

THE GEN. LEMAN'S
VADE MECUM.
OR, THE
Sporting and Dramatic Companion,
INTERSPERSED WITH A
MULTITUDE OF ENGRAVINGS,
INCLUDING
Portraits of Celebrated Winning
HORSES.

Philosophical and Natural Phenomena.
LEGERDEMAIN, & CO.
It is now six months since this publication
was commenced in Philadelphia—and al-
though the publishers have used no extraneous
means to circulate a knowledge of its merits,
yet such is the satisfaction manifested by the
portion of the public who have been made ac-
quainted with its character and contents, that
its list of patrons continues constantly and
rapidly to increase. This paper is now distrib-
uted regularly every week over a wide por-
tion of the Union, and the most satisfactory as-
surances are received that it will eventually be-
come one of the most popular among the numerous
excellent periodicals which issue from the A-
merican press. No exertions will be spared
to establish its permanent reputation more ex-
tensively; and if the liberal sanction of those
for whom it is especially designed shall war-
rant its future improvement—both as regards
typographical neatness and embellishment—
it will be materially advanced.

THE DIFFERENT PLAYS AND
FARCES that will appear in the course of a
year, of themselves, will be worth more than
FOUR times the amount of subscription.—
The following is a list of those which have al-
ready appeared:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Charles the First | Miss Mitford. |
| Charles the First | R. P. Smith. |
| Is She a Brigid | J. S. Knowles. |
| The Hunchback | J. R. Planché. |
| The Deep, Deep Sea | F. Reynolds. |
| Cheap Living | C. A. Sommers. |
| Shakespeare's Early Days | T. Morton. |
| Henri Quatre | R. P. Smith. |
| Quite Correct | J. S. Knowles. |
| Beggar of Belmont Green | Thomas Holcroft. |
| Husbands and Wives | Wm. E. Burton. |
| Man of Ten Thousand | Mrs. Inchbald. |
| The Ladies' Man | Benj. Webster. |
| I'll Tell You What | F. M. Reynolds. |
| The Golden Farmer | Planché & Dance. |
| Speculation | W. T. Moncrieff. |
| Olympic Devils | M. G. Lewis. |
| Englishman in India | J. C. Planché. |
| Shakespeare Festival | H. M. Milner. |
| The East India | Mrs. Inchbald. |
| My Friend the Governor | R. B. Peake. |
| The Omnibus | W. Barrymore. |
| The Child of Nature | James Kenney. |
| The Recontre | |
| The Duel | |
| The Sisters | |
| Vidua | |
| Heraclitus | |

THE MSS. copy of the IRISH AM-
BASSADOR, the favorite and highly inter-
esting Drama in which TRONE POWER
has so successfully assumed the public, as SIR
PATRICK O'LENNIP, has been obtained
by the publishers, and will be published, and
be published forthwith.

THE SPORTING INTELLIGENCE
(at home and abroad) occupies a considerable
portion of our columns, and is collected from
the most authentic sources.—Among the Por-
traits of celebrated Winning Horses which
have been given, are—

The American Trotting Horse, EDWIN
FORREST.
The Imported Racing Horse, Messenger.
The favorite Racing Horse, ARRIET, and her
FOAL, by ELOISE.
Bund's celebrated Trotting Horse, NOR-
FOLK PHENOMENON.
The well known English Race Horse,
TOUCHSTONE.
A correct PICTURE OF A RACE
COURSE, occupying the width of seven col-
umns.

AMONG A VARIETY OF OTHER
EMBELLISHMENTS of subjects of in-
terest which have been published, are the fol-
lowing:—
A complete treatise on RIDING, with
FOURTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS, for the
improvement of Ladies in that most healthy
of all exercises.

Explanation of the AUTOMATON
CHESS PLAYER, illustrated by ELEV-
EN ENGRAVINGS.

THE SUBJECTS WHICH ARE
PARTICULARLY embraced in the VADE
MECUM will be more distinctly understood
from the following summary of them:—
The Fort and all matters connected there-
with.

On the Structure and Character of the
Horse.
On the Improvement of Horned Cattle.
Rules for Novices in Shooting.
Methods for Feeding and Training Dogs.
Biographies of celebrated Horses, with their
Portraits.

Hunting, Fishing, Fowling, &c.
A moved Games, from 40 to 100, and others.
Circulation on Plays and Actors.
The most popular Songs, set to music.
The Art of Legitimate Illustration.
A variety of Receipts adapted to Domestic
Economy.

An Epitome of important passing events.
Gentlemen's quarterly Review of the Fash-
ion.

THE VADE MECUM IS PRINTED
ON LARGE imperial paper, of a beau-
tiful white texture, and is published every Sat-
urday, at Three Dollars per annum, in ad-
vance. Orders from Agents, postage paid,
will be promptly attended to, and the paper
carefully packed to prevent it from rubbing by
mail.

THE MODERN ACTING DRA-
MA—A volume of about 300 pages, contain-
ing the PLAYS, FARCES, &c. which ap-
pear in the Vaude Mecum, neatly printed and
bound in elegant covers, for transportation—
is published every six weeks. Eight volumes
will constitute a set, or one year's subscrip-
tion, the terms for which is three dollars, pay-
able in advance.

CLARK'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE
N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)
Where have been sold

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES
in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throug-
out the United States, who may desire to
try their luck either in the Maryland State
Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other
States, some one of which are drawn daily,
Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in pro-
portion, are respectfully requested to forward
their orders by mail, post paid, or otherwise
enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be
thanked for, and executed by return mail,
with the same prompt attention as if on
personal application, and the result given
(when requested) immediately after the draw-
ing. Please address

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

SIXTH YEAR OF THE
THE LADY'S BOOK.
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
OF LITERATURE, FASHIONS AND
PORTRAITS.

THE LADY'S BOOK was the first publi-
cation in this country to introduce and perfect
a taste for COLORED PLATES OF THE
FASHIONS; and the universal popularity
which the book obtained, with the aid of these
beautiful and costly embellishments, although
they appeared every quarter only, was unpre-
cedented and unexampled.—The publisher,
emboldened by his long experience, and the
success which has crowned his former efforts to
signalize his work, intends, with the coming
volumes, to introduce alternately every month,
in the course of the year, SIX SPLENDID
PLATES OF THE FASHIONS, SU-
PERBLY COLOURED. The engravings
will be copied from ORIGINAL designs, pre-
pared expressly for that purpose; thereby fur-
nishing the patrons of the work with correct
and constant information of the latest and most
approved styles for Ladies' dresses, as they
come out. This arrangement will add con-
siderably to the publisher's present heavy out-
lays; and while it will materially advance the
value and beauty of his work, he trusts with
confidence to the liberality of a discerning pub-
lic for future remuneration, corresponding with
his exertions and unremitting efforts to keep
pace with the rapid progress of the improve-
ments of the age. The following is the order
which will be adopted for the Embellishments
of the Lady's Book for 1835: viz. January,
March, May, July, September, November,
and December.

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS
OF THE
PREVAILING FASHION &
ELEGANTLY COLOURED.

With the June and December numbers will
be furnished, appropriately ENGRAVED
TITLE PAGES, and a general Table of
Contents for each Volume. February, April,
June, August, October, December.

FINE STEEL ENGRA-
VINGS

Illustrating a variety of interesting Sub-
jects.

Besides every number will be enriched with
a Plate from the PORTRAIT GALLERY,
containing the Likenesses of two distin-
guished individuals. In addition to which
other and various Engravings will be regu-
larly added, with two Pages of POPULAR
MUSIC.

The publisher has at present in the hands of
an excellent artist a steel Engraving, which
will contain a likeness of all the present reign-
ing Queens of Europe, which will be given as
an extra in the January No.

To meet these expensive engagements, it is
absolutely necessary that subscribers should be
promptly paid. At the end of the year, when
nearly six hundred names were erased from
our list, in consequence of its appearing
from the books that each owed two years' sub-
scription. Many have since paid, and some
had previously settled with agents. These and
other grievances inconveniences a publisher has
to encounter, which should, as far as the Agent
is concerned, be remedied by his rendering an
account of all the sums that he has received, at
least once every six months. Subscribers bene-
fitted when their names are erased for delin-
quency, & when they settle, they will not again
renew their subscription. This, consequently,
is a serious loss to the proprietor. The fol-
lowing suggestions are respectfully tendered
for the consideration of persons who are now
in arrears. Let those who owe two years, or
that will owe two in December or June next,
send a Five Dollar note on account. Many re-
frain from forwarding their dues, because they
cannot remit the exact sum; this is, not neces-
sary, if they continue their subscription. It
is only when a person stops the work, that a
liquidation of the whole amount due becomes
necessary.

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.—Under
this head will be published every month, like-
nesses of distinguished Authors in this country
and in Europe. Striking resemblances of
Bacon, Brougham, Hogg, Goldsmith, &c.
&c. have been given. The following are now
ready for press, and will be published two in
each number until the whole is completed:
Shelley, Lewis, Moore, Coleridge, Rogers,
Percy, Keble, Mad. de Stael, Jane Porter,
Campbell, Roscoe, Southey, &c.

Facsimiles of the writing of Washington,
Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Byron,
Scott, and other distinguished persons have
already appeared. Those of Napoleon, Frank-
lin, La Fayette, &c. &c. are in preparation.
The publication of views of beautiful scenery
and remarkable public edifices, will be con-
tinued as heretofore.

Every number of the work contains forty-
eight large octavo pages, printed on fine white
paper, the whole neatly attached in covers.
The postage for each number is 8 cents for any
distance under 100 miles—5 cents, over.

Those persons wishing to subscribe for
the Lady's Book, that it is equal in point of
embellishments, the interest of its contents,
and general beauty of appearance, to the de-
scriptions repeatedly given at large, and the
flattering notices that have been made of it by
editors in different sections of the Union, the
publisher will forward any monthly number
as a specimen, by sending him a letter, post
paid.

SOLOMON BARRETT.
TAVERN KEEPER,
EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
and the public generally that he still con-
tinues to carry on the above business at his old
stand on Washington street, opposite the office
of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. where he is
prepared to accommodate travellers and others
who may be pleased to patronize his establish-
ment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest
Liquors and his larder with the best pro-
vision the market will afford—his stables are
in good order and well stocked with provender.
He has in his employ careful ostlers and he as-
sures the Public nothing shall be wanting on
his part to give general satisfaction.

N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest
market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and
Wild Ducks.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.
THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP
THOMAS HAYWARD.

WILL commence her regular trips be-
tween Easton and Baltimore, on Wed-
nesday the 18th of February (weather per-
mitting) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock,
and returning will leave Baltimore at 8 o'clock
of the following Saturday, and continue sailing
on those days until the 1st of March.

THE THOMAS HAYWARD was launched
at last Spring, and has run as a packet for one
season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sail-
ing and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly
comfortable manner for the accommodation of
passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and
comfortable berths; and it is the intention of
the subscriber to continue to furnish his table
with the best fare that the market affords.

Freights will be received as usual at the sub-
scriber's granary at Easton Point, and all or-
ders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Daw-
son, Esq. or at the subscriber's residence, will
receive his personal attention, as he intends,
himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage
he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains
to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Republic of Letters.

THE fifty second number of the Republic
of Letters closed the first year of the work.
It was commenced as an experiment—the lib-
eral patronage it has received, as well as the
favor bestowed upon other works of the like
kind which has followed in its track, shows that
the plan of the work is approved, and has given
it a permanency which induces the publisher
to make such improvements and alterations
as he believes will be acceptable to subscribers,
and give it a further claim, upon the reading
community.

The publisher has the pleasure of stating that
the work will hereafter be edited by
MRS. A. H. NICHOLAS.

In making the necessary selections for the
Republic of Letters, Mrs. Nicholas will receive
the aid and advice of
Edward Everett,
Gardner, Charles C. Johnson, &c.

The change in the form of the work, from
quarter to octavo, has met with the approbation
of all the subscribers with whom the publication
has been enabled to confer.

The work will be published weekly, as usual,
at 84 cents each number, or three dollars
per year to those who receive the work by
mail and pay in advance.—Each number will
contain 32 pages.

Postmen throughout the United States
are requested to accept a gratuity—the work will
be charged to them \$2.50 per year.

The first two volumes, comprising the first
year, contain the following works, (each work
being complete and entire) and may be had
bound or in numbers.

The Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie.—The
Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith.—The
Tales of the Hall, by Crabbe.—The Letters of
Lady Wortley Montagu, by Rossetti, by Dr.
Goldsmith.—The Letters of the late John
Walpole—The Old English Baron, by Clara Reece.
—Dr. Franklin's Life and Essays, by his
self.—Lights & Shadows of Scottish Life.—
The adventures of Gill Blas, from the French
of Le Sage, by Smollet.—Julia de Rougemont,
by Mackenzie.—Mazeppa, by Lord Byron.—
The Tempest, by Shakespeare.—The Dream of
Eugene Aram, by Hood.—Zeluco, by Dr. Moore.—Essays moral, economi-
cal, and political by the Lord Chancellor Bar-
on—Cherry Chase, by L. A. Rogers, by Mil-
ton Penner, by Milton.—Italian and Spanish
Proverbs.—The history of Charles XII, by
Voltaire.—Mansfield, by Lord Byron.—A
Bride, A Tale, by T. Moore, Esq.—Elizabeth,
by Mad. Cottin.—Retaliation, by Goldsmith.
—The man of the World, by Mackenzie.—
Gulliver's Travels, by Swift.—Essays on the
Human Understanding, by Locke.—Don Quixote,
by Cervantes.—Memoirs of Prince Eugene,
by himself, &c.—The Diary of an Invalid, by
Henry Lord Bolingbroke.—Belshazzar, by
Marmontel.—Pope's Essay on Man.—Collec-
tion of Apothegms, by Lord Bacon.

MR. and MRS. HAMILTON'S
BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
CORNER OF SARATOGA AND COURTLAND
STREETS, BALTIMORE, WILL BE RE-
OPENED ON THE FIRST DAY OF
SEPTEMBER NEXT.

MR. & MRS. H. have provided their
School with every apparatus necessary to
illustrate their instruction; Their Philosophi-
cal Apparatus is equal to any that can be found
in private Seminaries in this country, and
their Chemical is sufficiently extensive to il-
lustrate any subject treated upon in the text
books of the school. Their Cabinet of Min-
erals though small yet contains upwards of
700 specimens; their Seminary is also furnish-
ed with an ARMYLARY SPHERE, CAR-
Y'S, WILSON'S and GARDNER'S
GLOBES, several PIANOS, and a HARP;
the instruments they possess are the best they
could procure in this country, or in Eng-
land.

The Library contains upwards of 2000 vol-
umes, connected with the studies pursued in
the school, to which the young ladies have
access.

All the departments, the most competent
teachers are engaged, whose instructions are
given under the immediate eye of the principal.

The course of instruction is carried on in
a regular system of Academic studies, embrac-
ing all the scientific and ornamental branches.
Parents and Guardians who wish more par-
ticular information can obtain a prospectus of
the Seminary by sending post paid, to the
principals.

aug. 22, 1835. S.

CARTS, WAGONS, AND
PLOUGHS.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his
customers and the public for the liberal
encouragement he has and still receives at their
hands, and assures them that no exertions shall
be wanted on his part to give satisfaction, he
is still in his new shop on Dover street in East-
on, adjoining the Smith shop lately occupied
by himself and now by Mr. Alex. Dodd,
where he is prepared (by the assistance of a
well selected stock of materials and some ex-
perienced workmen) to manufacture all kinds of work
in his line to order and when ordered. Gentle-
men wanting light cart or other Carls,
or Wagons, can have them as low and as good as
they can be got, in Baltimore or elsewhere when
all costs are added; he generally keeps
wheels of different sizes on hand. All work
left aside to do repairs as soon as they come in.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN B. FIRBANKS.

N. B. He wishes to take one more apprentice
to the above business, one of sober, steady,
industrious habits and of moral character from
14 to 16 years old.

sept. 5

BLACKSMITHING.

THE Subscriber most respectfully begs
leave to inform his old customers and the
public generally that he has commenced the
above business in his old Shop on Dover street,
and immediately adjoining the Cart-Wright
Shop of Mr. John B. Firbanks, where he
intends conducting it in its several branches.

He has just received from Baltimore a
supply of the necessary materials of the work,
and is prepared to manufacture them to or-
der and in a workmanlike manner, and
on very accommodating terms. Horses shod
at short notice. He intends keeping on hand
ready made work of every description, that will
admit of it. Such as Axes, Drawing-Knives,
Grubbing-hoes, Mattocks, Iron Wedges,
Dung-Forks, &c. &c. Cast-steel axes made and
insured.

The public's obedient servant,
ALEXANDER DODD.

N. B. He will give a liberal price for old
iron in any kind of work in his line, or to such
as have no work to do he will give a fair price
in cash.

LUMBER, LUMBER!
CHEAP FOR CASH.

The Subscriber has just received from Port
Deposits 40,000 feet White Pine board (seasoned)
embracing Pannel, common and cullings,
10,000 do 2 inch plank. Also on hand a few
shingles.

The public many be assured of obtaining
Lumber from the undersigned as cheap, as any
where else in Easton, or even in Baltimore,
exclusive of freight.

Also a first rate new Gig and Harness which
he has just added on a liberal credit, for nego-
tiable paper.

Grateful for past encouragement, he begs
leave to inform his friends and the public gen-
erally, that he continues to keep a supply of
Groceries, Confectionary, Fancy
GOODS, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell as low as any one in
town.

Valuable Mill-seat and Land at
PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL
PROPERTY where he resides, situated on
the navigable waters of Chester River, about
three miles from Chester Town. There are
one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres
of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow
and marsh, and the balance in wood. The im-
provements are a two story
BRICK MILL, large frame
FULLING MILL and Carding Machine, a two story
frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor
and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and
stable. This property is now being repaired,
but will be ready to be put in operation in a few
days. The terms will be accommodating and
possession given immediately if desired. Ap-
ply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Jr.
June 9

A CARD.

WOLFOLK wishes to inform the
owners of negroes, in Maryland, Vir-
ginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as
has been artfully represented by his opponents,
but that he still lives, to give them CASH and
the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons
having Negroes to dispose of, will please give
him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore,
and where immediate attention will be paid to
their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my for-
mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and
discontinue the others.

ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.
aug. 29

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been re-appointed
Standard keeper, will attend at Easton,
from the 1st to 22nd of September, at Wye
Mill on the 23d; at Trapp, the 24th; at St.
Michaels, the 25th; and at Lookerman's mill
the 26th, to inspect weights and measures.

I have always on hand a complete assortment
of Tin Ware, and will execute all orders on
reasonable terms for cash or country produce.
Persons indebted are requested to call and
pay their old accounts.

ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.
aug. 29

UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table
the market will afford, good boils, and careful
cooking, and to bestow all the attention he is ca-
pable of, for the comfort and happiness of those
who may favor him with a call. From his
experience in that line of business for many
years, and his untiring disposition to please, he
flatters himself that those who may be guil-
ty enough to give him a trial will become his pa-
trons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.
march 23

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to take of the Coach
Gig and Harness Making business, four
square, active well grown boys, of good moral
habits, who from the country would be pre-
ferred between the ages of thirteen and six-
teen years: one at each of the following
branches, viz. Body Making, Harness Mak-
ing, Smithing and Painting.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. All kinds of Silver Plating done in
the best manner, such as Brillo-bits, Stirrups,
&c. &c. Persons in this and the adjacent coun-
tries, wanting any article plated, can have it
done at the shortest notice and on the most re-
asonable terms. Coach Makers in the adjacent
country can have Plating done at a short no-
tice and as cheap as they can have it done in the
city.

July 14
The Eastern Gazette, Cambridge Chroni-
cle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the a-
bove and discontinue our last.

CLOCK & WATCH
MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his
customers and the public generally, that he
has just received an additional supply of
MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former
stock, renders his assortment general and
complete, all of which he is prepared to man-
ufacture at the shortest notice and on the most
reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters
himself from his experience in his line of busi-
ness, and his assiduous attention to the same,
that he will be able to give general satisfac-
tion to those who may see proper to give him a
trial. He has also on hand

New Watches,
Watch Chains and Keys,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Penknives, Scissors,
and a variety of other useful articles, all of
which he offers at a small advance for CASH
or in exchange for old gold and silver.

The subscriber returns his many thanks to his cus-
tomers and the public generally, for the very
liberal encouragement he has received, and still
hopes by strict attention to his business to re-
ceive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.
april 28

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to
inform the citizens of Easton and the pu-
blic generally that he has on hand a quantity

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,
CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: viz
Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
Do do do Shoes.
Women's Boots and Shoes.
Children's Shoes, cut different fashions.
Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds
adapted to the season, which he is determined
to sell low for cash, bacon, hides, or tan-bark,
provided the articles of trade are delivered at
the time of making the purchase.

Those wishing to purchase on such terms
will please call at his shop between McNeil
and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibb's
Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly op-
posite Ozmon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop,
where he may be found always ready to wait
on those who may please to give him a call.
The public's humble servant.

SOLOMON MERRICK.
april 4

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S
RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public generally, that he
has taken and fitted up the above named house,
formerly occupied by Henry Clift, in the most
pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the
town of Easton, where he will at all times be
found ready to wait on all those who may think
proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare
which the market will afford, and his bar fur-
nished with the choicest liquors. His know-
ledge of the business together with his exten-
sive acquaintance induce him to believe he will
be sustained by a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,
CALEB BROWN.
N. B. Private parties can at all times be ac-
commodated with private apartments and at-
tentive servants; and he intends to keep at all
times while in their season, Oysters, Terrapins,
Wild Ducks, &c. &c.

C. B.
may 2

To the Printers of the U. States.
F. SPITALL.

WOOD LETTER CUTTER & ENGRAVER
No. 21 Franklin Place, Philadelphia,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the
Printers of the United States, that he has
commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.
Wood Letters of every description from four
to thirty-four lines high, or upwards, made to
order on the shortest notice.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS.
Ornamental Letters of entirely new and
splendid patterns, for heads of Newspapers,
Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer
and size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the
best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by
machinery, invented for the purpose, which en-
sures the most exact adjustment.
Specimens will be published as early as pos-
sible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.
Executed with neatness and promptitude,
heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Orna-
mental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the
greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal type, ornaments &c. engraved
over, and made equal to new, for half their
original cost, size larger.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit
on the most approved security. Orders
from the country promptly attended to.—All
letters must be post paid.

Editors of papers in the country who
will give the above advertisement a few inser-
tions, and forward a paper containing the
same to the advertiser, will be paid there-
for in any of the above mentioned materials.
Oct. 6

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hart-
ford County Silk Society, have commenced a
monthly publication, called the Silk-Culturist
and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to dissemi-
nate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation
of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties.—
The rearing of Silk Worms.—The production
of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most
approved method. The importance of this
knowledge will appear from the fact that the
net profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk
is double, if not triple, to that derived from any
other crop which can be put upon it. It is
also a fact, that every moderate farmer can
raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk
without interfering with his ordinary agricul-
tural operations. But in order to avail himself
of this facility to obtain competency and wealth,
which our soil and climate have given him, he
must possess himself of information on the
subject.—It is, therefore, the object of the
Committee to diffuse this information as ex-
tensively as possible; and at the cheapest rate.

The publication will contain a complete man-
ual or directory for sowing the seed, rearing the
Silk, together with such facts and experi-
ments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and
prepare it for market, without further know-
ledge or assistance. It will also contain in-
teresting matter on agricultural subjects in
general.

Terms.—The Cultivist will be published
monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages
at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription
will be received unless paid in advance, and
for no less than a year.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.
Printed and published by
RICHARD SPENCER,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt; and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.
All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.
No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until a square, inserted advertisement, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

To say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severely tried their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held instantly in view in conducting the Library; to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. Wit, perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances, authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe, and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may require.

While the body of the work is in preparation, the following list of titles, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and bi-monthly journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character cannot fail to provide ample materials for his part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selections and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favourable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly number containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 220 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the "Library." The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbersome addition to the libraries of those who patronise the work.

The price of the Library will be five dollars per annum payable in advance. A commission of 20 per cent will be allowed to agent, and any agent or postmaster, furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers post paid. Address, E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philad'a. Oct. 20 1835

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shanahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a' mair as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount. Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and other skins; geese, ducks, and chicken feathers; sheepskins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY. Jan 10 1836

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL LIBRARY.

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in the weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.

THE dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than proportionally high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction, and for whom the Books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of their religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and many certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the prices of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious books are still, however, extremely dear, and the Subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a proposition as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canadian has resolved to put it to press forthwith, and he therefore throws himself on his Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

In this undertaking he is principally encouraged by the hope that it will meet with the cordial approbation of the clergy in general, and that he will be aided by the powerful assistance of that learned and devoted body of men. The undertaking is one which is eminently calculated to disseminate the principles of our holy religion widely throughout the community, and to kindle the fervor of the devout.

The Catholic Periodical Library will be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome wrappers and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical history. The first number will be issued on Saturday, November 7th. Terms of subscription \$4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance. Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as agents. The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succession: Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religion; Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches; The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington; Hayward's True Church of Christ shown; Hayward's Charity and Truth; Moore's Catholic, or Ages of Faith; Munroe's Questions; Munroe's Catholic Questions; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church; Perseus of the Faith; Dr. M. Hale's Evidence of the Catholic Church; Pious's Manners of the Israelites; Fleury's Manners of Christians; Lannegan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's Works; Prince Gallitzin's Controversial Writings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's Tracts; St. Bonaventure's Life of Christ; Chalmers's Meditations; Butler's Festivals and Fasts; Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's edition of Butler's Errata.

The above is a collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars; and it would be almost impossible to obtain many of the works included in it at any price whatever. The collection can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommenced low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published in the Periodical Library as soon as received; and able translators will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar excellence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y. Oct. 31.

Journeymen Tailors Wanted.

THE subscriber would like to procure two or three good hands to work at the Tailoring business. They can have constant employment and the prices are good.

THOMAS J. EAKRICKSON. Easton, Sept. 26th, 1835.

POETRY.

THE SICK CHILD.

"O Mother, when will morning come
A weeping creature said;
As on a woe-worn, wither'd breast
It laid its little head.
"And when it does, I hope 'twill be
All pleasant, warm, and bright,
And pay me for the many pang
I've felt this weary night."

"O mother, would you not, if rich,
Like the rector, or the squire,
Burn a bright candle all the night,
And make a nice warm fire?
O I should be so glad to see
Their kind and cheerful glow!
O then I should not feel the night
So very long, I know."

"'Tis true you told me to your home
And kiss me when I cry—
And lift the cup unto my lip
When I complain I'm dry,
Across my shoulder your dear arm
All tenderly is prest,
And often I am lul'd to sleep
By the trobbing of your breast."

"But 'twould be comfort, would it not
For you as well as me,
To have a light—to have a fire—
Perhaps—a cup of tea?
I often think I should be well
If these things were but so—
For, mother, I remember, once
We had them—long ago."

"But you were not a widow then,
I not an orphan boy;
When father (long ago) came home
I us'd to jump with joy.
I us'd to climb upon his knee,
And cling about his neck,
And listen while he told us tales
Of battle and of wreck."

"O had we not a bright fire then!
And such a many friends!
Where are they all gone, mother dear,
For no one to us send?
I think if some of them would come
We might know comfort now,
Though of them all, not one could I
Like him I will allow."

"But he was sick, and then his was
Would often give him pain,
So that I cannot bear to wish
Him with us once again.
You say that we shall go to him,
In such a happy place—
On the prettiest low-born, last that ever,
On the prettiest low-born, last that ever, or second."

The little mother's wish was heard,
Before the morning broke,
He slept the long and silent sleep,
From which he never woke,
Above the little pain-worn thing
The sailor's widow wept,
And wonder'd how her lonely heart
Its vital pulses kept!

But she liv'd on, though all bereft,
A toll-worn, heart-rung slave;
And she came to weep upon
Her young boy's little grave.
A corner of the poor-house ground
Contain'd his mould'ring clay,
And there the mourning mother wept
A sabbath hour away.

And as she felt the dull decay
Through all her pulses creep,
She cry'd,—"By his unconscious dust
I'll soon be laid to sleep;
Then valor, patience, innocence,
Like visions will have past;
And the sailor, and his wife and child,
Will have found relief at last."

THE RUINED ONE.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

In the course of an excursion through one of the remote counties in England, I had struck into one of those cross roads that lead through the more secluded parts of the country, and stopped one afternoon at a village, the situation of which was beautifully rural and retired. There was an air of primitive simplicity about its inhabitants, not to be found in the villages which lie on the great coach roads. I determined to pass the night there, and having taken an early dinner, strolled out to enjoy the neighbouring scenery.

My ramble, as is usually the case with travellers, soon led me to the church, which stood at a little distance from the village. Indeed, it was an object of some curiosity, its old tower being completely overrun with ivy, so that only here and there a jutting buttress, an angle of grey wall, or a fantastically carved ornament, peered through the verdant covering. It was a lovely evening. The early part of the day had been dark and showery, but in the afternoon it had cleared up; and though sultry clouds still hung over head, yet there was a broad tract of golden sky in the west, from which the setting sun gleamed through the dripping leaves, and lit up all nature into a melancholy smile. It seemed like the parting hour of a good Christian, smiling on the sins and sorrows of the world, and giving, in the serenity of his decline, an assurance that he will arise again in glory.

I had seated myself on a half-sunken tombstone, and was musing, as one is apt to do at this sober thoughtful hour, on past scenes and early friends—on those who were distant and those who were dead—and indulging in that kind of melancholy fancying, which has in it something sweeter even than pleasure. Every now and then, the stroke of a bell from the neighbouring tower fell on my ear; its tones were in unison with the scene, and, instead of jarring, chimed in with my feelings; and it was some time before I recollected, that it must be telling the knell of some new tenant of the tomb.

