

CENTENARY OF METHODISM.—Yesterday the 25th instant, was observed throughout the world, by the Methodist connexion, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to God, for the great blessing conferred upon man through the instrumentality of John Wesley. It is now just one hundred years since that devoted man organized his first society, and commenced an exposition of the doctrines, which, from that eventful period, has been so wonderfully owned and blessed by the Great Head of the Church and the Christian world. Indeed, so signal has been its success towards the conversion of the world, even in the hands of humble men, that no unprejudiced mind will deny it has ever been supported by the power and favor of God.

The first Methodist church in America, was erected in 1786 we believe in John street in this city, and is still occupied by that body. At that period there were about 1100 Methodists in the United States. At the present moment they number upwards of seven hundred thousand members. The number of ministers exceeds 3000, and local preachers 4000.

A correspondent of a New York paper gives the following notice of the success attending the enterprise.—N. Y. Express.

The anniversary of the Centenary in England and the United States is most auspicious, as relates to the future progress of Methodism. The means so liberally placed within its control, managed with a prudence which has ever characterized the sect, cannot fail of increasing still more wonderfully its future success. In England more than a million of dollars has already, and much more will be raised, as a thank offering to God, and wholly devoted to the education of poor youth, to the ministry, for superannuated preachers, their widows and orphans, for missions and other benevolent charitable purposes. In our own country, judging from the liberality manifested in New York, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Boston, Providence, and wherever the subject has been agitated, hundreds of thousands may also be expected. With the enormous sum, also judiciously applied to the same benevolent purposes aided by the prayers of the seven hundred and forty thousand that compose the church in the United States, if actuated by the same spirit and zeal for the hundred years to come, as has been manifested the hundred years past, will predict what Wesleyan Methodism shall be at the commencement of a third century.

A NEW BANKING SYSTEM.—A former cashier of the Amherst Bank of Amherst, Mass named Root who ran away some time since, has located himself in the far West and is now, it is supposed, putting in circulation the old bills of the Bank which had been entrusted to him to destroy, but which, provident against an emergency he wisely pocketed, and now doubtless finds them as good as new. Several thousand of dollars have already been returned to the bank, and the probability is that some thousands more are in process of returning.—Balt. Post.

NILES' REGISTER.—This establishment has passed into the hands of Jeremiah Hughes, Esq. Editor and Proprietor of the Maryland Republican, published at Annapolis.

The New York "Spirit of the Times," the very best authority for all matters connected with the Turf, says that it is probable a race will be made between Boston and Bazaar the two best horses now in America.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Office of the American,
Baltimore, Nov. 2.

Wheat.—This morning purchasers do not evince the disposition to buy which has heretofore prevailed, and in order to effect sales two parcels of prime red were disposed of at \$1.24 and \$1.25, which yesterday would have commanded \$1.23 or more. These are the only transactions to day which have come to our knowledge, and as the market is so unsettled to enable us to make accurate quotations, we count them altogether. A sale of family flour white wheat was made yesterday morning at \$1.40, and to-day a parcel of the same description was sold at \$1.35.

Corn.—We note a material decline in old white. Sales on Wednesday at 70 cents, and yesterday and to-day at 67 cents. Sales of old yellow on Wednesday at 75 a 76 cents, which is also a decline, and to-day at 75 cents. New white is worth 53 a 56 cents—saler and new yellow 55 a 60 cents, according to dryness.

Rye.—Good is selling at 75 cents.

MARRIED.
In Caroline county, on Thursday the 29th September, by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. James H. Fontaine to Miss Mary Jump, both of said county.

In Chertown, on Thursday evening the 17th October, by the Rev. C. F. Jones, J. Edward Johnson, Esq. of St. Louis, Missouri, to Mary C. youngest daughter of the late Richard Barrell, Esq. of Chertown.

On Thursday the 24th October, at Ratcliffe, near Chertown, by the Rev. C. F. Jones, Samuel W. Spencer, Esq. to Miss Harriet Melvina Chapman, both of Kent county.

In Centerville on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. John Chetum of Easton, Talbot county to Miss Amanda Stevens of that place.


DIED.
In this county, on Thursday night last, Mr. GEORGE BOWDLE.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he intends to do a cash business after this date, and shall not credit any man, except those that he has dealings with that answers him as cash; he believes that the credit business has been the rock on which every poor mechanic has split, that he ever undertaken to do business in this place. He also notices every person that owes him, to come forward and make immediate payment, as he cannot do business without money. The public's obedient servant,
THOMAS SYLVESTER.
Nov. 5, 1839.

N. B. All persons leaving their measures or having repaid done, must pay for it before the work can be taken from the shop.
T. S.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.
The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Pocomoke, on Thursday 7th November, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A punctual attendance of the members is requested.
By order, T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.
Nov 5, 1839.

For ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, EASTON, ST. MICHAELS AND WYE LANDING.
THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,
WILL leave Baltimore from the lower end of Dugans wharf, her usual place of starting for the above places on the following days, viz:
On every Sunday Morning, at 8 o'clock, for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye Landing, return on Monday, leaving Wye at 8 o'clock Tuesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, returning Wednesday and Saturday.
Passage to Annapolis, 81
" to St. Michaels and Wye " to Easton, and Cambridge, 2
All baggage at the owner's risk.
N. B.—The Maryland can be had on Thursdays for Pleasure Excursions.
LEM'L G. TAYLOR.
Nov. 5, 1839.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Talbot County Court by the Clerk thereof, and to me directed, and delivered at the suit of Henry E. Bateman & Co. use of Jacob C. Wilson against Wm. Austin, Greenbury Turbutt, Alex. Dodd and Thos. C. Nicols; will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 19th of November next, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following property to-wit: all the right, interest, claim or demand of the aforesaid William Austin, of and unto a tract or parcel of land lying and being in the Chapel District of Talbot County; containing the quantity of

65 ACRES
OF LAND, more or less; called and known by the name of Neall's advantage, or by whatever name or names the same may be called; a joining the farm where James Gealon now resides, and the farm also where John Baynard now resides—Seized and taken, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of fieri fac, and the interest and cost, due and to become due thereon.
Attention given by
JNO. HARRINGTON, Sheriff.
Oct 29—ts

Sheriff's Sale.
BY VIRTUE of a writ of vend. exp's. issued out of Talbot County Court by the Clerk thereof, and to me directed, in the name of the State of Maryland, at the instance & use of James W. Albright, against James D. Brownwell, Jesse Delahay and Wm. McNeill, I will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, on Tuesday the 19th of November next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following property to-wit: All the right, interest and claim of the aforesaid James D. Brownwell, of and unto the following tracts or parts of tracts of land lying and being in Talbot County, to-wit: the "Trappe District," called Low's Rangle, Miller's Hope, part of White Phillips' and hunting hill, which James D. Brownwell purchased of Capt. David Robinson, Ann Ruth and James Lowery, containing the quantity of

179 ACRES
OF LAND, more or less, with all the buildings and improvements thereon. Seized and taken, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of vend. exp's. and the interest and cost, due and to become due thereon.
Attention given by
JNO. HARRINGTON, Sheriff.
Oct 29—ts

PUBLIC SALE,
ON TUESDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, AT EASTON.
ON Tuesday the 12th day of next month, (Nov) will be sold at the Union Tavern, in Easton, a large assortment of

Household & Kitchen Furniture,
consisting of many valuable Beds, Bedsteads, Quilts, Blankets, Sheets, Table Cloths, Towels, dining, table, and tea ware, glass, tables of all sorts and sizes, Sidelboards, looking glasses, Chairs, Carpets, one eight day CLOCK, one do Yankee.

FOUR HORSES,
ONE GIG & HARNESS, ONE HORSE-CART AND GEAR, ONE REED BASKET SLEIGH, &c. &c.
The property will be sold for cash; sale to commence at 5 o'clock in the forenoon, and be continued the same and succeeding day, if necessary.
JAS. C. WHEELER, Auctioneer.
Oct 29—ts

PUBLIC SALE.
THE subscriber will sell on Wednesday the 6th of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 3 o'clock P. M. at his residence, A QUANTITY OF PROVENDER, of different kinds, some

HORSES, CATTLE, &c.
A credit of 3 months will be given on all sums over \$10, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The cash will be required for all sums under \$10.
WM. HAYWARD.
Near Easton, Oct. 29, 1839.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any other manner on their lands near Easton. The law will be enforced against all offenders after this notice, which we have been compelled to give by injuries and damages heretofore sustained, and the repetition of which will not in future be permitted.
ENNALLS MARTIN, JAMES PARROTT, MATTHEW DRIVER.
Oct 29—3w

WM. & GEORGE McLEAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Lombard, near Light Street—Baltimore.
Reference—Messrs. Hopkins & Brothers, N. D. Walker & Co. Baltimore.
Oct 23—3w

SMALL NOTES, XYLOGRAPHIC & LETTER PRESS
General Printing Establishment,
145 BAL. ST. 5 doors below the Bank of Balt.
THE UNDERSIGNED is extensively prepared to print every denomination of SMALL NOTES, for Corporations, Public Institutions, Country Merchants, Manufacturers &c. &c. with beautiful Xylographic ends and appropriate Vignettes, engraved expressly for his use; similar ones not being in the possession of any other printer, precludes the possibility of their being counterfeited, which is not the case with common letter press notes.— Their cheapness, the impossibility of counterfeiting them, and the immediate promptness with which any orders, however large, complicated or difficult, can be executed, has obtained general preference for his beautiful style of work. Having, during the last suspension, printed a great variety of notes, for Corporations, Companies, Country Merchants, &c. I am prepared to send specimens wherever ordered, if the postage is paid.
Country Merchants and others in want of Small Notes, or any other kind of PRINTING, are invited to call at the office, and examine specimens.
Persons at a distance, may rely on having their orders faithfully executed, at the cheapest rates.
JOHN MURPHY.
No. 145 Baltimore st.
Oct 22—4w.

