, Drummond Town.—N. J. Winder, Esquire, Eastville.  
Smyrna, Del. Nov. 21

#### BLANKS.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

#### NEW ROUTE OF THE

##### The Steamboat



#### MARYLAND

##### IN ADDITION TO HER PRESENT ROUTES.

The Steam Boat Maryland, will leave Baltimore every Sunday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye Landing, and Powel's Landing, and return to Baltimore, by the same Route, every Monday, leaving Powel's Landing at 8 o'clock, in the morning.

The Boat will pursue the above and her other Routes as heretofore, so long as the weather will permit, that is to say, she will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, and return to Baltimore every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M.

#### THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS NEW ROUTE.

will be obvious to the Citizens of St. Michaels and the neighborhood, the upper part of Talbot, Queen Anne's and Delaware, after a short trial. The intercourse between Annapolis and Baltimore and their respective places of residence, will certainly be rendered more expeditious, safe and convenient than any heretofore offered to them. It is to be hoped therefore, encouragement will be given to the owners of the Boat to continue this route.

#### ADVANTAGES.

So long as the Steam Boat shall continue her above routes, St. Michaels will get the news, &c. from Baltimore and Annapolis, every Sunday and Wednesday, Centerville every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday; Cambridge every Tuesday and Friday; and Easton, every Monday, Tuesday and Friday.

Trustees of the Steam Boat Maryland.  
Nov. 7

#### PORK WANTED.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the subscriber in Easton, or by Wm. F. C. KEMP, at the Alms House, until THURSDAY, the 30th inst., for supplying Trustees of Poor, with Pork.  
WM. LOVEBAY, Treasurer.  
Easton, Nov. 14 3t

#### The Union Tavern,

IN EASTON, MD.



THE subscriber having taken a new lease of this COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT, including the private dwelling house, lately attached to it by the proprietor, solicits the patronage of Travellers and citizens of Talbot and the neighboring counties. His exertions to please all persons shall be redoubled and unremitting; and as it is understood that the respectable and veteran Inn-keeper, Mr. Lowe, will in a very short time decline the business, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to hold a fair and equal competition with any other individual in his line.

At the private house of the Union Tavern, Ladies and Gentlemen can be at all times accommodated in separate parties free from all noise and interruption, and shall receive the strictest attention.

The patronage of the Judges and Counsel, who attend the Courts, sitting in Easton, is solicited and every possible attention to their comfort and convenience is promised.

The tables belonging to this establishment will be largely extended and improved immediately, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

Terrapin and Oyster suppers promptly prepared.

E. McDOWELL.  
Easton, Talbot county, Md. 3  
Nov. 14, 1837.

#### 50,000 MORUS MULTICAULUS TREES, FOR SALE.

The Queen Ann's county Silk Company offer for sale, 50,000 Morus Multicaulus or Chinese Mulberry Trees—500,000 Morus Alba or white Mulberry Trees—1,000,000 cuttings of the Morus Multicaulus. All of which they will sell upon the most accommodating terms. If desired the company will deliver them in Baltimore free of expense.  
WM. HARPER, Treasurer.  
Centerville, Nov. 14

#### CABINET MAKING.

THE subscriber again returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the support he continues to receive, and now respectfully begs leave to inform them, that he still carries on the above business, in all its various branches, at the same stand, nearly opposite Mr. John Camper's Store, and second door from the corner, where he has on hand and intends keeping, a general assortment of ready made Cabinet Work, of all kinds, such as

SIDE BOARDS, BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, &c. &c.

He also has a first rate Horse, and no pains will be spared in rendering satisfaction to that part of his business. All orders directed to him for coffins or other work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to by the subscriber.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, also a little cash will be acceptable, particularly from those whose accounts are of long standing.

The public's obedient servant,  
JAMES S. SHANAHAN.

N. B. The well grown boys will be taken at the above business; boys from the country will be preferred.  
Nov. 14 1f

#### A Housekeeper Wanted.

A Citizen of Talbot County, having a small family, is desirous of employing a Housekeeper, a healthy active Female, accustomed to Housekeeping, and the management of Servants, &c. Good recommendations will be expected. Enquire of the Editor of this Paper for further particulars.  
Nov. 7 3w

#### Easton Academy.

SITUATE IN EASTON, TALBOT COUNTY MARYLAND.

The academic year of this Institution will commence on the 25th of September and continue until the middle of August. The course of study in the English Department under the care of THOMAS PEARSON, an experienced Teacher and accomplished Scholar, embraces Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography embracing civil, physical, ancient and sacred, with the use of Maps and Globes, Book Keeping by single and double entry, Mensuration comprising Superficies, Conic Sections, Solids, Gunging, &c. Land Surveying, Navigation, History, &c. &c.