Presently I saw a funeral train moving across the village green; it would slowly along; and was lost, and re-appeared through the arches of the hedges, until it passed the place where I was sitting. The pass was supported by young girls, dressed in white; and another, about the age of seventeen, walked before, carrying a chaplet of white flowers; a token of the deceased was a young and unmarried female. They were a venerable couple of the order of matrimony. The father seemed to repress his feelings; but his fixed eye, contracted brow, and deeply furrowed face, showed the struggle that was passing within. His hand hung on his arm, and wept aloud with the conclusive burst of a mother's sorrow.

I followed the funeral into the church. The father was placed in the centre aisle, and the mother, with a pair of white gloves hanging over her seat which the deceased had occupied. Every one knows the soul-subduing pathos of a funeral service; for who is so fortunate as never to have followed some one he has loved to the tomb? but when performed over the remains of innocence and beauty, thus laid low in the bloom of existence—what can be more affecting? At that simple, but most solemn assignment of the body to the grave—Earth to earth—ashesto ashes—dust to dust—the tears of the youthful companions of the deceased flowed unrestrained. The father seemed to struggle with his feelings, to comfort himself with the assurance, that the dead are blessed which die in the Lord; but the mother only thought of her child as a flower of the field cut down and withered in the midst of its sweetness; she was like Rachel, "mourning over her children, and would not be comforted."

On returning to the inn, I learnt the whole story of the deceased. It was a simple one, and such as has often been told. She had been a beauty and pride of the village. Her father had once been an opulent farmer, but was reduced in circumstances. This was an early child, and brought up entirely at home, the simplicity of rural life. She had been a pupil of the village pastor, the favourite of a little flock. The good man watched over her education with paternal care; it was limited, and suitable to the sphere in which she was to move; for in only sought to make an ornament to her station in life, not to raise her above it. The tenderness and indulgence of her parents; and the exemption from all ordinary occupations, had fostered a natural grace and delicacy of character, that accorded with the fragile loveliness of her form. She appeared like some tender plant of the garden, blooming accidentally amid the hardier natives of the field.

The superiority of her charms was left and acknowledged by her companions; but she was shy; for it was surpassed by the unassuming sweetness and winning kindness of her manners. It might be truly said of her:

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever,
On the prettiest low-born, last that ever, or second,
On the prettiest low-born, last that ever, or second,
On the prettiest low-born, last that ever, or second."

The village was one of those sequestered spots, which still retain some vestige of old English custom. It had its rural festivals and holiday pastimes, and still kept up some faint observance of the once popular rites of May. These, indeed, had been promoted by its present pastor, who was a lover of old customs and one of those simple Christians, that think their mission fulfilled by promoting joy on earth and good will among mankind. Under his auspices the maypole stood from year to year in the centre of the village green; and while the village was decorated with garlands and streamers; and a queen or lady of the May was appointed, as in former times, to preside at the sports, and distribute the prizes and rewards. The picturesque situation of the village, and the fancifulness of its rustic fets, would often attract the notice of casual visitors. Among these, on one May day was a young officer, whose regiment had been recently quartered in the neighborhood. He was charmed with the native taste that pervaded the village, and he was above all, with the dauntless loveliness of the queen of May. It was the village favourite, who was crowned with flowers, and blushing and smiling in all the beautiful confusion of girlish diffidence and delight. The artlessness of rural habits enabled him readily to make her acquaintance; he gradually won his way into her intimacy, and paid his court to her in that unthinking way in which young officers are too apt to trifle with rustic simplicity.

There was nothing in his advances to startle or alarm. He never even talked of love; but there are modes of making it more eloquent than language, and which convey it subtly and irresistibly into the heart. The beam of the eye, the tone of the voice, the thousand tendernesses which emanate from every word, look, and action—these form the true eloquence of love, and can almost be felt and understood, but never described.—Can we wonder that they should readily win a heart young, gentle, and susceptible? As to her, she loved almost unconsciously; she scarcely imagined what was the growing passion that was absorbing every thought and feeling or what mere to be its consequences. She indeed, looked not to the future. When present, his looks and words occupied her whole attention; when absent, she thought but of what had passed at their recent interview. She would wander with him through the green lanes and rural scenes of the vicinity. He taught her to see new beauty in nature; he talked in the language of polite and cultivated life, and breathed into her ear the witcheries of romance and poetry.

Perhaps there could not have been a passion, between the sexes, more pure than this innocent girl's. The gallant figure of her youthful admirer, and the splendor of his military attire might at first have charmed her eye; but it was not these that had captivated her heart. Her attachment had something in it of a superior order. She felt in his society the enthusiasm of a mind naturally delicate and poetic, and now first awakened to a keen perception of the beautiful and grave. Of the sordid distinctions of rank and fortune she thought not; it was the difference of intellect, of demeanor; of manners from those of the rustic society to which she had been accustomed that elevated him in her opinion. She would listen to him with charmed ear, and down-cast look of mute delight, and her cheek would mantle with enthusiasm; or if ever she ventured a shy glance of timid admiration, it was quickly withdrawn, and she would sigh and blush at the idea of her comparative unworthiness.

Her lover was equally impassioned; but his passion was mingled with feelings of a conser nature. He had begun the connexion in levity for he had often heard his brother officers boast of their village conquests; and thought some triumph of the kind necessary to his reputation as a man of spirit. But he was too full of youthful fervor. His heart had not yet been rendered sufficiently cold and selfish by a wandering and a dissipated life; it caught fire from the very flame it sought to kindle, and before he was aware of the nature of his situation, he became really in love.

What was he to do? There were the old obstacles which so incessantly occur in these heedless attachments. His rank in life—the dependence upon a pension and unyielding father—all forbade him to think of matrimony.—But when he looked down upon this innocent, and tender and confiding, there was a purity in her manners, a blamelessness in her life, and a beseeching modesty in her looks that averted down every feeling. In vain did he try to fortify himself by a thousand heartless examples of men of fashion; and to chill the glow of generous sentiment, with the cold derivative levity with which he had heard them talk of female virtue; whenever he came into her presence, she was still surrounded by that mysterious, but impressive charm of virgin purity, in whose hallowed sphere no guilty thought can live.

The sudden arrival of orders from the regiment to repair to the continent completed the confusion of his mind. He remained for a short time in a state of the most painful irresolution; until the day of march was at hand; when he gave her the intelligence in the course of an evening ramble.

The idea of parting had never occurred to her. It broke at once upon her dream of felicity, she looked upon it as a sudden and insurmountable evil, and wept with the guttural simplicity of a child. He drew her to his bosom, and kissed the tears from her cheek; for there are moments of mingled sorrow and tenderness, which baffle the carresses of affection. He was naturally impetuous; and the sight of beauty, apparently yielding in his arms; the confidence of his power over her; and the dread of losing her forever; all conspired to overwhelm his better feelings—he ventured to propose that she should leave her home, and be the companion of his fortune.

He was quite a novice in seduction, and blushed at his own baseness; but so innocent of mind was his intended victim, that she was at first at a loss to comprehend his meaning; and why she should leave her native village and the humble roof of her parents? When a last the nature of his proposal flashed upon her pure mind, the effect was withering. She did not weep; she did not break forth in reproach; she only gazed at him with a look of anguish that pierced to his very soul; and clasping her hands in agony, fled as if for refuge, to her father's cottage.

The officer retired, confounded, humiliated, and repentant. It is uncertain what might have been the result of the conflict of his feelings, had not his thoughts been diverted by the bustle of departure. New scenes, new pleasures, and new companions, soon dissipated his self-reproach and stifled his tenderness yet amidst the stir of camps, the revelries of garrison, the array of armies, and even the din of battles, his thoughts would sometimes steal back to the scene of rural quiet and village simplicity—the white cottage, the footpath along silver brook and up the hawthorn hedge, and the little village maid loitering along it, leaning on his arm, and listening to him with eyes beaming with unconscious affection.

The shock which the poor girl had received in the destruction of all her ideal world, had in deed been cruel. Faintings and hysterics, had at first shaken her tender frame, and were succeeded by a settled and pining melancholy.—She had beheld from her window the march of the departing troops. She had seen her fatherless lover borne off, as if in triumph, amidst the sound of drum and trumpet, and the pomp of arms. She strained a last achingly gaze after him, as the morning sun glittered about his figure, and his plume waved in the breeze; he passed away like a bright vision from her sight and left her all in darkness.

It would be trite to dwell on the particulars of her story. It was like a subtle tale of love melancholy. She avoided society, and wandered out alone in the walks she had most frequented with her lover. She sought like the stricken deer, to weep in silence and loneliness and brood over the harrowing sorrow that rankled in her soul. Sometimes she would be seen late of an evening sitting in the porch of the village church; and the milk maids, returning from the fields, would now and then overhear her, singing some plaintive ditty in a low voice. She became fervent in her devotions at church; and as the old people saw her approach, so wasted away, yet with a hectic glow, and that hallowed air which melancholy diffuses round the form, they would make way for her, as for a thing spiritual, and, looking after her, would shake their heads in gloomy foreboding.

She felt a conviction that she was hastening to the tomb; but looked forward to it as a place of rest. The silver cord that had bound her existence was loosed, and there seemed to be no more pleasure under the sun. If ever her gentle bosom had entertained resentment against her lover, it was extinguished. She was incapable of angry passions, and in a moment of saddened tenderness she penned him a farewell letter. It was couched in the simplest language, but touching from its very simplicity. She told him that she was dying, and did not conceal from him that his conduct was the cause. She even depicted the sufferings which she had experienced; but concluded with saying that she could not die in peace, until she had sent him her forgiveness and her blessing.

By degrees her strength declined, that she could no longer leave the cottage. She could only totter to the window, where propped up in her chair, it was her enjoyment to sit all day, and look out upon the landscape. Still she uttered no complaint, nor imparted to any one the malady that was upon her heart. She never even mentioned her lover's name; but would lay her head on her mother's bosom and weep in silence.

Her poor parents hung in mute anxiety, over this fading blossom of their hopes; still flattering themselves that it might again revive to freshness, and that the bright unearthly bloom which sometimes flushed her cheek might be the promise of returning health.

In this way she was seated between them one Sunday afternoon, her hands were clasped in theirs, the lattice was thrown open, and the soft air that stole in brought with it the fragrance of the clustering honeysuckle, which her own hands had trained round the window.

Her father had just been reading a chapter in the Bible; it spoke of the vanity of worldly things and of the joys of heaven; it seemed to have diffused comfort and serenity through her bosom. Her eye was fixed on the distant village church; the bell had tolled for the evening service; the last villager was lagging in the porch and every thing had sunk into that hallowed stillness peculiar to the day of rest. Her parents were gazing on her with yearning roughly over some faces, had given her the expression of a scarp's. A tear trembled in her soft blue eye. Was she thinking of her faithless lover?—or were her thoughts wandering to that distant church yard, into whose bosom she might soon be gathered?

Suddenly the clang of hoofs was heard—a horseman galloped to the cottage—he dismounted before the window—the poor girl gave a faint exclamation, and sunk back into her chair—it was her repentant lover! He pushed into the house, and flew to clasp her to his bosom; but her wasted form—her deathlike countenance—so wan; yet, so lovely in its desolation, smote him to the soul, and he threw himself in an agony at her feet. She was too faint to rise—She attempted to extend her trembling hand—her lips moved as if she spoke, but no word was articulated—she looked down on him with a look of unutterable tenderness, and closed her eyes forever!

Such are the particulars which I gathered of this village story. They are but scanty, and I am conscious have little novelty to recommend them. In the present rage also for strange incident and high-seasoned narrative, they may appear trite and insignificant, but they interested me strongly at the time; and, taken in connexion with the affecting ceremony which I had just witnessed, left a deeper impression on my mind than many circumstances of a more striking nature. I have passed through the place since, and visited the church again from a better motive than mere curiosity. It was a wintry evening; the trees were stripped of their foliage; the church-yard looked naked and mournful, and the wind rustled coldly through the dry grass. Evergreens, however, had been planted about the grave of the village favorite, and osiers were bent over it to keep the turf from blowing away.

The church door was open, and I stepped in. There hung the chapel of flowers and the gloves as on the day of the funeral; the flowers were withered, it is true, but care seemed to have been taken that no dust should soil the sympathy of the spectator; but I have met with none that speak more touchingly to my heart, than this simple, but delicate memento of departed innocence.

would mantle with enthusiasm; or if ever she ventured a shy glance of timid admiration, it was quickly withdrawn, and she would sigh and blush at the idea of her comparative unworthiness.

Her lover was equally impassioned; but his passion was mingled with feelings of a conser nature. He had begun the connexion in levity for he had often heard his brother officers boast of their village conquests; and thought some triumph of the kind necessary to his reputation as a man of spirit. But he was too full of youthful fervor. His heart had not yet been rendered sufficiently cold and selfish by a wandering and a dissipated life; it caught fire from the very flame it sought to kindle, and before he was aware of the nature of his situation, he became really in love.

What was he to do? There were the old obstacles which so incessantly occur in these heedless attachments. His rank in life—the dependence upon a pension and unyielding father—all forbade him to think of matrimony.—But when he looked down upon this innocent, and tender and confiding, there was a purity in her manners, a blamelessness in her life, and a beseeching modesty in her looks that averted down every feeling. In vain did he try to fortify himself by a thousand heartless examples of men of fashion; and to chill the glow of generous sentiment, with the cold derivative levity with which he had heard them talk of female virtue; whenever he came into her presence, she was still surrounded by that mysterious, but impressive charm of virgin purity, in whose hallowed sphere no guilty thought can live.

The sudden arrival of orders from the regiment to repair to the continent completed the confusion of his mind. He remained for a short time in a state of the most painful irresolution; until the day of march was at hand; when he gave her the intelligence in the course of an evening ramble.

The idea of parting had never occurred to her. It broke at once upon her dream of felicity, she looked upon it as a sudden and insurmountable evil, and wept with the guttural simplicity of a child. He drew her to his bosom, and kissed the tears from her cheek; for there are moments of mingled sorrow and tenderness, which baffle the carresses of affection. He was naturally impetuous; and the sight of beauty, apparently yielding in his arms; the confidence of his power over her; and the dread of losing her forever; all conspired to overwhelm his better feelings—he ventured to propose that she should leave her home, and be the companion of his fortune.

He was quite a novice in seduction, and blushed at his own baseness; but so innocent of mind was his intended victim, that she was at first at a loss to comprehend his meaning; and why she should leave her native village and the humble roof of her parents? When a last the nature of his proposal flashed upon her pure mind, the effect was withering. She did not weep; she did not break forth in reproach; she only gazed at him with a look of anguish that pierced to his very soul; and clasping her hands in agony, fled as if for refuge, to her father's cottage.

The officer retired, confounded, humiliated, and repentant. It is uncertain what might have been the result of the conflict of his feelings, had not his thoughts been diverted by the bustle of departure. New scenes, new pleasures, and new companions, soon dissipated his self-reproach and stifled his tenderness yet amidst the stir of camps, the revelries of garrison, the array of armies, and even the din of battles, his thoughts would sometimes steal back to the scene of rural quiet and village simplicity—the white cottage, the footpath along silver brook and up the hawthorn hedge, and the little village maid loitering along it, leaning on his arm, and listening to him with eyes beaming with unconscious affection.

The shock which the poor girl had received in the destruction of all her ideal world, had in deed been cruel. Faintings and hysterics, had at first shaken her tender frame, and were succeeded by a settled and pining melancholy.—She had beheld from her window the march of the departing troops. She had seen her fatherless lover borne off, as if in triumph, amidst the sound of drum and trumpet, and the pomp of arms. She strained a last achingly gaze after him, as the morning sun glittered about his figure, and his plume waved in the breeze; he passed away like a bright vision from her sight and left her all in darkness.

It would be trite to dwell on the particulars of her story. It was like a subtle tale of love melancholy. She avoided society, and wandered out alone in the walks she had most frequented with her lover. She sought like the stricken deer, to weep in silence and loneliness and brood over the harrowing sorrow that rankled in her soul. Sometimes she would be seen late of an evening sitting in the porch of the village church; and the milk maids, returning from the fields, would now and then overhear her, singing some plaintive ditty in a low voice. She became fervent in her devotions at church; and as the old people saw her approach, so wasted away, yet with a hectic glow, and that hallowed air which melancholy diffuses round the form, they would make way for her, as for a thing spiritual, and, looking after her, would shake their heads in gloomy foreboding.

She felt a conviction that she was hastening to the tomb; but looked forward to it as a place of rest. The silver cord that had bound her existence was loosed, and there seemed to be no more pleasure under the sun. If ever her gentle bosom had entertained resentment against her lover, it was extinguished. She was incapable of angry passions, and in a moment of saddened tenderness she penned him a farewell letter. It was couched in the simplest language, but touching from its very simplicity. She told him that she was dying, and did not conceal from him that his conduct was the cause. She even depicted the sufferings which she had experienced; but concluded with saying that she could not die in peace, until she had sent him her forgiveness and her blessing.

By degrees her strength declined, that she could no longer leave the cottage. She could only totter to the window, where propped up in her chair, it was her enjoyment to sit all day, and look out upon the landscape. Still she uttered no complaint, nor imparted to any one the malady that was upon her heart. She never even mentioned her lover's name; but would lay her head on her mother's bosom and weep in silence.

Her poor parents hung in mute anxiety, over this fading blossom of their hopes; still flattering themselves that it might again revive to freshness, and that the bright unearthly bloom which sometimes flushed her cheek might be the promise of returning health.

In this way she was seated between them one Sunday afternoon, her hands were clasped in theirs, the lattice was thrown open, and the soft air that stole in brought with it the fragrance of the clustering honeysuckle, which her own hands had trained round the window.

Her father had just been reading a chapter in the Bible; it spoke of the vanity of worldly things and of the joys of heaven; it seemed to have diffused comfort and serenity through her bosom. Her eye was fixed on the distant village church; the bell had tolled for the evening service; the last villager was lagging in the porch and every thing had sunk into that hallowed stillness peculiar to the day of rest. Her parents were gazing on her with yearning roughly over some faces, had given her the expression of a scarp's. A tear trembled in her soft blue eye. Was she thinking of her faithless lover?—or were her thoughts wandering to that distant church yard, into whose bosom she might soon be gathered?

Suddenly the clang of hoofs was heard—a horseman galloped to the cottage—he dismounted before the window—the poor girl gave a faint exclamation, and sunk back into her chair—it was her repentant lover! He pushed into the house, and flew to clasp her to his bosom; but her wasted form—her deathlike countenance—so wan; yet, so lovely in its desolation, smote him to the soul, and he threw himself in an agony at her feet. She was too faint to rise—She attempted to extend her trembling hand—her lips moved as if she spoke, but no word was articulated—she looked down on him with a look of unutterable tenderness, and closed her eyes forever!

Such are the particulars which I gathered of this village story. They are but scanty, and I am conscious have little novelty to recommend them. In the present rage also for strange incident and high-seasoned narrative, they may appear trite and insignificant, but they interested me strongly at the time; and, taken in connexion with the affecting ceremony which I had just witnessed, left a deeper impression on my mind than many circumstances of a more striking nature. I have passed through the place since, and visited the church again from a better motive than mere curiosity. It was a wintry evening; the trees were stripped of their foliage; the church-yard looked naked and mournful, and the wind rustled coldly through the dry grass. Evergreens, however, had been planted about the grave of the village favorite, and osiers were bent over it to keep the turf from blowing away.

The church door was open, and I stepped in. There hung the chapel of flowers and the gloves as on the day of the funeral; the flowers were withered, it is true, but care seemed to have been taken that no dust should soil the sympathy of the spectator; but I have met with none that speak more touchingly to my heart, than this simple, but delicate memento of departed innocence.

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first, and found two and a half fathoms; he then went ahead and found two fathoms, and on the harbor quarter he found three and a half fathoms; from thence he went astern about four fathoms length, and found four and a quarter; at this time we saw no breakers; a swell soon came on and commenced breaking; the ship then commenced striking most violently, throwing every one off their feet, after a very short time after the first shock the mainmast went over the starboard side carrying the main topmast with it, and dragging down the weather bulwarks close to the covering boards; at this time the boatwain and officers were trying to get the long boat out; the mainmast being gone, we were obliged to cut away the lee bulwarks to launch her; and at the same time they were lowering the gig; the mainmast the stern of the gig was caught in the rigging, when the rolling of the ship caused him to lose his hold of the fall, the gig stove in her quarter by striking violently against the vessel and was swamped; I did not know who were in the gig, with the exception of the steward and one woman and child; I saw the woman go in, desired her to come out, but she would not; she persisted and stowed herself in the stern sheets; when the gig swamped, I immediately ordered the cutter to come round the plan of converting the State Banks, with which Mr. Biddle can form connections into Branches of his principal Bank at Philadelphia. Mr. Clay will strive to lay his train so as to make the capital now in the hands of Mr. Biddle survive, in this sort of adulterous connection with State Banks, until he and his Federal phalanx of politicians (who will all, in the interim, be provided with the ways and means of corrupt electioneering from the common stock) shall have attained, as they fondly expect, the political power of the General Government, when they will attempt to combine the charter of the corporation with constructive powers to be engrafted on our political institutions, so as thoroughly to transform the Republic into an Oligarchy.

his friend said he was taking the road to Killcullen. Silence, says the other, if the pig hears he's going to Killcullen, he'll be off to Dublin in a minute. [Laughter.]—That was just like the House of Lords.—[Great laughter.] only let him [Mr. O'Connell] say he was for Dublin, and the Lords were off in an opposite direction. [Cheers.] This was literally the case with the Lords. There was Londonbury, sporting and squeaking—[laughter]—Winchelsea, piously groaning—[loud laughter]—and Wellington, the swineherd General—[continued laughter.]

THE BANK MOVING.
The following article from the Journal of Commerce unveils the scheme of the political Aristocracy, connected with the grand Moneyed Monopoly. It has been understood, for some time, that Mr. Clay is to go on to Philadelphia before the meeting of Congress. He must, as the leading counsellor and most trusted and influential of all the agents of the great foreign, as well as the domestic stockholders, be present at those deliberations which are to settle the term, and the means, of getting a State charter to cover the capital of the Bank of the United States. He, too, is to be the intriguer and manager to lay and execute the plan of converting the State Banks, with which Mr. Biddle can form connections into Branches of his principal Bank at Philadelphia. Mr. Clay will strive to lay his train so as to make the capital now in the hands of Mr. Biddle survive, in this sort of adulterous connection with State Banks, until he and his Federal phalanx of politicians (who will all, in the interim, be provided with the ways and means of corrupt electioneering from the common stock) shall have attained, as they fondly expect, the political power of the General Government, when they will attempt to combine the charter of the corporation with constructive powers to be engrafted on our political institutions, so as thoroughly to transform the Republic into an Oligarchy.

UNITED STATES BANK.
Since the late election in Pennsylvania, the stock of the United States Bank has risen to \$100 per cent. probably under an impression that the Mother Bank will be rechartered by the Legislature of that State, with authority to establish Branches in such other States as may give consent, through their respective Legislatures. Precisely what is the chance of such a re-charter, we do not pretend to know. However, it is effected, it must be done in part by Van Buren votes; although in the lower House the majority of Whigs is 44, yet in the Senate there is a Van Buren majority of 5. We have no doubt but an attempt will be made to secure a recharter from the State Legislature at its approaching session; and should the Bank offer a liberal bonus, as it doubtless will, and can well afford to, we should not be surprised if the application should be successful. Pennsylvania wants money to carry on and complete her magnificent system of internal improvement, and her legislators will probably think this is an easy mode of obtaining it. The Bank is of late becoming very amiable, and there is no knowing but it may ere-long be restored to the good graces of the people of Pennsylvania, if not of other States. Had it behaved as well for the last three or four years, as it has for the last few weeks, its charter would have been renewed ere this by Congress. Even General Jackson could not have prevented it; nor is it probable he would have made the attempt.

From the N. Y. Sun of Thursday.
Between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning, a lad presented himself at the store of Mr. John Rankin, No. 8 Cedar street, and handed that gentleman a note asking the loan of ten or twelve hundred dollars till to-morrow, and signed A. Tappan & Co. At the bottom of the note was a postscript, informing Mr. Rankin that (Mr. T.) had, news of "thrilling interest," to communicate to him, and desired an interview for that purpose in the evening. The note was written in a handsome business hand, very unlike that of Mr. Tappan, and Mr. Rankin was induced to ask the lad some questions respecting his errand. The lad stated that he was requested by a gentleman in the street to bring the note, and receive an answer, and that the gentleman was to meet him at the corner of Cedar and William streets to receive the reply. Mr. Rankin thereupon induced a Tappan at 12 o'clock, which note he handed to the lad, who left the store to meet his employer at the appointed corner. Mr. Rankin, however, followed him, and saw him deliver his note to a person whom he did not know, but whom he knew was not Mr. Tappan, to whom it was addressed. The person receiving the note handed the lad a shilling, and opened the paper when Mr. Rankin came up and seized him, and enquired of him what business he had with his note to Mr. Tappan. He replied the boy thrust the note into his hand, presuming of course it was meant for him, he opened it without looking at the superscription. The lad however, who stood by identified the man as the individual who had employed him, as did also a gentleman who observed him pay the boy for his services. Mr. Rankin then took also in Georgia, but it did little harm, while the White frost is pretty well used up. [Georgia Telegraph.]

AN EXPRESS.—It is stated that immediately after the arrival of the New York Post yesterday afternoon, an express proceeded to Washington. It is supposed that some important intelligence in relation to the French Question, has reached this country by the North American, Capt. Dixey.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

EASTON LYCEUM.
In Pursuance of a previous call a number of young men assembled on Wednesday 4th Nov. at Mr. Elijah McDowell's for the purpose of forming a Literary Association (to amuse as well as instruct during the long nights of the approaching winter) when on motion, Mr. T. J. Erickson was called to the chair, and T. H. McNeal appointed Secretary; a committee was then chosen to draft a Constitution and bye-laws for the government of the association, which was immediately reported, and with a few amendments, adopted, and signed by the persons present. The Society then proceeded to the election of officers, and on counting the votes the following gentlemen were declared duly elected:

ber of persons for slander; and without a shilling in his purse, and no likelihood of ever receiving a cent, he now lingers in New York jail, on account of judgments obtained against him to the amount of \$16,500.

In the Kentucky Penitentiary the mode usually adopted for enforcing obedience among the criminals is of a different character from that which obtains in other institutions.—[Baltimore Examiner.]

"The lash is not often resorted to, and never, when any other mode would produce a proper effect. The ordinary and efficacious mode of punishment, is the application of cold water, projected with force from a spout, so as to fall directly upon the face. This system of ducking is much dreaded, and will generally tame the most turbulent. It has the additional advantage of leaving no scars, which, as they are the lasting monuments of ignominious punishment, seem to incorporate themselves with the very nature of the culprit, and make him irredeemably vile."

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.
Rochester, Oct. 22, 1835.
We have at this time, one of the severest frosts in the Genesee River, that we have ever had. The flood-wood, timber, saw logs, boards, shingles, rafts, hay, oats, &c. that are now, and have been passing us for the last forty-eight hours, are immense, and indicate the damage done up the river to be very great. Gen. Wardsworth writes that the water on the flats at Genesee is three feet higher than he has ever known it to be for some days. It was a resident of the country, and that it is still rising.

Every thing is now doing by our citizens to guard ourselves from the threatening element, and should it rise much higher, it will bid defiance to our feeble efforts. Such has been the height of the water at this place, that all business has been suspended at all of the water works above the falls, for some days, and it will be impossible to do any thing for some days to come, should the weather prove good which is the case at this time.

P. S. Reports say that bridges, mill-dams, and in one or two instances saw mills, far up the river, and on its tributary streams, are swept away. The bridge at Carthage, three miles below Rochester, has just gone down. [Verbal accounts, which are presumed to be later than the date of this letter, state that the water was falling.]—Eds. I. C.

A GOOD JOKE.—A correspondent at Charleston in forms us of an amusing occurrence, which took place in that town on Saturday. A mechanic had been employed by a sportsman to make him some decoy ducks, which were placed on the top of a three story brick building in the rear of Main street for the purpose of drying the plum. Very early in the morning, a citizen discovered them through the window, and supposed them to be genuine, ready to have some of them for his dinner. He accordingly borrowed a gun which he loaded very heavily, and having stationed a friend near by on the ground, with a musket ready to bring down such as escaped on the wing, he went into the scuffle of an adjoining house and fired into the midst of them. He was thunderstruck to find that none of them moved, and had about made up his mind that he had killed them all so dead that they could not even fly. These wings when a loud and hearty laugh from the bystanders who had collected, witnessed and enjoy the joke, informed him that he had made a slight mistake.—[Boston Post.]

To preserve Winter Apples sound.—As the fruit has arrived to perfect maturity, and is to be kept in a dry cellar, the barrels should be tightly headed, or after the apples have been carefully filled with apples without the wrapper, over them dry sand from a barrel until the barrel is filled, the sand will easily find its way to the bottom, and completely fill the crevices.

From the Detroit Free Press.
POSTSCRIPT.—We stop the press to announce a report that Gov. Horner has received from the president of the United States, notice of his determination to sustain the laws establishing the territorial government of Michigan.

We have no doubt of the president's course in relation to this subject. He could not pursue a different one.

CAPT. BOSSIER.—Statements heretofore published have made known the nature of the contest between Capt. Bossier and Mr. Bayless, of Washington City. The former was indicted for an assault on the latter, and the case was decided on Saturday last by the honorable acquittal of the captain, who pleaded his own case. We presume that the case will be reported at large.

We understand that Mr. Bayless publicly acquitted Capt. Bossier of all impropriety of conduct towards his ward, and exonerated her from all censure.—[Balt. Chron.]

The Louisville Journal says there has been a severe White frost in Tennessee, Alabama and South Carolina, nipping the buds of Van Burenism.

[There has been a sprinkle of White frost also in Georgia, but it did little harm, while the White frost is pretty well used up.]—[Georgia Telegraph.]

AN EXPRESS.—It is stated that immediately after the arrival of the New York Post yesterday afternoon, an express proceeded to Washington. It is supposed that some important intelligence in relation to the French Question, has reached this country by the North American, Capt. Dixey.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The Rev. Richard S. Mason, D. D. of Geneva, is appointed President of the Newark (Delaware) College.