STOLEN
FROM the subscriber on Thursday Evening late the 24th inst. at Easton, a large Sorrell Horse, with a white main & tail, with one of his knees larger than the other; supposed to be taken by a Runaway and rode off. Any person taking up said Horse or giving any information, so that I can get him, shall be liberally rewarded.
JAMES LOMAX.
N. B. He had on when taken a Saddle and Bridle.
Oct 29 1839

Baltimore Type Foundry.
THE PROPRIETORS of this long established and well known Foundry, now situated in Bank lane, between Calvert and St. Paul's streets have made and are steadily making such additions & improvements to it, as will enable them to furnish promptly, every variety of

TYPE
made of metal and wood, from Nonpareil to 40 lines
Pica—Flowers and Borders—Cuts and Newspaper Ornaments in great variety—Leads and Quotations—Printing Presses of all kinds—Printing ink, black, green, red &c. Vanish for making colored ink; Pantograph and Quill—Cases and Stands—Galleys of all kinds—imposing stones—Roller Stocks & Moulds, parchment for Typans, &c.
A reduction in the price of Type having taken place in other Foundries, the Baltimore Foundry will furnish theirs at the same REDUCED PRICES, viz:
Fica 25 cents per pound.
Small Pica 40 do do do
Long Primer 42 do do do
Bourgeois 46 do do do
Brevier 48 do do do
Minion 65 do do do
Nonpareil 84 do do do
These prices are on a credit of 6 months for satisfactory paper, or a discount of 5 per cent. will be made on a credit of 3 months and a further one of 5 per cent. for cash. Old metal taken in exchange at 3 cents per pound.
All orders will be promptly executed, attended to in such a manner as to assure satisfaction, and forwarded in any way that may be desired.
CHARLES CARTER, Agent
Balt. Type Foundry
Oct 29—tf

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to Talbot County for taxes for the present year 1839, 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. The subscriber will hold his office adjoining the Whig office.
SAMUEL S. SATTERFIELD, Collector of Talbot County.
Oct. 22. 1839.

A PROCLAMATION.
WILLIAM GRASON, Gov'or of Maryland
Whereas, I have received from the Judges of Election in the several counties of this State, returns of an election held on Wednesday, the second instant, for members to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, and have carefully ascertained the number of votes given for every person voted for as such; Now Therefore, in pursuance of the law in such case made and provided, I do by this my PROCLAMATION, declare that John Dennis of the first district, Philip Francis Thomas of the second district, John T. H. Worthington of the third district, James Carroll and Solomon Hilt, Jr. of the fourth district, William Cost Johnson of the fifth district, Francis Thomas of the sixth district, and Daniel Jenifer of the seventh district, appear by the said returns to have had the highest number of votes in their respective districts, and were duly elected members to represent this State in the next Congress of the United States.
Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland on this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
WM. GRASON.
By the Governor,
CORNELIUS McLEAN, Secretary of State.
Oct 22 3t

NOTICE.
The Trustees of the Primary School in District No. 2, Election District No. 2 (Ferry Neck) wish to employ a Teacher for the ensuing year, competent to teach the different branches of an English Education. By order of the Trustees,
ANDREW O. OXENHAM, Ck.
Oct. 22, 1839 3w

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to Robert H. Rhodes of Talbot county, dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Indulgence must not be expected as it is important to settle up the Estate as soon as possible.
Those having claims against the Estate will please hand them in properly authenticated.
PEREGRINE GROOM & WILLIAM LOVEDAY, Adms. of R. H. Rhodes, dec'd.
Oct 15 8w

RULES
OF
TALBOT COUNTY COURT.
Published by authority, and in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, passed December session, 1837, Chap. 117.

1. ORDERED, That the criminal business shall commence at the meeting of the Court, and be proceeded on with the utmost despatch.

2. That the civil, Appearance and Judicial Dockets shall be called over the second day of the criminal business, and that either of them, when begun, shall be entirely gone through before any other business be entered upon, unless in cases where it may be thought by the Court expedient for them to act.

3. That the Clerk shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause of absence, and that he shall perform a sufficient and well qualified deputy to assist him in the execution of his office, who shall also personally attend in Court in that department.

4. That the Sheriff shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness, or other unavoidable cause of absence, and in such cases by one of his deputies.

5. That the Sheriff or in his absence, his attending deputy, keep order in Court, and admit no person within the bar but the officers of the court; or such as shall be called on process or otherwise, or shall have business before the court; or shall be permitted by the Judges to come within the bar.

6. That the Sheriff shall return all criminal and civil process directed to him, and be returnable on the first day of the Term, to the Clerk, the former at or before nine o'clock, A. M. of such day, and the latter in course of the said day; that he shall return all subpoenas and the other process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil causes, returnable on the Tuesday of the first week of court to the clerk, at the meeting of the court on that day; and all such as shall be returnable on the Monday of the second week of the court, at the meeting of the court on that day.

7. That the clerk enter all returns made by the Sheriff in criminal cases where the process is made returnable the first day of the Term, or otherwise immediately on his receiving them from the Sheriff; also process in civil cases returnable on the said first day by nine o'clock, Ante Meridiam on the second day of court; and all process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil suits, returnable on the first Tuesday or the first week, and Monday of the second week of court, immediately on his receiving them at the said respective times from the Sheriff.

8. That all orders taken in court shall be administered by the clerk or his deputy, and who shall rise from their seats for that purpose in an amiable voice and decent manner.

9. That the clerk and his deputy observe and make use of the ordinary and established forms of proceedings in all business in this court and especially in the criminal department.

10. That all affidavits for holding to special bail shall be filed with the clerk before or at the time of calling the action in which it is to be made use of, and all other causes for the said purposes, shall be filed with the clerk before, or be shown to the court if required at the time of calling the action whereinto may be necessary to exhibit a cause of special bail, or otherwise defendant may have his appearance entered with common bail.

11. That no Attorney, Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Sheriff's Deputy, Sheriff or Officer of this Court shall be admitted or received as special bail in any suit in this court.

12. Ordered, That in all cases of ejectments the order of the declaration and notice shall be six days before the return day of the term, exclusive of both the day of service and day of return, and that the defendant take defence the first term.

13. That no judgement, in ejectment, or fiat execution on scire facias for want of an appearance being entered shall be considered as absolute if an appearance shall be entered at any time during the sitting of the court; to which the ejectment or scire facias shall be brought but that no such appearance shall be received at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

14. That special bail, warned by process of scire facias, or where a second scire facias shall be returned Nihil, notwithstanding surrender the principal at any time during the sitting of the court to which the process shall be returnable, but not at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

15. That no Special Bail shall be made liable on his recognizance of Bail unless the Execution issued against the Principal shall have been put into the Sheriff's hands at least eight days before the return thereof exclusive of the days of lodging the same with the Sheriff, and of return; on two Nibils, returned on Scire facias against Special Bails unless such Scire facias shall have been put into the Sheriff's hands at least eight days before the return thereof as aforesaid; and that the Sheriff endorse the times of receipt thereof on the said Execution and Scire facias.

16. That all warrants of Resurvey shall be executed in such time. Ten days previous notice being given by the Sheriff to the parties, both plaintiff and defendant, or if living out of the county, to their respective Agents or Attornies, of the time, place of meeting to make such Resurvey, as that the Surveyor may be enabled to make no return to the Clerk's office five days before the sitting of the Court to which such Warrant shall be returnable, which it is ordered that the surveyor do accordingly.

17. That where leave shall be granted to amend or add to any Plot returned under a former warrant of Resurvey, the same notice shall be given as on Warrants of Resurvey, and that the same amendments and additions shall be made by the rule day next ensuing the Term on which such leave shall be given, and the plots so altered shall be returned to the Clerk's office ten days before the meeting of the next Court.

18. That the twentieth day of February & the twentieth day of August, in each year, and the second day in each Term shall be considered as general Rule days for pleading; that in all cases where Rules are laid to declare or plead, or to amend, unless otherwise specially provided for, such Declarations and pleadings shall be filed and amendments made on or before the twentieth day of February and the 20th day of August respectively next following the Term at which such Rules shall be laid, and that the pleadings next in course and necessarily arising in answer to such Declaration and pleading shall be filed by the adverse party, or his counsel, on or before the second day of the succeeding Term.

19. That whenever a Defendant shall plead the general issue, with liberty to give the Special matter in evidence, he shall either make a short Docket entry of such special matter the Term next preceding the Trial, or furnishing the acting party or his attorney, with a full notice in writing of such special matter at least forty days before the Term succeeding the notice of Trial, or otherwise be

shall not be entitled to the benefit thereof.

20. That the Clerk transcribe the pleadings in civil suits filed at or before the Rule days, and have the copies ready for the opposite parties, or their counsel within twenty days next after the respective Rule days by which they are to be filed.

21. Ordered, That if Witnesses under Subpoena in civil causes do not attend the Court by eleven o'clock of the day on which the Subpoena is returnable, the party for whom they are summoned or his counsel, shall forthwith move the court for attachment against such Witnesses, if within the reach of the process of this court, and on failure thereof & non attendance of such witnesses, that this court will not consider the party alleging that Testimony material in such causes is really wanting, or his attorney or agent, as having used his or their reasonable endeavors for procuring such Witnesses so as to determine the Court at all events either to postpone it until another Term.

22. That the causes on the Trial Docket shall be taken up in the order in which they stand upon the Docket, and if any cause be called for Trial in which either party shall not be ready, the same may, in the discretion of the court, be postponed until the subsequent causes which stand for Trial shall be gone through, and if more causes than one be so postponed, they shall be heard in the order they are postponed in, and if the delay be occasioned by the neglect of either party, the interest costs of the other shall be delayed by the party not ready from neglect.—That all parties be brought before the court shall be stated in writing by the counsel moving such points, unless dispensed with by the court.

23. That motions in arrest of judgement & for new Trial shall be made and reasons filed within four days next after the Trial, if the court should continue to set so long and if they should not, then during the setting of the court.

24. That petitions shall be heard after the Wednesday after the first week of court and that all Subpoenas issued thereon shall be made returnable on the first Tuesday, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

25. That all special verdicts points saved, cases stated Demurrers and errors in arrest of judgement, shall be argued and heard after the Trial of civil causes, unless the court shall in their discretion, determine to dispense with this Rule for special reasons.

26. That no person shall appear covered in court but by permission of the court.

27. That the Constables of this county attend the court day by day from their hours of meeting until they rise unless excused or discharged, that they or such of them as the court shall direct shall serve as Bailiffs to the court and jurors; and that they assist the Sheriff in preserving order at the Bar and in all places within the view or hearing of the court.

28. That the Crier cause the court Room, including the Bench, Bar, and jury-boxes to be well cleaned and kept in proper and decent order, and that he attend the court in the discharge of his official duty, day by day from their hours of meeting until they rise.

True copy—
JAMES PARROTT, Clerk.
Oct. 22, 1839.