#### PRICE OF TUITION.

In the elementary branches such as Spelling, Reading, &c. \$3 per quarter or \$12 per annum—with the additional charge of \$1 for fuel, equal to per year.

The higher branches \$4 per quarter or \$16 per annum—with charge for fuel, equal to per year.

In the Classical and Mathematical Department, under the care of JAMES SHANLEY, a gentleman of high attainments, the course of study is established in the following authors.

#### LATIN COURSE.

Ross' Latin Grammar, Historia Sacra, Viri Romae, Cornelius Nepos, Caesar's Commentaries, Salustius and Ovid, Virgil's Eclogues, Georgics and the first six books of the Enneid, Horace, Cicero's Orations, Livy and Tacitus, Juvenal and Pius, Cicero de Officiis, Cicero de Oratore, Tacitus.

#### GREEK COURSE.

Valpey's Greek Grammar, Greek Testament, Greek Minor or Jacobus' Greek Reader, Four first books of Xenophon, Eight first books of Homer's Iliad, Græca Majora, Longinus.

The Mathematical Course embraces the following studies:

Arithmetic, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Conic Sections, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Geometry Ancient and Modern, and the use of the Globes with reference to Astronomy.

Price of Tuition in the Classical and Mathematical Department—\$6 25 per quarter with additional charge of \$1 for fuel—equal per year to \$26 00.

Board can be obtained in respectable private families at from \$100 to \$120 per annum and all necessary school books purchased in the town on as reasonable terms as in the cities.

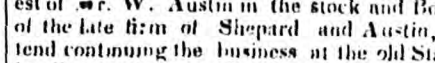
The above institution is heretofore patronized by the State, and its location is believed to be as healthy as any other on the Shore. There is an annual vacation of six weeks in August and September. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the pupils, and the trustees from their knowledge of the learning and conduct of the teachers, confidently recommend the School to the patronage of the public.

PHILIP F. THOMAS,  
EDWARD SPEDDEN.

Committee of the Board of Trustees.  
Easton, September 23, 1837.

Georgetown Paper, Delaware, Cecil Gazette, Kent and Centreville Times, Caroline Advocate, Dorchester Aurora, Village Herald, Intelligence, Worcester, will publish for three weeks and forward accounts to the Easton Gazette office for collection.

#### BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscribers having purchased the interest of Mr. W. Austin in the stock and Books of the late firm of Shepard and Austin, intend continuing the business at the old Stand, in all its varieties, under the firm of

#### SHEPARD & MYTEAL.

who are now opening a full and well selected stock of seasonable

#### BOOTS & SHOES

a part of which of the celebrated Putnam manufacture, which for servants wear,

#### STAND UNRIVALLED.

also a quantity of home made coarse Boots and a stock of excellent

#### MATERIAL,

with the aid of the best workmen, constant attention to business and a desire to accommodate and please, they solicit the continuance of the former custom of the store and the public generally.

All orders from the country thankfully received and promptly and faithfully attended to.  
W. H. SHEPARD.  
J. H. McNEAL.

Oct. 24. 6w

#### DRUG STORE.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Drug Store lately occupied by Samuel W. Spencer, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is just receiving, and intends keeping a full and general assortment of

#### Fresh Drugs,

Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye

Stuffs, Perfumery, Putty, Window Glass, &c. &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully, and neatly put up.

SOLOMON J. LOWE.  
Easton October 17, 1837. 1f

JUST received a large assortment of Glen's and Penitents'

#### CHOICE FANCY PERFUMERY.

A further supply of

#### FRESH MEDICINES.

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—an infallible cure for the ague and fever.

Carpenter's preparations of Sarsaparilla, Liverwort, Spigelia, Buchu, &c. &c.

SWAIM'S and HOUCK'S PANACEAS.

Best quality CHEWING TOBACCO, HAVANNA CIGARS, &c.

Agency for Navit's Ague and Fever Pills, warranted to cure the most desperate cases—in case of failure the money to be refunded.  
Nov. 7—4f S. J. LOWE.

#### MARYLAND.

##### Talbot County Orphans' Court,

20th day of October, Anno Domini 1837.

ON application of Daniel Chezum, administrator of William E. Shannahan late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ORDERED, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.  
Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot county.

#### IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of William E. Shannahan late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereon to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

All those indebted to the estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.  
Given under my hand this 20th day of October eighteen hundred and thirty seven.  
DANIEL CHEZUM, Adm'r.  
of Wm. E. Shannahan, dec'd.

Oct. 24 3w

#### NOTICE.

THE notes of those persons who purchased property at the sale of the above deceased's estate are notified that they are now due, and immediate settlement of the same is requested.  
DANIEL CHEZUM.

#### NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with an assortment of

#### Seasonable Goods,

which he is now opening in his Store Room NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK.—All of which he is determined to sell low for cash on country produce.