EASTON LYCEUM.
In Pursuance of a previous call a number of young men assembled on Wednesday 4th Nov. at Mr. Elijah McDowell's for the purpose of forming a Literary Association (to amuse as well as instruct during the long nights of the approaching winter) when on motion, Mr. T. J. Erickson was called to the chair, and T. H. McNeal appointed Secretary; a committee was then chosen to draft a Constitution and bye-laws for the government of the association, which was immediately reported, and with a few amendments, adopted, and signed by the persons present. The Society then proceeded to the election of officers, and on counting the votes the following gentlemen were declared duly elected:

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1835.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ROBERT M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

LADY'S BOOK. For November, we present pleasure in noticing its style, ornaments, and typographical neatness, entitled to rank among the best periodicals of the day.

VADE MECUM.—This excellent weekly maintains its claims upon public notice. Each paper contains an acting play, of the Turf, music, and miscellaneous, and is generally embellished with cuts and various subjects. See prospectus of this column.

EASTERN MAIL LOST.

Salem Gazette, of the 27th ult. says: The Eastern Mail was lost or stolen from the depot at Salem, on the 25th inst. It had been shipped at the Post Office at Salem, and was not discovered until the stage reached Boston. No trace of it had been discovered up to last account.

It is from the Richmond Whig:—**DEMOCRACY CAN GO.**—The Administration has lost a great gain to the Administration. Pennsylvania since 1834! Oh, glorious gain! Then, the Jacksonian, and the nearly entire Jacksonian, were elected; now a Whig Government is in power.

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or heard before—"umping," "taring a d feathering," "lynching," were all loudly demanded, as they were eagerly proposed. An attempt was made by the crowd to arrest him from the custody of those who had him collared to carry him to the mayor's office, to "pump him," which was, however, prevented.

From the Mayor's office, he was rapidly conveyed in a carriage procured for the purpose, to the Lovett State Prison—the crowd all the time pressing hard upon him, and from which he just escaped by a moment's advance. The crowd, notwithstanding the rapid driving of the coachman, were at the prison just as the gate closed on Garrison—who exclaimed, on entering, trembling and panting, "never was man so rejoiced to get into jail before."

We now give the

SCENES IN UTICA.

The Richmond Enquirer in speaking of the affair says:—
The convention of Utica was broken up; and a Rump Convention of some 40 or 50 have retired to the little village of Petersburg; the Albany Argus says, it will be little more than a force for such men to complete their organization under such circumstances.

One half of the houses in Petersburg is owned by Gerrit Smith—a conspicuous advocate for Abolition—where it is probable they will be able to proceed in any manner they please.

"UTICA, Oct. 21, 1835.

"The long agony is over. The grand State anti-Slavery Convention has met, flourished its little brief hour, and adjourned. It was called to order about ten o'clock, and Judge Brawley, of Genesee county, was chosen Chairman, pro tempore, and the Rev. Oliver Westmore, of this city, Secretary. A Constitution of a State Anti-Slavery Society was then produced, hastily read, and nem. con. adopted.

"A declaration of the opinions and creed of the convention was then produced, and the reading of it commenced by Lewis Tappan, Esq. The declaration was read, and the convention then opened by a crowd of the friends of 'free discussion,' who had been compelled to remain outside, and who in their progress through the vestibule, 'freely discussed' sundry black eyes, knock and left a coat or two, hors d'oeuvre, and its owners very like all as one in their shirt sleeves. Some anti-abolitionists, who were near the door, interposed and induced the 'free disputants' to suspend further proceedings. But the doors were now open, and the house was instantly filled with those friends of good order, who are never seen except about the first week in November, and the noise and place of whose existence during the rest of the year, has for some time past, been a riddle to inquiring philosophers.

"The house was now in perfect uproar. Cheers, groans, yells, and all manner of strange noises ensued. The reader, Mr. Tappan, continued most manfully reading at the creed, though he could not make his next neighbor hear a word of what he said. After having gone on in this way some twenty minutes, the committee of the citizens of Utica entered the house, headed by the honorable Chester Hayden, first Judge of Onondaga county, and requested a hearing from the Convention.

"The speaker and confusion was now tremendous. Orders from all parts of the house, to hear the speaker, were given, but the noise was so great, and all the while Mr. Lewis Tappan was performing his pantomimic reading of his 'creed.' The Chairman at length induced Mr. Tappan to desist, and the meeting came to order to hear the communication of the committee from the meeting of citizens at the anti-slavery Convention, and on behalf of the citizens entreated it to adjourn, as the only possible means of preventing dreadful results. He assured it, that the communication just read, had emanated from a mob, but from the worst and most reputable inhabitants of Utica, and that it embodied sentiments entertained by a large body of the citizens. Mr. Lewis Tappan then moved that a committee of ten be appointed to prepare a report, resolutions for the convention, and a respectful reply to the citizens of Utica. Alvan Stewart, Esq., of Utica, then seconded Mr. Tappan's resolution, and undertook to say something; but the friends of 'free discussion' were so free in expressing their own opinions, and talking just as they listed, and each man for himself, that the gentleman's speech was a dumb show to all but the speaker. He therefore wound it up very briefly, and sat down.—The Honorable Samuel Beardsley, member of Congress from this county, then got up upon a bench and hoped his respected fellow-citizens would wait until the convention could reply to the committee.—The Convention had heard the communication of the citizens and he was anxious to know what it had got to say to it—to hear what apology it had to offer for coming to this city and insulting it by making it the place of its deliberations.

He (the congressman) deemed the insult one of the most aggravated nature, &c. When Mr. Beardsley finished his pacific address, which he did amid cheers, hurrahs and yells of his constituents, Judge Hayden again rose and endeavored to allay the excitement of the meeting, and urged the necessity and propriety of waiting quietly the answer of the Convention. In the meantime the leading men of the Convention held a short consultation, and determined that it was best to adjourn sine die. The vote was accordingly put and unanimously carried. The free discussion men had to be convinced that it had really adjourned, and Mr. Beardsley wished to extract from the Convention some assurance that it would never meet again. However, after the lapse of half an hour, the whole assemblage fairly vacated the church, with as few instances of disturbance as could have been expected. The members of the Convention have, we believe, in no case received personal indignity, but it has been in several cases owing to the interference and protection of gentlemen opposed to them in sentiment, that they have not met with severe treatment at the hands of the populace.

"It is a most fortunate circumstance, that it should have passed off as it did without dreadful consequences. The excitement in the church exceeded all belief.—For some time there was a momentary reason to fear an outbreak of actual violence, which would have been uncontrollable. Ropes were at one time fixed around the house on the vestibule of the church, and there were frequent calls from without for a gentleman whose name was particularly odious with the populace. The convention adjourned most wisely in adjourning as they did, for no other course could possibly have prevented the destruction of the

church, and probably loss of life. Much more wisely would its members have acted had it never been called—or called at a time when the public mind was not alarmed upon the subject to a perfect frenzy.

"The members of the Convention after the adjournment began to leave town, and many had gone when a project was started by some of them to meet again at Peterborough, Madison county, and finish their deliberations. The remainder accordingly left town for that place about three o'clock this afternoon. The city now seems quiet, and we shall probably have no further disturbance. I am persuaded that they could not have dreamed of the excitement they were causing, or they would have believed, that though such an assemblage was lawful, yet with St. Paul, that all things lawful are not expedient, and would have abstained from holding it now.

"I have no doubt that the second Presbyterian church would have been torn down, if it had not been for the meeting this morning, and the committee coming into the Convention, which gave them a reason for adjourning. It is mournful to think how great the tendency of excited men is to ultratism, when their minds become excited. It is understood that Gerrit Smith invited the Convention to Peterborough, and I presume it is so; Gerrit is a friend and believer in immediate emancipation, though a colonizationist, as he believes that affords the best hope of attaining the prevalence of the former doctrine.

"I cannot learn that Thompson was in town, and I presume he was not. The mob cut up very capers this afternoon. About 3, temperance house, Captain Clark to clear his minutes, which order he complied with. They have fired some cannon and whooped about the streets a little, but have not done much mischief; and I think, as it rains pretty smartly now (6 o'clock), there is little probability it will do much more.

"Alvin Stewart was called for by the mob 'Just hand out old Stewart, and pass him out.'—We want Stewart!—'Old Stewart!—' were frequent cries.

From the Globe.

Another striking incident is that in relation to the throwing of the type of the Standard and Democrat out of the window.—[This says the editor of the Journal of Commerce] is an abolition paper, yet claiming to be Van Buren and Johnson, though known to be under the control of men hostile to the Jackson party. The public has seen what use has been made of this piratical print, sailing under false colors, and some others with the same device, by the Opposition, to spread the accusation, that Mr. Van Buren is an abolitionist. It seems that, to punish this fraud, the types were scattered.—The editor of the Journal says, "this latter circumstance caused the violence." This is a lesson which, we trust, other wretches in sheep's clothing will understand in time.

The notorious THOMPSON it is said "has taken counsel of his fears and fled the country." He sailed in the Ship *Hilak* for Liverpool; which report, however, is contradicted.

The New York Mercantile says:—

We hope the reception which this hiring of the Glasgow, ladies has met from the better portion of our citizens, will teach all emissaries from Europe the scorn and contumely which await all those who intermeddle in our private matters. The public will be glad to know that we are well rid of this man; and we hope that he nor any other foreigner will ever come to our shores to teach treason in our land—to endeavor to rouse the slave against his master. It will not be tolerated.—If Thompson has wit enough, he will probably attempt to gain the ladies out of money, by writing a book about the *Standard* and *Democrat*, and his own biography, it will probably help the sale of his work.

Thus, "Othello's occupation's gone!"—and we trust, that no such foreign Missionary will dare hereafter to pollute our shores.—He is said to have been as vile in private life, as he was impudent in his public interference with our concerns. Though a professed clergyman, he is thus described by a Correspondent of the "North American," who obtained the account of him from a very respectable lady, who came in the same ship with him from England, commanded by Capt. Macy: "He drank freely of brandy, and had his bottle of Champagne every day at dinner; he played different games, and at cards very frequently until after midnight, and even on Sunday morning—he played for money, and all the passengers came to the conclusion that he was a very bad, unprincipled man."

SNAKISH.

The Junior Editor of the Baltimore Visitor mentions us in connexion with the following lines, which he indirectly attributes to us:

"Choosing a wife is like dipping the hand into a bag containing ninety-nine eggs and one snake. Ninety-nine to one you catch the snake."

Now, we can assure our gallant friend, who has espoused this colish cause, that we "hate snakes," as much as he possibly does—not it cannot be possible that he thinks us so rude as to make so *vilipens* a comparison! No, no, he could not think it; we will give him an authority that should be "high in Cupid's Cabinet" and perforce entitled to some credit—Mordcaim Manassah Noah is the man! "The hand of little practice hath the daintier sense."

PRICE CURRENT.

From the Baltimore Republican of Friday 6. GRAIN.—

What.—We notice a considerable advance in the market to day, owing to the supply being so small. We quote sales of best Machine Red at \$1.26 1/2, other descriptions \$1.24 1/2. There has been no white wheat suitable for family flour offered this week. It would bring \$1.30 1/2 1/2.

Corn.—The supply of old Corn is very light, which has caused an additional advance on last week's prices, sales to day were made at 9 1/2 1/2. New Corn, the most of it is too damp, and the prices vary as in condition. That sufficiently dry to grind will bring 75c. We quote, therefore at 50 1/2 1/2.

Oats.—The prices of last week have been fully sustained, viz: 77 1/2 1/2.

Outs.—Sales of Maryland at 37 1/2 1/2, and Virginia at 36 1/2 1/2, have been made to day.

Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at Pithammon, the residence of Tench Tilghman, Esq. on THURSDAY, 12th instant. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order, TENCH TILGHMAN, Sec.

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PROSPECTUS
FOR A NEW VOLUME OF THE "YOUNG MEN'S PAPER," TO BE CALLED
"THE BALTIMORE ATHENAUM"
AND
"YOUNG MEN'S PAPER,"
Published under the auspices of the Baltimore Young Men's Society.

THE publishers of the "Young Men's Paper," encouraged by the liberal patronage extended towards them during the first year, have determined to enlarge and greatly improve their paper on the commencement of the second volume, so as to render it every way creditable to the city, and worthy of much more extensive circulation.

Its establishment was considered, even by its best friends, as but a doubtful experiment; and though all approved of the high stand that was taken, but few thought it would live over the first few months, or else that it would dwindle into a publication less dignified in character, and designed merely for a money making scheme, from this cause many were unwilling to encourage what it was believed would languish and die, or deviate in course from its original professions; these fears have, however, been indulged in vain, and the "Young Men's Paper" is now in the way of permanent establishment.

The publishers have been induced to adopt the new title of
"BALTIMORE ATHENAUM,"
in consideration of its being less vague in signification than the old one. Every person is a peculiar idea of his own, as to what a "Young Men's Paper" should be, and the publishers have experienced enough of the little perplexities incident to the peculiarities of the name, to determine them to fix upon one less liable to so many objections. The publication is purely literary, and only as such do they wish it to be judged.

CONTENTS.—The "ATHENAUM" will contain Original Tales, Essays and Poetry.—Intelligence on Scientific Subjects.—Notices of Passing Events.—Criticism on American Works.—Notices of New Publications.—Choice Selections from New Works.—Sketches of American and European Scenery and Character.—Extracts from British and American Magazines.—Essays on Political and Moral Philosophy.—Biographical Notices of Distinguished Individuals at home and abroad.—Besides a great variety of matter upon every subject in the whole range of literature.

The publishers will still adhere to their original intention of making the "ATHENAUM" such a paper as shall be worthy of admission into any circle of society, rigidly excluding every thing from its columns calculated to injure the moral character, or foster a vitiated taste, nor in doing this will they relax the publication time, spiritless, and as a guarantee will simply refer to the contents of the first volume.

The second volume will commence about the middle of November.

The "ATHENAUM" will be printed on a fine quarto super royal sheet, and will make a handsome volume of 416 pages; for which a neat title page and copious index will be furnished.

TERMS.—\$2.50 per annum, payable in advance by cash or by draft on the Baltimore and Annapolis Bank.

Advertisements at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week.

Nov. 7, 1835.

A FARM FOR SALE.
I WILL offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 24th day of November, at the Court House door in the town of Denton, at 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, the



J. T. LOCKWARD, M. D.
Graduate of the New York Medical University, Member of the Medical Society of New York, also a Member of the Medical and Surgical Society of Maryland.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has arrived in this place, and will remain for one week at the Union Hotel, kept by E. McDowell, where he may be consulted upon all diseases from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening.

Dr. Lockward would also state that he has with him a supply of his *Highly Celebrated Vegetable Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir*, which has met the warmest recommendations in the United States, viz. in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and which (medicine) has proved itself the most salutary one ever used in the cure of *Dyspepsia, Liver, Biliary, Nervous and other complaints*, as within the last year the testimonials of five thousand persons who have been cured of those diseases in different parts of the country by its use have been received, by the proprietor and its agents.

Symptoms of Dyspepsia.
The first symptoms of this disease is a disagreement of food, producing pain and uneasiness at the region of the stomach; fullness of that organ; belching of wind, with sour, oily, or putrescent eructations; pain and tenderness at the pit of the stomach; pain in the right side, extending after to the right shoulder, and under the shoulder-blade; the same kind of pain is very often experienced in the left side; difficulty often in lying on the right or left side; pain also often in the small of the back; pain and heaviness of the head; dimness of the sight; coated tongue; disagreeable taste in the mouth in the morning after arising; coldness in the hands and feet; costiveness or constipation of the bowels. These are but few of the many symptoms attending this most prevalent disease.

The above symptoms answer to those of affection of the Liver.

This Medicine acts as a gentle purge, by which all foul humors are removed from the system; at the same time it restores the lost tone of the stomach and bowels—opens obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Pancreas, and will be found singularly efficacious in diseases of the Kidneys. As a family medicine none will be found cheaper or so answerable to its purpose, and being composed entirely of vegetable matter it is perfectly innocent, which renders it more valuable.

As a certain remedy or cure for the above diseases this medicine stands incomparably beyond any other now in use. And as nothing more could be requisite to convince the most sceptical of its utility, than the numerous testimonials which have been given in its favor, therefore, those testimonials will speak for it more than all encomiums which could be pronounced. Wherever it has been used, it has invariably been attended with complete success, and that too, in hundreds of cases, where apparently all hopes of cure have been despaired of. It was by this important discovery that the proprietor of the above Medicine, was in a few months, restored to perfect health, after years of the most distressing suffering, and after being abandoned by the profession to die without any hope of relief. Since which, hundreds, nay thousands, have in a like manner been restored from beds of sickness to perfect health.

Dr. Lockward has also a supply of the American Vegetable Hygienic Pills.

N. B. Advice to the poor gratis.

Dr. Lockward.—Sir I have made use of your valuable Medicine for the Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, both of which diseases I have labored under for about three years—I have tried a great many medicines, but all to no effect.—I was induced to give yours a trial, and much to my astonishment & that of my friends, I was in a short space of time completely relieved of my disease. My symptoms, when I first commenced using your medicine, were as follows:—After eating my food I felt great distress at the pit of my stomach, with heartburn, sourness and vomiting of food, great tenderness at the pit of the stomach, accompanied with an acute pain in the right side, extending to the top of the shoulder, connected with this pain, was a prominent enlargement in my right side, pronounced by my physician "an enlargement of the liver." My appetite was variable, sometimes very good, at others a complete loss—bowels obstinately costive. My head very much affected with giddiness and pain; my eye-sight was also affected with dimness; I was extremely from nervous feelings; sometimes I was so much that a few hours would close my existence; I was disposed to feel constantly cold (especially my feet and hands), in the warmest days in summer. Thus I suffered until life was to me almost a burthen, when, hearing of your medicine I was prevailed upon to make use of it; contrary to my expectation and the expectation of my friends, I was in a few months restored to perfect health, which I still continue to enjoy. Any person desirous of knowing the particulars of my case, by calling upon me in the Bazaar, Harrison street, I will give the details both as to disease and cure.

Yours, with respect,
JACOB D. HAIR.

The following as to the standing of the above named gentleman, is from his Honor Jesse Hunt, late Mayor of Baltimore:

"I hereby certify that Jacob D. Hair, is personally known to me as a gentleman of first respectability and standing in the City of Baltimore."

Mayor of the City of Baltimore

Easton Nov. 3

AGENCY FOR EASTON.
At the "White" Office, where a supply is always kept.
At HILLSBOROUGH, Caroline County, W. B. Tillotson.

Temperance Convention.
AT a meeting of the Officers and Managers of the Queen Ann's County Temperance Society convened in Centerville on the 10th October, inst. it was thought that great advantage would result to the Temperance cause, from an Union of effort by the different societies on the Eastern shore of Maryland, and of the State of Delaware.

It was unanimously resolved by the members present, that the Temperance Societies of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and of the State of Delaware, be invited to send five members from each County, to meet in Centerville, Queen Ann's County, (Maryland) on the first Tuesday of next December. It is also respectfully suggested, that where there are no county societies, that the different neighborhood societies be requested to confer and agree on five persons from each county, to represent said societies in said convention.

Resolved, also, That Editors of Newspapers on the Eastern Shore, Md., and in the State of Delaware be requested to publish this notice for three weeks in their respective papers, and that the Ministers of the Gospel of the different denominations be also requested to read this notice a few times in their several congregations.

By order of the Board,
P. B. HOPPER,
Pres. of Q. A. C. Temp. Soc.
Oct. 31.—6t

NEW FALL GOODS.
WM. H. & P. GROOME,
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and very general assortment of

FRESH GOODS.
suitable for the present and approaching season, and respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call.
Oct. 9 cow6t

NEW FALL GOODS.
WM. LOVEDAY
HAS received and opened at his store-house, his fall supply of

NEW GOODS.
Which he thinks he can offer at reasonable prices; among them is a handsome variety of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, &c. &c. &c.

He invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of his assortment.
Oct. 13 (6t)

CASH FOR NEGROES.
CASH and liberal prices will at all times be given for any number of likely negroes of both sexes, between the ages of 10 and 30 years. Persons having likely slaves to dispose of, would do well to call or to communicate with me. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lewis's Hotel, in Easton. All communications will be promptly attended to if directed to me in Easton.
WILLIAM HARKER.
aug 22, 1835.

120,000
Excellent Bunch Shingles.
JUST received and for sale at the Lumber yard of the subscribers.
GROOME & LOVEDAY.
Oct. 13 (cow3t)

VENDUE.
THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at his residence in Ferry Neck, four miles below the Oak, on WEDNESDAY the 11th day of November next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day; all his Stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Also two six spring Gigs, and one Scur, burthen ten cords of wood, nearly new—together with many other articles unnecessary to enumerate.—The Stock includes one valuable young Horse, well broken, and warranted equal to any in the county. The terms of Sale will be cash for all bills under ten dollars, and for all sums over that amount, well secured notes at six months will be received, bearing interest from date—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
SAMUEL T. WATTS.
oct 31 ts

PUBLIC SALE.
THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at his residence five miles from Easton, and one from Bennetts mill on Monday the 9th day of November all his stock of Horses, Cattle, and farming utensils, together with a variety of Household and Kitchen furniture, and a fine yoke of well broke oxen.

The terms of Sale will be cash on all sums under five dollars, and all sums on and over five dollars six months credit, with note with good security with interest from date and no property to be removed till the terms are complied with.
WM. S. NEWNAM.
Nov. 31 3t

NOTICE.
The Annual meeting of the Union Dorcas Society of Easton, will be held at the usual place of meeting on Saturday, 7th November, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The citizens of Easton generally are respectfully invited to attend the meeting. The Board will meet one hour previous to the meeting of the Society.
M. C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.
Oct. 31

Drugs, Medicines, Oils, PAINTS DYE STUFFS. GLASS, &c. &c.
THE subscribers having associated themselves in the

DRUG BUSINESS,
and taken the stand recently occupied by Doctor Samuel W. Spencer, and formerly by Moore & Kelle, have just returned from Baltimore with an entire new assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c. &c.—and offer them to their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms.
EDWARD SPEDDEN.
JAMES DAWSON.
N. B. Doctor S. or D. will at all times cheerfully prescribe for, give directions to any persons calling on them at their Drug Store, free of charge.
Easton, Oct. 3 1835. E. S. & J. D. 1t

TAILORING.
THE subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Easton and the adjoining counties, for the flattering patronage he has met with, since he commenced the above business, and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A NEW MODE OF CUTTING,
That has never been practiced in Easton; but one, that is almost universally used in Baltimore and in the best establishments: he has also engaged

FIRST RATE WORKMAN,
that none can surpass; which will enable him to meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind of garments cut and made in the first style. His work shall be warranted to fit in all cases; otherwise he pays them for their goods or makes them others. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the favor of a generous public. The public's obedient servant.
JOHN SATTERFIELD.
aug 29 4t (G)

FOR RENT.
THE subscriber intending to leave the place, will offer for rent for the ensuing year, the premises whereon he now resides, situated on Hanson street in the town of Easton. Possession will be given if required on the first of December. For health and comfort the situation is surpassed by none. The improvements are, a good Stable, Carriage house, Cow-house, a dairy, a meat House, and an excellent pump of water in the yard, a fine garden and enclosure in good repair. The house is commodious and very convenient, containing eight rooms, and a good kitchen attached. For terms apply to
WM. VANDERFORD.
Easton, Oct. 27

Also, a lot adjoining the premises above mentioned. The terms will be moderate.
3t

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.
SCHOONER JOHN EDMONDSON, ROBINSON LEONARD—MASTER.
The subscriber, grateful for past favors of his friends and the public generally, that the above named vessel and substantially built Schooner has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore; leaving Easton on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson and Son, or with Rob. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obdt servt.
J. E. LEONARD.
august 11

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.
JOS. GRAHAM, Sh'ff.
march 21 1t

MAIL STAGE.
BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.
THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centerville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centerville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centerville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M. Fare from Easton to Centerville, \$1.50 " Easton to Wye Mills, 1.00 " Wye Mills to Centerville, .60 All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
Easton, April 4, 1835.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Orphans' Court, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 12th day of November next, at the late residence of Capt Stuart Redman late of Talbot county, dec'd, all the Personal Estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted,) consisting of

Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn, Cattle, one Gig and Harness, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Wheat seeded in the ground and the lease of the farm for the next year, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser given note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property.—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., and attendance given by
JOHN REDMAN, Adm'r.
of Stuart Redman, dec'd.
Nov. 3 ts

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE.
THE MARYLAND
WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.
N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk.
L. G. TAYLOR.
may 5

NEW SADDLERY.
WILLIAM W. HIGGINS
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of
SADDLERY,
Consisting in part of the following articles:
Hard Soller Bits and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Gigs, Twigs, and Chay Whips, foreign and domestic.

Harness of all descriptions kept on hand or made at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Harness of any kind will be repaired at the shortest notice and upon the most accommodating terms.
Easton, Oct. 3

MARYLAND.
Talbot County, Orphans' Court.
9th day of OCTOBER Anno Domini, 1835
On application of Nicholas Martin administrator of Henry M. Lloyd, 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 estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of OCTOBER in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.
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, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Henry M. Lloyd 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 3d day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of OCTOBER eighteen hundred and thirty-five.
NICHOLAS MARTIN, Ex'r.
of Henry M. Lloyd deceased.
Oct. 13th 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed at the suit of the State of Maryland against James Tilton, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Saturday the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, for cash, the following property, viz:—all and singular that farm plantation and land, situate, lying, and being in Talbot County and in Miles River Neck now in the tenure of James Hopkins, being a part of the tract of land called Marengo, and all the estate, right, title and interest, of James Tilton, in, to, and out of, and to the same, containing two hundred and seventy-five acres of land more or less; being all the land which was devised by Jacob Gibson to his daughter Frances, now the wife of the said James Tilton, seized and taken to satisfy the above mentioned writ of attachment and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Sh'ff.
Oct. 10. 1t

NEW HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment, in Centerville nearly opposite the frame Tavern formerly called White Hall, where he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of his friends in the above line. His table, bar and stables will be well supplied with whatever the market may afford and the most assiduous attention will be paid to the wants of travellers and all others who may be kind enough to patronize him. 60—Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month or year, upon moderate terms.

HENRY C. MIDDLETON.
Centerville July 18—July 25.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of two Writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed one at the suit of William Hughlett against Jesse Delahay and one other at the suit of Robert H. Rhodes against Jesse Delahay and John Council, will be sold on Tuesday the 10th day of November next at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day the following property to wit: all that Farm or plantation lying and being in Oxford Neck, now in the possession of the said Jesse Delahay; one Gig, 5 head of Horses, 24 head of Cattle, 1 yoke of Oxen, 20 head of Sheep, 15 Hogs, 2 ox Carts, 1 Horse Cart, 2 negro boys for a term of years, taken as the property of said Delahay, and will be sold to buy and satisfy the above mentioned Writs of Venditioni Exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
JOS. GRAHAM, Sh'ff.
Easton, Oct. 20 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY Virtue of six Writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed, one at the suit of Lambert Reardon against James C. Wheeler & Thomas Henrix; one at the suit of the state of Maryland at the instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore, against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robert H. Goldsborough, Wrightson Jones, and Thomas Henrix; one at the suit of the state of Maryland at the instance and use of Isaac Atkinson against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robert H. Goldsborough, Wrightson Jones, and Thomas Henrix; one at the suit of the state of Maryland at the instance and use of James Price against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robert Goldsborough, Wrightson Jones and Thomas Henrix; one at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland against Thomas Henrix; and one at the suit of Lambert Reardon, against said Thomas Henrix; also the following, to wit, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of William Loveday against Thomas Henrix; at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against Thomas Henrix and William Rose; one at the suit of William Rose and Philip Horsey; one at the suit of Richard Arrindale, and Samuel H. Benny; one at the suit of Richard Arrindale and John Wright at the suit of Richard Arrindale; Robert H. Goldsborough and Nicholas Goldsborough, against said Henrix; and one writ of fieri facias issued by Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. against said Henrix at the suit of John T. Goldsmith use of John Redman, will be sold on Tuesday the 10th day of November next, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property, viz: all the land where said Henrix now resides in Chappel district, containing three hundred and eighty acres of land, more or less, and all the equitable right of said Henrix, of, in and to 2 Houses and 1 Lot, at Easton Point.

Also, will be sold at the residence of said Henrix on Wednesday the 11th day of said month, for cash, the following property, viz: one negro man named John Flamer, one negro woman named Susan, and her infant child, and two negro children for a term of years; also, four head of Horses, one Mule, 16 head of Cattle, 16 head of Hogs, and 5 Pigs, 20 head of Sheep, 4 old Carts, 4 Ploughs, 4 Harrows, and all the residue of the farming utensils; one Sideboard, 1 Clock, 1 Desk and Book-case, 2 Dining Tables, 14 common Chairs, 5 Beds, Bedsteads, and furniture, and all the balance of the household and Kitchen furniture; also, one Gig, the crop of Corn now on the ground, and the crop of Wheat now ready for the sickle, and taken as the property of said Henrix, to satisfy the above mentioned writs of execution and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon, also for officers fees due in 1834 and 1835.
Attendance by
JO. GRAHAM, Sh'ff.
Oct. 20—ts

NOTICE.
THE subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 17th November next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. All that valuable lot of ground and premises, situated on Goldsborough street, with an excellent two story framed dwelling house, a tolerable smoke house, and a good spring of water, late the property of Geo. Martin, dec'd.

The terms.—One third of the purchase money will be required on the first day of January 1836, and the residue in two equal payments of six and twelve months with interest from the first day of January, 1836, sale to be secured by bond, with surety to be approved by the Trustee.
JOHN M. G. EMOTY, Trustee.
Oct. 31. ts

Notice.
THE subscriber intending to decline Farming, will offer his entire personal estate (Negroes excepted) at public sale, at his residence in Caroline County, on Thursday the 19th day of November next, on a tract of six months consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture, with many other articles too tedious to mention, if the day should prove unfavorable the next fair day, the sale to continue from day to day till all is sold, sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and attendance given by
JOSHUA BOON.
Caroline county, Oct. 31, 1835. [G]

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

VOL. I.—No 84.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by
RICHARD SPENCER.