SALE OF LANDS FOR COUNTY TAXES.
BY virtue of an order of the Commissioners for Talbot County, I will offer for sale at the front door of the Court House in Easton, Talbot County, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. on Tuesday the 11th November next, the following houses and lots and tractor parts of tracts of land, situate, lying and being in Talbot County aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the County tax thereon, for the years 1836 and 7, together with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon, viz:

IN EASTON DISTRICT.
House and lot at the corner of Harrison and South street in the town of Easton, assessed to Margaret Bennet.
Lot on West street adjoining the property of Jacob C. Wilson, assessed to John McConekin.
House and lot on Harrison street, assessed to Coats' Lodge.
House and lot at the corner of Harrison and Goldborough streets, assessed to the heirs of Christina Seth.
House and lot on Dover street nearly opposite the residence of Enalls Martin, Esq. assessed to Philip Wallis.
Part of a tract of land called Neglect, lying in Miles River Neck, containing 4 acres, assessed to James Oatman.
Part of a tract of land called Bennett's neglect, in Miles River Neck, containing 90 acres, assessed to John Ozmoot's heirs.

IN TRAFFE DISTRICT.
Lot in the Trappe assessed to Elizabeth Lee's heirs.

IN CHAPEL DISTRICT.
Part of a tract of land called Advantage, containing 112 1-2 acres, assessed to Wm. Fountain's heirs.
Part of a tract of land called Noble's meadows containing 216 acres, assessed to John Ferguson's heirs.
Part of a tract of land called Smith's Cliffs with a mill and mill seat, assessed to Catherine Holt's heirs.
Part of Beaver Dam Neck and other tracts containing 146 acres, assessed to Richard Ray's heirs.
Part of a tract of land called Carters farms near Hook town containing 204 acres, assessed to Richard Ratcliff.
Part of Turkey Neck and Mill land containing 34 acres, assessed to Wm. Scott's heirs.
Part of Turner's Chance, containing 53 acres assessed to Michael Pinkind.
Part of Widow's Chance on a branch of Wye River, assessed to Turbutt Calahan's heirs, containing 330 acres.
Part of Michael lot and Widow's Chance, containing 258 acres, assessed to Anna L. Gibson.
Part of Liberty Resurveyed, part Liberty and Pace, part Bucks range and other tracts containing 1500 acres assessed to James Ridgway's heirs.
Part of Skipton, part of Fortune and other tracts containing 320 acres assessed to James Tilton.
The above lots and tracts or parts of tracts of land will be sold for cash if the amounts severally due thereon, are not paid before the day of sale.
WM. R. TRIPPE, Collector of Talbot County Tax.
Easton, Oct. 12, 1839.—ts

LOOK AT THIS.
All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts on or before the 15th of November next, and save cost.
RICHARD GIBBS.
Oct 22, 1839. 3t

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court.
1st day of October, A. D. 1839.
On application of Peregrine Groom and William Loveday, Adms. of the will annexed, of Robert H. Rhodes, late of Talbot county, deceased.
It is ORDERED, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that they cause the same to be published once each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the news papers printed in the town of Easton, also in one of the newspapers published in the City of Philadelphia.
TALBOT COUNTY SET:—In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the County aforesaid, I hereto set my hand and the seal of my office this 8th day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty nine.
Test
JAS. PRICE Reg. of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance with the above order
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscribers of Talbot County have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Robert H. Rhodes, late of Talbot Co. dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 12th day of August next, 1840, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under our hands this 8th day October, eighteen hundred and thirty nine.
PEREGRINE GROOM and WM. LOVEDAY, Adms. of the Will annexed, of Robert H. Rhodes, dec'd.
Oct. 15, 1839. 3w

WAS FOUND.
ON Sunday evening the 20th inst. in a Swamp in a four cornered pen, on the Farm of Mr. John W. Healey, near the Houses of Henry Williams John Anderson and Ben Lockerman (negroes) three large Hogs supposed to weigh from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty pounds each.
Description.—One is a dark sandy hog with some large black spots. One a bright sandy with few small black spots about the bands.—Third is a White and black hog black head and hams. The ear marks are two Crops and two under bits each, two of them have fresh crops off their left ears close to their heads & fresh under bits out of each ear.—The third is fresh marked in the same mark of the two a-bove mentioned, and appears to have been turned in said mark.—The Owner or owners of said hogs may see them at Mr. Bennett Toulinson's and are hereby required to prove property, pay charges and take them away.—The above described hogs were found by a search for stolen goods in the said swamps, and were not claimed by any person living near them.
SAMUEL S. SATTERFIELD, & J. M. FAULKNER, Constables.
Oct. 22, 1839. 3w

DR. WM. EVAN'S CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—These pills, so admirably adapted to afford uniform relief in the different modifications of these distressing maladies, are particularly recommended to public notice. On the accession of the cold stage, when the face and limbs of the sufferer become pale, and the sensation of cold and languor is felt pervading the whole system—their administration is accompanied with astonishing success—they soon lessen the subsequent distressing shivering, and violent shaking, and by continuing their use, (as directed) will ultimately cure the most obstinate ague. These pills are of signal utility in those distressing cases, where there is a sallowiness of complexion, pain in the region of the liver, tension and distress in the epigastric region, with other symptoms indicating the existence of morbid action, or chronic disease of the stomach, liver, bowels, meconery or aplean, which consequences so generally supervene from protracted intermittents. They permanently overcome these diseases—at the same time give tone to the stomach, cleanse and strengthen the bowels and impart health, vigor, and energy to the system.
Many persons emigrate to the rich and fertile soil of the West, in the hope of attaining a future competency, but alas are long that hope becomes blasted, when they appear with impaired and enfeebled constitutions, resulting from attacks of that direful terror of the West, Fever and Ague, if such persons had resorted to the use of the above pills, the sunken pallid countenance would have been restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established and the whole system purified & invigorated. They are now regarded as an inestimable public blessing, and indispensable to the health, comfort, and even the local prosperity of the inhabitants of many portions of our western country.
In all cases of Billious and Nervous fever, Hypochondriacum, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Flur Ahus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Pains in Side, Lumbos, Head, Stomach, or Back, will invariably be removed by the use of the Pills.
On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected, than by taking a few doses of
Dr. Evans' Purifying Pills
the value and well-authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the Bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit the Invigorating and Strengthening Pills.
Directions are as follows:—Take four or more of the Purifying Pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the Invigorating Pills, a permanent cure is obtained.
Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.
The attacks usually occur every other day. Price One Dollar a pack, containing both kinds of Pills. Sold at Dr. EVAN'S Medical Establishment, 100 chatham street, N. Y. And by his authorized Agents throughout the Union.
T. H. DAWSON & Sons, Agents.
Oct. 22, 1839.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION For sale at this office.

EASTERN WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1839.

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every subsequent insertion; larger advertisements in
proportion.

**PO-All communications to insure attention
should be post paid.**

POETRY.

From the Tides in 1840.
THE SILVER BIRD'S-NEST.
BY MISS F. H. GOULD.

[Founded on the singular incident of finding
the nest of a hanging bird, in a sycamore
tree, formed entirely of silver wires, pluck-
ing a soldier's epaulette.]
A stranded soldier's epaulette
The waters cast ashore;
A little winged rover met,
And eyed it o'er and o'er.
The silver bright so pleased her sight,
On that lone little nest,
She knew not why she should deny
Herself a silver nest.

The shining wire she pecked and twined,
Then bore it to her bough,
Where on a flowery twig 'twas curled,
The bird can show you how.
But when enough of that bright stuff,
The cunning builder bore
Her house to make, she would not take,
Nor did she covet more.
And when the little artisan
With neither pride nor guilt,
Had entered in her pretty place,
Her resting place had built;
With here and there a plume to spare,
About her own light form,
Of these, inlaid with skill she made
A lining soft and warm.
But do you think the tender brood
She nestled there and fed,
Were not under when they understood
The chosen nest their need.
Do you suppose they ever rose
Of higher powers possessed,
Because they knew they peep'd and grew
Within a silver nest?

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Burton's Magazine.
**SKETCHES FROM THE LOG OF OLD
IRONSIDES.**
Your glorious standard launch again
To meet another fo'—Camp.

BEARING THE BRY.

In May, 1805, Commodore Barron returned
to the United States in ill health, leaving Com-
modore Rogers in the Mediterranean, in com-
mand of the largest American squadron ever
known.

Commodore Rogers immediately hoisted his
flag on board of the Constitution, and shortly
afterwards, as the echo of the evening gun at
Valletta died along the shores of Malta, the fleet
got under weigh, and stood over towards the
African coast. It was on the eighth day after
their departure when the squadron made Cape
Carthage, and the ninth, at sunrise, anchored
in the roads of Goletta. Before the gallant
frigates lay the city of Tunis, the abode of hap-
piness, and the fountain spring of jackasses and
orange water. The signal for the consul to
come on board was immediately made, and on
the following day he repaired on board the
Constitution, and gave the Commodore a de-
tailed account of his fruitless conference with
Hamouda Bey. A council of war was then
called, at which Col. Lear, the consul general,
assisted, which resulted in the determination
to bombard the town in the course of thirty-six
hours, if a favorable answer was not returned
to Com. Rogers' letter demanding satisfaction.

Previous to the arrival of the squadron, the
Bey had called the American consul to his pre-
sence, and before the assembled divan, demand-
ed the release of a Tunisian Xetec and her
two prizes, which had been captured by the
Constitution for attempting to violate the block-
ade of Tripoli. The consul assured him that
they would not be released, and the Bey, with
a frown, threatened a declaration of war. He
accordingly wrote a letter to Commodore
Rogers, and, in answer, received a visit
from his fleet before stated. The Bey, up to
the very day of the appearance of the squadron,
had assumed a lofty tone of menace, and while
his guards surrounded the consul with their
drawn scimitars and slackened bowstrings,
addressed him as follows:

"Ask any of the Christian consuls in this
regency if Hamouda Bashaw has ever receiv-
ed such an insult from his government! The
President of the United States must know that
my father and grandfather have sat on the
throne and ruled a kingdom. He shall learn
from me that Hamouda is not yet dead—and
every governed head in Europe shall approve
the eternal continuance of that war which you
seem resolved to force me into—for I solemnly
pledge myself, that if war is the result, never,
while I have a soldier to fire a gun, will I
accord peace. You may form some idea of my
character from the difficulty you had to negoti-
ate a peace, because you weakly permitted
the Day of Algiers to interfere. You may also
learn my conduct to the Venetians, who rashly
forced me into a war; and if I am not
too engaged in another, it shall be continued
to the last hour of my existence. I frankly tell
you that the famine in my country has preven-
ted my declaring war against you, in order that
I might convince my subjects that their mis-
eries should not be increased, unless I was for-

ced thereto. Without such a motive, you cer-
tainly never would have been asked the rea-
son why you captured my vessels; but that
just motive to a protection of our difficulties
must be sacrificed to those considerations which
I owe myself and all Europe. You are the
first power which has ever captured a Tunisian
cruiser in full peace, on any pretext what-
ever. You are the first that has ever offered
unprovoked insults to Hamouda Bashaw, who
has ruled a kingdom for twenty seven years,
and been respected by all the world as a sov-
ereign. I dare truly submit to such acts
of outrage, what should I expect from nations
far more powerful than yourselves? You
have seen what has been accorded me by
Spain, Sweden, and Denmark, whose local
situation and maritime force render them more
formidable enemies than the United States.
A bankrupt from this, the measures proposed
are such as do not permit me to enter into any
negotiation. Your admirals have done me
great and repeated injuries, for the last of
which my political existence forces me to in-
sist on a proper reparation."