The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.  
Oct. 10 1f

#### REAL ESTATE

##### FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale, the following Real Estate, belonging to the heirs of the late Rev. Lot Warfield of Talbot county.

The property consists of a two story Brick House, situate on Washington Street, in the town of Easton, and is at present in the occupancy of Mrs. Gibbs. It is considered one of the most desirable residences in the town.—It has a handsome Store Room in front, with large Parlor on the second floor, three well finished rooms in the attic story, together with large back building, stable, &c. in the rear.

Next door to the above property is a frame Dwelling now in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Beaton. This House has also a Store Room in front, and is considered a very desirable stand for business.

Also a Farm situate in King's Creek, Talbot county, distant about 6 miles from Easton, formerly the residence of the late Mr. Daniel O. Elliott, and at present occupied by George Dudley, Esq. This Farm contains from 160 to 200 acres of land and is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn.

Also another Farm in the same neighborhood, called Parker Park and Francis Plain, containing about one hundred and fifty Acres, and at present under lease to Mr. Richard Arrington. A further description of the above property is unnecessary, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view the premises. Any further information in regard to the above property may be obtained by application to Joseph Turner, Esq. of Talbot county. For terms apply to

JOHN STEVENS,  
October 10

#### TAILORING.

##### Johnson & Chilcutt

HAVE commenced the Tailoring business, at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Russell as a hat store, and solicit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

#### SCOURING

old Clothes will also be done in the neatest manner.  
Easton Oct. 14, 1837. 3w

#### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Samuel Harrison, Esq. deceased, and particularly those owing rents and hire of negroes, are hereby notified that immediate payments are required.  
JOHN LEEDS KERR, Executor.  
Easton, Oct. 24 1837. 1f

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trusting my wife Emily Gibson on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting hereafter, she having left my bed and board without cause.  
CHARLES GIBSON.  
Oct. 24 3w

#### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Talbot County for taxes, for the present year, 1837, are requested to make immediate payment to me, or my deputies who are legally authorized to receive them—I am determined to close the business by the time allowed by law, it is therefore unnecessary to ask indulgence. Persons holding property in the County, and residing elsewhere, will pay attention to this notice. All those in arrears for 1836, will be proceeded against with executions unless they make immediate payment.

WM. R. TRIPPE,  
Collector of Talbot County.

N. B. In my absence Mr. Jno. Harrington will attend



## Notice.

THE Subscriber having removed Smith Shop to the corner of the world, some short distance from his former one, is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. His customers and the public generally are invited to give him a call, assuring them that their work shall be done with neatness, durability, and at the shortest notice. Thanks for past favors, he hopes with unremitting exertions on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's old servant,  
E. McQUAY.

Jan 10 1837. If  
G. N. B. All persons whose accounts have been standing a year are hereby notified to settle the same as speedily as possible by note or otherwise.

E. M. Q.

## NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby give notice to all parties, concerned, that on Wednesday the 20th September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. by virtue of a Commission, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to the effect that they will meet on the Land, situate in said County, on Skipton Creek, of which land Stuart Roman, died, seized, then and there to proceed in the execution of said Commission, agreeably to the provisions of the act in that behalf made, and reduce into one system the laws to direct assents.—Given under my hands this 12th day of August, 1837.

JESSE TURNER,  
JESSE SCOTT,  
CHARLES JUMP,  
WILLIAM POWELL,  
Commissioners.

August 15, 1837. Gt

## COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



## MAKING.

THE Subscriber again return their warmest thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the support they continue to receive in their business, and now respectfully beg leave to inform them that they are always making up of the best materials.

Gigs and four wheeled Work, of the latest Fashions and Patterns. They assure an who see proper to patronize them that they have the very best workmen in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality, which will enable them as heretofore to meet all orders for work at the shortest notice. All kinds of REPAIRING DONE in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. They have new harnesses both new and second hand, which they would dispose of on a favorable terms. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and view their assortment and judge for themselves. They would also inform the public that they are now in operation, and are ready to receive the employment of one of the best workmen in the county, who have any work in the line of harness making, and at moderate prices.

Press or in work Repaired.  
Keys fitted &c. &c.  
My object is to keep the public's interest very much in view, and to give a liberal price for old silver and gold.  
June 6. Gt (G)

## WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY at the Coach Painting. A smart active Boy, between the age of fourteen and sixteen years.  
Apply to  
ANDERSON & HOPKINS  
July 11

## WANTED.

A PERSON well qualified wishes to obtain a situation either as an Overseer or Miller. Any one wishing to employ, or place apply to the Editor for further information.  
August 15. 31

## WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a Splendid assortment of

## SADDLERY,

consisting in part of the following articles,  
Gig Twigs and Chay Whips.

Whip Thongs and La hes,

## Horse Brushes

CURRY AND HORSE COMBS.