PUBLISHED BY THE LAYERS OF THE UNION.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning at four dollars per annum, in advance, these dollars will discharge the debt, and the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approval of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Influenced by a sense of duty to my self, as well as a regard for the opinion of my friends, and the world, I am induced, in consequence of a recent decision had against me in Talbot County Court, to undertake to lay before the public a plain, distinct, and detailed statement of all the money transactions between me and my late father, and myself, from the year eighteen hundred and seventeen to the year, of eighteen hundred and twenty-seven inclusive.

On the 24th day of July in the last named year, all our accounts were closed, and my late father, Thomas Coward, passed his notes and obligations to me, for the sum of three thousand seven hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-three cents.

It is to the authenticity of this obligation that exception has been taken, and it now becomes my duty to sustain that obligation by all the testimony and circumstances in my possession.

This note or bill obligatory was founded entirely on the following account current between us—

1817. To Thomas Coward, Sen. Dr.

April 17th, To cash lent you \$1500 00

Interest for 10 yrs 3mo. 7d. 923 25

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Interest 4 yrs. 10mo. 25d. 8 84

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bought by Mrs. Coward to make you shirts 1 yard cambric linen furnished by Mrs. Coward at \$3 per yard 3 00

1837. March 2nd Cash for your negro Lida, while at my house for sale 2 75

April 2nd Cash to negro Henry Moore \$5 agreeably to your request on the delivery of your horse 5 00

May Paid Mr Haslam the Farrier \$12 for curing your horse of the distemper 12 00

Keeping your horse 2mo. at \$10 per mo. 20 00

Errors and omissions excepted \$3,763 53

Having given above an exact transcript of the account as made out by myself, presented to my late father, and by him closed as before stated, it is necessary for me to submit to the public the following important papers left at the Office of the Eastern Gazette to an examination of which any and every individual is invited that may think proper to satisfy himself.

In relation to the first item charged in the account alluded to, I have only to say, that on the 17th day of April in the year 1817, the same year that the decree in Chancery was given against him, my father applied to me, in the city of Baltimore for the sum of \$1500 which I then loaned him in the store and in the presence of William Penniman, Esq. since deceased, for this sum he gave me his acknowledgment; which was duly attested by Mr. Penniman; and of course given up to him at the time we settled our accounts.

The second item was a further loan of \$520 made to my father on the 17th May in the same year of 1817 for this sum, he gave me the bill of exchange, which I then submitted to him as a proper voucher, for the last named item.

The Third item was also a loan of \$300, this sum he obtained on the 21st day of September in the year 1821, by virtue of a check on the Marine Bank of Baltimore, drawn by me in his favour, the receipt of this sum he acknowledged, which receipt was returned to him with the two acknowledgements previously given and at the same time.

I have however obtained from Jacob Bier, Esq. the Cashier (now President) of this institution, the following evidence, which I now submit to the public, as a proper voucher, for the last named item.

Marine Bank of Baltimore 26th Oct. 1835. On the 21st September 1821, Thomas Coward's account was charged with his check on this Bank, in favor of Thomas Coward, for three hundred dollars.

JACOB BIER, Cashier.

The fourth item in the account is the sum of \$30 paid to Dr. John Singleton, as per my father's order, the order presented to me by Dr. John Singleton is in the proper hand of my father, and in the following words to wit.

Sir—Pay the bearer hereof Mr. John Singleton the sum of thirty dollars, and place the same to account of your debt.

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Oct. 20 1821

The order, which gave up to my father at the time of the settlement referred to, Dr. Singleton's receipt to me, for the money I then paid him.

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This point then of the existence of an account current, so important in itself, being established beyond the possibility of a doubt, by an order to a third person in the proper hand writing of my father, more than three years after the commencement of the account in question, it certainly cannot be necessary for me to add a single other remark on this subject.

The fifth item is a piece of Irish linen, and one yard of Cambric linen, this piece of linen

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PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL LIBRARY.

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in the weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.

THE dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than proportionally high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction, and for whom the Books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of their religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the price of the necessary Catholic works. Our religious books are still, however, extremely dear, and the subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a proposition as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canadian has resolved to put it to press forthwith; and he therefore throws himself on his Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

In this undertaking he is principally encouraged by the hope that it will meet with the cordial approbation of the clergy in general, and that he will be aided by the powerful assistance of that learned and devoted body of men. The undertaking is one which is eminently calculated to disseminate the principles of our holy religion, widely throughout the community, and to assist the clergy in the discharge of their parochial duties by affording, at an uncommonly low rate, at all the necessary knowledge and instruction. The subscriber, therefore, earnestly requests that the Bishops and Clergy in general will exert their powerful influence in order to increase the popularity of the work, and to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to enable him to carry it on with success. By these means they will augment the spiritual comforts of their charges, and contribute, in a great measure, to dispel the prejudices by which our brethren of the other denominations are unfortunately blinded.

TERMS.

The Catholic Periodical Library will be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome wrappers and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical history. The first number will be issued on Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of subscription \$4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as agents.

The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succession.

Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a Religion; Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches; The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Devotion; Hayward's True Church of Christ shown; Hayward's Charity and Truth; Mores Catholic, or Ages of Faith; Mumford's Questions; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. M. Hale's Evidence of the Catholic Church; Finney's Manners of the Israelites; Finney's Manners of Christians; Lancelotti's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's Works; Prince Galliziani's Controversial Writings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's Tracts; St. Bonaventura's Life of Christ; Challoner's Meditations; Butler's Book of the Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasts; Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's edition of Ward's Errata.

The above is a collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars, and it would be almost impossible to obtain many of the works included in it at any price whatever. The collection can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published in the Periodical Library as soon as received; and able translators will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar excellence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y. Oct. 31.

NEW HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a new house of entertainment in Centerville, at the residence of Galloway Hill, near the Minary Church—the house in which he has made ample provision for every variety of entertainment, in fact, every implement of a table, bar and workman would require in any whatever the opening locks. He had even a few travellers' clothes, and every one of his crew to pack, so that his hands might not be bogged by the while engaged at work. One of the moderate

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford County Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties.—The rearing of Silk Worms.—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the net profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible; and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS.—The Culturist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in advance, and for no less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. Comstock Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom all Communications may be addressed, which, post paid, will be attended to, as any where else in Easton, or even in Baltimore, exclusive of freight.

Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

SOLOMON BARRETT,



TAVERN KEEPER, EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

N. B. S.B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

To the Printers of the U. States.

F. SPITALL.

WOOD LETTER CUTTER & ENGRAVER, No. 21 Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and splendid patterns, for heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments &c. engraved over, and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.—All letters must be post paid.

Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

Oct. 6

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Clift, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the season will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,

CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and at attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times while in his season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. C. B.

may 2

JAMES F. PURVISSE, C.

may 29

Journeymen Tailors Wanted.

THE subscriber would like to procure two or three good hands to work at the Tailoring business. They can have constant employment and the prices are good.

THOMAS J. EARRICKSON, Easton, Sept. 26th, 1835.

CARTS, WAGONS, AND PLOUGHS.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal encouragement he has and still receives at their hands, and assures them that no exertions shall be wanted on his part to give satisfaction, he is still in his new shop on Dover street in Easton, adjoining the Smith shop lately occupied by himself and now by Mr. Alex. Dodd, where he is prepared (by the assistance of a well selected stock of materials and some good workmen) to manufacture all kinds of work in his line to order and when ordered. Gentlemen wanting light mail or other Carts, or Wagons, can have them as low and as good as they can be got in Baltimore or elsewhere here when all costs are added; he generally keeps wheels of different sizes on hand. All work laid aside to do repairs as soon as they come in.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN B. FIRBANKS.

N. B. He wishes to take one more apprentice to the above business, one of sober, steady, industrious habits and of moral character from 14 to 16 years old.

J. B. F. sept. 5

LUMBER, LUMBER, CHEAP FOR CASH.

The Subscriber has just received from Fort Deposits 40,000 feet White Pine board (seasoned) embracing Panel, common and culling, 10,000 do 2 inch plank. Also on hand a few shingles.

The public may be assured of obtaining Lumber from the undersigned at cheap, as any where else in Easton, or even in Baltimore, exclusive of freight.

COME AND SEE.

Also a first rate new Gig and Harness which will be sold on a liberal credit, for negotiable paper.

Grateful for past encouragement, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a supply of Groceries, Confectionary, Fancy

GOODS, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell as low as any one in town.

N. B. TO RENT, the house on Dover street, (for 1835,) where Mr. Thos. Boston resides, (a handsome situation.) Possession can be had immediately.

J. H. McNEAL, sept. 5

MR. and MRS. HAMILTON'S

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

CORNER OF SARATOGA AND COURTLAND STREETS, BALTIMORE, WILL BE RE-OPENED ON THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

MR. and MRS. H. have provided their School with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction; Their Philosophical Apparatus is equal to any that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their Chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school.—Their Cabinet of Minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens; their Seminary is also furnished with an ARMILLARY SPHERE, CARY'S WILSON'S and GARDNER'S GLOBES, several PIANOS, and a HARP.

The instruments they possess are the best they could procure in this country, or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 2000 volumes, connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have access.

In all the departments, the most competent teachers are engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

The course of instruction is carried on in a regular system of Academic studies, embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches.

Parents and Guardians who wish more particular information can obtain a prospectus of the Seminary by sending post paid, to the principals.

aug. 22, 1835. St.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD.

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Feb 10

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April, or otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county.

S. H. B.

CLARK'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOTTERY OFFICE.

N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets (UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

Where have been sold

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons through out the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily. Tickets from one to ten dollars. Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, post paid, or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

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

Baltimore, 1835—may 16

SIXTH YEAR OF THE

THE LADY'S BOOK.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE, FASHIONS AND PORTRAITS.

The LADY'S BOOK was the first publication in this country to introduce and perfect a taste for COLORED PLATES OF THE FASHIONS; and the universal popularity which the book obtained, with the aid of these beautiful and costly engravings, although they appeared every quarter only, was unprecedented and unexampled.—The publisher, emboldened by his long experience, and the success which has crowned his former efforts to signalize his work, intends, with the coming volume, to introduce altogether every month, in the course of the year, SIX SPLENDID PLATES OF THE FASHIONS, SUPERBLY COLOURED. The engravings will be copied from original designs, prepared expressly for that purpose, thereby furnishing the patrons of the work, with correct and constant information of the latest and most approved styles for ladies' dresses, as they come out. This arrangement will add considerably to the publisher's present heavy outlays; and while it will materially advance the value and beauty of his work, he trusts with confidence to the liberality of a discerning public for future remuneration, corresponding to his exertions and unremitting efforts to keep pace with the rapid progress of the improvements of the age.

The following is the list of the Engravings of the Lady's Book for 1835, viz: January, March, May, July, September, November.

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS.

OF THE REVOLVING FASHIONS, ELEGANTLY COLOURED.

With the June and December numbers will be furnished appropriately ENGRAVED TITLE PAGES, and a general Table of Contents for each Volume. February, April, June, August, October, December.

FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

Illustrating a variety of Interesting Subjects.

Desires every number will be enriched with a Plate from the PORTRAIT GALLERY, containing the Likenesses of two distinguished individuals. In addition to which, other and various Engravings will be regularly added—with two Pages of POPULAR MUSIC.

The publisher has at present in the hands of an excellent artist a steel Engraving, which will contain a likeness of all the present reigning Queens of Europe, which will be given as an extra in the January No.

To meet these expensive engagements, it is absolutely necessary that remittances should be promptly made. At the end of the last month, nearly six hundred names were erased from our list, in consequence of its appearing from the books that each owed two years' subscription. Many have since paid, and some had previously settled with agents. These and other grievances a publisher has to encounter, which should, as far as the Agent is concerned, be remedied by his rendering an account of all the sums that he has received, at least once every six months. Subscribers become anxious to know how their names are erased, and when they settle, they will not again renew their subscription. This, consequently, is a serious loss to the proprietor. The following suggestions are respectfully tendered for the consideration of persons who are now in arrears: Let those who owe two years, or that will owe two in December or June next, send a Five Dollar note, on account. Many refrain from forwarding their dues, because they cannot remit the exact sum; this is not necessary, if they continue their subscription. It is only when a person stops the work, that a liquidation of the whole amount due becomes necessary.

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.—Under this head will be published every month, likenesses of distinguished Authors in this country and in Europe. Striking resemblances of Bulwer, Brougham, Hogg, Cunningham, &c. &c. have been given, and will be published two in each number, until the whole is completed: Shelley, Lewis, Moore, Coleridge, Rogers, D'Israeli, Neale, Mac, Stael, Jane Porter, Campbell, Roscoe, Southey, &c.

Fac similes of the writing of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Byron, Scott, and other distinguished persons, have already appeared. Those of Napoleon, Franklin, La Fayette, &c. &c. are in preparation.

The publication of views of beautiful scenery and remarkable public edifices, will be continued as heretofore.

Every number of the work contains forty-eight large octavo pages, printed on fine white paper, the whole neatly stitched in covers. The postage for each number is 3 cents for any distance under 103 miles—6 cents, over.

To convey those persons wishing to subscribe for the Lady's Book, that it is equal in point of embellishment, the interest of its contents, and general beauty of appearance, to descriptions repeatedly given at large, and the flattering notices that have been made of it by editors in different sections of the Union, the publisher will forward any monthly number as a specimen, by sending him a letter, post paid.

The work will in future be published and delivered on the first of each month, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Charleston.—In New Orleans about the 5th.

Subscribers missing a number, will please inform the publisher, free of postage, and a duplicate will be sent them.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, 3 dollars per annum, payable in advance. Postmasters and Agents can have two copies forwarded to any direction, by advancing five dollars.

Address L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia.

THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM.

OR, THE Sporting and Dramatic Companion, INTERPERSED WITH A MULTITUDE OF ENGRAVINGS, INCLUDING

Portraits of Celebrated Winning HORSES.

Philosophical and Natural Phenomena. LEGERDEMAIN, & C.

It is now six months since this publication was commenced in Philadelphia—and although the publishers have used no extraneous means to circulate a knowledge of its merits, yet such is the satisfaction manifested by that portion of the public who have been made acquainted with its character and contents, that its list of patrons continues constantly and rapidly to increase. This paper is now distributed regularly every week over a wide portion of the Union, and the most satisfactory assurance is received that it will eventually become one of the most popular among the numerous excellent periodicals which issue from the American press. No exertions will be spared to establish its permanent reputation more extensively; and if the liberal sanction of those for whom it is especially designed shall warrant, a future improvement—both as regards its topographical neatness and embellishment—will be materially advanced.

OF THE DIFFERENT PLAYS AND FARCES that will appear in the course of a year of themselves, will be worth more than FOUR times the amount of subscription.—The following is a list of those which have already appeared:—

Charles the First ready appeared:— Charles the First is She a Brigand The Hunchback The Deep, Deep Sea Cheap Living Shakespeare's Early Days Henri Quatre Quatre Correct Beggar of Bethnal Green

Man of Ten Thousand The Ladies' Man I'll Tell You What The Golden Farmer Speculation Olympic Devils

Englishman in India Shakespeare Festival The East India My Friend the Governor Victorine The Omnibus The Child of Nature The Recontre The Duel The Sisters Viduoc

Herman The MSS. copy of an Irish Ambassador, the favorite and highly interesting Drama in which TYRONE POWER so successfully amused the public, as SIR PATRICK O'LENIPO, has been obtained by the publishers, and will be published, and be published forthwith.

OF THE SPORTING INTELLIGENCE (at home and abroad) occupies a considerable portion of our columns, and is connected from the most authentic sources.—Among the Portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given are—

The American Trotting Horse, EDWIN FORREST The Imported Racing Horse, Messenger. The favorite Racing Mare, ARIEL, and her FOAL, by ECLIPSE.

Bond's celebrated Trotting Horse, NORFOLK PHENOMENON. The well known English Race Horse, TOUCHSTONE.

CORRECT PICTURE OF A RACE COURSE, occupying the width of seven columns.

AMONG A VARIETY OF OTHER EMBELLISHMENTS of subjects of interest which have been published, are the following:—

A complete treatise on RIDING, with FOURTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.

Explanation of the AUTOMATON CHESS PLAYER, illustrated by ELEVEN ENGRAVINGS.

OF THE SUBJECTS WHICH ARE PARTICULARLY EMBRACED IN THE VADE MECUM will be more distinctly understood from the following summary of its contents.

The Turf and all matters connected therewith. On the Structure and Character of the Horse. On the Improvement of Horned Cattle. Rules for Novices in Shooting. Methods for Feeding and Training Dogs. Biographies of celebrated Horses, with their Portraits.

Amusing, Fishing, Fowling, &c. Approved Games, from Hoyle and others. Criticisms on Plays and Actors. The most popular Songs, set to music. The Art of LegerdeMAIN illustrated. A variety of Recipes adapted to Domestic Economy. An Epitome of important passing events. Gentlemen's quarterly Review of the Fashion.

OF THE VADE MECUM IS PRINTED ON LARGE imperial paper, of a beautiful white texture, and is published every Saturday, at Three Dollars per annum, in advance. Orders from abroad, post paid, will be promptly attended to, and the work carefully packed for export from rubbing by mail.

OF THE MODERN ACTING DRAMA—A volume of about 300 pages—containing the PLAYS, FARCES, &c. which appear in the Vaude Mecum, neatly printed and bound in elastic covers, for transportation—is published every six weeks. Eight volumes will constitute a set, or one year's subscription, the terms for which is three dollars, payable in advance.

Subscribers to the Vaude Mecum are entitled to a deduction of one-third. An order for four sets will be thankfully received, and the work forwarded to and directed by enclosing a ten dollar note—postage paid.

OF A PREMIUM CONSISTING OF TWO VOLUMES, 600 pages each, of the Novelists' Magazine, containing eight different Novels, by the most popular authors, will be presented to the Agent, who shall procure our names to the Modern Acting Drama or the Gentleman's Vaude Mecum, and remit the amount of one year's subscription for each.

Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to either of the above works, will address CHARLES ALEXANDER, No. 3, Athol-street, Philadelphia, or to the Agent at Greenborough.

aug. 22, 1835.

A CARD.

A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been re-appointed Standard Keeper, will attend at Easton, from the 1st to 31st of September, at Wyo Mill on the 23d; at Trapp, the 24th; at St. Michaels, the 25th; and at Lockerman's mill the 26th, to inspect weights and measures. I have always on hand a complete assortment of Tin Ware, and will execute all orders on reasonable terms for cash or country produce. Persons indebted are requested to call and pay their old accounts.

aug 29 ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

Valuable Mill-seat and Land at PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester Town, about three miles from Easton. There are one hundred and thirty acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood. The improvements are a two story BRICK MILL, large frame FULFILLING MILL HOUSE, Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and stable. This property is now being repaired, but will be ready to be put in operation in a few days. The terms will be accommodating and possession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL RINGOLD, Jr. June 9

THE subscriber has opened a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the

UNION TAVERN.</

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS DEARER THAN DEATH."

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.
Printed and published by
RICHARD SPENCER.

PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.
The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars; will discharge the debt, and the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approbation of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

To say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the one point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severely tried the patience of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But, though it is easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the seat of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his use and that of his favored friends, a family, valuable works complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held instantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With, perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances, authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe, and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

While the Library is in progress, the publishers, at the corner of the Court and Second streets, will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and bi-monthly journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character cannot fail to provide ample materials for his part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the material to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selections and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favorable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly number, containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 220 octavo pages, each volume, and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the "Library." The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for reading. As the type will be entirely new, and of a new appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbersome addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be five dollars per annum payable in advance. A commission of 20 per cent, will be allowed to agent, and any agent or postmaster, furnishing subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers post paid. Address, E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philad'a. Oct. 20 if

TIN WARE.

The subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties at the old stand in Washington street, next door to Ozzent & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman, from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a maist as gude as new," and at a low price that those who pay will never mind the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, con, rabbit, mink, and other skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins; wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY. Jan 10 if

PROSPECTUS FOR A NEW VOLUME OF THE "YOUNG MEN'S PAPER," TO BE CALLED "THE BATHMORE ATHENAEUM."

AND "YOUNG MEN'S PAPER," Published under the auspices of the Baltimore Young Men's Society.

THE publishers of the "Young Men's Paper," encouraged by the liberal patronage extended towards them during the first year, have determined to enlarge and greatly improve their paper on the commencement of the second volume, so as to render it every way creditable to the city, and worthy of much more extensive circulation.

Its establishment was considered, even by its best friends, as but a doubtful experiment; and though all approved of the high stand that was taken, but few thought it would live over the first few months, or else that it would dwindle into a publication less dignified in character, and dignified merely for a money making scheme—from this cause many stood aloof, unwilling to encourage what it was believed would soon languish and die, or deviate in course from its original profession; these fears have, however, been indulged in vain, and the "Young Men's Paper" is now in the way of permanent establishment.

The publishers have been induced to adopt the new title of "BATHMORE ATHENAEUM," in consideration of its being less vague in signification than the old one. Every person has a peculiar idea of his own, as to what a "Young Men's Paper" should be, and the publishers have experienced enough of the little perplexities incident to the peculiarities of the name, to determine them to fix upon one less liable to so many objections. The publication is purely literary, and only as such do they wish it to be judged.

CONTENTS.—The "ATHENAEUM" will contain Original Tales, Essays and Poetry.—Intelligence on Scientific Subjects.—Notices of Passing Events.—Criticism on American Works.—Notices of New Publications.—Choice Selections from New Works.—Sketches of American and European Scenery and Character.—Extracts from British and American Magazines.—Essays on Political and Moral Philosophy.—Biographical Notices of Distinguished Individuals at home and abroad—besides a great variety of matter upon every subject in the whole range of literature.

The publishers will still adhere to their original intention of making the "ATHENAEUM" such a paper as shall be worthy of admission into any circle of society, rigidly excluding every thing from its columns calculated to injure the moral character, or foster a vitiated taste, nor in doing this will they render the publication tame or spiritless, and as a guarantee will simply refer to the contents of the work.

THE "ATHENAEUM" will commence about the middle of 1835. It will be printed on a fine quarto superroyal sheet, and will make a handsome volume of 416 pages; for which a neat title page and copious index will be furnished.

TERMS.—2.50 per annum, payable in all cases in ADVANCE. Office of publication N. E. corner of Baltimore and Sharp streets. Papers with which we exchange will please copy the above. Nov. 7. 1835.

THE Philadelphia Saturday Courier, The largest family newspaper in the United States.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting, but because it can with strict justice be declared of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, which contains each week, upwards of two hundred and fifty distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature, Science, the Arts, the Latest Foreign and Domestic News; Police Reports, Sporting Intelligence, Notices of New Works, besides an immense fund of Miscellaneous Intelligence, the Drama, Marriages, Deaths, Prices of produce, merchandise, stocks, &c. &c. Engravings—Internal Improvements, Rail roads, Canals—Traveling, Agriculture, &c. &c., embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of subscribers. (TWENTY THOUSAND!!) The largest variety of Literature, Entertainment, and News, as well as being the Largest and Cheapest Newspaper published in the U. States. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed upon a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account of Sales, Markets, and news to the latest dates.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of 83. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to fifty two volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by 150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards have already been expended by the publishers of the Saturday Courier in Literary prizes, and in payments to American writers. Five Hundred Dollars have been offered in Prizes for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of American Literature, evincing a degree of liberality believed to be as unprecedented as its success has already been unexampled.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is strictly Neutral in party politics and religious controversies. Orders, enclosing the address and amount of subscription and post paid, in all cases, will be carefully attended to, if addressed to

WOODWARD & CLARKE, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Penn. Nov. 14 if

POETRY. WOMAN'S EYES. By the Author of Songs of "Switzerland," &c.

Away, away I'll drink no more— Let's join the mistral's throng; Away, where voice and fate outpour The dulcet tones of song. But let it be where Beauty's bowers Its sweetest tones supply; Song looses half its magic power Unleashed by Woman's eyes.

The warrior's lance, the poet's pen, May win immortal fame; As ocean eaves and mountain glen Are taught each glorious theme. Yet is there still that fine, perchance, A prouder, richer prize; Who values not the sunny glance Who's home is Woman's eyes?

There is an hour when words are vain, An hour twice known to none; It is when hearts, that once were twin, First feel they are but one. Even then when sense appeals to sense, And passion speaks to passion; What then is Love's best eloquence? 'Tis that of Woman's eyes!

I've drained the cup on Rhine's proud hills, I've drank, Gerone, to thee; Where laugh the snow-alps' thousand rills, I've quaffed to liberty.

But oh! of all the bacchanal stores, Garonne of Rhine supplies, Give me the cup that mantling up, Is drained to Woman's eyes.

MET THEE BY MOONLIGHT ALONE. BY M. S. LOVETT.

"Oh! meet me by moonlight alone." I met thee by moonlight alone, The blue sky was cloudless above; And dew-drops around us were thrown; To gladden our meeting of love.

I met thee by moonlight alone, My heart trusting wholly to thee; Was it prudent? Alas! I will own That I asked not, for thou wast with me.

How buoyant my heart, and how sweet The sphery that waved through my hair! Low murmured the stream at my feet, Its tale to the summer-night air.

But ah! did the sky cease to smile? Did each beauty but tarry the while? We met—oh, by moonlight alone? Oh no, for the sky is still bright, The dew-drops still nightly have shown; On me fell the darkness and blight: I met thee by moonlight alone!

And the pale Moon while wand'ring above, Oh heard it's and votaries above, That too often the altar of love Is lighted by moonlight alone.

A NEW PUZZLE IN PRAISE OF WOMEN.

Read the first and third lines, and then the second and fourth.

Happy a man may pass his life, While free from matrimonial chains; When he is governed by a wife, He's sure to suffer for his pains.

What tongue is able to declare, The feelings which in woman dwell? The thought that falls to woman's share? Can scarce be call'd perceptible.

They are always studying to employ, Their time in vanity, and prate; Their leisure hours in social joy, To spend, in what all women hate.

Destruction, take the men, I say, Who make of woman their delight; Those who contempt to woman pay, Keep prudence always in their sight.

[From the Southern Literary Messenger.]

THE DOOR-LATCH. RECOLLECTIONS OF A MARRIED MAN.

"Go back and shut that door!" roared I in a voice of thunder. "How can you, my dear," said Julia, with a supplicating glance, "speak so very loud, when I have just told you that my head is bursting with pain."

"Because," said I, "I can bear it no longer. It is now ten years since we moved into this room, and ten times every day I have been compelled to get up and shut that door after one and another. I have talked and talked—but it is all of no use; the door still stands wide open, and I cannot bear it—No, and I won't bear it any longer—I'll seal the house sooner than endure it another week."

Her tiny hand was pressed against her throbbing forehead, as I finished the sentence with a glance at her of undissembled sternness, and the mild look of patient suffering and imploring submission with which she returned my angry frown—it cut me to the heart! I could read my own death warrant at that very hour with less of pain than I felt at that moment, as she raised her blue eyes glistening with suppressed tears, and with all the innocence and affection of an expiring saint, begged me in the silent eloquence of nature to spare her whom I had promised to cherish and to love.

"I have never seen you troubled," said she, (uncomplaining spirit! there was no emphasis—not the least, on the word troubled!) "I have never seen you troubled at any thing except that door—and gladly would I remedy it, but you know that I cannot. Were a very little filed from the inside of the catch it would shut without difficulty—I should never

added she after a pause, "On my word, it causes you too much vexation." And she had said that I had felt in consequence of that unfortunate circumstance the time of my marriage a sore disappointment—a sore disappointment, I could never with composure required philosophy for its support; the results of philosophy was a gratification.

—latch! What occasion could that philosophy? None, and therefore I said to the quick! It was, as I observed, a little care—a little care—Philosophy in my ear, "but such a little to get angry about such a little thing, Mr. Plowman!" To tell the truth, I began to feel a little ashamed when I saw how much unhappiness it had caused me—but through me my dearer friends, my dear!

I, that I had only been filed ten years ago, I have saved each of us one year of pain and trouble. I had brought in a file before my mind was finished, and in a few moments I was easily and firmly as ever a door being it a few times on the hinges with my thumb, and I verily believe that the single moment conferred more benefit on Julia as well as myself, than all the boasted triumphs ever yielded to the

not of bitterness," said I, "I removed it, and I can only wonder at my own stupidity in not thinking of the simple remedy before Heaven forgive me! I had entirely forgotten your headache; the sound of that file had been torture to you!"

I turned directly to the leashed head of my plow, declaring—although her forehead, particularly here, where so many and misty is the climate, that only by the most chance in the world, you can get a distant view. Chimborazo may be well ascending, and Mont Blanc, the monarch of mountains as Byron calls it, is worth at least talking about, but these two penny hills, such as this of only 3771 feet above the level of the sea, why can't an American find taller hills at home, and clamber them? "Snowdon has it days," said Julia, "but this was not one of them." "It is but for my business," said our guide, "and but for ours, too we returned."

We descended from this mountain over some of the wildest passes I have ever trodden, and wearied as we were, they did look—"very well" as the morning light streamed upon them, amid the now vanishing mist. But the poetry of a scene is sadly disturbed when one has walked as we had by this time over crags and mountain tops, ten miles or more since two o'clock in the morning. I rejoiced no more, when the wild path was left, and I was upon the superb road that

crossed the great place, we found some breakers, and while this was preparing, I busied myself looking over the coats of arms displayed in the entrance hall of the hotel, for I found a new fashion here, and that is a display of the coats of arms of the families who have "honored" the hotel with their noble presence. Whenever a great character has slept at any English hotel, in all probability some cards will come out the day after, stating that such a hotel was "patronized" by so and so—as for example, "the Hon and illustrious Duke of Devonshire," "the Princess Victoria," the fortune, therefore, of the "Hon and Chickens" is made, if but the princely footsteps of this young girl has trodden on its floor. When will the world learn to respect itself, without servility or meanness on one hand and pride or insolence on the other?