"Ha, Selim," said the Bey, his curiosity
getting the better of his dignity, "comes there
a war ship from Sineshoul?"
"A war ship, illustrious and magnificent
prince, the Christian dogs have entered the ar-
cade of happiness!"
"By my grandfather's beard," said the Bey
(for he could swear like a Christian), "come
let with a single frigate in hand Hamouda
let them retreat in time! Consul! go to your
admiral, and bid him not let the morning sun
shine upon him by the 'garden of the world,'
or his head shall answer for his temerity."

At this moment another Janizary came with
the astounding news that the largest fleet ever
before Tunis had anchored in the harbour, and
that the signal for the "consul Americana"
flattered at the foretop of the admiral.
Hamouda Bey lost his tone of defiance in a mo-
ment. "Consul," said he, "remember me
kindly to your admirals," and clapping his
hands broke up the divan.

The next morning Captain Decatur was di-
rected by the Commodore to proceed to Tunis
and co-operate with the consul in obtaining
from the Bey an unequivocal and satisfactory
guarantee for the faithful observance of peace.
The Bey still excited, refused to receive the
captain, who, in his usual spirited manner,
refused visiting him on any other terms,
and left Tunis to return to the squadron, and
report the result of his mission. As soon as
the Bey heard of his departure, he manifested
great concern. His royal breast appeared to
be pained struck, and he despatched a mes-
senger with a conciliatory letter with such ex-
pression that he was received on board the Con-
stitution, where Captain Decatur came along-
side.

Between the Most Magnificent Prince and the
United States, and the Congress having receiv-
ed on board a Tunisian ambassador, the
Constitution, followed by the squadron, got
under weigh, and stood out of the harbour.

As they passed the island of Goletta, the
old frigate caught a glimpse of the American
flag floating proudly in the breeze, and hoisted
an ensign the color of then, as if by one sin-
gle motion, the three masted banner ad-
vanced to the fore of every vessel in the squad-
ron, and upwards of two hundred cannon work
their thunder notes, while two thousand five
hundred men raised the loud hurra.

A faint echo came back upon the dying land
breeze, and the "abode of happiness" was lost
from view.

FIRST FRUITS OF ABOLITION.

Scenes of the St. Domingo Revolution.

The following extracts detailing some of
the most inhuman butcheries that were per-
petrated at the period of the black revolution in
St. Domingo, possesses a painful interest.
They are from a narrative about to be pub-
lished by a French gentleman, now a citizen
of the United States, who witnessed the bloody
drama. In even reading these extracts we
are led to believe that previous to the revolu-
tion the white inhabitants associated too freely
with the negro population for either moral or
political purposes.

"It was half past 9, and in the silence of the
night, when 400 armed and armed white men
were this afternoon, had given up all they
possessed to save their lives—now stripped of
all their clothes, their arms fastened behind
their backs, and tied by two with cords;
headed by black Sepoys with large axes upon
their shoulders, and accompanied by a black
regiment with bayonets and swords in their
hands—were being dragged along through the
place, lighted by numerous torches. They
made a halt in front of Desaulne's head quar-
ter: for him to behold the white victims offered
as a sacrifice to propitiate the promised favors
of his sanguinary passions. So near to my
place of refuge was this appalling and heart-
rending scene occurring, that I heard the
piercing cries of despair, the lamentations,
the agonies of death, and the harsh rebukes
and vociferations of the soldiery. They heard a
voice ordering them off. They took the street
leading into the great road along the western
coast. They were dragged half a mile be-
yond Lanoux's mountain and country seat.
They stopped on the north side of the road, op-
posite the black house on the southern hill.
They began placing their heads upon blocks of
wood and decapitated them with the Sepoy's
axes; but this requiring too much time, the
regiment fell upon them with their bayonets
and swords—none escaped. After which their
bodies were thrown one above the other, so as
to form a mound of dead bodies; for the col-
orary negroes, as Desaulne said, to look at my
quarters and no longer depend upon them? I
had these details from three colored officers,
who followed in the hope of rescuing their
fathers, but could not succeed. Thus closed
the ever memorable day of the ninth of March,
1814.

"The sun rose on the 10th of March, but not
brighter than it had done for several days. It
seemed that this great luminary of the world,
that beneficent and visible eye of the Supreme
Being, retired, as an unerring warning of his
wrath and displeasure, to lend his light or view
these horrible scenes of human butchery. I
shall offer here no reflection—not even attempt
to portray my feelings. The reader is now

present with me, he has already seen some of
the horrible and inhuman bloody effects of
the Wilberforce's regenerating principles, but
even these are nothing to what remained for
him to witness. And if he be an honest and
sensible man, or if his hands have not yet been
imbrued in the crimson blood of a father's
mother, sisters, brothers, friends and neighbors
—I leave him to make his own comments and
reflections. But if he is a monster, now guilty
of homicide, or thirsting, as the abolitionists
do, for the commission of all those heinous
crimes, let him enjoy his triumph, and revel
for joy over the mangled bodies of so many
human victims!"

"Immediately after breakfast I resumed my
seat in the latticed piazza, I observed a great
many white men moving from the piazza, and
accompanied by black and colored officers, and
retaining there as the preceding afternoon.
The continued until about four o'clock, when
my attention was diverted by a new scene.
I saw passing close in front of my retreat a
mulatto leading a white man, and a young and
destitute white female, hanging at the mulatto's
left arm; she was begging, crying, entreating
him to spare her husband's life. I recognized
her. It was Mrs. D., a young and rich
heir, and her husband. They had been but
18 months in wedlock. I followed them with
my eyes, and saw them stop under a tree in
front of the commandant of the place's quarters.
Mr. D. was left under the tree surrounded by
soldiers, and I saw her led into the house by
the mulatto. I was intent on observing the
denouement of this painful occurrence, when
after about 15 minutes I perceived a man ris-
ing up in the air under the tree. It was poor
Mr. D., whom they had hung to a limb; and
who appeared struggling with death. At this
moment the soldiers drew back as if to make
room for some person. It was Mrs. D. held
by the arm by the same fiendish mulatto,
pointing to her husband, hanging dead from
the tree. Piercing shrieks were heard re-
sounding through the whole square place; she
fell to the ground. They carried her away."

"Overwhelmed with the labor of my own
mind, I returned up stairs and sought some
rest by lying without undressing upon a cot-
ted. I had already fallen into a deep sleep
when, suddenly, loud screams started me up; cries
of murder, defiance, rage, vociferations,
intermixed with groans and lamentations of
the wounded and dying, resounded through
the whole place. I got up from my couch
with a heart ready to burst; I made an effort
to reach my sister thro' the lattices;—I saw
oh! horror!—I saw upwards of four hundred
white men entirely naked, dragged forcibly
on the rough, stony ground by the soldiers,
lighted by innumerable torches. They were
then crossing the Place of Arms, they stopped
in front of Desaulne's quarters, thirty peo-
ple from where I stood. Most I relate what I
viewed—I must; but will withhold their
names. I saw

lives, were forced to plunge their hands in the
hearts of those whom they used to call by the
endearing name of fathers, brothers, friends,
and whom they in vain had endeavored to
protect and save! I hid my eyes
with my hands—I looked again—I saw the
blood gushing out of the inflicted wounds—I
could see no longer—I fainted and fell. I know
not how long I remained insensible. When I
began to recover, the first motions
I made were to carry my hand over my heart
as if to feel my wounds as one who being de-
ceived by a dream of personal danger and
death, seeks on his awakening to feel his body
in order to ascertain whether he is really still
alive or dead. After a while I struggled to
reach my couch—I felt very weak and ex-
hausted;—I was overpowered by sleep and
remained unconscious until next morning at
eight o'clock.

"On the eve of the first of May, I received
a written invitation from General Ferroux to
attend a ball to be given by him on the eve-
ning of the first of May in a large hall room
belonging to the prison. I was being requested
to invite all Americans and Englishmen then
in the place and port. This letter was so
worded as to make me responsible in case they
should not attend.

"I made every exertion to procure their at-
tendance but we could not well conceive the
instinct of terror and wickedness that had
prompted him to sport with our feelings by
inviting us to attend a public ball, at such a
time and place.

"It was half past eight when we made our
appearance in the hall. They were dancing
but the moment we were introduced by the
master of ceremonies, the music ceased. We
were led to the head of the hall where Gen.
Ferroux sat and to whom we made our bows
after which they provided us with partners,
and then we began to dance. We had pro-
ceeded through four figures of cotillon, when,
suddenly piercing shrieks and cries of agonies
were heard under the gallery—the front door
being opened, and the gall from the first floor,
the cries resounded throughout. My partner,
who was a native and whose complexion was
very fair, fainted and fell at my feet, a great
many other females did the same; all was con-
fusion, dismay and uproar. Our colored
friends instantly surrounded us, led us out
through an opposite door and escorted us to the
wharf where, having barked for, and the boats
having come, we all embarked and spent the
night together on board the brig Commerce
making sad and terrific comments upon the
slaughter which had just now taken place, as
it were, in our presence.

"We returned on shore early in the morning
and then were informed by our colored
friends that the forty unhappy white men men-
tioned before as being confined in the prison
had been murdered under the piazza and on the
threshold of the large front door facing the
piazza, with a view, said Ferroux, for the
Americans to report and to convince the for-
eign-colored colored females that they need
no longer to expect the caresses and favors of
white men."

"This lady, whose initial I have given, was
detained by the blacks for upwards of two
years. She was fortunate enough to effect her
escape on board an American vessel. She af-
terwards rejoined her family in Paris."

POLITICAL.

From the Washington Globe.

AGRICULTURE.