Spring Bridle Leathers,

BEST ENGLISH MARTINGALES

and PLAIN LEATHERS,

together with every kind of STIRRUPS and BITS in the market, all of which have been selected with great care from the most recent importations.

Eastern, October 10. 3w

## NEW FALL AND WINTER

## GOODS.

## WE LIAH LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and has now opened at his Store at the corner of the world, he thinks by far the most desirable most

## COMPLETE STOCK OF

## GOODS,

and for the most reasonable terms, he has every article to offer to the public, he respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to call and examine for themselves.  
Nov 7

## CLARK'S

Old Established Lucky Office,

W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD

PRIZES, PRIZES,

in 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 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 and the result given when requested immediately after drawing.

Address JOHN CLARK,  
Museum Buildings, Baltimore Md

Easton and Baltimore Packet

## SCHOONER



## EMILY JANE

Robert Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 5th of April at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Saturday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The Emily Jane is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having moved to be a fine sailer and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freight intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the wharf at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all freighters left at the wharf at Easton, or at the wharf of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Mr. Sand H. Benby will be attended to; Mr. B. will attend to all other business pertaining to the packet concern, with the assistance of Mr. Robert Leonard. All orders should be accompanied with the Cash, to meet with prompt attention.

Passage and fare \$2.00.

The subscriber expects in a very short time to supercede the Emily Jane by a new and first rate boat. Should an increase of business demand it he will run another vessel in connection with the present one.

The Public's Old Servant,  
JOSHUA E. LEONARD  
(G)

April 4, 1837

## WANTED.

TWO Negro Boys between the age of 10 and 18 years; also, a woman competent to serve as a Nurse. A guarantee will be given that they shall not be taken out of the State. A negro man is also wanted, for which a liberal price will be given. For further particulars apply to

JAMES C. WHEELER,  
Easton Point.

June 27

## LATEST FASHION

JOHN SATTERRFIELD respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received his

Spring and summer

## FASHIONS

and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in the line of business, with neatness and dispatch.

Thankful for past favours, he solicits a continuation of the same, and invites gentlemen to call and see his card of fashions, consisting of the latest improvements and most approved styles.

Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Vests, Children's and women's clothes, and every description of Gentlemen's wearing apparel in all the latest styles, warranted to fit and made in a durable and neat manner at the shortest notice.

May 9. Gt (G cow 3w)

## Cattle Show.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore held on the 1st of June, on motion of Gov. Stevens, it was unanimously resolved, That there be a Cattle Show, and Fair at Easton, Talbot County, in the month of November 1838, at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Crops, Stocks, Implements and Domestic manufactures.

By order of the Board  
T. TILGHMAN, Secretary.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture are requested to publish the above notice.

June 20

## Wool Carding.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that his Carding Machine is in complete repair and that he is now ready to receive all orders for carding wool on the following terms, viz—once through six cents; twice through eight cents. All orders left at the Store of H. E. Bateman & Co. in Easton, Talbot county or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JOHN M. BURGESS,  
Upper Hunting Creek,  
Caroline county, Md Aug 1837.

## LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the eleventh day of September next at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day the following property viz: one black Mare, one Gig and Harness; also all that farm and the appurtenances thereto belonging where Joseph P. Harris now resides, and all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Joseph P. Harris of and to the farm he lately purchased of John Lewis Kerr, Esq. all seized and taken as the property of the said Joseph P. Harris and will be sold to satisfy arrears of officers fees.

JO. GRAHAM, late Sheriff.

August 15

## Teacher Wanted,

For the ensuing Year.

A TEACHER for Primary School, Election District, No 4—School District No 1—competent to teach Grammar, Geography and Mathematics. Immediate application to be made to any one of the subscribers.

ENNALS MARTIN,  
EDWARD ROE,  
THOMAS YEW.

Oct 10. If

## DANCING SCHOOL.

CHARLES L. SPIES,

FROM BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has opened a Dancing Academy for young Ladies, Misses, Masters and young Gentlemen, at the Easton Hotel.

Mr. S. respectfully gives notice that he teaches in the latest and most fashionable style, and will introduce a variety of fashionable Dances, such as Cotillions, WALTZES, SPANISH AND CONRA DANCES, in all their varieties.

Days of Tuition for young Ladies, Misses and Masters, on Monday's, Wednesday's and Friday's, at 3 o'clock P. M.

And on Tuesday's, Thursday's and Friday's, at 7 o'clock P. M. for young Gentlemen.

Private classes will also be taught and punctually attended to.

Terms \$10 per quarter.

N. B. Persons wishing to subscribe can see Mr. S. by application at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.

October 17, 1837.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on bond, note, account, or what not, are respectfully invited to come forward, and pay the same to Solomon J. Lowe, my agent, on or before the first day of November next. It is deemed that those indebted to the subscriber, will pay attention to this (LAST) notice, as no man can complain of short credit or impotency from him heretofore. All persons therefore neglecting this notice, may expect legal process after that date, for the collection of their claims.

SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Solomon J. Lowe can at all times be found on acquiring at the Bar of the Easton Hotel.

Aug 8

## A CARD.

DR J. DAWSON offers his professional services to the public.

St. Michaels, August 837

## Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons who made purchases at the Sale of the late Robert H. Goldsborough's property at Haydon on 29th December last, are respectfully notified that their notes are now due, and prompt payment is expected by the subscriber, as the Estate must be settled without unnecessary delay.

WM GOLDSBOROUGH Adm'r.  
of Robt. H Goldsborough, dec'd.

Oct 3. 3w

## HANDS WANTED

SEVERAL Men, Women, Boys or Girls for which the highest wages will be given

Enquire at this Office.

September 26

## \$5 REWARD.

RANAWAY From the subscriber a few days since, George W. Richardson an indentured apprentice to the Shoe Making business. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing said boy, as the Law will be enforced against all such.

WHITTINGTON COX.

Easton, Oct 3 1837

## To Rent

FOR THE YEAR 1838

That valuable Farm, on Wye River, in Talbot county, on which George W. Noble, resides. For terms apply to

JACOB LOCKERMAN.

Oct. 3 1837. 3w.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Ozmon and Shanahan, this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the above firm, will confer a great favor, by calling and settling their accounts, as the Subscribers wish to close the business of the firm, as speedily as possible.

OZMON & SHANAHAN.

April 18th, 1837.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Ozmon, at the same stand, directly opposite Mr. Charles Robinson's store. The subscriber feels thankful for the liberal support he has received, and now begs leave to inform them that he is ready to meet all orders in the line of business, with neatness and dispatch.—The Subscriber has a first rate Healer, and no pains will be spared in rendering general satisfaction to that part of his business as he intends in all cases to discharge his duty as an undertaker.

## The Teeth.

DRS. WARE AND GILL, Dental Surgeons, are always prepared to insert one to a whole set of teeth, so as to resemble nature.

Office corner of Hanover and Lombard streets, Baltimore.

Aug 27

## NOTICE.

ROBERT W. KENNARD having transferred the whole of his Estate, both Real and Personal, to the subscribers in trust, they shall think fit to pay the payment of his just debts, and for his support and maintenance.

Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons having claims against him, to present the same to the subscribers, who intend as soon as practicable, to make arrangements for the payment thereof. All persons indebted to him in any manner, are also requested to make payment to the subscribers, as they only are now authorized to receive the same.

WM. H. GROOMER, Trustees

WM. LOVEDAY. Trustees

August 8. 3w (G)

## COMBINATION

OF LITERARY TALENT;

MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE.

The Lady's Book.

Having a Larger circulation than any other Monthly Periodical

IN AMERICA.

A COLOURED PLATE OF THE LATEST FASHIONS

IN EVERY NUMBER.

Important Announcement,

It was with sincere pleasure that the publisher mentioned last season, the arrangement by which

THE LADY'S BOOK

LADIES AMERICAN MAGAZINE, WERE UNITED, AND TO BE EDITED BY

MRS. SARAH J. HALE,

It is with equal pleasure that he now informs the patrons of the work, that he has made an arrangement with

MISS LESLIE,

Author of Pencil Sketches, Mrs. Washington Potts, &c., &c., who will be connected with Mrs. Hale in editing the work.

Her powerful aid will commence with the January No. 1839. In addition to the above every number of the work next year will contain

A PLATE OF SUPERBLY COLOURED FASHIONS.

The subscriber endeavors by extraordinary exertions to show his gratitude for the very many favours he has received from his kind friends, the public. From among the many female writers of America perhaps no two Ladies could have been selected, whose varied talents are so well calculated to adorn a work like the Lady's Book. When it is also mentioned that

MRS. SIGOURNEY,

The Hemans of America,

AND

Grenville Mellen,

Are contributors to the poetical department, it will be useless to waste argument in endeavoring to show what is apparent that the Lady's Book will stand unrivalled among the periodicals of the country.

Each Number also contains two pages of FASHIONABLE MUSIC—in many cases original.

SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Editor, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Elliott, Miss Leslie, Miss H. E. Gould, Miss E. G. Gooch, Miss L. H. Mellen, Willis Gaylord Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. Wells, Grenville Mellen, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D., Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dunitz, A. M., H. E. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm E. Burton, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Woodhull, Mrs. Charl te S. Cushman, Rev. J. H. Clunch, Constant Guilford, Mr. Sedgwick.

TERMS.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars, per annum, or Two Copies for Five Dollars, payable in advance.

All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,

Literary Rooms, Chesnut street, one door below Seventh, Philadelphia.

The Novels of the CELEBRATED D'ISRAELI.

GODEY'S EDITION.