Capal Cerring is a wild place, embosomed in the mountains. The travellers to the peak of Snowdon make a point of stopping here, or at Llanberis, and then take a guide to the mountains. I found that nearly all the people spoke Welch, and Welch alone. I had no idea that these people had thus preserved their language, and that the inroad of the English population had made so little an impression upon them. The coach coming along at 11 o'clock, we took her passage, and then were soon flying along with the astonishing rapidity that the English coach almost always travels with. The country through which we rode, in almost all respects, was as wild as the Alleghenies in Western Virginia. The valleys are not so large, nor the mountains in such a range—and all the wood is gone, but the views are so picturesque, and highly romantic. The great charm is, in riding through such a rough country over one of the best roads, if not the very best in the kingdom, ever winding around the sides of the hills, crossing the bridge here, and there, and following some little streams that run rapidly over rocky ledges. The climate of the Druids, we found, to which Caractacus retreated after the defeat at Caer Caradoc—Corwin, we reached, near the valley of the Dee, as beautiful a place as man can wish to live in. There had been a marriage of some of the gentry there, and we passed under a triumphal arch, erected in their honor. Again we met the army of travellers from London and elsewhere. The wood seemed to be full of "ladies fair," and every turn we took, brought us upon some private carriage.

I do not blame them for visiting this charming vale of Llangollen, (Thangolthen, it is pronounced—) which would spoil the song of many a fair one who sings of "the mail of Llangollen." Llangollen vale, poets have sung of, and all the world has praised. It cannot be praised too much for that peculiar beauty that makes all England such a fairy spot. Antiquity, castles, ruins, art, taste, science, have all united to give this place a charm. Here I saw the castle of Dinas Bran, a Welch fortress of great antiquity, situated on the very summit of a conical mountain. Not far from here are the ruins of a house of Cistercians, founded in 1200—and then there is the site of the place of Owen Glendower, the valorous Owen Glendower. Go on a little further over this charming vale, and then you see what man can do; for here the Ellesmere Canal, on an aqueduct 1007 feet in length, supported by 19 arches, crosses the river and the vale of the Dee, as if no river and vale were there. I do not know why Wales is not more celebrated than even Scotland, as a place to visit, for sure I am, Scotland can boast of no vale like that of Llangollen; but the scenery differs so much, that it is not right to compare them.

My companions determined to ascend Snowdon, the far-famed Snowdon, and the region about it, and I was glad to go with them. The hardest cure I have the heart to pronounce on such good-hearted men—they not only voted me down, but voted me up, those really loggy mountains. I reasoned; I debated; I summoned a whole troop of logic,—but that tyrant, King Numbers, was deaf as usual. Up we started; and at 2 o'clock, A. M.—to walk five miles, to see the sun-light of the early morning fall on Snowdon's peak. Up—we scramble, even our guide lagging behind us,—now stumbling over the loosened rocks, now splashing in the grassy spring. Llanberis Hollow was soon out of sight. Gym Brwng (from Gym Brwng,) was yet above us. Llyn Du Tr Arddu was on our right. Llanberis's steep cliffs did not stop us; and here, as you might fancy, after we had pronounced such hard names, shouting them as well as we could under the instruction of our Welsh guide, we were not a little thirsty; and therefore we sat down to take a drink from the cold well, and not forgetting the express injunction of every Englishman, and our landlord too, we had taken a flask of brandy with us. I tell this to my Connecticut friends, that they may see to it that they do not get home, and deal justly with them. I am in a ridiculous humor just now, that they have so, though and a way. On—on, we went again. The wind was piercing cold. The mist dampened our garments thoroughly through. We could not see twelve feet before us; and by the time the sun was visible in the glen below, we were on Ydydd, Snowdon's topmost peak. What a prospect! Heavens and earth I could not now see three feet before me; and all below and all around was a thick sea of mist. I can assure you I did not have a single mouse, except from shivering with the cold; and with eager haste, we all hurried into a little hut of stone rudely thrown up for shelter. I had the pleasure of laughing at my companions, as they would have laughed at me, if I had not gone with them; and probably laughed me too with a description of some "glorious prospect."

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Brooks Letters. THINGS IN WALES. July 12th, 1835.

I did not in my last dwell so long as I might have dwelt, upon the solitary vale of Llanberis, and its more solitary lake, near which my last letter was dated. Immense slate quarries are in its vicinity. I found about them some caricatures of the British great men, who are represented as speaking in Welsh, which is the universal language here with the mass of the people; and thus it seems that politics penetrate even these mountains, among the miners here. The women here, as they do all over Wales, wear hats, and towing things on their heads, they understand quite as well as the southern negroes do. Another thing that strikes the attention of the traveller here, is the excellence of the roads. In this narrow vale, of which I speak, all amid the mountains, is a road as perfectly made as the very best of our McAdams' streets,—and so all along in Wales, all over Angles, even in the wildest places, such magnificent turnpikes, that the carriages roll over them as over a floor, and reading or sleeping is fully in one's power. In these low vales, too, amid these hills, the remnants and the ruins of Druidism are often seen. I did not mention in my last, that about the Marquis of Angles' place, called Plas Newydd, are numerous Druidical circles and ancient monumental stones.

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Capal Cerring is a wild place, embosomed in the mountains. The travellers to the peak of Snowdon make a point of stopping here, or at Llanberis, and then take a guide to the mountains. I found that nearly all the people spoke Welch, and Welch alone. I had no idea that these people had thus preserved their language, and that the inroad of the English population had made so little an impression upon them. The coach coming along at 11 o'clock, we took her passage, and then were soon flying along with the astonishing rapidity that the English coach almost always travels with. The country through which we rode, in almost all respects, was as wild as the Alleghenies in Western Virginia. The valleys are not so large, nor the mountains in such a range—and all the wood is gone, but the views are so picturesque, and highly romantic. The great charm is, in riding through such a rough country over one of the best roads, if not the very best in the kingdom, ever winding around the sides of the hills, crossing the bridge here, and there, and following some little streams that run rapidly over rocky ledges. The climate of the Druids, we found, to which Caractacus retreated after the defeat at Caer Caradoc—Corwin, we reached, near the valley of the Dee, as beautiful a place as man can wish to live in. There had been a marriage of some of the gentry there, and we passed under a triumphal arch, erected in their honor. Again we met the army of travellers from London and elsewhere. The wood seemed to be full of "ladies fair," and every turn we took, brought us upon some private carriage.

I do not blame them for visiting this charming vale of Llangollen, (Thangolthen, it is pronounced—) which would spoil the song of many a fair one who sings of "the mail of Llangollen." Llangollen vale, poets have sung of, and all the world has praised. It cannot be praised too much for that peculiar beauty that makes all England such a fairy spot. Antiquity, castles, ruins, art, taste, science, have all united to give this place a charm. Here I saw the castle of Dinas Bran, a Welch fortress of great antiquity, situated on the very summit of a conical mountain. Not far from here are the ruins of a house of Cistercians, founded in 1200—and then there is the site of the place of Owen Glendower, the valorous Owen Glendower. Go on a little further over this charming vale, and then you see what man can do; for here the Ellesmere Canal, on an aqueduct 1007 feet in length, supported by 19 arches, crosses the river and the vale of the Dee, as if no river and vale were there. I do not know why Wales is not more celebrated than even Scotland, as a place to visit, for sure I am, Scotland can boast of no vale like that of Llangollen; but the scenery differs so much, that it is not right to compare them.

My companions determined to ascend Snowdon, the far-famed Snowdon, and the region about it, and I was glad to go with them. The hardest cure I have the heart to pronounce on such good-hearted men—they not only voted me down, but voted me up, those really loggy mountains. I reasoned; I debated; I summoned a whole troop of logic,—but that tyrant, King Numbers, was deaf as usual. Up we started; and at 2 o'clock, A. M.—to walk five miles, to see the sun-light of the early morning fall on Snowdon's peak. Up—we scramble, even our guide lagging behind us,—now stumbling over the loosened rocks, now splashing in the grassy spring. Llanberis Hollow was soon out of sight. Gym Brwng (from Gym Brwng,) was yet above us. Llyn Du Tr Arddu was on our right. Llanberis's steep cliffs did not stop us; and here, as you might fancy, after we had pronounced such hard names, shouting them as well as we could under the instruction of our Welsh guide, we were not a little thirsty; and therefore we sat down to take a drink from the cold well, and not forgetting the express injunction of every Englishman, and our landlord too, we had taken a flask of brandy with us. I tell this to my Connecticut friends, that they may see to it that they do not get home, and deal justly with them. I am in a ridiculous humor just now, that they have so, though and a way. On—on, we went again. The wind was piercing cold. The mist dampened our garments thoroughly through. We could not see twelve feet before us; and by the time the sun was visible in the glen below, we were on Ydydd, Snowdon's topmost peak. What a prospect! Heavens and earth I could not now see three feet before me; and all below and all around was a thick sea of mist. I can assure you I did not have a single mouse, except from shivering with the cold; and with eager haste, we all hurried into a little hut of stone rudely thrown up for shelter. I had the pleasure of laughing at my companions, as they would have laughed at me, if I had not gone with them; and probably laughed me too with a description of some "glorious prospect."

I believe I have not a passion for ascending mountains, and from all I can learn, and I have tried some few, it is a dirty business at best,—particularly here, where so many and misty is the climate, that only by the most chance in the world, you can get a distant view. Chimborazo may be well ascending, and Mont Blanc, the monarch of mountains as Byron calls it, is worth at least talking about, but these two penny hills, such as this of only 3771 feet above the level of the sea, why can't an American find taller hills at home, and clamber them? "Snowdon has it days," said Julia, "but this was not one of them." "It is but for my business," said our guide, "and but for ours, too we returned."

We descended from this mountain over some of the wildest passes I have ever trodden, and wearied as we were, they did look—"very well" as the morning light streamed upon them, amid the now vanishing mist. But the poetry of a scene is sadly disturbed when one has walked as we had by this time over crags and mountain tops, ten miles or more since two o'clock in the morning. I rejoiced no more, when the wild path was left, and I was upon the superb road that

crossed the great place, we found some breakers, and while this was preparing, I busied myself looking over the coats of arms displayed in the entrance hall of the hotel, for I found a new fashion here, and that is a display of the coats of arms of the families who have "honored" the hotel with their noble presence. Whenever a great character has slept at any English hotel, in all probability some cards will come out the day after, stating that such a hotel was "patronized" by so and so—as for example, "the Hon and illustrious Duke of Devonshire," "the Princess Victoria," the fortune, therefore, of the "Hon and Chickens" is made, if but the princely footsteps of this young girl has trodden on its floor. When will the world learn to respect itself, without servility or meanness on one hand and pride or insolence on the other?

POLITICAL MORALS OF THE MODERN WHIGS.

We have already noticed the attempt of the Whigs (as they call themselves) of Rhode Island, to dissolve the Legislature of that State, and deprive the people of their elected General Assembly, for the single purpose of preventing a count of the ballots by which it was known, Messrs. Pearce and Sprague would be returned. Representatives to Congress. The Senate had been nominated, originally, by the exclusion of three or four Senators of the Republican party, who were fairly elected, but deprived of their seats by the fraudulent votes of the opposition, which, nevertheless, did not prevail in giving their own candidates seats, the scattering votes preventing it. This deficiency of the Senate being further increased by the sickness of another friend of the Administration, put it in the power of Lieutenant Governor Engle to destroy the quorum by refusing to sit. This he readily resolved upon, until it was found that it would be unavailing, as the sick man rose from his bed to defeat such perfidy to the People.

The next step of the Whigs was to attempt to exclude the votes of some one of the towns, because they were handled in by the Governor and not by a member. This civil war was overruled—and then the effort was made to draw to the Legislature the right of deciding on the qualification of voters generally, under the authority to count the votes, thus superseding the decision of the Judges at the Polls, and forestalling the constitutional right of the House of Representatives to settle the question in case of election. All this chicanery of Burgess and his Federal friends to defeat the popular vote having failed, a count was at last obtained, when the vote stood as follows:

PEARCE, (Dem.) 3,901
SPRAGUE, (do) 3,824
BARGES, (Fel) 3,577
CRANSTON, (do) 3,657

The joint Democratic vote shows a majority over the joint Federal vote of two hundred and thirty-nine. There were forty-five scattering votes.

After the count, the following proceeding was had, which we extract from the Providence Republican Herald:

Mr. Atwell offered a resolution declaring Dutes J. Pearce and William Sprague, Jr. duly elected by the legal voters, and directing the Governor to give them a certificate accordingly, which being objected to, he withdrew.

Finally, after much debating about memorials, affidavits, &c. Mr. Atwell's resolution, declaring Messrs. Pearce and Sprague elected, &c. came up again, and passed in its original form.

The National Intelligencer, by way of giving some color to the shameful conduct of the Whigs, and to cast a shade of doubt on the election of Messrs. Pearce and Sprague, brings into requisition its faculty of petty falsification which it call itself. It says,

"The Legislature of Rhode Island have declared Messrs. Pearce and Sprague to be the members elect to Congress for this State. A motion to declare that they were elected by a majority of legal votes, could not be carried."

The whole number of votes, according to the official count, including the alleged illegal votes, and scattering votes, given to Mr. Pearce of 17 votes, over all. This is close cutting.

This is copied by Niles, and is to go the rounds, and form an item of Whig history.

It is not, however, the editorial misrepresentation—not the chicanery of the Whig attorneys which marks this transaction, that give this new attack on the rights of the people its design of the Lieutenant Governor of a State, a member of its Senate, to annihilate, for the sake of his party, the body of which he was the head, and with it the whole Legislature of the State, for the simple purpose of depriving the majority of the right to elect, and the State itself of its representation in Congress.

It is not long since the same party in the Legislature of Rhode Island elongated, by a resolution, the existence of that body, (in which they then had a majority,) after its constitutional term had expired, and after the people at the polls had rejected them as Representatives. This was to give Robinson seat in the Senate of the United States, and was confirmed by the Report of Poindeux, and the vote of his party, which contains alike the instruction of constituents and principles of the Constitution.—And now, the Rhode Island Whigs, emboldened by this success, have ventured the experiment of setting aside the election of the people's immediate Representatives in Congress, by the means of a measure of dissolving, by the action of one of its members, the General Assembly of the State, which alone has power to count the ballots and certify the result, so as to enable the members elect to Congress to take their seats.

We would appeal to the honest and upright among those calling themselves Whigs—to those who assume for their party the distinction of being the friends of order, the laborers of the talent, education, decency and wealth of the country—we would appeal to them, and ask if they can longer countenance the crooked policy adopted everywhere by their leaders to support their cause? If they continue to practice fraud upon the people, to show an utter contempt not only for the popular will, but for the people's rights—to set at defiance the express provisions of the laws and constitutions of the State and Nation,—we would to all in their power to unshackle the Government, and destroy all respect for it, all moral sense of obligation to the community by which it is supported,—what security for the blessings of order, for the advantages of the talent, education and wealth, of which they boast, will be left them? Let them remember that the searcher of the human heart, Shakespeare, makes some incautious citizen exclaim, "The wrongs they do us, we will execute." Have not the Whigs already seen this verified as the result of their own labor? Messrs. Webster and Binney, from the steps of Barnum's Hotel, harangued the mob on a Sunday, and pointed to the sword as the means of carrying measures against the Government. They could not yield the popular feeling against the favorite of the people, although they pointed to the President as the sole authority of the public calamities, and of direful distresses still impending over every individual's head. All the public speeches could only prevail to direct the fury of one phrenzied mind against his person, "under the persuasion that he was a robber of the Bank, the starver of the mechanics, and the only barrier to the accomplishment of every individual's wishes, and in an especial manner of his own hallucinations. But they reflected the moral tone of multitudes in Baltimore and elsewhere; the principle was deeply impressed, that the popular judgment might properly supersede that of the constituted authorities, and that summary justice was best, and best administered by the posse comitatus summoned by the clamor of the roused passions. The consequences of the Webster and Binney doctrines were soon seen from the very spot on which they were inculcated. The hybrid mansion of one of their bank friends, next door to Barnum's, has been destroyed by a mob. Mr. Web-

ster, too, has found his harangues against the Government effectual, in producing a contempt of all government, in his own city. He has had the gratification of seeing a public ship, the Constitution, mutilated, and his own dwelling illuminated by the conflagration of an edifice dedicated to education and religion. Mr. Binney has seen the blood of the friends of the President shed in the streets of Philadelphia, with fire arms and the assassin's knife, in consequence of the lawless feeling inspired by the Bank creditors. The Whig Senators of the Legislature of Mississippi last year dissolved the General Assembly of that State, by refusing to sit, for the purpose of denying to the new Counties the constitutional right of participating in the election of a Senator in Congress. The people have followed the example of those in authority, have treated the Government as in a state of disorganization, and substituted *Linch's Law* for that law which the law-givers themselves disregarded.

If the Whigs, therefore, think anarchy and violence favorable to their interests—if their wealth and personal security and individual consequence is to be promoted by inflaming the passions of the people, and giving dominion to physical force in the country, unrestrained by legal or moral obligation, they are only to persevere in the course they have entered upon—to continue to make politics a system of knavery—prostrate legal obligation wherever it stands in their way—rob the People of their political rights, whenever it is possible—seek their confidence by false pledges, and then betray and defy them. This will assuredly bring the mass of the nation to estimate in a new way the rights and privileges held by the rich under institutions they are prone to cast aside whenever it they protect the poor and regard their political equality, and they will lay hold of the golden rule to justify their doing unto others as others do unto them.—Globe.

A NOBLE ACT REWARDED.—We sometimes state that a man, by the name of Woods, had been at one time the proprietor of a gentleman in this city, who could give him some information relative to a legacy (27,000 sterling) which had been bequeathed him by some friend who had recently died in England. It seems that, although Mr. Wood was unsuccessful in finding the person for whom he was enquiring in this city, he has been fortunate in obtaining the necessary information. The New Jersey Gazette, says that Mr. Wood is of Trenton, in that state, and that the bequest was made under the following circumstances:—

"Several years ago, the only child of an English gentleman fell overboard from a steamerboat in the Delaware, at the foot of Chesnut street wharf, Philadelphia, and would inevitably have perished, but for the promptitude of Mr. Wood, who instantly plunged into the water, and with great difficulty rescued the child, and carried him to the shore of his agonized parents. Repeated and liberal offers of reward have since been constantly refused by him, on the ground that he had done no more than his duty, and the conscious feeling that a worthy action carried with it its own reward. The gentleman, however, who recently died, could not forget the noble disinterested conduct of the preserver of his child's life; and on opening his will, it was found to contain the above mentioned bequest, of which Mr. Wood has been duly apprized. Truly a magnificent reward for a noble action."—Hull Rep.

The Belfast (Me.) Journal of Thursday last contains the particulars of a most distressing occurrence. On the morning of the 28th ult. the dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Ellis of Brooks was consumed, and five of his sons and daughters perished.

Mr. Ellis formerly resided in Prospect, and had removed to Brooks to prosecute the lumbering business. He had on Thursday last, the day before the conflagration, a family consisting of his wife, three daughters and even sons, besides his hired people. The youngest child was but two days old, and the mother of course confined to her bed. On Thursday evening Mr. Ellis directed one of the young men to put a log in the kitchen fire place, and so prepare the fire that it might be comfortable for the nurse in case she should have occasion to rise. The one which he put on was rather large, and being hollow, probably burned more rapidly than had been anticipated. The mother with her infant and nurse occupied the bed room near the kitchen; and all the rest of the family the chambers of the house. The eldest son and daughter were from home on a visit, and another daughter, a little girl, was that night at the house of a neighbor.

About midnight Mrs. Ellis was alarmed by an unusual light shining into her room, and spoke to the nurse to arise and see what was the cause. She opened the door, but was met with such a rush of dense smoke and heat that she screamed, and shut it instantly. She tore out of her room and sprang out herself to alarm the family and call for help. Mr. Ellis having heard her first cry had run down stairs, rushed through the burning room and opened the outside door. He could not return. His first object was to save his wife; for he knew that in regard to her there would not be a moment to lose—He ran round to her window, tore away the high headboard which stood next to it, and took his wife and infant out—also the upper bed, and placed them on the ground. The next object was to save the children. One of the hired men had sprang from his bed at the first call and attempted to follow Mr. Ellis down, but the smoke and heat which rushed up the stairs when the lower door was opened were insufferable, and the man turned round and leaped from the chamber window. The daughter, a young lad of about 15 years, followed him, and the doors and windows being thus opened gave free circulation to the air, and the house being unplastered, and extremely dry, the flames spread with astonishing rapidity and were almost instantaneously rolling through the whole upper part of it, and bursting out at the roof. By this time some of the neighbors had arrived and a man ascended to a chamber window, but could not enter. He called, but nothing could be heard but the roaring of the flames. The young man, from whose side the other had escaped, and the little boys were all suffocated, and slept in death; were all consuming in the fire which enveloped their beds. I asked the daughter whether she heard any cry from the others as she was fleeing from the chamber. She replied with unutterable emotion, "I did hear my youngest brother cry 'Pa! Pa!' but I could not help him." This was the youngest, excepting the infant, and had been sleeping in the same bed with his father. Those who escaped as they sprang from their beds saved nothing from the flames.

The Pottsville Miners Journal contains the following accounts of a Remarkable instance of Musical precocity.

"Mr. Bannam—I have a daughter, a child not 2 years of age, who has a remarkable gift for singing. At the age of fourteen months she could sing several tunes quite distinctly—she can learn tunes very quick, and what most astonishing, singing is more natural to her than crying, so much, that she will at times leave off crying for singing."

Pottsville, Oct. 1855. JNO. J. JONES.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

The following list is given by the Journal of Commerce, in showing the state of parties in the next Congress. We republicans, and such corrections in regard to some of the members named, as our information enables us to give.

[The list referred to we publish a few days since.]

And first, as to the Senators. The party of Commerce marks Messrs. Hendricks, McKean, and McKean, as doubtful. Col. McKean known to be as firm a party man as any in the Senate—devoted to the democracy—always prompt to sacrifice personal predilections or prejudices to the cause. He has always been a friend to Mr. Van Buren. When we last saw him, we understood from him distinctly, that he would support the ticket most likely to carry the election against the opposition.

Governor Hendricks, we were recently informed by a member of Congress from his vicinity, was decidedly in favor of the Baltimore nominations.

Gen. McKean stands pledged to sustain the Senate administration—will sustain it in his representative character, any administration which shall have the support of the people of the democracy of Pennsylvania. During the last session, he declared absolutely in favor of the obligation of institutions.

Judge Black, of Mississippi, we understand has taken the ground that the decision of pending election in his State will be decisive of his course in Congress in relation to administration.

In the House of Representatives, we are informed the following names misplaced by the Journal of Commerce:

Hon. James Turner, of Maryland, who pledged expressly to support the Baltimore nomination, it is his district votes ticket.

Augustine H. Sheppard, has been supported the Administration, and in the late election declared himself its friend, and the friend of its measures in the main. Mr. Sheppard, we know personally, and that he is a man who never forfeits his word.

Messieurs Martin, Chapman, Lawler, and Lyon, the new members from Alabama, are all counted to the opposition by the Journal of Commerce. We have the assurance of letters from persons of high responsibility, that the whole four are in favor of the Administration, and the three of the four are well disposed to Mr. Van Buren, and will support him, in the contingency having happened, which, according to the terms of the Alabama resolutions, was to vacate the nomination of Judge White.

Of the Tennessee delegation, we understand that Messrs. MAURY, POLK, HURST, JOHNSON, SHIELDS, and DUNLAP, all support the Administration, can assure, and four of the six will adhere to the democratic party, in the Presidential election.

Gen. McCARTHY, has perceived, from a letter from a Senator of the State published in the Louisville Advertiser, declared in favor of the Baltimore nomination.

Hon. AMBROSE H. SEVIER is as devoted a friend to the Administration, as a republican, and supporter of the Baltimore nomination, as any member in Congress.

Hon. HENRY A. WISE is in favor of Judge White; and is not properly classed in favor of Mr. Van Buren.

Replying to the letter of the committee of the Tennessee Legislature, informing him of his having been nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, makes use of the following language:

"From the formation of the Federal Constitution up to this time, there have been parties in the United States; when they are separated upon principle, each may honestly believe the permanent welfare of the country depends on having the government administered upon the principles which they advocate, and may honorably use every fair effort to elevate their own party and put down their opponent. But when an attempt is made to create a party not founded upon any settled principles, composed of men belonging to every political sect, having no common bond of union save that of a wish to place one of themselves in the highest office known to the constitution, for the purpose of having all the honors, offices and emoluments of the government distributed by him among his followers, I consider such an association, whether composed of many or a few, a mere faction, which ought to be resisted by every man who loves his country and wishes to perpetuate its liberty."

He has given a complete description of those who have professed a willingness to support him. In giving this description of the opposition he is in the language of Hamlet, have spoken daggers to them, if he used none. A more cutting reproof for their conduct could not have been written by their bitterest enemies.

Balt. Rep.

DREADFUL OUTRAGE.—The Aiken (S. C.) Telegraph of the 30th October, records one of the most horrid butcheries of which we have ever read. The house of a Mr. Smith, on Ford Creek, was forcibly entered at night, the inmates, THIRTEEN PERSONS, MURDERED, many valuable articles stolen, and the house destroyed by fire with the deaths of the victims. These were Mr. Smith, his wife, and five children, and six German emigrants, who had stopped for the night on their way to some of the upper districts. Suspicion rests on a white man, who had been seen dodging about for some days. A reward of ten thousand dollars is offered for the discovery of the murderer.

Mr. Smith is represented to have been a wealthy, intelligent and honest man, and was for several years a member of the state legislature.

RICHMOND, Nov. 5. IMPORTANT MEASURE.

We have been politely favored by a Mercantile house in this city, with the following extract of a letter from London, dated 29th Sept. received per Ship North America, at New York, touching a very important measure likely to be adopted by the Regie of France, which carried into effect will no doubt increase the demand for our tobacco in that country:

"The Regie of France has declared an adjudication, or contract, for delivery in samples, to be shown in Paris, in November next, for 3,000 hhds. Maryland Tobacco; 3,000 Kentucky and about 5,000 a 4,000 Virginia, not confined to fine qualities but to range middling, good and fine, in consequence of a declared purpose of discontinuing the growth of Tobacco in France. The delivery is to be made through the Spring and Summer of 1856."

This proposal of discontinuing the culture of Tobacco in France, is an important feature, but its effect will not be materially felt for another year.

NEW YORK TURF. THE RACES—FOUR MILE DAY.

Yesterday was looked to with great anxiety by the friends of the Turf, as affording another of those amiable trials of speed between the North and the South, which have so frequently occurred, and in which both parties have alternately been the victors. Whichever has succeeded the utmost good feeling has ever prevailed, and the loser has always been ready to bear honorable testimony to the gentlemanly spirit in which the contests have been conducted, and the impartiality which has characterized all concerned.

The South were represented yesterday by Mr. John Heath with his favorite horse *Black Heath*, and Colonel Johnson with his bay mare *Juliana*, the North by Mr. Robert Tiltson *Post Boy*, and Mr. William Jones with *Bay Maria*, full sister to *Black Maria*. The interest excited was intense, and notwithstanding the state of the weather and the drizzling rain which commenced at ten o'clock, between eight and ten thousand persons were in attendance at the Course.

At one o'clock precisely, the four horses started, betting being five to four on the field against *Post Boy*, although immense sums had previously been bet even on the *Post Boy* against the field. *Black Heath* took the lead, closely pursued by his competitors, and the whole continued so close together, that it was impossible to determine during the two first miles whether *Black Heath*, *Juliana*, or *Bay Maria* was to contend with *Post Boy* for the heat.

At the commencement of the third mile however, the two latter drew up, and clearly indicated that they left the contest to *Post Boy* and *Black Heath*. *Post Boy* trailed his competitor till the last half of the four miles, when he brushed by him with his usual rapid and steady pace, and came down the straight side of the course well in hand, winning the first heat with ease by some lengths; *Black Heath* under the inflictions of both whip and spur.—Time 7 m. 53 s.

The contest was now considered pretty much decided, although there were still found a few backers of the field at odds of one to three.

At the commencement of the second heat *Black Heath* again took the lead, though a general rush was made, plainly indicating that it was determined if possible to convert *Post Boy* to run every foot of the way, and thereby destroy the velocity and endurance of his extraordinary *brasher*. In the third mile *Bay Maria* shot ahead in the most gallant style, and the rider of *Post Boy* and the spectators at once discerned that the contest was to be between her and *Post Boy*. She continued to lead at a fair pace, and in a style which few race horses possess, until the second quarter of the fourth mile, when *Post Boy* made play, in his usual quiet manner, and without any apparent exertion gave *Bay Maria* one of the longest and severest brushes we recollect to have witnessed since the days of *Eclipse* and *Henry*.

He is in this respect a most extraordinary animal, and when called upon to do his work in a *brasher*, instead of continuing it only for a short time, as is the case with the best of horses, he appears to have a capability of endurance at the greatest speed which is absolutely unequalled. It is well known that he has met in his career every horse he has met in his three races this fall, and he again came in hand in hand, winning the second heat and purse. Time of second heat, 7 m. 52 s.

Bay Maria proved herself an admirable nag, second only to *Post Boy*, and immediately after the race was purchased by Colonel Johnson. She is destined yet to make a noise in the racing world, or we are no judges of the points and qualities requisite to constitute a first-rate race horse.

The horses came in in the following order:

Post Boy	1	1
Black Heath	2	4
Bay Maria	3	2
Juliana	4	3

All the horses were first-rate, and although *Black Heath* and *Juliana* cannot be considered the equals of either of the two northern horses, yet they proved themselves worthy of the high position which they have heretofore established. *Juliana* was evidently out of order.

With regard to *Post Boy* it is admitted on all hands, that he is the best horse in the United States, and it was believed by many that he could if necessary, have made as good time as *Eclipse* and *Henry*.

After the race, two matches were made by Mr. Robert Tiltson, run his horse *Admiral*, by *Beard*, against Mr. John Hells's *Apparition*, and Mr. Kelly's *Calliope*, now *Margaret Armstrong*, for \$5,000 apiece. The first match to be run over the Union Course, the 1st Spring Meeting, and the second, same horses, in the fall of 1856, over *Fairfield* Course in Virginia.—N. Y. Courier.