The federalists flatter themselves with the
idea that the wealth of the country is with-
out the reach of the great levelling spirit of
the revolution. They are not aware that there
is nothing so worthy of all the great levelling
spirit of the revolution, as the great levelling
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was heard; one of the springs in the centre of that immense floor gave way; one of the cross-timber beams settled down on the main beam, and the confusion and fright, and rushing, and crashing, and creaking, and hallooing, and hubbub were horrible. Hats were knocked down. A rush was made to the door, and about fifty fell down stairs. The doors were blocked up and then the windows were thrown open, and shouts were heard of "bring ladders—the floor has given way—Oh! God—give me a long ladder—Here's a crash—My eyes—Who'd a thought the merchants were all going to break down in this way. Here's a go. Take care of your pockets—my pockets are torn off in the scramble. Is the floor going down—are we going down. Yes, I'm d—d if it ain't. There's no alarm gentlemen. Oh, yes, there is. I'm dreadfully alarmed—Oh God, I wish I was out—why I wish I was out—oh come here—my wife wanted me to stay at home and play with her and the children. There's no fear gentlemen. You lie—we're all afraid. I've lost my hat—my shoes are gone. My pocket book's gone. Many were on the point of jumping from the front windows into the street, in which case they would have broken their necks—many broke the back windows and got out on the roof of the kitchen; then there was a great cry that was giving away, and they would all fall through into the large hot kitchen furnace. Then the consternation was truly appalling. Hundreds jumped on the platform, till that bent nearly to breaking, and the immense living mass of human beings away and rolled from one end of the room to the other, until about 2000 found their way into the street, to return no more that night.

Here there was another awful scene, and some laughing, in the midst of which Lewis Tappan rose.

At this there was a tremendous outcry; all the sounds of Babel seemed revived; hisses, shouting, cries of "turn him out," "down with him," "the nigger," "the black scoundrel," "adjourn," "go home," "Hear him," "hear the nigger."

Chair—Order, order! let's have silence and act like rational beings. Let's hear any one who can give us any light.

More confusion and cries of "that black scoundrel will make it all appear dark."

At last order was restored, and Lewis Tappan with the coolest impudence possible, jumped upon the platform.

Tappan—I regret that the banks have disappointed us in our hopes of specified relief. I expected, sir, that this meeting would again be unprovided with any resolutions, as it was the other night, and I, therefore, drew up some, sir, which I'll read.

Cries of "No, no, turn him out," and all sorts of noises. At last Lewis Tappan read the following:

TAPPAN'S RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That while we cordially approve the determination of the banks to maintain specie payments, we confidently rely upon their disposition and intention to increase their discounts, and otherwise to afford the most effectual aid in their power to this commercial community at this distressing crisis.

Resolved, That as the interests of the merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, and the banks are identical, reciprocal confidence and assistance are absolutely necessary to preserve our moneyed institutions from disaster, and the trading community from still greater distress, if not ruin.

Resolved, That we recommend to every merchant, manufacturer, and mechanic in the city to afford to each other the most liberal assistance and generous confidence, and that it be the determined resolution of every one present—so long as it may be practicable, to sustain his credit and meet his engagements—not to stir up the ship.

Tappan continued—A gentleman told me, sir, he did not like to come to the meeting, because all who were here would be considered as under pecuniary embarrassment; why, sir, are we not all under pecuniary embarrassment? (Cries of "no, no.") Are we not all in an awful state? (Cries of "no, except from the schemes of the infernal abolitionists and niggers.") If we were not, do you think, sir, that any thing short of something awful would have brought that old merchant down here to-night, sir, tottering on his crutches? (Here he pointed to Thaddeus Phelps, Esq.) (Great uproar, and hisses.) I say, sir, the credit of all of us is in a tottering condition; (hisses) the whole city is on the edge of bankruptcy, and we want something more, sir, than crutches to prop us up.

Here there was a tremendous uproar and hisses, and cries of all kinds, in the midst of which Tappan sat down.

Goddard cried out—I withdraw my amendments.

Mr. Lloyd rose—I'm not satisfied (laughter.) I want—we want—cries of you don't know what you want. We don't want (laughter)—we don't want them to tell us they could sustain specie payments—(cries of Ho ho ho in his ha ha.) But we want—we don't want—that is, we want them to pay how much they could extend, two or three days, or anything we can get—that's better than nothing. We want it (cries of Do we?)—that is when they want it, I mean I want it (great laughter.) Yes I want it. I want it to be paid to me as some are; I applied to the bank to day, and was refused, and I found they had diminished their discounts. Therefore, I want more than we've got. (Great noise and laughter.)

Denny—I'm sorry again we're not explicit. (laughter.)

Lloyd—Oh, I don't blame the committee—but we don't get no kind of an answer as we want. (Cheering and laughter.)

Mr. Smith—The fact is, Mr. Chairman, we're in a bad fix; we've got debts to pay—notes to take up—rent day is coming—we want money, and we can't get it. (Great cheering.)

Denny—I'm very sorry, here's all we got, holding the two bank letters. It is a bank paper, it's true, (laughter.) But not the right sort of bank paper, our paper is as good as this; we've done all we can; the bravest and best can do no more; here it is; sorry it's no better. (Great laughter and noise and hubbub.)

Mr. Lloyd again rose—There's not a word been said about Safety Fund money. Four Fifths of all the money we receive now is in this uncurrent money, which we can do nothing with. The rates of exchange and the discounts on it are increasing daily. Let the banks do something to reduce the rates of exchange, and so aid us in disposing of our uncurrent money. Great noise; in the midst of which

Mr. Thaddeus Phelps rose—He was surprised at the unbusinesslike manner in which his name had been dragged before the meeting by a person whom he could not recognize under any circumstances. (Lewis Tappan.) A person whom he had no acquaintance with, nor could have; it was most painful to his feelings to find himself alluded to in such an improper manner. He was not in the habit of attending public meetings—this was the first time he had ever addressed a public meeting of his fellow citizens—he was totally unqualified for the task; but after what had been said he was bound to explain himself. He came there to say, that from his knowledge of the bank of specie, he knew they would do all—were doing all in their power to relieve the merchant; but at the same time they must act so careful as not to endanger themselves; they would redeem all their obligations, and render every aid besides; he would not have trespassed thus—but to be dragged before the meeting by one who was an abolitionist—

When order was restored, Mr. Phelps made a few more remarks apropos of the course of the banks, and the Chairman put the question then (for the first time) on the committee, which was carried by a few persons saying "aye," and three persons saying "no." The question was then taken and carried on the following amendment to the second resolution:

And in the opinion of this meeting, that it is properly consistent with the avowed object of the banks, by concert of action, essentially to enlarge their discounts.

The following resolution was then moved by somebody, and carried.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the committee for the faithful manner in which they have performed their duty.

Then there ensued all sorts of noises, the meeting was most beautifully and systematically thinned down by this time; cries of "Let's go home; I'm going to supper—let's go down and take a drink! These tools will stop here making asses of themselves all night. Go on—Denny—Denny."

Chair—What is it the meeting want?

A Voice—Go on.

Another—Stop.

Col. Stone rose—Hisses—groans—cheers & all sorts of noises—cries of "hear him—no long speeches—no Park steaks." I rise to speak one word—the reason why I do so is because I've been attacked severely in a paper this morning (cries of "the Courier," "the Herald") for intruding myself on the meeting the other night, I asked permission then to state what I thought were new and important facts, and I begged pardon of the meeting for so doing.—It was a splendid saying of that splendid statesman Edmund Burke and at the same time a splendid falsehood, that the merchant had no bible but his Ledger, and no God but his gold! This was not said of Americans, but of British merchants; but I would bear testimony that it is untrue, even of them; and most especially is it untrue as regards the merchants of this country; for I have ever found them liberal and noble in every undertaking, and in all their transactions an honor and an example to the rest of the world; (cries of "soft soap—lay it on thick, Colonel;") and I therefore bear this testimony to their worth, and thank them for listening to me.

A Loud Voice—I move we adjourn.

Another—I second the motion. Great noise and laughing, and leaving the room.

Chair—I move we adjourn to this night.

Chair—All you in favor of adjourn—say—aye.

Two said "aye."

Chair—Contrary—no.

A hundred shouted "no."

Chair—Contrary—no.

Voice—Now, I move to adjourn.

Great confusion and uproar.

Chair—Adjourn—favor—aye.

Two said "aye."

Chair—Contrary—no.

Thirty cried "no."

Chair—Lew. (Severe laughter, and cries of "Denny—Denny.")

Denny—I hope no personal feelings for me will cause any to act unlike irrational beings; but let us act on our resolutions, if any man—aye, any woman offer them.

Cries of "read 'em." The chair read them.

Chair—What is the pleasure of the meeting? Shall the question be taken on them separately, or all together? lay them on the table.

A Voice—Under the table.

Another—I second the motion.

But this motion was not put by the chair.

Then they were passed upon, all in a lump and adopted amidst hisses and outcries, and the meeting broke up in disorder. At the foot of the stairs stood that vigilant officer Bowler, to catch the pick pockets and search them; and the excellent and worthy landlord, Mr. Gardner, was keeping his eyes on the money drawers; whilst a strong body of his domestics guarded the door of the upper room, which was in danger of being demolished, together with all it shielded. One shrewd and wealthy old merchant exclaimed to his friend, as the members of the meeting came down the great staircase, "this is a tall party, isn't it? These are a nice set of pupes; half of 'em are bankrupts already, and half the balance ought to break up at their old shirts and new cases. I wouldn't foot their grog bills for the next month!" Neither would we. "Deliver us from evil."

It will be inferred from the subjoined paragraph, which we copy from the *Providence (R. I.) Journal*, that there is a difference between "a great body of merchants and a great merchant of bodies."

"There was shipped in New York, on Saturday, on board the steamboat John W. Richmond, which arrived here on Sunday morning, a common meat barrel, directed to Luther Pollard, Boston, Mass., with the letter W. inclosed in brackets. After the arrival of the boat at the depot, India Point, one of the hands on board discovered that the head of the barrel was not in its proper place, and under took to replace it. In doing so, it became necessary to take it out; when the barrel was found to contain the body of a young female, apparently about 25 or 30 years of age, with nothing on it except a pair of fine white cotton hose, marked with the letter D."

"We are informed by Robert Knight, the coroner, that the body appeared to be that of a person recently deceased, of small stature, with a delicate frame, and long black hair and was packed in the barrel with straw."

It is gravely hinted by some federalists about town that the United States Bank has retired behind the "cotton bags," mentioned in Biddle's letter to Mr. Adams, and will quietly remain there till the enemy shall disperse.

TREASURY NOTES.—The whole amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st inst., was \$3,394,180 98.

THE WHIG

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 12.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN
OF NEW YORK.

37—The fall session of our County commences on Monday next.

CLEAR WORK.—The aggregate Democratic majority at the late election in Pennsylvania is \$0,721, showing a gain in one upwards of 25,000 for the Democrats. Oh! the "powder plot."

38—The Tennessee Legislature has passed resolutions nominating Mr. Van Buren for Presidency, and Governor Polk for Vice Presidency.

Extensive preparations are making in Savannah (Ga.) to give Mr. Forsyth a distinguished reception in that city, where he is expected soon to arrive.