Violen Grey, The Young Duke, Contarini Fleming, Wandering Tale of Alroy, Rise of Iskander, Henrietta Temple, Venetia.

Price of the whole work Three Dollars.

The Lady's Book and D'Israeli's Novels will be sent entire for Five Dollars, in advance, postage paid.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with the other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the purpose of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and D'Israeli's Novels \$4

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for \$5

Lady's Book and Maryatt's Novels, for \$5

Bulwer's and Maryatt's Novels, 17, \$5

Lady's Book and Saturday News, \$5

Lady's Book and Celebrated Trials, \$5

Bulwer's or Maryatt's Novels and Celebrated Trials, \$5

Bulwer's and D'Israeli's Novels, \$5

Maryatt's and D'Israeli's Novels, \$5

November 6, 1837

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE

United States' Magazine

AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW

ON the 1st of July, 1837, will be published at Washington, District of Columbia, and delivered simultaneously in the principal cities of the United States, a new Monthly Magazine, under the above title, devoted to the principles of the Democratic party.

It has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in such active and influential operation in England, is a desideratum, which it was very important to supply—a periodical which should unite with the attractions of sound and vigorous literature, a political character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of policy before the country, expounding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that party can furnish, articles of greater length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated than is possible for the newspaper press, a Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always presenting to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so often distract, and upon which, imperfectly understood as they frequently are by friends, and misrepresented and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and righteously informed, it is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations, which cannot be too

highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance.

In the mighty struggle of antagonistic principles which is now going on in society, the Democratic Party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the cause of the People in every age and country is identified. Confronted from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creeds are daily advocated by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

In the United States' Magazine the attempt will be made to remove the reproach.

The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking.—The Democratic body of the Union, after a contest which tested to the utmost its stability and its principles, have succeeded in retaining possession of the executive administration of the country. In the consequent comparative repose from political strife, the period is auspicious for organizing and calling to its aid a new and powerful ally of this character, intermingling with none and co-operating with all.

Co-ordinate with this main design of the United States' Magazine, no care or cost will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country; and fit to cope in vigor of rivalry with its European competitors. Viewing the English language as the noble heritage and common birthright of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

In this department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are all alike subject will alone be recognized as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature it will be our common pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling unbiassed by partial or minor views.

As the United States' Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means and influence of the Democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it in every respect a thoroughly NATIONAL WORK, not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above.

A general summary of political and domestic intelligence, digested in the order of the States, comprising all the authentic important acts of the preceding month.

General literary intelligence; domestic and foreign.

General scientific intelligence, including agricultural improvements, a notice of all new patents, &c.

A condensed account of all new works of Internal Improvements throughout the Union, preceded by a general view of those now in operation or in progress.

Military and naval news, promotions, changes movements, &c.

Foreign intelligence.

Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress an extra or an enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the Acts of the session.

Advantage will also be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment from all quarters of the Union, to collect and digest such extensive statistical observations on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value.

This portion of the work will be separately paginated, so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States' Magazine will also constitute a Complete Annual Register, on a scale unattempted before, and of very great importance to all classes, not only as affording a current and combined view, from month to month, of the subjects which will embrace but also for record and reference through future years; the value of which will increase with the duration of the work.

Although in its political character the United States' Magazine addresses its claims to party-partisanship, the Democratic party alone, it is hoped that its other features referred to above—independently of the desirable object of becoming acquainted with



**EASTON, MARYLAND: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1837**

100-443887-100

l by a young gentleman of much interior

Frank, in the neighborhood, a frequent visitor  
to this family, who never would give the least

lower, separate from that of his mistress. He fully expected the doors were shut, consequently he entered with her eyes closed, and, by a quick and unobtrusive movement, he was able to remain undisturbed at the counters there, while, sitting off as the thought, all probability of arrest, hastened to surprise them. The young lady's ears were quick—she heard the footsteps of the old countess, ran to the top of the stairs, and took the desperate leap of nine feet four inches over a chain of sixty feet; and luckily landed on the bed褥褥 of the other tower, and, springing into her own bed, where the alarm-bell rang, she was able to escape all further pursuit, and to avoid suspicion. The few servants did not choose to reveal the fact, but the countess

light eloped, and got married.

**SCRAPE THE ECONOMICIAN.** If you could avoid waste in your family, attend to the following rules, and do not despise them, because they appear so insignificant:—"Many a little makes a mickle."

When every washed kerchief, torn yellow handkerchief, white piece of paper or wafer is to be taken away, and returned white and clean, no wonder how rich you will not look if you live in a well watered villa.

Remember that you have a long sleepless night, if you drop the wash water in a tub, and vinegar and salt in a tray.

Can you not direct the little boys and girls to wash their hands and feet in a tub, and not in the kitchen sink?

Do not let the children play with

[illegible]

—O—  
THE VIRGIN HEART.