An Eloquent Description.—A late English paper gives the following sketches as having been actually delivered by an itinerant showman at the Cambridge fair. It will remind many of our readers of the humorous description which poor Charles Matthews used to give of the cicerones of a menagerie.

"The hon'ble ginevree specimen in the universal globe of the East Ind rhinoceros, was cooped on the top of the North Pole, by Capt Ross; and of the wonderful hoarng heotung as voloped three otentots in Wan Demon's land, and was only cooped after it had drank't three gallons of rum today."

Statement of the balance of gold remaining at the Mint uncoined on the 30th Sept. 1855 with the amount deposited for coinage within the month of October, together with the amount of Gold Coinage within the same period:

Remaining at the Mint uncoined Sept. 30th 1855	\$41,055
Deposited for coinage within the month of October, viz:	
Uncoined Gold Bullion of the United States	\$95,080
Do do foreign	4,620
Foreign coins	121,910
	221,610
Amount coined within the month, October, of which \$5000 in quarter eagles	\$4,805
Remaining at the Mint uncoined October 31,	\$168,060

Globe.

A letter from Clontarf, (Tenn.) published in the Worcester Palladium, says:—

"The negro stealer takes the negro to the lower country, sells him for \$800 or \$1000 each, then tells the negro to run away and meet him at a place appointed, where they divide the money. He takes him to another section of the country and sells him again, the negro runs away and they again divide the money. Having sold the negro in this way several times over he takes him into the woods, murders him, and takes the whole of the money."

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

The City Council of Baltimore on Monday last, in Joint Convention of the two branches appointed JESSE HUNT, Esq., Register of the City, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Emanuel Kent Esq.

Lieutenant Governor Armstrong of Massachusetts, determined to veto that section of the revised statutes which restores imprisonment for debt, and requested of the Legislature by message to submit for his signature, the chapter that contains it separately, to prevent the unnecessary consequence of vetoing the whole body of revised statutes. He was sustained by the Democratic members, and opposed by the Whigs, some of whom violently denounced him as a tyrant and a despot. His request was not granted.

We give in another column an article from the Globe showing the "honesty" of the Whigs of Rhode Island and the manner in which they attempted to defeat the election of Messrs. Sprague and Pearce. Senator Almy, who was sick, appeared in his seat. Lt. Gov. Engle was thus defeated in his scheme, and Messrs. Sprague and Pearce declared duly elected.

How THE COUNTRY IS RUINED.—The predictions of the panic makers, the loud cries of distress and scarcity of money which they sang from Maine to Georgia, are proven to be but party tricks by the general prosperity of our country and the surplus revenue in the treasury of the United States, which at this time amounts to sixteen millions of dollars. The receipt for sales of public lands have amounted to the unprecedented sum of \$6,000,000, which says the Journal of Commerce, is \$2,500,000 beyond the Treasury estimate at the commencement of the year, which was supposed to be very liberal. Of the public money, about \$6,000,000 is in N. York and we find on investigation, is much more completely loaned out for mercantile use than we had supposed. By means of a liberal policy towards the other Banks, by which a million to a million and a half is permitted to remain constantly to their credit, and a great enlargement of loans to individuals, the Deposite Banks are able to throw nearly the whole of their funds into the mercantile revenue, however, must be getting scarce, in interest and difficult adjustment. Session of Congress.

We cannot conceive how the opposition—better known as the modern Whig party—can reconcile it to themselves to support the claims of General Harrison to the Presidency, a man evidently possessing fewer qualifications than any of the candidates they have yet named for the office.

Is it because he is a Federalist of the 'black cockade' order? Probably this is a strong recommendation. Or is it because he is a General? A hero! a man of great Military talents and fame. Certainly not! Those were insuperable objections to General Jackson; urged, violently, and as disqualifying him for the office. But it appears the objections to Jackson now become recommendations to Harrison; which plainly demonstrates that the objections then preferred were futile, or they who then made them, now more egregiously play the hypocrite: that the faults of the one are the virtues of the other.

Such movements indicate nothing less than a political degeneracy to which they are willing to sacrifice every principle—if principle they possess—to the success of their ambitious scheme,—the defeat of Martin Van Buren. Such political juggling is unsurpassed in the history of our country, nor finds scarce a parallel in that of any other. Every stratagem is resorted to that offers the least glimmering hope, and no course too flagrant that promises the smallest success; which go to show the hopelessness of their cause and the decline of principles that are not orthodox, and will ultimately become the rock upon which the present allied parties must sooner or later split—perish—and sink.

The opposition are composed of men whose political views are as opposite as they are unstable, and as much at variance as it is possible for them to be. It cannot be possible for a party composed of such heterogeneous elements to exist permanently. Each part of this whole opposition have ends and aims in anticipation, and so soon as it is perceived these cannot be in some degree fulfilled, they will be found aliens to the cause that they now hug so enthusiastically to their bosoms. Each in turn must be served—but the political evolutions will be so slow that schism will disband them, ere their turn rolls round.

Mr. Randolph of Virginia charged Gen. Harrison, then a Senator from Ohio with having been an open, zealous, frank supporter of the Sedition Law and black-cockade administration of John Adams; which charge, General Harrison endeavored to explain, but did not deny, by giving the frivolous reason that it was admitted in jocular conversation. Many of these supporters of John Adams' administration,

would now quite willingly pass off as a joke the acts that were then "serious enough to many a poor fellow who was whisked off to jail by a black-cockade Marshal, under the provisions of the Sedition law, for outraging the semi-imperial dignity of John Adams."

And this is the man to be supported for the Presidency. Shade of Jefferson save us from such a President!

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE SUTHERLAND.

This gentleman, who has so ably and faithfully filled the office as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, has for pecuniary reasons been compelled to resign the station. During the time he has been upon the bench, it will be seen, he has expended over and above his salary for the maintenance of his family, nine thousand dollars. Immediately upon his resignation he was appointed Clerk of the Court at Geneva, which humble station he accepted.

The services of talented men in office should be secured by a competent remuneration.

He took leave of the members of the bar in a very feeling address, of which the subjoined is an extract:—

"I have felt that it was due to you, to the public, and myself, to state the considerations which I have supposed justified me in descending from this elevated station, to one of so different a character. I have probably as much sensibility as most men to the propriety of place and station. I will not disguise from you that I have decided upon this measure with great reluctance, and that nothing but a sense of duty to my family, could have induced me to do it."

"I accepted this office with the honest intention of remaining in it, and devoting to its duties the humble faculties which I possess, until I should be constitutionally disqualified, if my life and health should be long spared. And heavily as its labors have borne upon me, I certainly should not have left it, if the salary had been competent to my support.—But it is not, and I have no private fortune to supply the deficiency. During the thirteen years that I have been upon the bench I have expended of my private means more than nine thousand dollars, over and above my salary. I can not therefore sustain this position longer. I seek other employment. It certainly would not have been more grateful to my feelings to have engaged in some pursuit, which, while it promises me a competent support, would have afforded a field for intellectual effort. But no employment of that description has presented itself, and I trust, that under the circumstances of the case, I can descend to a clerkship of the court in which I have been accustomed to sit as a judge, without either degrading this bench or incurring personal dishonor."

The next day a public meeting of the bar in Albany was called, and a committee appointed to draw up an answer, from which we extract the following:

Sir.—The resignation of your office as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this state, has filled the bosoms of the members of the bar with the most painful emotions. A severance of the ties which have so long united us cannot be supposed, under any circumstances, without causing the deepest regret. A knowledge of the considerations which have induced you to adopt the measure by which you are separated from us, adds to the poignancy of our feelings—in us, adds to no doubt, not only our professional brethren throughout the state, but the reflecting portion of the community at large, will participate. To witness a Judge of the Supreme Court of this state—a man distinguished for talent, improved by education, learned by study and bench in the midst of the most useful and ripe of his fame, for the want of a suitable allowance for the support of himself and family—and that too after the devotion of thirteen of the best years of his life to the untiring discharge of the duties of his station—and after the expenditure of a large portion of his private fortune for his maintenance while in the discharge of those duties—fills us with astonishment that the Legislature of this great, rich, and prosperous state, should thus reward the public servants, its ministers of justice, to whose keeping is confided all that is most dear to man—his property; his life; his liberty; his character;—for it is not an undeniable truth that all these depend upon the due administration of the laws, by an enlightened, upright and independent judiciary."

"We this day witness the effects of the mistaken policy of the Legislature, which suffers an able and faithful public servant to retire under such circumstances, from a station to the maintenance of the honor of which he would have sacrificed his life. But, sir, no blame attaches to you. Again and again have the Legislature been told that our Judges could not support their families out of the limited salaries allowed them, and that they were impoverished themselves in the public service;—and that unless the deficiencies in their support were supplied from their private resources, they must resign. But all in vain. Now, however, they can no longer be incredulous; and although men may be tempted by the high honor of a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of this State, to accept appointments at inadequate salaries, experience will have taught a lesson, which cannot be forgotten; and among the reflections which await you, sir, in your retirement, in reference to your judicial career, will be the pleasing one we trust, that by your self-immolation you will have secured a proper provision for the judiciary of your native state."

GENERAL HARRISON.

This individual has his claims to the Presidency heralded forth by a portion of the Whig press, with much assurance. His popularity which they say "burst upon the country like a clap of thunder on a clear day," is by their accounts pro-di-gi-ous! So it appears. Routed in Ohio—in his own county—and not an "available" candidate for the Presidency in Pennsylvania, taking the following facts as demonstration:

The Gettysburg Star, of the 2d inst. says:—"Pursuant to public notice, a Harrison meeting was held in the Court House on Saturday evening. It was one of the simplest and coldest concerns, in the shape of a public meeting we have ever witnessed. Not more than eight or ten persons participated in the proceedings, and most of them were boys. Indeed we saw but five or six full grown men."

The "Star," which is a leading Anti-Masonic paper, thus discourses about the General:

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"We are now compelled to speak of Harris-
son, whose individual Anti-Masonic help
has not received 93,000 votes in Pennsylvania—
and without Pennsylvania he will be
abandoned, or, at least, defeated everywhere.
White we lent him our aid, we acted under the
belief that he was well disposed towards
Anti-Masonry. This his friends assured us.
We are grieved that such assurances are untrue;
for we admit him to be the only man who
could have taken Pennsylvania from Van Bu-
ren. But his letter, we are bound in candor
to say, is the most ignorant and absurd pro-
duction which ever emanated from a States-
man. Has it written by Henry Clay? It is
even more insulting than the vile answer re-
turned by the Ex-Grand Master of Kentucky
to the Indiana Anti-Masons. Talk to us of
indirectly violating the Constitution by refus-
ing to appoint adhering Masons to office! Does
he expect thus to stigmatize our principles, and
then receive our vote? This violation of Con-
stitutional provisions has escaped the dull eye
of Adams, Everett, Granger, Spencer, Sewall
and Rush, to be copied by the keen vision of the
profound Harrison!!"

The Anti-Masons of Massachusetts have
determined in Convention to support Mr. Ever-
ett for Governor and William Foster for
Lieutenant Governor of that commonwealth.

The subjoined resolutions speak in a de-
termined tone, and with a spirit that forbids
the supposition that the anti-masons will lend
their aid to a party whose evident design is
to carry to the House of Representatives the
election of President, and thereby defeat the
people in their choice. These resolutions
emanate from a State Convention—from a
high source—and strike right at the boasted
belief that Gen. Harrison will be supported by
the anti-masonic party of Pennsylvania or by
any other State.

Resolved, That we are aware the next
Presidential election must turn mainly on
other considerations than those of Masonry
and Antimasonry, and therefore, while Anti-
masons will never support an adhering Mason
for that high office, they will never lend
themselves to any party scheme, having for
its primary and avowed object, the defeat of
an election of President by the people.

Resolved, That the spirit of the Constitu-
tion looks to the choice of a President by the
House of Representatives as the last alternative
to be resorted to, after the people, acting
in good faith, have honestly failed to make
an election themselves.

Resolved, That we regard the Union as a
whole to be governed by the will of the peo-
ple, expressed through a majority of their suf-
frages, and therefore we cannot commit the
Antimasonic party to any course which shall
have for its object, (not the overthrow of Ma-
sonry by concentrating public opinion on a
candidate openly opposed to it, but) the more
hopeless support of numerous candidates of
the same party, avowedly to create sectional
divisions, and force the election to the House,
to be made a ground for fierce contention be-
tween ambitious leaders, thereby sowing the
seeds of discord and disunion.

Resolved, therefore, That we deprecate the
course now avowedly pursued by one of the
parties, in bringing forward numerous
candidates for the Presidency, all professing to
belong to the same party, while each is more
opposed to the others than to their common
enemy; and that if a party cannot unite upon
a common candidate, as the representatives of
its principles, it is apparent that they hold no
fundamental principles in common, upon
which it would be possible for them to base a
consistent and harmonious administration of
the Government.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.
The result of the recent elections in New
York, appear to be, like the battle of a jug,
all on one side. As far as the returns have
been received, the opposition have scarcely
elected a man to the Legislature to tell, in
that body, the tale of their disasters. The
panic has made a clear sweep of them.
Alas! that the removal of the deposits should
have produced so much "ruin." How very
deplorable is the fact; but then it cannot be help-
ed, and what cannot be cured must be endured.
The New York Journal of Commerce, an op-
position paper, says in relation to the matter,
"It is unnecessary to give the returns in detail.
Our readers may understand generally, that
the state has gone for Van Bu on by an over-
whelming majority. Even Erie County has
probably elected one Van Buren man."—Ball
Rep.

Oysters in the West.—From some circum-
stances which have recently come to our
knowledge, (says the Cleveland Herald,) we
would infer that the demand for the West
for oysters this year, must be unprecedented.
The Pittsburgh Starman of the 21st ult.
states, that Mr. F. H. Drave, of that city, has
recently established a regular line of teams
and drivers, for the exclusive purpose of trans-
porting oysters from the Eastern cities. By
this arrangement, fresh oysters are brought to
Pittsburgh from Baltimore in four days.

PRICE CURRENT.
From the Baltimore American of Friday.

GRAIN.
Wheat.—The supply during the week has
been light, with an additional advance in prices.
In the early part of the week some par-
cels of White suitable for family flour brought
\$1.37 1/2. Sales to-day of best machined
Red at \$1.32. We quote for other kinds
\$1.25 to \$1.30.

Corn.—The supply continues inadequate to
the demand. Sales to-day of old Corn at \$1.04.
New Corn.—The principal part that has been
brought to market is entirely too green for use;
scarcely any of it is a condition for shipping.
We quote for that in shipping order 65 to 70
cents; other kinds that are damp or heated
42 to 50 cts.

Rye.—Has advanced in price. We quote
sales during the week at 80 to 83 cts.

Oats.—Are in greater request, and dealers
show a disposition to advance on our rates.
We quote sales to-day of Maryland at 40 to 41
cents, and Virginia at 40 cts.

Barley.—We note an advance on Clo-
verseed. Large sales have been made from
stores at 55 to 60 cts, and from the wagons at 55 1/2
to 61, per bushel.


Flaxseed.—From the wagons continues at
\$1.50; from stores it is selling at \$1.62 to \$1.75
per bushel.

City Mills Flour.—The transactions during
the week have been fair. Sales were made at
90 1/2, full, and on time. There is very little of
any in the market. We have heard of no
sales. It would bring 84 1/2.

Rye Flour.—The receipts of Rye Flour are
light. Sales from stores at 85 to 90, for first
crop, and 84 for second. The wagon price is
84 to 84 1/2.

AUCTION ROOM.
WM. C. RIDGAWAY,
INFORMS the public that he has opened a
Room for the reception of
Goods of every Description
Which he will sell at private or public sale.
Also, a **POUND AND STABLE** for Stock,
that may be sent to him for sale.
His terms will be moderate, and every at-
tention paid to property committed to his
care.
N. B. He has regular license for selling
Goods of every description.
Nov. 14 St (G)

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of Talbot county
Orphans Court, will be sold at public
sale, on Wednesday the 25th day of November
next, at the late residence of Mrs. Ann
Fountain late of Talbot county, dec'd. all the
Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of


Horses, Cattle, Sheep
Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn-Blades,
one Gir and Harness, Household and
Kitchen Furniture, Wheat seeded in the
ground and a number of articles too tedious to
enumerate.
Terms of sale.—A credit of six months will
be given on all sums over five dollars, the
purchaser giving note with approved security,
bearing interest from the day of sale—on all
sums of and under five dollars the cash will be
required before the removal of the property.
—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., and
attendance given by
RICH. ARRINDALE, Adm'r.
of Mrs. Ann Fountain, dec'd.
Nov. 14 is

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the jail of Dorchester
County on the 7th day of the present
month, (October,) by James Houston, Esq.,
a Justice of the Peace in and for the mid-
dle district, 2 negro men, by the names of THOMAS
FRANCIS and JOHN FRANCIS, as runa-
way slaves. Thomas Francis is a bright mil-
lato, 5 feet 10 1/2 inches high, appears to be
about 40 years of age, and has with him a pa-
per purporting to be a pass, dated the 8th day
of September 1831, and signed by William
Robertson, Clerk of Warwick County, Vir-
ginia, which does not agree exactly with the
description of his person. John Francis, who
says he is the son of the above Thomas, and
20 years old, is a bright millato, 5 feet 6
inches high, supposed to be from 25 to 30 years
old, has a scar in his eyebrow, is well made,
and a very likely negro fellow. The above
named negroes came on shore at Haver's
Island in this county, in a Sail Boat, about 30
feet long, copper fastened, and well painted,
and appears to have belonged to some Ship of
the Navy. They say they left Capt. Wilson
in the bay, who was from Baltimore bound up
the Nanticoke River in a schooner named
Betsy, which sails from Alexandria. The
owner or owners (if any) of the above de-
scribed negro men, are requested to come for-
ward, prove properly, pay charges and take
them away, otherwise they will be discharged
according to law.
JOHN G. BELL, Sheriff.
Nov. 14 1835. wt
63 The Republican, Baltimore; Globe,
Washington; Whig, Eastern, will copy the
above weekly, for three weeks, and charge
this office.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.
The success of the experiment we have made
to furnish a succinct history of the proceedings
of Congress, from day to day, with sketches of
the Debates, induces the undersigned to per-
severe in their plan to extend and perfect it.
They have resolved that the Congressional
Globe shall not only embody the parliamenta-
ry annals of the country, but shall also furnish
an Appendix, which will contain the finished
speeches of the prominent speakers, on the most
important subjects, written out by the members
themselves, from the notes and printed sketch-
es of the Reporters.
The Congressional Globe, with an Index,
will be published weekly, upon double royal
paper, in octavo form, is heretofore, at one
dollar for the session. It may be subscribed
for separately. The appendix of finished speech-
es will, also, be published for one dollar.
It is probable that the next session of Con-
gress will continue nearly seven months; if so,
the work will contain between four and five
hundred pages, and will be the cheapest pub-
lication perhaps in the world.
The next session of Congress will probably
be the most eventful one which has occurred
for many years, and will certainly be replete
with interest, as its course will have great in-
fluence in fixing the destiny of the Republic
for years to come. Immediately preceding,
as it does, the next Presidential election, and
containing the leading minds of all the con-
tending parties in the country, deep and abid-
ing interests will attend the debates. The
whole drama will be faithfully exhibited in the
Congressional Globe and the Appendix.
We have already provided for our reporting
corps, eminent ability and skill in one branch
of Congress, and we expect to obtain an ade-
quate reinforcement of capable persons in the
other, by the time it meets, to fulfil our own
wishes and the expectations of the Members.
No pains or cost on our part will be spared to
accomplish it. As the work will be continued
regularly, and be made permanent, authentic,
and therefore highly useful, all who take an in-
terest in the political affairs of the country will
do well to begin their subscription with the
next session.

TERMS.
Ong. Globe.—1 copy during the Session, \$1.00
Do. do. 11 copies during the Session, \$10.00
APPENDIX.—Same price.
Payment may be made by mail, postage
paid, at our risk. The notes of any speci-
cally paying Bank will be received.
No attention will be paid to any order,
unless the money accompany it, or unless some
responsible person, known to us to be so, shall
agree to pay it before the Session expires.
BLAIR & RIVES.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 14, 1835.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.
THE Subscriber wants immediately two
good workmen, to whom regular em-
ployment will be given, if immediate applica-
tion is made.
JOHN SATTERFIELD.
Oct. 3 cow 31

A FARM FOR SALE.
I WILL offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday
the 24th day of November, at the Court
House door in the town of Denton, at 3 o'clock
P. M. on said day, the
Beautiful Little Farm
Belonging to the heirs of Levi Chance, de-
ceased, lying and being in the Upper Dis-
trict of Caroline county, adjoining the lands
of Abraham Jump, deceased's heirs, Thomas
Wainright, Wm. Thawley, John Brown and
others; about three miles from Greensborough,
two miles from Boonsborough, and one mile
from the public road, between the above named
places. This Farm is supposed to contain
about
200 ACRES OF LAND.
Divided into three fields of about 90 thousand
corn hills each, and well adapted to the growth
of Corn and Wheat, with a fair proportion in
Timber, and an Apple
Orchard of good
fruit.—The build-
ings are a one story
frame dwelling in tolerable good repair, with
two rooms below and two rooms above, and
also a small new Granary; other out buildings
in bad repair, a good well of water in the
yard, with a new frame.
Persons disposed to purchase, will view the
premises and judge for themselves; which will
be shown them by Mr. Eljah Chance, one of
the heirs and tenant on the premises. This
land will be surveyed, and the quantity ascer-
tained against the day of sale, and a plot and
certificate exhibited.
The terms of sale will be, that the purchas-
er is to pay \$25 cash on the day of sale; to
pay expenses, and the balance in two annual
instalments, with interest from the day of sale;
to be secured by bond and good security for
the payment of the same, and on the payment
of the whole of the purchase money, and not
before, a good and sufficient deed will be ex-
ecuted, free and clear of all incumbrances by
the Trustee.
JOHN A. SANGSTON, Trustee.
Nov. 7 is

NOTICE.
THE subscriber will offer at public sale at
the Court House door in Eastern, on Tues-
day the 17th November next, at 3 o'clock, P.
M. All that valuable lot of ground and prem-
ises, situated on Goldsborough street, with an
excellent two story framed dwelling
house, a tolerable smoke house, and a
good spring of water, late the property
of G. M. Martin, dec'd.
The terms.—One third of the purchase mo-
ney will be required on the first day of Janu-
ary 1836, and the residue in two equal pay-
ments of six and twelve months with interest
from the first day of January, 1835, sale to be
secured by bond, with surety to be approved
by the Trustee.
JOHN M. G. EMORY, Trustee.
Oct. 31 is

PUBLIC NOTICE.
If not sold at Private Sale will be offered at
Public Sale, on Tuesday the 17th inst. these
fourths of that valuable corner property where
Mr. Samuel Roberts now resides, in fee sim-
ple; also one half of a small house and lot on
Dover street, as well as one half of a house and
lot on South street, and one half of two other
small houses and lots on the same street.
THEODORE DENNY, agent,
for **CHARLES A. ROBERTS.**
Nov. 7 is

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY.
WM. LOVEDAY
Has just received from Baltimore and has
now opened at his store house, an additional
Supply of
NEW GOODS,
adapted to the present and approaching season;
among them are a lot of
**Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, &
Merinos,**
Which he thinks will bear the most minute
comparison with the market. These added to
his former stock renders his assortment very
general and complete; he invites his friends
and the public generally to call and see him.
Nov. 10 cow 1w

REMOVAL.
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
MRS. RIDGAWAY respectfully informs
her customers and the public that she has
removed her Millinery Store, to the house
formerly occupied by Samuel Mackay, Esq.,
next door to Messrs Wilson & Taylor's, and
directly opposite to the Court House.
She presents her compliments to the Ladies
of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and ac-
knowledge with gratefulness, their liberality,
and has the pleasure to announce to them that
she has just returned from Baltimore, with a
handsome
Assortment of Millinery,
And the LATEST FASHIONS for BON-
NETS, CAPS and DRESSES, and by her
unremitting attention and general knowledge,
she hopes to merit a continuance of their fa-
vors.
N. B. A few boarders by the week month
or year can be accommodated.
Nov. 14 St law (G)


PUBLIC NOTICE.
WILL be offered at Public Sale on the 30th
day of the present month, November, at
the subscriber's farm near Eastern, several good
young horses, some cattle, with two yoke of
fine oxen, and sheep, together with farming uten-
sils. A credit of six months will be given on
all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving
note with approved security; on all sums of five
dollars and under the cash will be required.
Attendance given by
JOHN M. G. EMORY.
Nov. 10 is (G)
FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE.


THE MARYLAND
WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by
Castle Haven) & Eastern on every
Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore
at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's
wharf, her usual place of starting.
N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk.
L. G. TAYLOR.
may 5

FOR RENT.
THE subscriber intending to leave the
place, will offer for rent for the ensuing
year, the premises whereon he now resides,
situated on Hanson street in the town of East-
on, December. For health and comfort
the situation is surpassed by none. The im-
provements are, a good Stable, Carriage-
house, Cow-house, a dairy, a meat House, and
an excellent pump of water in the yard, a fine
garden and inclosure in good repair. The
house is commodious and very convenient,
containing eight rooms, and a good kitchen
attached. For terms apply to
WM. VANDERFORD.
Eastern, Oct. 27
Also, a lot adjoining the premises above
mentioned. The terms will be moderate.
St

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber with
or on executions or officer's fees, are in-
formed that if speedy payment is not made, he
will proceed according to law without respect
to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctu-
ally attended to, otherwise he is determined to
be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of
the law all persons who are delinquent. Other
notices have not been attended to, but this
shall be.
JOS. GRAHAM, Sheriff.
march 21 is

TAILORING.
THE subscriber presents his grateful ac-
knowledgements to the inhabitants of
Eastern and the adjoining counties, for the flat-
tering patronage he has met with, since he
commenced the above business, and begs leave
to inform them that he has just returned from
Baltimore with
A NEW MODE OF CUTTING,
That has never been practised in Eastern;
but one; that is almost universally used in Bal-
timore and in the best establishments; he has
also engaged a
FIRST RATE WORKMAN,
that none can surpass, which will enable him
to meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind
of garments cut and made in the first style.
His work shall be warranted to fit in all cases;
otherwise he pays them for their goods or makes
them others. He respectfully solicits a con-
tinuance of the favors of a generous public.
The public's obedient servant,
JOHN SATTERFIELD.
aug 29 is (G)

EASTON & BALTIMORE
PACKET.

SCHOONER JOHN EDMONDSON,
ROBINSON LEONARD—MASTER.
The subscriber, grateful for past favors of a
generous public, begs leave to inform his
friends and the public generally, that the above
named new and substantially built Schooner
has commenced her regular trips between East-
on and Baltimore, leaving Eastern, and sail-
ing on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning
will leave Baltimore on the following Wed-
nesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on
the above named days, during the season.
Passage one dollar—and twenty five cents for
each meal. All freights intended for the John
Edmondson will be thankfully received at the
Granary at Eastern point, or elsewhere, at
all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of
T. H. Darrow and on, or with Robt. Leonard,
who will attend to all business pertaining to
the Packet concern, will meet with prompt
attention.
The public's obdt. serv't,
J. E. LEONARD.
august 11

Drugs, Medicines, Oils,
PAINTS DYE STUFFS.
GLASS, &c. &c.
THE subscribers having associated them-
selves in the
DRUG BUSINESS,
and taken the stand recently occupied by Doc-
tor Samuel W. Spencer, and formerly by
Moore & Kellie, have just returned from Bal-
timore with an entire new assortment of
Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs,
Glass, &c. &c.—and offer them to their friends
and the public on the most reasonable terms.
EDWARD SPEDDEN.
JAMES DAWSON.
N. B. Doctor S. or D. will at all times
cheerfully prescribe for, give directions to any
persons calling on them at their Drug Store,
free of charge.
E. S. & J. D.
Eastern, Oct. 3 1835. is

CORN AND PORK
WANTED.
SEALD Proposals will be received, either
by Wm. A. C. Kemp, or the subscrib-
er, until Thursday the 26th November, for
furnishing the Poor House of Talbot county
with Corn and Pork.
By order of the board,
WM. LOVEDAY, Treasurer.
Nov. 3 is

N. B. In consequence of the indisposition of
Mrs. Kemp, instead of meeting at the Poor
House, the Trustees will meet on Tuesday
10th November at Wm. Loveday's Counting
Room in Eastern to appoint officers for the
ensuing year.
W. L.

NEW SADDLERY.
WILLIAM W. HIGGINS
HAS just received from
Philadelphia and Baltimore, a
fresh supply of
SADDLERY,
Consisting in part of the follow-
ing articles:
Hard Saddle Brills and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers, Gigs,
Twigs, and Chay Whips, foreign and domes-
tic.
Harness of all descriptions kept on hand or
made at the shortest notice. Orders from a
distance will be thankfully received and punc-
tually attended to. Harness of any kind will
be repaired at the shortest notice and upon the
most accommodating terms.
Eastern, Oct. 3
PRINTING
Of every description done with despatch
neatness at this office.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Bal-
timore City and County, on the 5th
day of October, 1835, by David Williamson,
Esq., a Justice of the Peace of Baltimore
County, a negro man as a runaway, who calls
himself **SAMUEL SMITH**, says he belongs to
Thomas Mathews, Lumber Merchant,
High street, Old Town; aged about 21 years,
5 feet 4 inches high; has a large scar on the
back of his neck by a burn, and a scar on his
right foot caused by a cut. Had on when
committed a black cloth coat, dark spotted
vest, light corduroy pantaloons, cotton shirt,
pair of fine shoes and white fur hat.
The owner (if any) of the above described
negro man is requested to come forward, prove
properly, pay charges, and take him away,
otherwise he will be discharged according to
law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Balt. City and County Jail.
Nov. 7 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Bal-
timore City and County, on the 6th
day of October, 1835, by Wm. A. Schaffer,
Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City
of Baltimore, a negro man who calls himself
Charles Bruce, as a runaway, says he belongs
to Washington Van Bibber in Frederick
County, age about eighteen years, 5 feet 9 in-
ches high, has a scar over his left eye, and a
large scar on his right shoulder—had on when
committed, a black cloth coat; white vest,
grey cloth pantaloons, cotton shirt, fine shoes,
and black fur hat.
The owner (if any) of the above described
negro is requested to come forward, prove
properly, pay charges and take him away,
otherwise he will be discharged according to
law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Balt. City and County Jail.
Nov. 7 3w

CASH FOR NEGROES.
CASH and liberal prices will at all times
be given for any number of likely ne-
groes of both sexes, between the ages of 10 and
30 years. Persons having likely slaves to dis-
pose of, would do well to call, or to communicate
with me. I can at all times be found at Mr.
Lowe's Hotel, in Eastern. All communications
will be promptly attended to if directed to me in
Eastern.
WILLIAM HARKER.
aug 22, 1835.