A dinner was given to Governor Tennessee, a short time ago, in Alabama, and attended by nearly five thousand. Though many toasts were drunk, no ardent spirits were used.

In placing Mr. Van Buren's name at the head of this column for re-election to the office within the gift of the great Republic, it affords us peculiar gratification to know that he is the accepted candidate of the entire Democratic party throughout the nation, and will receive, as he has done, a vigorous and cheerful support. We are to judge from recent events, we must admit that Mr. Van Buren's second elevation to the office of President is more easy of attainment than the first. Several states heretofore opposed to him, and his measures, can now be placed in his most ardent supporters. Notwithstanding the abuse and calumny that his opponents heaped upon his head, we find that Mr. Van Buren has by a firm and undeviating course, strengthened himself in the affections of the people, though he may have sacrificed the interests of a few demagogues who supposed themselves political Hercules, and with power sufficient to break down the empire.

It may be said of Mr. Van Buren, as was said of General Jackson—he has embodied the wishes of the people, and himself, constantly, to be their agent.

Some discussion had taken place in the Bank Parlor in regard to the propriety of raising the rate of interest to 7 per cent, but it still remained fixed at 6.

The most important political news is the intention of the British Government to send a squadron to China with hostile intentions. What the "outlaw barbarians" intend to take by this move, whether to force the Emperor to accept of them, or to demand satisfaction from the Celestials for enforcing their own revenue laws contrary to the interests of some British merchants, we have not learned.

Change drawn by the U. S. Bank on the 11th inst. for the purpose of paying the bills of the U. S. Bank, was 100,000,000. The U. S. Bank, for the purpose of paying the bills of the U. S. Bank, was 100,000,000.

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!
First gun from the Empire state.
NEW YORK CITY.

The Election in the State of New York closed on Wednesday last. Four gun through-out the state corresponds with the city gun; our friends have made a clean sweep. Democratic majority in the city 1822. Twelve at the seven hundred Wards gave Van Buren majorities. The gain in the city since the Governor's election last year is nearly three thousand.

The Whig majority in the last Assembly was 36. The result of the election in the city makes a difference of 26 votes. A gain of six members more would give the Van Buren men a majority.

39—In looking over the elections of this year, for the purpose of seeing the number of states that have declared for Mr. Van Buren, we are led to exclaim, where is there one opposed to him. Where the Democratic party has not been entirely victorious, as in Rhode Island and Vermont, the Whig majority has been so much reduced as to satisfy the candid observer that the vote of these states for President is entirely doubtful. Much, however, may depend upon the doing of the Whig National Convention at Harrisburg in December. The following states are a sufficiently strong capital for the Democratic party to begin the contest with next year. They show a clear majority, and a goodly number of votes to spare.

Maine 10 Maryland 10 Alabama 10
N. Hampshire 7 Illinois 5 Georgia 1
Pennsylvania 20 Michigan 3 S. Carolina 1
Ohio 21 Missouri 4 N. Carolina 1
Indiana 9 Arkansas 3 Tennessee 15
Virginia 23

Making in all 184 electoral votes.

To these, we think, may be safely added N. York, New Jersey, Mississippi and Delaware, leaving but a bare probability of the Whigs carrying Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Louisiana and Kentucky.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

Twenty-one days later from Liverpool.

Four Millions to the United States Bank—Canton about to be blockaded.—The English Harvest Better.

The steamship Great Western arrived at New York on Saturday night at ten o'clock, after a very short passage of 13 days and 20 hours from Bristol, whence she sailed on the 10th of October.

The Great Western encountered two heavy gales, but the weather was in general moderate, though hazy. She brought out 128 passengers—among whom are the Prussian Minister to the United States, Baron Ruenne, the Marquis of Toronto, Hon. Aaron Vanderpool, member of Congress, and Mrs. Vanderpool, and Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Cunard, Mr. Sax, N. S. the contractor for the conveyance of the mails by steam, the Hon. Louis Adams, John B. Howell and A. Gregg, Esq. of Baltimore, Captain T. Hays, U. S. Col. March, Capt. Workman, Lieut. Brown, Mr. Cruikshank, 93d Regt. and a great number of ladies. A full list will be found in another column. She also brings out some specie from the Bank of England, and a general cargo of dry goods, silks, &c.

The specie is for British services in Canada, amounts to \$2,000,000.

The Western's last outward trip was made on the 13th of October. She sailed from Bristol on the 13th of October. She made her passage in 13 days & 20 hours. She was to sail from England on the 1st of November, and when the Western left, had 200 of the engaged letters written in N. York, the 1st of August have been answered in an unprecedented short period of thirty-two days.

The Bank of England, it appears, cannot issue small notes without permission of Parliament.

Extracts from Scotch, Irish, and north of England papers state that the harvest was better than had been generally anticipated. The greater part of it was housed on the 12th. The potato crop had proved to be a very large one, and it was believed that the price of that article would be one half less than it was last year.

The final settlement of the Bills drawn on Paris, Hottinguer & Co. had been confirmed, and specie to an amount sufficient to cover them entirely had been received in Paris.

Cotton is without alteration, and with some activity in the market. The apprehension of suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England was lessening, as the export of cotton was decreasing, and the exchanges with the continent were becoming more favorable for England. Very few failures had occurred among mercantile men in England, and business there as here had been very much contracted.

Some discussion had taken place in the Bank Parlor in regard to the propriety of raising the rate of interest to 7 per cent, but it still remained fixed at 6.

The most important political news is the intention of the British Government to send a squadron to China with hostile intentions. What the "outlaw barbarians" intend to take by this move, whether to force the Emperor to accept of them, or to demand satisfaction from the Celestials for enforcing their own revenue laws contrary to the interests of some British merchants, we have not learned.

Change drawn by the U. S. Bank on the 11th inst. for the purpose of paying the bills of the U. S. Bank, was 100,000,000. The U. S. Bank, for the purpose of paying the bills of the U. S. Bank, was 100,000,000.

ANTICIPATED BLOCKADE OF CANTON.

A Bristol paper states that it was the intention of the British Government to blockade Canton. It will be remembered that the opium seizure, was chiefly on board of British ships at the time, and that the whole of it was afterwards destroyed. It was probable that payment would be demanded for the opium, and that a blockade will only take place in the event of a positive refusal.

AN OUTRAGE ON THE QUEEN.—Some senseless scoundrel threw two large stones at the head of the Queen, in her state apartments at Windsor. The affair had created great sensation, but the perpetrator had escaped. The papers talked of "hushing it up."

The Queen had been much annoyed by a man named Bryan, who insisted on marrying her.

BORDER TROUBLES.

The Burlington, (Iowa) Gazette, of the 19th ult., says:

A communication was received last evening by the Governor, from Van Buren county, stating that on Monday last, the Sheriff of Clark county, Mo. with some two or three others, made his appearance on the disputed ground, for the purpose of collecting the taxes, and on the refusal of the citizens to pay, he departed, giving notice that he would return on next Monday, with a force sufficient to compel payment. It is further added, that a regiment of the military was to have taken place at Waterloo some time during the present week, and that on next Monday the ground in dispute will be invaded by an armed force. We await further intelligence with no little anxiety.

The Paris, Missouri Sentinel, of the 19th gives the following additional intelligence:

Want Want!—A special messenger has passed through this place, bearing information to the Governor of this State that an armed force from Iowa had seized upon and forcibly attempted to imprison the Sheriff of Clark county, who was, as usual, engaged in the legal discharge of his official duties.

The citizens of Clark have called upon General Willcox, of the 14th division Missouri militia, for aid, and the dispatch who passed through this morning on his way to the capital, direct from General Willcox to the Governor for orders.

We are sorry that it has come to this, but Missouri must and will stand by her rights.

The Whigs are already inquiring what name they shall rally under for the next Presidential battle. They may give over further search. The Battle is decided before it has been begun. The people have declared for Martin Van Buren and an Independent Treasury.

RETURN OF MR. McLANE.—It is known that Mr. McLane the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, visited France for the purpose of disposing of three millions of Maryland State Stock, held by that company, as payment of the subscription to the capital stock of said company made by the State. Immediately after the departure of Mr. McLane for Europe, the account received from England in regard to money matters were so unfavorable as almost

to forbid the hope that he might prove successful in his mission. We are, therefore, unexpectedly gratified to learn that Mr. McLane, who returned home in the Great Western, has succeeded in making an arrangement for the gradual and advantageous sale of the bonds, and for such advances in anticipation of sales, as will ensure the moderate and steady prosecution of the road. Under the circumstances, this is a much more flattering and gratifying result of his mission than could have been anticipated, and fully justifies the confidence that has been entertained in his judgment, talent and energy, ever since he has resided among us.—Patriot.

POSTSCRIPT.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

The returns so far show 37 Whigs and 48 Van Buren men elected, but the counties to hear from many possibly give the Whigs a meagre majority in the House of Delegates. The Whig majority last year was immense, but if they succeed this year it will be by the "skin of their teeth." New York is safe for Van Buren, such has been our gain.

We learn that good white wheat sold in Baltimore on Friday at \$1.05; but by last night's mail the quotations are more favorable. The Baltimore American of Saturday says, the markets have evinced a tendency to decline before the Great Western's accounts were received, and after they were promulgated prices fell about ten cents per bushel, and have since so remained. Sales of good to strictly prime reds are making at \$1.10 a \$1.15, and we quote accordingly. Sales of good white at \$1.12 a \$1.15, and of family flour whites at \$1.16 a \$1.20.

Corn. We quote new white Corn at 50 a 55 cents, and new yellow at 60 a 60 cents. Old Corn is quoted at 70 cents.

POST OFFICES IN MARYLAND.—The following persons were appointed Postmasters in Maryland during the week ending on the 21st inst.—Peter Bary, Tunnel, Allegany county; Levin Tyler, Rehoboth, Somerset county; Samuel T. Kemp, Trappe, Talbot county; John C. Weems, Tracy's Landing, Anne Arundel county, and Henry Seugstuck, St. Michaels, Talbot county.

The Law of Maryland relative to the issue of Small Notes.

The following law of Maryland relative to the issue of small notes in this State, will be read with some interest at the present time.