There is nothing under heaven so delicious as the possession of pure, fresh, and immutable affections. The most delicious moments of life are those ecstatic of all his emotions and sympathies, is that in which he receives an avowal of affection from the idol of his heart. The springs of feeling when in your youth, the fountains of un-  
swerving love, the spell that binds the heart of future generations. Nothing is more beautiful than the sight of two young people united in the bonds of true love. Their hearts are joined in one, their souls are united in one, their lives are united in one. They are one flesh, one blood, one spirit. They are one in all things.

05. — **Spies Stationed** — Gratiotville, Ark., Feb. 10. — [See Dictionary.]

An officer in a neighboring county says that his contemporary "beat a man" just large enough to dance a fandango on the last of a century.

**BEAT THIS.** — Capt. Gillum, with his Spy Company of sixty Missouri volunteers, at a target firing made at the new barracks below this city, pierced the target at a distance almost playing cue ball. The target was placed at the distance of one hundred yards, at least sixty times in three shots each, an average of one shot per yard. Capt. G. set the example.

his first shot pierced the centre of the card.

QUICK WORK.—A Glenora, Scotland paper, states that Bailie Mackenzie, a Selkirk, sat down to dinner in a state of inexpressible merriment, which that very same morning was growing on the backs of the sheep. It is the trick of a clever board and a half, the fleece was shorn from the animal, no more dyed, washed, spun, woven, and made into a pair of breeches for Bailie.







**NEW ROUTE OF THE  
The Steamboat**



**MARYLAND**  
IN ADDITION TO HER PRESENT  
**ROUTES.**  
The Steam Boat Company will leave Baltimore

The Steam Boat Mary Ann, will leave Baltimore every Sunday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye. Leave St. Michaels at 10 o'clock, and return to Baltimore, by the same Route, every Monday morning, leaving Powell's Landing at 6 o'clock, in the morning.

The Boat will pursue the above and her other Routes as heretofore, so long as the weather will permit, that is to say, she will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday

THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS  
NEW ROUTE

**ADVANTAGE**  
 Being with the Best  
 The Best is with you

**The Union Theatrical Company**

... heart.  
... such a one  
... Shame on the  
... can affront or vex  
... woman who has em-  
... for life "for better, for  
... happiness if severed from  
... must be unsaturately monstrous.  
... proud of nothing in America so  
... of our American wives.

THE VIRGIN HEART.  
There is nothing under heaven so delicious  
possession of pure, fresh, and immuta-  
tions. The most delicious moments  
of life are those in which we feel the  
sympathies, is that in which we re-  
ceive a shower of affection from the idol of  
art. The springs of feeling when in  
youthful purity, are as fountains of un-  
dying and gushing tenderness; the spell that  
is cast upon the heart, the magic light of future

...in them is the physical light of the sun  
...enduring tenderness. Nothing in  
...and in love ... It  
... appeared affection.  
... The marriage of the  
... and the Genie ...  
... is ... and every ...  
... common ... as ...  
... The ... because ...  
... will be happily ... and ...  
... and the state of ...

[illegible]

He also has a first rate House, and no one will be spared in rendering satisfaction in every part of his business. All orders a receipt for either on a bar which will be sent by received and punctually attended to by him.

Country produce taken in exchange work, also a little cash will be acceptable, particularly from those whose accounts long standing.

The public's obedient servant,  
**JAMES S. SCANNABE**

N. B. Two well grown boys from 10 years of age of moral habits will be in the above business; boys from the country preferred.

**A Housekeeper Wanted**

A Citizen of Talbot County, has a small family, is desirous of employing a Housekeeper, a healthy active Female accustomed to Housekeeping, and the management of Servants, &c. Good recommendations will be expected. Enquire of the Editor of this Paper for further particulars.

**No. 7**



FOSTER, or Mr. GRUNDY,  
CARROLL, IN TO BE TH  
FOR. Mr. Nicholson said he to

9th. The derangements in the current the vexatious and inconvenient are the absence of specie change and the the irresponsible small notes of other. Notwithstanding the well known fact

It is amusing to hear the opposi-  
tion for a national bank to regulate the State.  
They have most of the banks under their  
control, and have chartered ninety-eight  
out of one hundred and fifteen mil-  
lions.

The Committee on Agricultural Implements has recommended that the Government award a premium to Tonch Tilgham.

was unofficially made to Mr. King, that the democratic Caucus in the place. Mr. King entirely discounted the suggestion and thought it an interference

October, states that the crops throughout the country are good; the cotton crop much better than was anticipated, and far the season for gathering, but very little could be wished for.

[illegible]







DANCING SCHOOL.