120,000
Excellent Bunch Shingles.
JUST received and for sale at the Lumber
Yard of the subscribers,
GROOME & LOVEDAY.
Oct. 13 (cow 31)

NEW FALL GOODS.
WM. H. & P. GROOME,
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia
and Baltimore with a large and very
general assortment of
FRESH GOODS.
suitable for the present and approaching season,
and respectfully invite their friends and the
public to give them a call.
Oct. 9 cow 6t


NEW FALL GOODS.
WM. LOVEDAY
HAS received and opened at his store-
house, his full supply of
NEW GOODS.
Which he thinks he can offer at reasonable prices;
among them is a handsome variety of
**Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassi-
nets, &c. &c. &c.**
He invites the attention of his friends and the
public generally to an inspection of his assort-
ment.
Oct. 13 (61)

Temperance Convention.
AT a meeting of the Officers and Managers
of the Queen Ann's County Temperance So-
ciety convened in Centerville on the 10th Oc-
tober, inst. it was thought that great advantage
would result to the Temperance cause, from an
Union of effort by the different societies on the
Eastern Shore of Maryland, and of the State
of Delaware.
It was unanimously resolved by the mem-
bers present, that the Temperance Societies
of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and of the
State of Delaware, be invited to send five
members from each County, to meet in Cen-
terville, Queen Ann's County, (Maryland)
on the first Tuesday of next December. It is
also respectfully suggested, that where there
are no county societies, that the different
neighborhood societies be requested to confer
and agree on five persons from each county, to
represent said societies in said convention.
Resolved, also, That Editors of Newspapers
in the Eastern Shore, Md., and in the State
of Delaware be requested to publish this notice
for three weeks in their respective papers, and
that the Ministers of the Gospel of the different
denominations be also requested to read this
notice a few times in their several congrega-
tions.
By order of the Board,
P. B. HOPPER,
Pres. of Q. A. C. Temp. Soc.
Oct. 31.—6t

A Horse for Sale.
FOR SALE on reasonable terms a safe and
excellent family Horse, seven years old
last spring and supposed to be about 4 blood.—
He can be recommended to be safe in any kind
of harness and to work kind and well in any
kind of gear—for further particulars apply to
WM. H. GROOME.
Nov. 3 cow 3t

MAIL STAGE.

BETWEEN CENTERVILLE & EASTON.
THE MAIL STAGE leaves Eastern for
Centerville every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at
Centerville about half past 5. Returning,
leaves Centerville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and ar-
rives at Eastern about half past 12 M.
Rare from Eastern to Centerville, \$1.50
" " Eastern to Wye Mills, 1.00
" " Wye Mills to Centerville, 50
All baggage at the risk of the owners.
Eastern, April 4, 1835.


J. T. LOCKWARD, M. D.
Graduate of the New York Medical Uni-
versity, Member of the Medical Society of New
York, also a Member of the Medical Chirurgical
Society of Maryland.
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens
of Eastern and its vicinity, that he has
arrived in this place, and will remain for one
week at the Union Hotel, kept by E. McDow-
ell, where he may be consulted upon all dis-
eases from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 in
the evening. Dr. Lockward would also state
that he has with him a supply of his **Highly
Celebrated Vegetable Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir**,
which has met the warmest recommendations
of the most eminent and talented Physicians in
the United States, viz in New York, Phila-
delphia and Baltimore, and which (medicine)
has proved itself the most salutary one ever
used in the cure of **Dyspepsia, Liver, Bileus,**
Nervous and other complaints, as within the
last year the testimonials of five thousand
persons who have been cured of these diseases
in different parts of the country by its use have
been received, by the proprietor and his agents.
Symptoms of Dyspepsia.
The first symptoms of this disease is a dis-
agreement of food, producing pain and uneas-
iness at the region of the stomach; fullness of
that organ; belching of wind, with sour, oily,
or putrescent eructations; pain and tender-
ness at the pit of the stomach; pain in the right
side, extending after to the right shoulder, and
under the shoulder-blade; the same kind of
disease is very often experienced in the left side;
difficulty often in lying on the right or left
side; pain also often in the small of the back;
pains and giddiness of the head; dimness of the
sight; coated tongue; disagreeable taste in the
mouth in the morning after arising; coldness
in the hands and feet; costiveness or constipa-
tion of the bowels. These are but few of the
many symptoms attending this most prevalent
disease.
The above symptoms answer to those of af-
fection of the Liver.
This Medicine acts as a gentle purge, by
which all foul humors are removed from the
system; at the same time it restores the lost
tone of the stomach and bowels, opens ob-
structions of the Liver, Spleen and Pancreas,
and will be found singularly efficacious in dis-
eases of the Kidneys. As a family medicine
none will be found cheaper or to answer a bet-
ter purpose, and being composed entirely of
vegetable matter it is perfectly innocent, which
renders it more valuable.
As a certain remedy or cure for the above
diseases this medicine stands incomparably be-
yond any other now in use. And as nothing
more could be requisite to convince the most
sceptical of its utility, than the numerous tes-
timonials which have been given in its favor,
therefore, those testimonials will speak for it
more than all encomiums which could be pro-
nounced. Wherever it has been used, it has
invariably been attended with complete suc-
cess, and that too, in hundreds of cases, where
apparently all hopes of cure have been despair-
ed of. It was by this important discovery that
the proprietor of the above Medicine, in a
few months, restored to perfect health, sev-
eral years of the most distressing suffering, and
after being abandoned by the profession to die
without any hope of relief. Since which, hun-
dreds, nay thousands, have in a like manner
been restored from beds of sickness to perfect
health.
Dr. Lockward has also a supply of the Amer-
ican Vegetable Kidney Pills.
N. B. Advice to the poor gratis.

DR. LOCKWARD—Sir I have made use of
your valuable Medicine for the Dyspepsia and
Liver Complaints, both of which diseases I have
labored under for about three years—I have
tried a great many medicines, but all to no ef-
fect—I was induced to give yours a trial, and
much to my astonishment & that of my friends,
I was at a short space of time completely re-
lieved of my diseases. My symptoms, when I
first commenced using your medicine, were as
follows.—After eating my food I felt great dis-
tress at the pit of my stomach, with heartburn,
sourness and vomiting of food, great tenderness
at the pit of the stomach, accompanied with ac-
ute pain in the right side, extending to the
acute pain in the right side, connected with this pain,
was a prominent enlargement in my right side,
pronounced by my physician "an enlargement
of the liver." My appetite was variable,
sometimes very good, at others a complete loss
—bowels extremely costive. My head very
much affected with giddiness and pain; my
eye-sight was also affected with dimness; I
was also much emaciated in flesh, and suffered
extremely from nervous feelings; sometimes
I imagined that a few hours would close my
existence; I was disposed to feel constantly
cold (especially my feet and hands,) in the
warmest days in summer. Thus I suffered
until life was to me almost a burthen, when,
hearing of your medicine, I was prevailed upon
to make use of it; and contrary to my expec-
tation and the expectations of my friends, I
was in a few months restored to perfect health,
which I still continue to enjoy. And as I am
desirous of knowing the particulars of your
cure, by calling upon me, in the Eastern, Har-
rison street, I will give the details both as to
my disease and cure.
Yours with respect,
JACOB D. HAIR.
The following as to the standing of the a-
bove named gentleman, is from his Honor
Jesse Hunt, late Mayor of Baltimore:
"I hereby certify that Jacob D. Hair, is
personally known to me as a gentleman of first
respectability and standing in the city of Bal-
timore."
JESSE HUNT,
Mayor of the City of Baltimore
Eastern Nov. 3

AGENCY FOR EASTON.
At the "Warre" Office, where a supply is
always kept.
At HILLSBOROUGH, Caroline County,
W. B. Tiltonson.

Notice.
THE subscriber intending to decline Farm-
ing, will offer his entire personal estate
(Negroes excepted) at public sale, at his re-
sidence in Caroline County, on Thursday the
19th day of November next, on a credit of
three months consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep,
Hogs, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen
furniture, with many other articles too nu-
merous to mention; if the day should prove un-
favorable the next fair day, sale to continue
from day to day till all is sold, sale to com-
mence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and attendance
given by,
JOSHUA BOON.
Caroline county, Oct. 31, 1835. (G)

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL LIBRARY.

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in the weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.

THE dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works must have been a source of regret to every intelligent and pious Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their publication, and their price, in consequence, has been more than proportionally high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction, and for whose souls the Church is so anxiously toiled, to obtain copies, even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of their religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the prices of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious books are still, however, extremely dear, and the Subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a proposition as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canadas has resolved to put it to press forthwith, and he therefore throws himself on his Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

In this undertaking he is principally encouraged by the hope that it will meet with the cordial approbation of the clergy in general, and that he will be aided by the powerful assistance of that learned and devoted body of men. The undertaking is one which is eminently calculated to disseminate the principles of our holy religion widely throughout the community, and to assist the clergy in the discharge of their parochial duties by affording, at an uncommonly low rate, at all the necessary knowledge and instruction. The subscriber, therefore, earnestly requests that the Bishops and Clergy in general will exert their powerful influence in order to increase the popularity of the work, and to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to enable him to carry it on with success. By these means, they will augment the spiritual comforts of their charges, and contribute, in a great measure, to dispel the prejudices by which our brethren of the other denominations are unfortunately blinded.

TERMS. The Catholic Periodical Library will be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome wrappers and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical history. The first number will be issued on Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of subscription \$4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.

Liberal concessions will be allowed to Agents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as agents.

The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succession.

Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religion; Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches; The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington; Hayward's True Church of Christ shown; Hayward's Charity and Truth; Moore's Catholic, or Ages of Faith; Mumford's Question of Questions; Mumford's Catholic Scripturist; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. M. Hale's Evidence of the Catholic Church; Henry's Manners of the Israelites; Henry's Manners of Christians; Lannegan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's Works; Prince Gallitzin's Controversial Writings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's Tracts; St. Bonaventure's Life of Christ; Chalmers's Meditations; Butler's Book of the Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasts; Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's edition of the Bible.

The above is a collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars; and it would be almost impossible to obtain many of the works included in it at any price whatever. The collection can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published in the Periodical Library as soon as received, and able translators will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar excellence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookeller, N. Y. Oct. 31.

NEW HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment, in Centerville, nearly opposite the frame Tavern formerly called White Hall, where he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of his friends in the above line. His table, bar and stables will be well supplied with whatever the market may afford and the most assiduous attention will be paid to the wants of travellers and all others who may be kind enough to patronize him. Or, Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month or year, upon moderate terms.

HENRY C. MIDDLETON, Centerville, April 18—July 25.

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Clark, in the most pleasant, fashionable and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

The public's obedient servant, C. B. BROWN.

N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times while in their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. C. B. may 2

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SIXTH'S HOTEL, Water street, at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white. JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore may 29

Journeymen Tailors Wanted.

THE subscriber would like to procure two or three good hands to work at the Tailoring business. They can have constant employment and the prices are good. THOMAS J. EARRICKSON. Easton, Sept. 26th, 1835.

To the Printers of the U. States.

F. SPITTALL.

WOOD LETTER CUTTER & ENGRAVER No. 21 Franklin Place, Philadelphia, RESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and splendid patterns, for heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments &c. engraved over, and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.—All letters must be post paid.

Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials. Oct. 6

SOLOMON BARRETT.

TAVERN KEEPER, EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his tables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. feb 3

N. B. S.B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford County Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Cultivist and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties.—The rearing of Silk Worms.—The production of the cocoon and the reeling of silk, in the most approved method. The importance of the knowledge will appear from the fact that the net profit of land devoted to the culture of silk is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of silk without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible; and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS.—The Cultivist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in advance, and for no less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. Conner, Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom all communications may be addressed, which, post paid, will be attended to.

Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication free of charge.

Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

CARTS, WAGONS, AND PLOUGHS.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal encouragement he has and still receives at their hands, and assures them that no exertions shall be wanted on his part to give satisfaction, he is still in his new shop on Dover Street in Easton, adjoining the Smith shop lately occupied by himself and now by Mr. Alex. Dodd, where he is prepared (by the assistance of a well selected stock of materials and some good workmen) to manufacture all kinds of work in his line to order and when ordered.

Gentlemen wanting light cart or other Carts or Wagons, can have them as low and as good as they can be got in Baltimore or elsewhere when all costs are added; he generally keeps wheels of different sizes on hand. All work laid aside to do repairs as soon as they come in.

The public's obedient servant, JOHN B. FIRBANKS.

N. B. He wishes to take one more apprentice to the above business, one of sober, steady, industrious habits and of moral character from 14 to 16 years old. J. B. F. sept. 5

LUMBER. LUMBER! CHEAP FOR CASH.

The Subscriber has just received from Port Deposit 40,000 feet White Pine board (seasoned) embracing Panel, common and gullings, 10,000 do 2 inch plank. Also on hand a few shingles.

The public many be assured of obtaining Lumber from the undersigned as cheap, as any where else in Easton, or even in Baltimore, exclusive of freight.

Also a first rate new Gig and Harness which will be sold on a liberal credit, for negotiable paper.

Grateful for past encouragement, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a supply of

Groceries, Confectionary, Fancy GOODS, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell as low as any one in town and country. J. H. McNEAL.

N. B. TO RENT, the house on Dover street, (for 1835,) where Mr. Thos. Hamilton resided (a handsome situation.) Possession can be had immediately. J. H. McNEAL. sept. 5

MR. and MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

CORNER OF SARATOGA AND COVINGTON STREETS, BALTIMORE, WILL BE RE-OPENED ON THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

MR. & MRS. H. have provided their School with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction; Their Philosophical Apparatus is equal to any that can be found in private Seminars in this country, and their Chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their Cabinet of Minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens; their Seminary is also furnished with an ARMILLARY SPHERE, CAJRY'S WILSON'S and GARDENERS' GLOBES, several pianos, and a HARP; the instruments they possess are the best they could procure in this country, or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 2000 volumes, connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have access.

In all the departments, the most competent teachers are engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

The course of instruction is carried on in a regular system of Academic studies, embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches.

Parents and Guardians who wish more particular information can obtain a prospectus of the Seminary by sending post paid, to the principals. aug. 22, 1835. 81.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP THOMAS HAYWARD.

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine mail boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April, or otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for him to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the country. S. H. B.

THE public's obedient servant, SAMUEL H. BENNY.

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

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CLARK'S OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE.

N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets (UNDER THE MUSEUM.) Where have been sold

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES

in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily, Tickets from one to ten dollars, Stores of money, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, post paid, or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK, Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum. Baltimore, 1835.—may 16

SIXTH YEAR OF THE THE LADY'S BOOK.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE, FASHIONS AND PORTRAITS.

THE LADY'S BOOK was the first publication in this country to introduce and perfect a taste for COLORED PLATES OF THE FASHIONS; and the universal popularity which the book obtained, with the aid of these beautiful and costly embellishments, although they appeared every quarter only, was unprecedented and unexampled.—The publisher emboldened by his long experience, and the success which has crowned his former efforts to signalize his work, intends, with the coming volume, to introduce alternately every month, in the course of the year, SIX SPLENDID PLATES OF THE FASHIONS, SUPERBLY COLOURED. The engravings will be copied from original designs, prepared expressly for that purpose; thereby furnishing the patrons of the work with correct and constant information of the latest and most approved styles for ladies' dresses, as they come out. This arrangement will add considerably to the publisher's present heavy outlay; and while it will materially advance the value and beauty of his work, he trusts with confidence to the liberality of a discerning public for future remuneration, corresponding with his exertions and unremitting efforts to keep pace with the rapid progress of the improvements of the age. The following is the order which will be adopted for the Embellishments of the Lady's Book for 1835, viz: January, March, May, July, September, November, SUPREME ENGRAVINGS.

OF THE LADY'S BOOK.

ELEGANTLY COLOURED.

With the June and December numbers will be furnished, appropriately ENGRAVED TITLE PAGES, and a general Table of Contents for each Volume. February, April, June, August, October, December, FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

Illustrating a variety of Interesting Subjects.

Besides every number will be enriched with a Plate from the PORTRAIT GALLERY, containing the Likenesses of two distinguished individuals. In addition to which, other and various Engravings will be regularly added—two Pages of POPULAR MUSIC.

The publisher has at present in the hands of an excellent artist, a steel Engraving, which will contain the Likeness of all the present reigning Queens of Europe, which will be given as an extra in the January No.

To meet these expensive engagements, it is absolutely necessary that remittances should be promptly made. At the end of the last six months, nearly six hundred names were erased from our list, in consequence of its appearing from the books that each owed two years' subscription. Many have since paid, and some had previously settled with agents. These and other grievous inconveniences a publisher has to encounter, which should not be a subject of concern, but remedied by his rendering an account of all the sums that he has received, at least one every six months. Subscribers become annoyed when their names are erased for delinquency, & when they settle, they will not again renew their subscription. This consequence, is a serious loss to the proprietor. The following suggestions are respectfully tendered for the consideration of persons who are now in arrears: Let those who owe two years, or that will owe two in December or June next, send a Five Dollar note, on account. Many refrain from forwarding their dues, because they cannot remit the exact sum; this is not necessary, if they continue their subscription. It is only when a person stops the work, that a liquidation of the whole amount due becomes necessary.

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.—Under this head will be published every month, Likenesses of distinguished persons, who have been in Europe. Striking resemblances of Bulwer, Brougham, Hogg, Cunningham, &c. &c. have been given. The following are now ready for press, and will be published two in each number until the whole is completed: Shelley, Lewis, Moore, Coleridge, Rogers, D'Israeli, Neale, Mad de Stael, Jane Porter, Campbell, Roscoe, Southey, &c.

Fac similes of the writing of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Lyon Scott, and other distinguished persons, have already appeared. Those of Napoleon, Franklin, La Fayette, &c. &c. are in preparation.

The publication of views of beautiful scenery and remarkable public edifices, will be continued as heretofore.

Every number of the work contains forty-eight large octavo pages, printed on fine white paper, the whole neatly stitched in covers. The postage for each number is 3 cents for any distance under 100 miles, and 5 cents for the remainder.

To convince persons wishing to subscribe for the Lady's Book, that it is equal in point of embellishments, the interest of its contents, and general beauty of appearance, to the descriptions repeatedly given at large, and the flattering notices that have been made of it by editors in different sections of the Union, the publisher will forward any monthly number as a specimen, by sending him a letter, post paid.

The work will in future be published and delivered on the first of each month, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Charleston.—In New Orleans about the 5th.

Subscribers missing a number, will please inform the publisher, free of postage, and a duplicate will be sent them.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, 3 dollars per annum, payable in advance. Postman and Agents can have two copies forwarded to any direction, by advancing five dollars.

Address L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia, Sept. 26

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have conied my for mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been re-appointed Standard Keeper, will attend at Easton, from the 1st to 22d of September, at Wm. Mill on the 23d; at Trapp, the 24th; at St. Michaels, the 25th; and at Lookersham's mill the 26th, to inspect weights and measures.

I have always on hand a complete assortment of Tin Ware, and will execute all orders on reasonable terms for cash or country produce. Persons indebted are requested to call and pay their old accounts. ARTUR J. LOVEDAY. aug 29

Valuable Mill-seat and Land at PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town.—There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood. The improvements are a two story BRICK MILL, large frame FILLING MILL HOUSE, Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and stable. This property is now being repaired, but will be ready to be put in operation in a few days. The terms will be accommodating an possession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL RINGGOLD, jr. june 9

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has opened a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the

UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. I.—No 87.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by
RICHARD SPENCER,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAW OF THE UNION.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum in advance, or three dollars per quarter in advance, and the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents, if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

CAREY'S LIBRARY

OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

To say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire.

On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice.

We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fact, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severely tried the patience of readers and supporters.

And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed.

In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science.

But though it is easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them.

Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and book-sellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary attainment.

The aim of the publishers of the Library is to obviate these difficulties, and enable every individual, at a small cost, and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste; will be held instantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which, the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travel, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution.

With, perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication.

When circumstances authorize the

selection of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world.

A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and bi-monthly journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character cannot provide ample materials for his part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public.

As far as judicious selections and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but more than a hundred chosen their favorable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly numbers, containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 220 octavo pages; each volume, and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents.

The whole amount of matter to more than forty single years of the commonest sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the "Library." The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding.

As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be five dollars per annum payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent, will be allowed to agent, and any agent or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers post paid.

L. O. CAREY & A. HART, Philad'a.

Oct. 20 '35

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shanahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "aud things a maist as good as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead, muskrat, coner, rabbit, mink, and other skins, geese, duck, and chicken feathers, taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore.

ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

Jan 10 '36

THE

Philadelphia Saturday Courier,

The largest family newspaper in the United States.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting, but because it can with strict justice be declared of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, which contains each week, upwards of two hundred and fifty distinct articles, in prose and poetry.

Literature, Science, the Arts, the Latest Foreign and Domestic News, Police Reports, Sporting Intelligence, Notices of New Works, besides an immense fund of Miscellaneous Intelligence, the Drama, Marriages, Deaths, Prices of produce, merchandise, stocks, &c.—Engravings—Internal Improvements, Rail roads, Canals—Traveling, Agriculture, &c. &c., embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for nearly five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of subscribers.

(TWENTY THOUSAND!!)

The largest variety of Literature, Entertainment, and News, as well as being the largest and most popular newspaper published in the United States.

Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed upon a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity, thus giving the account of Sales, Markets, and news to the latest date.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of \$3. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to fill two volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by 150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards have already been expended by the publishers of the Saturday Courier in Literary prizes, and in payments to American writers. Five Hundred Dollars have been offered in Prizes for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of American Literature, evincing a degree of liberality believed to be an unprecedented as their success has already been unexampled.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is strictly Neutral in party politics and religious controversies.

Orders, enclosing the address and amount of subscription and post paid, in all cases, will be carefully attended to, if addressed to

WOODWARD & CLARKE.

Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Penn.

Nov. 14 '35

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased one of his farms and sold the one where he resides, wishes to rent a farm either in Talbot, Queen Anne's, or Caroline Counties, or elsewhere, from one to two hundred thousand corn hills in Talbot. The rent shall be made safe on the first day of January 1836.

Persons having farms to let will please give the subscriber notice either by person or mail at Greensborough.

Sept. 26 '35

JOSHUA BOON.

G.

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial.

He has also on hand

New Watches,

Watch Chains and Keys,

Penknives, Razors,

Silver Razor Pointed Pencils,

Razors, and Razor Straps,

Shaving and Tooth Brushes,

Penknives, Scissors,

and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver.

The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY.

April 23 '36

G.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach Gigs and Harness Making business, four smart, active, well grown boys, of good moral habits, (boys from the country would be preferred) between the ages of 12 and 18.

Apply to

WOODWARD & CLARKE.

Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Penn.

Nov. 14 '35

G.

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From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please his patrons, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.

March 28 '36

G.

Valuable Mill seat and Land at

PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood.

The improvements are a two story

Fulling Mill, large frame

Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor and above, Carriage House, Corn House and stable. This property is now being repaired, but will be ready to be put in operation in a few days.

The terms will be as follows:—A down payment of \$1000, and the balance in cash or country produce.

Persons interested are requested to call and pay their own accounts.

ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

Aug 23 '35

G.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been re-appointed Standard keeper, will attend at Easton, from the 1st to 23d of September, at Wye Mill on the 25th; at Trapp, the 24th; at St. Michaels, the 26th; and at Locockerman's mill the 28th, to inspect weights and measures.

I have always on hand a complete assortment of Tin Ware, and will execute all orders on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Persons indebted are requested to call and pay their own accounts.

ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

Aug 23 '35

G.

POETRY.

From the New York Times.

THE APOLOGY.

By Louis Philippe, King of the French.

A small apology,

to me much to make it;

to whatever shape it be,

and Sir, you'll take it!

I am not quite so wise,

very sorry—

I will apologize,

and you're in a hurry.

When we have some Yankee tars,

and I'll be for want of fighting,

and I'll be for want of fighting,

and I'll be for want of fighting,

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in that; the savages could not look at my trail without finding that I was wounded, and this would encourage them to hunt me down.

I would, too, begin to be very painful, and I felt that it would be impossible for me to reach the creek without a rest; yet I scarce dared stop, till at last I came to a sycamore tree, which was hollowed out by rot. Here I determined to make my resting place. In the upper part of this hollow I could probably remain concealed, or, if discovered, sell my life dearly.

The only opening to this tree was about four feet from the ground, scarce large enough for one to crawl in; once in, the space would easily permit a dozen men to stand at ease. I crept in, and began to take a regular survey of my little fortress.

I found there were several small holes, the size of a dollar, and one, near twenty feet from the ground, where a limb had broken off, which was larger than that at which I had entered. Here I waited for some time, and having plucked some leaves as I went through the woods, I now sat down, and applied them to my wound, with great relief. You may well suppose I kept a good look out all the while, lest the savages should come on me unawares. I had watched them for more than an hour, when I caught sight of them following my trail. The first was a chief, a large, tall, powerful fellow, with a feather in his high tuft of hair, resting on his breast, and a warumpee hanging in strings from his dress. At his belt hung a fresh scalp, which I knew could only be poor Johnson's. He was followed, Indian file, by six others. Slowly and cautiously they advanced on the trail, till they came within fifty feet of the tree. Here they halted, and I could have picked off one very easily, but I thought I would wait and see what plan they would adopt. A few moments' whispering and consultation, and the two Indians were detached, and made a circuit round the tree, apparently to discover whether the trail led beyond it.

When they had completed their round and joined their companions, they had another long talk; finally, three raised their rifles and fired at the hole in the tree. One of the balls only entered the hole, but as I took good care to be out of range, it did no harm. Again they held a talk; they seemed irresolute what to do, and I began to think they would leave me, but such was not their intention. I saw them a few minutes' rest, and then, when they were again entering my head by which I hoped to get two lives at least; so when they fired I gave a furious scream, as though wounded, and then began to groan; at first a very loud, and finally slowly and softly, as though just dead. The stratagem did its effect. At the first scream the Indians gave a shout of triumph, and then, as they heard the groans, they advanced to the tree. Still their natural craft did not desert them, for they crept on very slowly, stopping every now and then, and listening with eager attention. Finally, the head man stood beside the opening, he poked his rifle through it, and then he was

back I saw four stout Indians of the opposite bill, not more than a mile behind me. They must have seen me at the same moment, for their loud wail-whoop rang through the woods. I did not wait for another look at them, but made for the creek. I gained the bank, plunged into the stream, and as the logs floated that cool water to my parched skin and burning wound. I swam with the current, which was pretty rapid, till at a turn in the stream, towards the left, and diving, came up between two of the largest logs. They lay so close together, that I could barely get my eyes, nose and chin out of the water, and as the logs touched a few inches above my face, I was nearly in total darkness. Here I lay, half dead, with fatigue and pain, waiting the coming of the savages. I soon heard by their shouts that they were near—were descending the stream. One of them came on the raft; he stood for a moment on the log, that concealed me; his weight pressing my head under water—he remained many minutes I must have perished. He moved onwards, however, and then, like an old oar, I poked my nose out of the water to blow. For near an hour I heard their shouts near the raft; then they began to grow more and more faint, and finally died away. I waited some time, lest some stranger might have remained behind—At last, hearing nothing of them, and being nearly exhausted, I left my hiding place, and swam in to the narrow stream. It was quite dark; I was wet, hungry and lame; still I dared not rest, there was no hope of safety but in instant flight. By hard tugging I detached a large log from the raft, and drew it into the stream; then, having myself at full length upon it, I began to float down the stream.

STAY THOUGHTS.

There are in this world a set of confirmed sceptics who doubt everything which is absolutely a pleasure, and interest, or a matter of necessity to believe, and who become so habituated to this state of doubt as to possess but few fixed opinions on any subject. I do not refer to all to matters connected with religion, but to others of a less grave, and less important character. Go where you will, you are sure to meet with some of these incredulous beings, and tell them what you may, it is only once in an age, that they will deign to agree with you. Their mode of conversation is peculiarly convenient at all times to him, or rather to those who are desirous to overcome argument without the aid of logic. Many of them may be found at the Theatre, and in all places of public amusement, scolding themselves up as Sir Oracles though possessed of every self-knowledge. If you tell one of these self-opinioned beings that an actress—say Miss Phillips, acquires herself very ably in a certain character, and is entitled to much praise, he coolly answers "I don't think so," or positively asserts "she is always a stumbling block."

It is not surprising, therefore, that you will find in the world a set of confirmed sceptics who doubt everything which is absolutely a pleasure, and interest, or a matter of necessity to believe, and who become so habituated to this state of doubt as to possess but few fixed opinions on any subject. I do not refer to all to matters connected with religion, but to others of a less grave, and less important character. Go where you will, you are sure to meet with some of these incredulous beings, and tell them what you may, it is only once in an age, that they will deign to agree with you. Their mode of conversation is peculiarly convenient at all times to him, or rather to those who are desirous to overcome argument without the aid of logic. Many of them may be found at the Theatre, and in all places of public amusement, scolding themselves up as Sir Oracles though possessed of every self-knowledge. If you tell one of these self-opinioned beings that an actress—say Miss Phillips, acquires herself very ably in a certain character, and is entitled to much praise, he coolly answers "I don't think so," or positively asserts "she is always a stumbling block."