1820, chapter 150.—A Supplement to an Act entitled an Act to prevent the issuing of Small Bank Notes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the commencement of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any bank or other corporation within this State, to issue or pay out any note, or bill, or any paper, purporting to be the note or bill of such bank, or of any other bank, corporation or company, whatever, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five and ten dollars, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That if any officer or servant of any bank or corporation in this State, should on such issue or deliver in payment any note or bill of such bank, or the note or bill of any other bank, corporation or company, or any paper purporting to be the note or bill of any bank corporation or company whatever, of a less denomination than five dollars or of any intermediate denomination between five and ten dollars, such officer or of floor shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by indictment and conviction in the county court of the county where the offence shall have been committed, or in the City Court of Baltimore.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That a note or bill, by or in the name of any officer or servant of any bank, corporation or company, as such, purporting to be in the name of any officer or any bank, corporation or company, as such, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be within the provisions of this law and subject to the enactments herein contained.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That from and after the commencement of this act, if any person shall pass or offer to pass, receive or offer to receive, any note or bill of any paper purporting to be the note or bill of any bank corporation or company whatever, not chartered by this State, of a less denomination than five dollars, or of any intermediate denomination between five and ten dollars, he shall forfeit & pay for every such offence the sum of five dollars current money, to be recovered in the manner hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That this Act shall commence and be in operation from and after the first day of June next.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several county courts in this State, and of the CITY COURT OF BALTIMORE to give this Act ESPECIALLY IN CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURIES OF THE RESPECTIVE COUNTIES.

Never certainly was apologue founded on a more universal impulse of human nature than that of the fox who lost his tail in a trap, and straightway called a fox convention and made a speech against all tails. The Philadelphia Banker after having pointed to his own condition, and used every other argument in vain to induce those of New York to cut off their tails, have finally resorted to the most dangerous device to get an opportunity of "doing the business for them." It is indeed evident enough that banks have a growing consciousness of wrong, of mismanagement and degradation in a state of suspension, or they would not thus intrude to drag others into the same condition.

All banks are of equal soundness in a state of suspension. The only test between a solvent and insolvent concern is lost. Suspension therefore is a gain to the bad, while it is a loss and a calamity to the good. Specie paying banks have indeed at this time many trials to endure. The infatuation of example have been because they are few, they stand proudly conspicuous, a mark to be jealously, perhaps angrily, pointed at by the many. They are the subject of ungenerous complaint; all the difficulties and straight of commerce and business are laid to their charge; the public are carefully given to understand that the suspended banks are their very good friends, and are restrained from showing their good will by the obstinacy of those who will continue to pay specie in spite of a suffering community.

—It may be asked in answer, how happens it that banks which suspend as a measure of self-protection against non-specie paying banks, should find themselves in the power of those that pay specie? Have they made a mistake? Are they stronger than those that do not? In Heaven's name then why did they suspend? Or why do they not resume? In seeking to protect themselves, they have unfortunately changed a sound armor for one rotten and full of holes, why do they deny to go back to the sure defence which they really cast aside?

They suspended because certain non-specie paying banks were about to trouble them, and prevent them from relieving the community; and now they cannot relieve the community because certain specie paying banks oppress them! Never were any corporations so beset with "wicked circumstances" before!—What-aver they do there is some devil in the wind ready to turn it to account against their own windows. But since they have gained nothing by the violation of their obligations and must be oppressed one way or the other, they had certainly better take the advice of St. Peter and rather be buffeted for doing well than for doing ill.—[Charleston Mercury.]

The following is taken from Mr. Biddle's address to the stockholders in 1836.

"1st. Its longer duration—thirty years—while the present charter was only for twenty years, and the charter granted by Congress and vetoed by the President was only for fifteen years.

"2d. The enlargement of its powers, especially its authority to deal in the stock of the United States or of Pennsylvania and all the improvement stocks of the State.

"3d. In confining the rate of discount at half per cent for thirty days, to loans in the State of Pennsylvania—leaving the banks elsewhere to the rate of interest fixed by the local laws.

"4th. Its exemption from the expense of doing the business of the Government, in loan offices and pensions agencies, and its transferring the public fund without charge.

"5th. Its total separation from all the offices of the general government—an unnatural connection beneficial neither to the bank nor the government.

"6th. Its not being obliged to establish branches."

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ROMAN POTATOES.—These potatoes, in a good soil, yield abundantly, and grow to an enormous size. They are however not fit for the table, being clammy and stringy—even more so than the Mexican potatoes, which came forward with similar pretensions about 25 years ago. It was however soon abandoned, being unpalatable, and possessing, as the farmers said, but little nutriment. Like the Roman, it yielded abundantly, and some of the potatoes were very long and large. In flavor and wateriness, the two kinds are very much alike. From an attempt which we made the other day to eat a part of a Roman, boiled, we are satisfied they are good for nothing except for cattle and hogs. And even for these animals, we doubt if they will prove very valuable. If roasted or baked, they would doubtless be better than when boiled, but to make the best of them we are certain they cannot be a first rate article. Boiled, they are hardly suitable at all. One reason why the Romans yield so large a crop in proportion to the number of potatoes planted, is, that they are full of eyes, and each eye of course produces a separate root.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

AUSTIN, THE NEW CAPITAL OF TEXAS.

—This is the future seat of government for a mighty Republic, is growing to be a town. It is nearly in the wilderness—but it has already three hundred houses erected, and a thousand inhabitants; the roads such as they are, leading to it being thronged with immigrants seeking new homes. The price of board is from fifteen to twenty dollars per week, and Indians, it is said, are growing scarce.

Mr. Wheaton, the American minister at Berlin, has brought to a successful termination the negotiations which have been so long pending respecting the mediation between the United States and the republic of Mexico. The King of Prussia at first hesitated to accept the mediation tendered to him by the two transatlantic republics, on account of the extreme complexity and delicacy of the question in dispute (especially as growing out of the civil war in Texas); but some of these disputes having been amicably adjusted between the parties, his Majesty has at last consented to name M. Von Roonne, the Prussian minister in the United States, to decide an arbiter in cases of any difference of opinion which might arise between members of mixed commission which is to examine the remaining claims of the two governments of their citizens upon each other.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

The St. Augustine News, of a late date, mentions the following touching incident. Mr. Dallam, was a Baltimorean.

FIDELITY OF A DOG.—An Irish greyhound, owned by Col. Harney, and which he had brought from Missouri had formed a very strong attachment to Mr. Dallam, the owner of the trailing establishment at Caloosahatchie. On the massacre of the men at that post, but little hopes were entertained by the survivors, but that the dog had either been killed or captured by the Indians. Fourteen days after the occurrence, on the arrival of troops to give sepulture to these victims of Indian lawlessness, this faithful and attached animal was found, barely able to stand, emitting a feeble howl over the remains of his friend Mr. Dallam. The corpse around was devoid of value, but Dallam was unjured. This noble trait of fidelity was duly appreciated by the troops, and Roonne, the trusty guardian of a dead friend, is now sincerely and devotedly cherished by the garrison at Tampa Bay.

Nothing has produced so much excitement here, since Mr. Edmund Quincy's resignation of the office of Justice of the Peace, as the announcement yesterday, that a Mr. Appleton of this city, had married a Miss Webster, in London. Oh! the commotion was tremendous.—The Atlas almost flew off its handle. The Committee of Public Safety was in session at 12 o'clock last night.—Boston Post.

NAMES.—Emma is from the German, and signifies a nurse; Caroline from the Latin, noble-minded; George from Greek, a farmer; Martha from Hebrew, bitterness; the beautiful though common name Mary is Hebrew, and means a drop of salt water; a tear; Syntha, from Greek, wisdom; Susan from Hebrew, a lily; Thomas from Hebrew, a twin; Robert, from German, famous in council.

It is computed that there are ten thousand persons confined in the various prisons of the U. States.

MARRIED

In St. Michaels on Thursday, the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. John Sinclair to Miss Elizabeth Rhodes, both of Baltimore.

On Wednesday evening, at the Episcopal Church, in Easton, by the Rev. H. D. Mason, D. D., Mr. Charles T. Goldsborough, to Miss Alice Jane Rhodes, both of this county.

On Saturday morning, by the same, Mr. William F. Reukentien, of Baltimore, to Miss Elizabeth Goldsborough of this town.

On Tuesday 29th October, by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. Robert Rose, of this place to Miss Martha Ringgold of Kent county.

On Tuesday, 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. Wm. H. Fairbanks to Miss Susan Harris, all of this county.

On Tuesday last, 5th inst. by the Rev. H. M. Mason, D. D., Mr. Thomas Scott Dawson, of the firm of Dawson and Sons, to Miss Maria E. only daughter of Mr. Peregrine Groome, all of this town.

A slice of delightful cake accompanied the above notice, for which favor we return our thanks.

DIED

On Wednesday last, Wm. Owen Kennard, infant son of Saml. T. Kennard, Esq. of this county.

On Thursday last Elizabeth Ellen, daughter of Mr. James S. Robinson, in the 2d year of her age.

R. C. MASON & SON

Biscuit & Cracker Manufacturers
No. 76 Pratt Street,
Three doors east of South street, Baltimore.

KEEP constantly on hand, and offer for sale Sugar Crackers, Butter Crackers, Soda Crackers, Water Crackers, &c. &c. Likewise, FAMILY FLOUR, by the barrel, all of which will be sold low for cash, or approved credit.
Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and purchase at their Factory.
Oct 11-4t

ASTRAY.

CAME to the subscriber's on or before the 1st of October 1893, a stray BARROW HOG, with some black spots; the ear marks are as follows:—A crop and swallow fork in the right ear, and a crop and under slit in the left. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
EDWARD WILLIS,
Sherwood's Branch, Talbot county.
Nov 12-1f

Tenant Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to procure a first rate tenant for his farm called "Cassidy" one mile from Easton—There are three fields of about 100,000 corn hills each, with an extensive range of meadow and woodland, remarkable for its fine grass and under substantial fences. The buildings are in excellent condition and very convenient.
TENCH TILGHMAN.
Nov. 12 1893. (SwG)

Public Sale.

The subscriber will sell, on Thursday 14th November, on a credit of six months, his entire stock of



HORSES, CATTLE, AND
FARMING UTENSILS.

Together with his HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention. A lot of first rate Blades and the top-fodder and corn caps of the farm.
ROBERT ROSE.
Nov 12 1893.

MARYLAND.

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.
October Term, Anno Domini 1893

ON application of Jesse E. Shannahan, Administrator of Daniel C. 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.

TALBOT COUNTY, SC.—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, this 8th day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty nine

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 Daniel C. 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 8th of Nov. next, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of November 1893

JESSE E. SHANNAHAN Adm'r.
of Daniel C. Shannahan, dec'd.
Nov 12 1893.

WM. & GEORGE McLEAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Lombard, near Light Street—Baltimore.

References—Messrs. Hopkins & Brothers,
S. D. Walker & Co. Baltimore.
Oct 22-3t

JOB WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Promptly and expeditiously executed at this
Office on the most reasonable terms.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he intends to do cash business after this date, and shall not credit any man, except those that he has dealings with that answers him as cash; as he believes that the credit business has been the rock on which every poor mechanic has split, that has ever undertaken to do business in this place. He also notifies every person that owes him, to come forward and make immediate payment, as he cannot do business without money.