CHARLES L. SPIES,  
FROM BALTIMORE,  
REPECTFULLY informs the citizen  
of Baltimore and its vicinity, that he has  
opened a Dancing Academy for young Ladies,  
Misses, Masters and young Gentlemen,  
at the Eastern Hotel.  
Mr. S. respectfully gives notice that he teaches in  
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Days of Tuition for young Ladies, Misses  
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And on Tuesday's, Thursday's and Fri-  
day's, at 7 o'clock P. M. for young Gentle-  
men.  
Private classes will also be taught and particu-  
larly attended to.  
Terms \$10 per quarter.  
N. B. Persons wishing to subscribe can see Mr. S.  
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October 17, 1837.

Teacher Wanted,

For the ensuing Year.  
A TEACHER for Primary School, Elec-  
tion District, No. 4—School District  
No. 5—competent to teach Grammar, Geo-  
graphy and Mathematics. Immediate ap-  
plication to be made in any one of the subscribers.  
ANNALS MARTIN,  
EDWARD ROSE,  
THOMAS TAY.  
Oct 10

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP between  
JOHN W. HARRINGTON and  
JOHN W. HARRINGTON  
has been dissolved by mutual  
consent, and the business of the  
firm will be continued by  
JOHN W. HARRINGTON.  
Witness my hand and seal this  
10th day of October, 1837.  
JOHN W. HARRINGTON.

NOTICE.

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WAS UNITED, AND TO BE EDITED BY  
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It is with equal pleasure that he now informs  
the patrons of the work, that he has made an  
arrangement with  
MISS LESLIE,  
Author of Pencil Sketches, Mrs. Washington  
Potts, &c., &c., who will be connected with  
Mrs. Hale in lending interest to the pages of  
the Lady's Book. Her powerful aid will  
commence with the January No. 1838. In  
addition to the above every number of the  
work next year will contain

A PLATE OF SUPERBLY COLOURED  
FASHIONS.

The subscribers endeavor by extraordinary  
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Ladies could have been selected, whose varied  
talents are so well calculated to adorn a work  
like the Lady's Book. When it is also men-  
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MRS. BIGNOURNEY,  
The Editor of America,

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GOODS, AND

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

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Baltimore, and has now opened at his  
Store House in Easton, he thinks by far the  
lowest and most  
COMPLETE STOCK OF  
GOODS,  
and on the most reasonable terms he has ever  
been able to offer in the respectably in-  
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No. 7

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

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SADDLERY,

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Gig Twigs and Chay Whips,  
Whip Thongs and Lashes,  
Horse Brushes

CURRY AND HORSE COMBS,  
Spring Bridle Leathers,  
BEST ENGLISH MARTINGALES  
and PLAIN LEATHERS.

together with every kind of STIRRUPS and  
BITS in the market, all of which have been  
selected with great care from the most recent  
importations.  
Easton, October 10. 3w

Notice.

THE Subscriber having removed South  
Ship to the corner of the world, some  
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CLARK'S  
Old Established Lucky Office.

W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.  
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)  
WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD  
PRIZES, PRIZES,  
in Millions of Dollars.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons through-  
out the United States who may desire to  
try their Luck, either in the Maryland State  
Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other  
States, some one of which are

Drawn Daily,

Tickets 1 to \$10, shares in proportion, are  
respectfully requested to forward their tickets  
by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing  
Cash or Prize Tickets, which will be (thank-  
fully received and executed by return mail,  
with the same prompt attention as if on per-  
sonal application and the result given when  
requested immediately after drawing.  
Address JOHN CLARK,  
Museum Buildings, Baltimore, Md.

Easton and Baltimore Packet  
SCHOONER

EMILY JANE  
Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of  
a generous public, begs leave to inform his  
friends and the public generally, that the above  
named Schooner, will commence her regu-  
lar trips between Easton and Baltimore, on  
Wednesday the 5th of April at 9 o'clock, in  
the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore  
on the following Saturday at 9 o'clock, in  
the morning, and continue to sail on the above  
named days, during the season. The Em-  
ily Jane is now in complete order, for the  
reception of Freight or Passengers, having  
been moved to a new place, and will be  
found at the corner of the world, some  
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Brandreth's Vegetable Universal  
PILLS.

THE Subscriber has sold upwards of 1600  
Boxes of the above named Pills, which  
tully substantiate what Dr. Brandreth has put  
forth in his advertisements. Within the last  
6 months the sale of these Pills have increased  
very rapidly, and now my sales are about 300  
Boxes per month. Hundreds of persons in  
this county can be referred to who have been  
cured by this Medicine when all others have  
failed.

SECURITY AGAINST CON-  
TEMPT.

LETTERS Dr. Brandreth has received, before any  
lawing plan to secure the C. P. session is equally  
Agent must have one of these Pills, for the sale of a  
one for any person in the County of Prince George's, or in the  
County of Stafford, or in the County of Surrey, or in the  
County of Kent, or in the County of Sussex, or in the  
County of Devon, or in the County of Cornwall, or in the  
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