The public's obedient servant,
THOMAS SYLVESTER
Nov 5, 1893. 3w

N. B. All persons leaving their measures or having repairing done, must pay for it before the work can be taken from the shop.
T. S.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Talbot County Court by the Clerk thereof, and to me directed and delivered at the suit of Henry E. Bateman & Co. one of Jacob C. Willson against Wm. Austin, Greenbury, Turbutt, Alex. David and Thos. C. Newby, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 19th of November next, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., of that day, the following property to-wit:—all the right, interest, claim or demand of the above said William Austin, of and unto a tract or parcel of land lying and being in the Chapel District of Talbot County; containing the quantity of

65 ACRES

OF LAND, more or less; called and known by the name of Neall's advantage, or by whatever name or names the same may be called; a joining the farm where James Geolan now resides, and the farm also where John Baynard now resides.—Seized and taken, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the afd. writ of fieri fac, and the interest and cost, due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
JNO. HARRINGTON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of vend. exp'is. issued out of Talbot County Court by the Clerk thereof, and to me directed, in the name of the State of Maryland, at the instance & use of James W. Abbott, against James D. Brown, well, Jesse Delahay and Wm. McNeill, I will sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday the 19th of November next, at the Court House in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following property to-wit:—All the right, interest and claim of the above said James D. Brown, well, Jesse Delahay and Wm. McNeill, in and unto the following tracts or parts of tracts of land lying and being in Talbot County, situate in the Trape District, called Low's Rumble, Miller's Hope, part of White Philip's and hunting hill, which James D. Brown well, Jesse Delahay and Wm. McNeill purchased of Capt. David Robinson, Ann Ruth and James Lowery, containing the quantity of

179 ACRES

OF LAND, more or less, with all the buildings and improvements thereon. Seized and taken, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of vend. exp'is. and the interest and cost, due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
JNO. HARRINGTON, Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE,

ON TUESDAY, THE 12th DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, AT EASTON.

ON Tuesday the 12th day of next month, (Nov.) will be sold at the Union Tavern, in Easton, a large assortment of

Household & Kitchen Furniture,
consisting of many valuable Beds, Bedsteads, Quilts, Blankets, Sheets, Table Cloths, Towels, Dining, table, and tea, ware, glass, tables of all sorts and sizes, Sideboards, looking glasses, Chairs, Carpets, one eight day CLOCK, one do Yankee.

ROBERT ROSE.

NOV 12 1893.

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AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Pimlico, on Thursday 7th November, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A punctual attendance of the members is requested.
By order
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

Nov 5, 1893.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, EASTON, ST. MICHAELS AND WYE LANDING.

THE STEAM BOAT

WILL leave Baltimore from the lower end of Dugans wharf, her usual place of starting for the above places on the following days, viz:

On every Sunday Morning, at 8 o'clock, for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye Landing, returning Monday leaving Wye at 8 o'clock.

Tuesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, returning Wednesday and Saturday.

Passage to Annapolis, \$1
" to St. Michaels and Wye 2
" to Easton, and Cambridge, 2

All Baggage at the owner's risk.
N. B.—The Maryland can be had on Thursdays for Pleasure Excursions.

LEM L. G. TAYLOR.
Nov. 5, 1893.

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Nov. 5, 1893.

RULES

TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

Published by authority, and in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, passed December session, 1837, Chap. 117.

1. ORDERED, That the criminal business shall commence at the meeting of the Court, and be proceeded on with the utmost despatch.

2. That the civil, Appearance and Judicial Dockets shall be called over the second day of the Court unless necessarily prevented by the criminal business, and that either of them, when begun, shall be entirely gone through before any other business be entered upon, unless in cases where it may be thought by the Court expedient for them to act.

3. That the Clerk shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause of absence, and that he shall provide a sufficient and well qualified deputy to assist him in the execution of his office, who shall also personally attend in Court in that department.

4. That the Sheriff shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness, or other unavoidable cause of absence, and in such cases by one of his deputies.

5. That the Sheriff or in his absence, his attending deputy, keep order in Court, and admit no person within the bar but the officers of the Court; or such as shall be called on process or otherwise; or shall have business before the Court; or shall be permitted by the Judges to come within the bar.

6. That the Sheriff shall return all criminal and civil process directed to him, and returnable on the first day of the Term, to the Clerk, the former at or before nine o'clock, A. M. of such day, and the latter in course of the said day; that he shall return all subpoenas and the other process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil causes, returnable on the Tuesday of the first week of court to the clerk; at the meeting of the court on that day; and all such as shall be returnable on the Monday of the second week of the court, at the meeting of the court on that day.

7. That the clerk enter all returns made by the Sheriff in criminal cases where the process is made returnable the first day of the Term, or otherwise immediately on his receiving them from the Sheriff, also process for the service of the declaration and notice shall be filed on the second day by time of clock, and all process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil suits returnable on the first Tuesday or the first week, and Monday of the second week of court, immediately on his receiving them at the said respective times from the Sheriff.

8. That all oaths taken in court shall be administered by the clerk or his deputy, and who shall rise from their seats for that purpose in an amiable voice and decent manner.

9. That the clerk and his deputy observe and make use of the ordinary and established forms of proceedings in all business in this court and especially in the criminal department.

10. That all affidavits for holding to special bail shall be filed with the clerk before or at the time of calling the action in which it is to be made use of, and all other causes for the said purposes, shall be filed with the clerk before, or be shown to the court if required at the time of calling the action wherein it may be necessary to exhibit a cause of special bail, otherwise defendant may have his appearance entered with common bail.

11. That no Attorney, Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Sheriff's Deputy, Sheriff or Officer of this court shall be admitted or received as special bail in any suit in this court.

12. Ordered, That in all cases of judgments the service of the declaration and notice shall be six days before the return day of the term, exclusive of both the day of service and day of return, and that the defendant take defence the first term.

13. That no judgment, in ejectment, or flat execution on scire facias for want of an appearance being entered shall be considered as absolute if an appearance shall be entered at any time during the sitting of the court; to which the ejectment or scire facias shall be brought but that no such appearance shall be received at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

14. That special bail, warned by process of scire facias, or where a second scire facias shall be returned Nihil, notwithstanding surrender the principal at any time during the sitting of the court to which the process shall be returnable, but not at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

15. That no Special Bail shall be made liable on his recognizance of Bail unless the Execution issued against the Principal shall have been put into the Sheriff's hands at least eight days before the return thereof exclusive of the days of lodging the same with the Sheriff, and of return; on two Nihil, returned on Scire facias against Special Bails unless such Scire facias shall have been put into the Sheriff's hands at least eight days before the return thereof as aforesaid; and that the Sheriff endorse the times of receipt thereof on the said Execution and Scire facias.

16. That all warrants of Resurvey shall be executed in such time. Ten days previous notice being given by the Sheriff to the parties, both plaintiff and defendant, or if living out of the county, to their respective Agents or Attorneys, of the time, place of meeting to make such Resurvey, as that the Surveyor may be enabled to make out and return to the Clerk's office five Piles ten days before the sitting of the Court to which such Warrant shall be returnable, which it is ordered that the surveyor do accordingly.

17. That where leave shall be granted to amend or add to any Plot returned under a former warrant of Resurvey, the same notice shall be given as on Warrants of Resurvey, and that the same amendments and additions shall be made by the rule day next ensuing the Term on which such leave shall be given, and the plots so altered shall be returned to the Clerk's office, ten days before the meeting of the next Court.

18. That the twentieth day of February & the twentieth day of August, in each year, and the second day in each Term shall be considered as general Rule days for pleading; that in all cases where Rules are laid to declare or plead, or to amend, unless otherwise specially provided for, such Declarations and pleadings shall be filed and amendments made on or before the twentieth day of February, and the 20th day of August respectively next following the Term at which such Rules shall be laid, and that the pleadings next in course and necessarily arising in answer to such Declaration and pleading shall be filed by the attorney party, or his counsel, on or before the second day of the succeeding Term.

19. That whenever a Defendant shall plead the general issue, with liberty to give the Special matter in evidence, he shall either make a short Docket entry of such special matter the Term next preceding the Trial, or furnishing the acting party or his attorney, with a full notice in writing of such special matter at least forty days before the Term exceeding the notice of Trial, or otherwise be

shall not be entitled to the benefit thereof.

20. That the Clerk transcribe the pleadings in civil suits filed at or before the Rule days, and have the copies ready for the opposite parties, or their counsel, within twenty days next after the respective Rule days by which they are to be filed.

21. Ordered, That if Witnesses under Subpoena in civil causes do not attend the Court by eleven o'clock of the day on which the Subpoena is returnable, the party for whom they are summoned or his counsel, shall forth with move the court for attachment against such Witnesses, if within the reach of the process of this court, and on failure thereof & non attendance of such witnesses, that the Court will not consider the party alleging that testimony material in such causes as really wanting, or his attorney or agent, as having used his or their reasonable endeavors for procuring such Witnesses so as to determine the court at all events either to postpone it until another Term.

22. That the causes on the Trial Docket shall be taken up in the order in which they stand upon the Docket, and if any cause be called for Trial in which either party shall not be ready, the same may, in the discretion of the court, be postponed until the subsequent causes which stands for Trial shall be gone through, and if more causes than one be so postponed, they shall be heard in the order they are postponed in, and if the delay be occasioned by the neglect of either party, the party not ready to proceed shall be delayed by the party not ready to proceed.—That all points at law brought before the court shall be stated in writing by the counsel moving such points, unless dispensed with by the court.

23. That motions in arrest of judgment & for new Trial shall be made and reasons filed within four days next after the Trial, if the court should continue to set so long and if they should not, then during the setting of the court.

24. That petitions shall be heard after the Wednesday after the first week of court and that all Subpoenas issued therein shall be made returnable on the first Tuesday, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

25. That all special verdicts points saved, cases stated Demurrers and errors in arrest of judgment, shall be argued and heard after the Trial of civil causes, unless the court shall in their discretion, determine to dispense with this Rule for special reasons.

26. That no person shall appear covered in court but by permission of the court.

27. That the Constables of this county attend the court day by day from their hours of meeting until they rise unless excused or discharged; that they or such of them as the court shall direct shall serve as Bailiffs to the court and jury; and that they assist the Sheriff in preserving order at the bar and in all places within the view or hearing of the court.

28. That the Officer cause the court Room, including the Bench, Bar, and jury-boxes to be well cleaned and kept in proper and decent order, and that he attend the court in the discharge of his official duty, day by day from their hours of meeting until they rise.

True copy—
JAMES PARROTT, Clerk.
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