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A dark, vertical, textured surface, possibly a book cover or a piece of wood, showing signs of wear and discoloration. The texture is grainy and uneven, with some lighter patches and darker areas. The overall appearance is aged and worn.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. I.—No 88.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
Printed and published by
RICHARD SPENCER,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum, if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Osmont & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop.

He has employed an
Experienced Workman,
from Baltimore, who makes "aud things a' maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and other skins; geese, ducks, and chicken fashers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. **ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY,**
Jan 10.

CAREY'S LIBRARY

OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

To say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is a diversity of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severely tried the classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held instantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With perience, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances, authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe, and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and haldomonal journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character cannot fail to provide ample materials for his part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantees for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selections and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favourable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.
The work will be published in weekly number containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 220 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo book; the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a years subscription to the "Library." The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be five dollars per annum payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent, will be allowed to agent, and any agent or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers post paid. Address,
E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philad'a.
Oct. 20.

THE
Philadelphia Saturday Courier,
The largest family newspaper in
the United States.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting, but because it can with strict justice be declared of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, which contains each week, upwards of two hundred and fifty distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature, Science, the Arts, the Latest Foreign and Domestic News; Police Reports Sporting Intelligence, Notices of New Works, besides an immense fund of Miscellaneous Intelligence, the Drama, Marriages, Deaths, Prices of produce, merchandize, stocks, &c.—Engravings—Internal Improvements, Rail roads, Canals—Traveling, Agriculture, &c. &c. embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of subscribers.

(TWENTY THOUSAND!!)
The largest variety of Literature, Entertainment, and News, as well as being the Largest and Cheapest Newspaper published in the U. States. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed upon a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account of Sales, Markets, and news to the latest dates.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of \$2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to fifty two volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by 150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards have already been expended by the publishers of the Saturday Courier in Literary prizes, and in payments to American writers. Five Hundred Dollars have been offered in Prizes for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of American Literature, evincing a degree of liberality believed to be as unprecedented as their success has already been unexampled.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is strictly Neutral in party politics and religious controversies. Orders, enclosing the address and amount of subscription must be paid, in all cases, will be carefully attended to, if addressed to
WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Penn.
Nov. 14.

PROSPECTUS

FOR A NEW VOLUME OF THE "YOUNG MEN'S PAPER," TO BE CALLED

"THE BALTIMORE ATHENAEUM"

AND
"YOUNG MEN'S PAPER,"

Published under the auspices of the Baltimore Young Men's Society.

THE publishers of the "Young Men's Paper," encouraged by the liberal patronage extended towards them during the first year, have determined to enlarge and greatly improve their paper on the commencement of the second volume, so as to render it every way creditable to the city, and worthy of much more extensive circulation.

Its establishment was considered, even by its best friends, as but a doubtful experiment; and though all approved of the high stand it was taken, but few thought it would live over the first few months, or else that it would divide into a publication less dignified in character, and designed merely for a money making scheme,—from this cause many stood aloof, unwilling to encourage what it was believed would soon languish and die, or deviate in course from its original professions; these fears have, however, been indulged in vain, and the "Young Men's Paper" is now in the way of permanent establishment.

The publishers have been induced to adopt the new title of
"BALTIMORE ATHENAEUM"
in consideration of its being less vague in signification than the old one. Every person has a peculiar idea of his own, as to what a "Young Men's Paper" should be, and the publishers have experienced enough of the little pet theories incident to the peculiarities of the name to determine them to fix upon one less liable to so many objections. The publication is purely literary, and only as such do they wish it to be judged.

CONTENTS.—The "ATHENAEUM" will contain Original Tales, Essays and Poetry. Intelligence on Scientific Subjects—Notices of Passing Events—Criticism on American Works—Notices of New Publications—Choice Selections from New Works—Sketches of American and European Scenery and Character—Extracts from British and American Magazines—Essays on Political and Moral Philosophy—Biographical Notices of Distinguished Individuals at home and abroad—besides a great variety of matter upon every subject in the whole range of literature.

The publishers will still adhere to their original intention of making the "ATHENAEUM" such a paper as shall be worthy of admission into any circle of society, rightly excluding every thing from its columns calculated to injure the moral character, or foster a vicious taste, nor in doing this will they render the publication tame or spiritless, and as a guarantee will simply refer to the contents of the first volume.

The second volume will commence about the middle of November.

The "ATHENAEUM" will be printed on a fine quarto superroyal sheet, and will make a handsome volume of 416 pages; for which a neat title page and copious index will be furnished.

TERMS.—2.50 per annum, payable in all cases in advance.
Office of publication N. E. corner of Baltimore and Sharp streets.

32-Papers with which we exchange will please copy the above.
Nov. 7. 1835.

POETRY.

From the London Literary Gazette.

THE INDIAN GIRL.

She sat alone beside her hearth—
For many nights alone;
She slept not on the pleasant couch
Where fragrant herbs were strewn.

At first she bound her raven hair
With feather and with shell;
But then she hoped, at length, like night,
Around her neck it fell.

They saw her wandering mid the woods,
Lone, with the cheerless dawn;
And then they said, "Can this be her
We called 'The Starved Fawn'?"

Her heart was in her large sad eyes,
Half sunshine and half shade;
And love, as love first springs to life,
Of every thing afraid.

The red leaf far more heavily
Fell down to autumn earth
Than her light feet—which seemed to move
To music and to mirth.

With the light feet of early youth,
What hopes, and joys depart!
Ah! nothing like the heavy step
Betrays the heavy heart.

It is a usual history
That Indian girl could tell;
Fate sets apart one common doom
For all who love two well.

The proud—the shy—the sensitive—
Life has not many such;
They dearly buy their happiness,
By feeling it too much.

A stranger to her forest home,
That fair young stranger came;
They raised for him the funeral song—
For him the funeral flame.

Love sprang from pity, and her arms
Around his arms she threw;
She told her father, "If he dies,
Your daughter dieth too."

For her sweet sake they set him free—
He lingered at her side;
And many a native song yet tells
Of that pale stranger's bride.

Two years have past—how much two years
Have taken from their flight!
They've taken from the lip its smile,
And from the eye its light.

Poor child! she was a child in years—
So timid and so young;
With what a fond and earnest faith
To desperate hope she clung!

His eyes grew cold—his voice grew strange—
They only grew more dear;
She served him meekly, anxiously,
With love—half faith—half fear.

And can a fond and faithful heart
Be worthless in those eyes
For which it beats?—Ah! woe to those
Who such a heart despise.

Poor child! what lonely days she pass'd,
With nothing to recall
But bitter taunts, and careless words,
And looks more cold than all.

Alas! for love that sits alone,
Forsaken, and yet fond;
The grief that sits beside the hearth,
Life has no grief beyond.

He left her, but she followed him—
She thought he could not bear
When she had left her home for him,
To look on her despair.

Adown the strange and mighty stream
She took her lonely way;
The stars at night her pilots were,
As was the sun by day.

Yet mournfully—how mournfully!—
The Indian look'd behind,
When the last sound of voice or step
Died on the midnight wind.

Yet still adown the gloomy stream
She plied her weary oar;
Her husband—he had left her home,
And it was home no more.

She found him—but she found in vain—
He spurned her from his side;
He said her brow was all too dark,
For her to be his bride.

She grasped his hands,—her own were cold,—
And silent turned away,
As she had not a tear to shed,
And not a word to say.

And pale as death she reached her boat,
And guided it along;

With broken voice she strove to raise
A melancholy song.

None watched the lonely Indian girl,—
She pass'd unmark'd of all,
Until they saw her slight canoe
Approach the mighty fall!

Upright, within that slender boat
They saw the pale girl stand,
Her dark hair streaming far behind—
Uprais'd her desperate hand.

The air is filled with shriek and shout—
They call, but call in vain;
The boat amid the water's dash'd!
'Twas never seen again!"

* Niagra.

MEN AND THINGS IN LONDON.— HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July, 1835.

I felt a great desire to get into the House of Commons, for two reasons—the one to see those prominent men whose names reach us, and hear their speeches, and the other to contrast them with our prominent men in Congress. As it is not an easy thing to get into the House of Commons, it being a part of the English system to throw as many obstacles as possible at the door of every thing to be visited, I selected what I thought would be the best night, and the easiest way—which was to buy a ticket, and give the door-keeper the fee of two shillings and six pence—about sixty cents.

The Irish Church Bill, or rather the bill to divide the surplus of the funds of the established church in Ireland among the people for the purposes of education, was to be upon the table, and Sir Robert Peel was to bring in the debate as the leader of the opposition. I went to the Commons Hall at 3 o'clock P. M., so as to have a peep at the preliminaries. About this time, and a little later, scores of members came riding to the door; many on horseback with servants to take care of their horses, and many in carriages, with servants in rich liveries. About 4 o'clock, "stand aside," "stand aside," was cried on all sides,—and there then came along not a very tall man, with his head, and half of his shoulders covered over with a wig, and a whole posse of officers in his train. This wiggid gentleman thus escorted was Speaker of the House. Then there was a rush for the stairs of the gallery, and soon these were filled, but the door was not yet opened.

When was opened, the door-keeper had received his fee, or a pass from some member, only one of which he is allowed to give, believe, we were ushered before the House of Commons. I saw a not very large hall, not much larger than the Hall of the Congressional Library, nor so large as the Hall of every many of our State Legislatures—with seats running lengthwise on both sides, an oblong area in the middle, fronting which on the right of the Speaker, were the ministerial benches, where the whigs sat, and on his left the opposition, where the Tories sat. Just before the Speaker, near a not very large desk, which we should call the Clerk's desk, but not at this desk, were the ministry—Mr. Spring Rice, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Russell and others; and directly opposite, not ten feet off, in front on the other side of the desk, were Sir Robert Peel, and the focus of the opposition. The Speaker perched in a low chair, back of the Clerk's desk, looked very like an owl as his face peered out the thick wig. Not a table to write upon, was before any of the members, the Ministry, or Sir Robert Peel, nor was a table to be seen but at the further end of the hall, and this was small, narrow, and quite inaccessible. The seats for the members were in ranges, and they were crowded thickly together. I saw some few members writing notes, and some others took all their notes. There was no Page—a little fellow such as we have, to hand up petitions to the Speaker, nor a "Tins to bring up more porter," but every member handed up his own petitions, and did his own errands. I saw Sir Robert Peel carry up a whole arm full of parchment, petitioning against the Church Bill of the Ministry.

After some preliminaries, such as the settlement of a divorce case, which must be a very busy business, if not in the love line, in the cost of the suit—for every private bill in Parliament costs about twenty five hundred dollars,—and after an odd looking figure had come in from the Lords bowing and tripping most graciously, with the famous "black rod" in his hand—then backing out, and making three more gracious bows, with his face to the Commons, (as the Lords are never to turn their backs upon the Commons,) began, and the Speaker began too. At last at 3 o'clock, A. M., the House adjourned, and yet no question was taken at quite such a life would soon kill me. I don't wonder that Cobbett died, for he was not brought up this way.

Having now heard the best speakers in Parliament, and seen the House of Commons, I am going to express some opinions. I never saw even in our House of Representatives in the highest political times, such a scene as the House of Commons displayed this night, and by a report in the Times, I see that a like scene was acted again the night after. If such gentlemen have more of the gentleman about them than ours in our Congress; the more is the pity for the sad use they made of it. They pay more attention to their own personal appearance, I own. They may look better, but that they behave better, I utterly deny. I saw them sprawling on the seats, whenever they could, and sleeping too. Indeed the door-keeper had to give one a punch to wake him up to go home, when the House adjourned. Did Tocqueville ever see a do that he has written as he has of us? I do not justify the vulgarity of manner that is visible in our House, nor the disorder often disgracefully prevalent, but I say such things are also seen elsewhere,—not among men who properly value themselves as we do. I only mean to say that England has black-guards in Parliament as well as the United States—and there are gentlemen in Congress too, as well as the House of Commons.

I am rejoiced that I have had the opportunity both here and often in the United States to see the best orators of the two countries, for long have I wished to make a comparison with intellect thus displayed in the old and new world. I now know that such men as

amused me much. We have no such speaker as Sir Robert Peel—none of his class from Maine to Louisiana, that I have ever met with. Indeed his manner would not be tolerated with us, not that it is so bad, but that it is so affected, so theatrical, so much the oratory that the college boys bring from the schools. "I rise," says he, "Mr. Speaker, under the deep—st (deep very emphatic and guttural) impression (very low and common) of the magnitude (magnitude very loud again, in the like tone with deep) of this subject, (low and common, and all slow),—oppressed (loud and with a thrill of the) by the reflection (natural and common) of my own inability (loud and rising) to do justice" (very low) &c. &c.—and thus did this regular variation of tone from every long to every other long word, or rather this sing song, continue throughout the whole speech. His enunciation is very slow and distinct. In his language he seldom attempted any oratorical flights. In his manner he was attempting it all the time,—and though he met with constant cheers from his side of the House, yet such cheers in many cases only displayed either their party feeling or their bad taste. As a matter of fact I cannot say too much in its praise,—knowing what it was intended for. As an effort of an orator, so far the Matter is concerned, it seemed to me to be almost the worst possible taste.

After Sir Robert Peel had concluded, and the "hear," "hear," were over, continued for at least ten minutes by over 200 members, screaming as loud as they could, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Spring Rice, obtained a hearing in reply. Mr. Rice was all unprepared, and both in his manner and his matter, he made a sorry figure. "The speech as a speech was beneath contempt, and his party, as a matter of course, furiously cheered it when they could, and when his party towards the close found, that he said nothing, and would say nothing, even to a cheer they kept a cheering all the time, it seemed to me on purpose to conceal what he said, so wild, so rambling was it, so wishy-washy. And yet Mr. Rice may be a man of talents—a clever man, as the English say,—but I am sure he is no orator, and never can be one." Sir Robert Peel had given him a tougher bone than he was prepared to gnaw,—and all he did, or presumed to do, was to growl over it in furious tones. But when Mr. Rice sat down, out came for him another yell of the "hear," "hear," "hear," the whigs evidently striving to scream as loud as the Tories did when Peel sat down,—and were I called upon to give an opinion, I should say they had the better of the contest, if not the better leader. Mr. Spring Rice would be a fifth rate orator in the American Senate, in whom no body would listen except in a very dry time.

After the leaders of the two sides had concluded their addresses, a Mr. Le Froyc, the member from Dublin University, a Tory of course began a harangue,—but such a howling and yelling was there, that if I had been disposed, I could not have heard one word in twenty. But the louder the yells—and the cry of "hear," "hear," to drown his voice—and cries of "divide," and "question," the colder was Mr. Le Froyc. He delivered his speech as cool as if he had been in an iceberg,—his chief aim seeming to be to denounce it into the Times. All order now was over. Boisterous laughs were heard from every side—and then a howling, and then a yelling, which if we Republicans had made, the I—I would have been to pay. One, two, three, or four other speakers succeeded; one with some success, and the others with none at all. Sir Robert Inglis then got the floor, and began to speak good sense in a prosy way. But neither Sir Robert nor Lords protect a man from outcry here. The latter it became, and it was now past 12, the louder were the yells, and the downing cry of "hear," "hear," "hear,"—thus overwhelming a miserable man in the very tempest of approbation. Sir Robert Inglis looked a prayer, and begged an ear, but all in vain,—and I really pitied the poor man in such a turmoil. At last a Capt. Forester, I think that was his name, cried out aloud against one of O'Connell's sons—(and O'Connell, by the way, has three sons and one nephew in the House) as making an indecent noise that he could no longer bear. O'Connell civilly told him that was not a fact. Here was a chance for a row and a duel. I pricked up my ears. Sir Robert Inglis stopped. Hall the House rushed to the scene of action. The speaker got up from his seat, and waded his hand. Forty voices were ringing out. Oh, it was a delightful row as I ever saw! Young O'Connell danced about like a skipping rocket. The Capt. Forester looked things of terrible wrath. At last the Speaker got a hearing and calmed the storm,—and young O'Connell, at the Speaker's request, being sorry for what he said, and Capt. Forester, at the like request, taking back what he said too—Sir Robert Inglis again began, and the hearing began too. At last at 3 o'clock, A. M., the House adjourned, and yet no question was taken at quite such a life would soon kill me. I don't wonder that Cobbett died, for he was not brought up this way.

Having now heard the best speakers in Parliament, and seen the House of Commons, I am going to express some opinions. I never saw even in our House of Representatives in the highest political times, such a scene as the House of Commons displayed this night, and by a report in the Times, I see that a like scene was acted again the night after. If such gentlemen have more of the gentleman about them than ours in our Congress; the more is the pity for the sad use they made of it. They pay more attention to their own personal appearance, I own. They may look better, but that they behave better, I utterly deny. I saw them sprawling on the seats, whenever they could, and sleeping too. Indeed the door-keeper had to give one a punch to wake him up to go home, when the House adjourned. Did Tocqueville ever see a do that he has written as he has of us? I do not justify the vulgarity of manner that is visible in our House, nor the disorder often disgracefully prevalent, but I say such things are also seen elsewhere,—not among men who properly value themselves as we do. I only mean to say that England has black-guards in Parliament as well as the United States—and there are gentlemen in Congress too, as well as the House of Commons.

I am rejoiced that I have had the opportunity both here and often in the United States to see the best orators of the two countries, for long have I wished to make a comparison with intellect thus displayed in the old and new world. I now know that such men as

Clay, and Webster, and Calhoun, would make a figure here, much more brilliant than any of the speakers of the present day, for there are none to match them in extemporaneous speaking; O'Connell and Brougham except. The English would laugh at Clay's mispronunciations, but then he would make the House of Commons quake. His magnificent voice swelling in its loftier notes would be such a burst of eloquence as they have not heard since Chatham's day. Peel's struts and Peel's airs would dwindle to nothing before this orator whom nature made. Oh, what would I have given to see Webster in Spring Rice's place, foiling the sophistry of Peel, and unloosing the great political truths of "no established church," "no tithes," that we so well understand. The cheers of his Whig friends would have been given to a man, treating a subject so as to merit them. We have in our Senate, I will not say ten men of better intellect, but ten better speakers than Sir Robert Peel. There he would be compelled to struggle hard to be a second rate man. Sprague is a better speaker. So is Frölinghuyzen, so is Southern, Rivers, or Leigh,—Never did a body need more of new leaven in it than Parliament or Parliament men. Brougham is a way of his own, and so has O'Connell—all the others whom I have heard have studied in one school, and pipe one tune. Sir Robert Peel is now the last model. In the century to come, every Professor of Oratory from Lord's End to John O'Groat's House, will tell his boys to "speak like Sir Robert Peel."

I not only know now, that we wear the palm from the British in the claim of eloquent men, but think we must for years and years to come from the very nature of our institutions, schools in which our young men are trained, and the models they have before them. Eloquence is the most powerful weapon an American can wield, and he who can use the tongue to talk, and the pen to write in a government so popular as ours must be a man of power, be he in whatever situation. We have a man of a thousand fields too for the display of eloquence, and the English have but one. Their courts of law too are much more rigid than ours in transaction of business, checking every thing like display, and fastening, as in our highest court at Washington every man down to mere matter of fact.

We have the caucus, the convention, the stump, the numerous assemblies of the people, then the many courts of law, then our State Legislatures with their excellent preparation, before our speakers tread the Congressional Boards.—Every man with us seems to have the imprudence to believe that he is born an orator, and it costs years often to convince him to the contrary.—There is no way of putting him down, till he puts himself down at last. But few are afraid to speak somewhere or other, in the Town Meeting, if not away from home—upon Abolition and Salubrious issues upon the Constitution and the Currency. The gift of the gab, as it is often called, is a universal gift in the United States. Not so here. Poets nascent orator fit is the doctrine prevailing here. A very miserable speaker is boasted at, and yelled down. Even American brass could not face a House of Commons' yell. The war whoop is but a trifle to it. Upon my word I should have taken them all for North American savages, if I had not seen the men. Hundreds therefore, are afraid to speak, who can speak. They have no little forums in which to flutter their wings and try their strength; and oratory, like other trades, requires practice to make the tongue go well.

The consequence of all this difference is, that as our field is greater, and competition closer too, we have better speakers and worse speakers also than the English have. We have more eloquence, and far more bombast too. In manner we are better off than they—in matter, often the worst. Their speeches are closer than ours: the rant of our Congressmen would often make the Commons roar. Adjectives here must be few and sparse. Facts thickly crowded together.—But they seldom or never make the blood run quicker. They seldom touch the heart. They never infuriate a popular audience as Preston, or any of our speakers also than the English have. We have more eloquence, and far more bombast too. In manner we are better off than they—in matter, often the worst. Their speeches are closer than ours: the rant of our Congressmen would often make the Commons roar. Adjectives here must be few and sparse. Facts thickly crowded together.—But they seldom or never make the blood run quicker. 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From a Newcastle (England) paper.

We most earnestly request the attention of our readers to the account of the American Congress, their resolutions, and those of the industrial classes, regarding the infamous Bank. Never was exposure more important than this, never did we read anything with so much heartily delight as the patriotic men of the north of England to peruse and re-peruse these extraordinary documents; and in doing so, they do not feel admiration and gratitude towards the illustrious Jackson, and the industrious, wise, and determined citizens of the United States, as one set of men never felt for another, we are mistaken in them. Compared with the General, and Lawyer, and the President, what a poor, benighted, and hot-headed, brainless thing of a man will sergeant does Wellington look! compared with these wise, patriotic, determined Republicans, what silly, duped, and stupid wretches are the stock-jobbing, saving-bank depositing creatures, that twattle at meetings about London. This is really our "nunc dimittis." Ten days ago, we had a letter from a quarter on which it was impossible for us not to place great reliance, assuring us that the American working classes, writhing under the temporary distress caused by the destruction of the villainous bank's villainous paper money, were upon the point of turning against the lion-hearted Jackson. We own that when we read this letter, our heart did within us, and felt as if the best hopes of human kind had lost some great anchor. We know all the intensity of alarm and distress it was in the power of the paper villains to produce, and we feared it. Thank God, these fears are relieved. The brave farmers and artisans, the men who found the militia which hithered at New Orleans, and the sailors who drove on shore and annihilated the flotillas of Prevost on the lakes these every way invincible men are firm; for be it recollected, the real representatives of the United States are elected under a suffrage nearly universal.

It is high time the super insolvent miscreants, who, relying on the support of a would be aristocracy, actually refused to produce their books and correspondence according to law, were called upon to do so. This was an act of direct and avowed resistance to their Government; and we hope they will be dealt with accordingly.

But it is to the resolutions of the working classes that we wish to call the attention of the sensible and patriotic men of England. Never was there so beautiful a document; see their knowledge of this somewhat intricate subject; see their views and language at those secret impositions called "National Debt." We look at home, and blush at the comparison; but we blush unjustly; we ought to have remembered that these men, sagacious as they are, have had the assistance of a press really independent, really instructive; while Englishmen have been systematically misled and deceived by those bribed vehicles of sycophancy, slander, slang, and slipshod, "country newspapers." As far as our humble efforts shall go, this shall be so no longer. We once more entreat the attention of our readers to these extraordinary documents. The Newcastle Press, we know, reaches America; whilst we convey to the industrious classes there, the strongest expressions of our gratitude and admiration, and of the gratitude and admiration of those who think with us, and they are many, we would, with every sentiment and deference, beg them, not to persevere, for that we know they will do, but go yet further. If they allow the circulation of notes for twenty dollars, their currency will only be upon the unsafe footing of that of England; that is to say, a few grains of melle to a bushel of paper. If they stop at fifty dollars, they will assimilate to that of England, as it existed before the reign of the quack of quacks, Pitt. If they will not permit any note under ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to circulate, they will have a currency like that of France; nearly all gold and silver—a currency which has stood the test of two conquests and one revolution.

We trust the editor of some patriotic American journal will see and reprint this article; not to indulge any idle vanity of ours, but that his excellent countrymen may know how many hearts in the north of England beat in perfect unison with theirs.

The Philadelphia Commercial Herald publishes an interesting article on the "Influence of the moon upon the weather," from a lecture before the Franklin Institute by Dr. Emerson. We are inclined to put faith in the common opinion on this subject, although, as a conclusion to a series of papers on natural history, ever long and widely extended. The evidence of science on this point, however, as set forth by Dr. Emerson, is by no means clear or unambiguous. He thinks it demonstrable upon philosophical principles:

"Is that wet and dry weather" with all the influences concerned in the desposition or suspension of vapour, are matters regulated solely by changes of temperature, over which the moon has no control.

2dly. That most, if not all, the effects upon animal and vegetable substances, popularly ascribed to the action of the moon, are to be traced to natural agencies, entirely independent of this satellite."

HATS.
By a calculation made a few weeks since, we learn, says the Transcript, that the number of hats now manufactured in the United States in one year exceeds \$16,000,000. There are, it is estimated, upwards of 25,000 persons employed in the business, the expense of whose labour is about \$7,000,000.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN OHIO.—Gov. Lucas of Ohio, appointed Friday the 20th inst. to be observed that State as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise, "to Almighty God for his past favors."

SEAMEN IN THE UNITED STATES.—We learn from the last report of the Board of Directors of the Boston Seamen's Friend society, that the number of seamen belonging to the United States, estimated with as much accuracy as possible, is 103,000; of whom there are in foreign trade 50,000, in the coasting trade, in vessels of nearly or over 100 tons burden, 25,000, in the cod fishery 5,000; in steam vessels 1,099; and in the United States navy 6,000.

From the Albany Argus.

THE ELECTION.

Has terminated in the success certainly of the Republican candidates, in seven of the Senate districts, and probably in the entire eight—a result, if such, shall prove to be without a parallel in the history of this State. In the event, the next Senate will consist of 20 Republicans, and 3 Federal Whigs. In the House, the Republicans will probably number 112, the Federal Whigs 15, and 1 irregular. Truly the "available," one and all in this State present for the consideration of their friends in other States, a flattering prospect of coming events!

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

63-Editors of Newspapers in places interested in the trade of this Canal, are respectfully requested to insert the following notice in their respective papers.

JOHN RANDEL, Jr.
John Randel, Jr., is the High Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Delaware, attached to the Court of Chancery, on judgment upon Case stated.

A judgment has been rendered in the above cause in favor of the Plaintiff, and he hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he intends from this day, to enforce payment of his judgment rendered in New-Castle County at December Term 1833, against the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, for two hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighty-four cents, (\$226,885.84) with interest and costs, by process of attachment according to the laws of the State of Delaware.

The decision above referred to, establishes the important question that the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, in demanding and receiving the tolls attached, acted in contravention of the law. Whether it will be the pleasure of this Corporation, further to set at defiance the declared law of the land, by extending the payment of Tolls which may be hereafter attached, time will unfold.

The undersigned regrets exceedingly, that by the refusal of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company to satisfy his just claim after a tedious, expensive, and protracted litigation of nearly ten years, he should be compelled to resort to measures which in their execution may be inconvenient to those who may navigate the Canal, but this measure has been forced upon him by the conduct of the Canal Company. It is his intention, however, to give as little trouble to those who may be compelled to tolls to the Canal Company, as may be consistent with the enforcement of his just rights.

JOHN RANDEL, Jr.
New Castle, Del. October 31st, 1835.

As we are in favor of increasing facilities for intercourse both in travelling and transportation, in every direction; and of affording, where it can be done, an opportunity to the means for competition, that may benefit the community—we shall be glad to find the report mentioned in the annexed paragraph verified—if the project do not cause loss to the enterprising gentlemen mentioned.—Balt. Gaz.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

FORMIDABLE RIVAL.—There is a report in circulation that Messrs. Stockton, Calvert, and others, capitalists, are about to level and McAdamize the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike Road, and run thereon Locomotive Carriages—after the model of these employed on some of the turnpike roads in England. If this report be correct, and we do not know how correct it may be, the Baltimore and Washington Railroad will have a formidable rival. We believe the Locomotives on common roads can be made to run as fast, or nearly so as the steam cars with their trains, on a rail road.

Consumption of Beer and Spirits in Great Britain.

According to an account lately laid before Parliament, it appears that there were consumed in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, during the year ending on the 5th of July last, for the brewing of Beer, 32,139,650 bushels of Malt. Of this immense quantity 28,969,963 bushels were consumed in England, being equal to two bushels of malt for each person in the kingdom, or four bushels for each grown up person. The consumption in Scotland was 1,139,801 bushels and in Ireland 2,056,326, being about half a bushel for each person grown up.

The consumption of home made spirits in the same period was 23,408,000 gallons, of which 7,644,000 were consumed in England, 9,707,000 in Ireland, and 6,056,000 in Scotland. Supposing one third of the population to be consumers of spirits, this quantity gives a sixteenth of a gallon to each in Ireland, and seven gallons to each in Scotland.

The quantity of foreign spirits which paid duty in 1834, was 4,765,000 gallons, of which the greater part was consumed in England.

From the Lynchburgh (Va.) Democrat.

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.

The reader will find subjoined the correspondence between Judge White and the committee appointed by the Legislature of Tennessee, to inform him of his nomination by that body as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

We do not of course know what ideas may be suggested to the minds of others from the perusal of this correspondence, but really it seems to us that the Judge has given a severe and bitter knock to the knuckles of his friends in Virginia, which have hitherto vowed a determination to support him. To understand fully the force of the Judge's remarks, and to know how severe must be the reproach to his friends in Virginia, it is only necessary to know that Judge White still avows himself a friend to the present Administration, and declares his unalterable determination to carry out fully the principles by which he has heretofore been guided. It is superfluous to suppose for a moment that Judge White, intended to charge the party which supports the Administration, (be himself being of that party,) "with an attempt to create a party not founded upon any settled principles, composed of men belonging to every political sect, having no common bond of union save a wish to place one of themselves in the highest office known to the Constitution, for the purpose of having all the honors, offices, and emoluments by him distributed among his followers!" We repeat, then, that the Judge could have intended to have made such a sweeping charge against the party with which he has heretofore acted. To show, then, how reckless and unprincipled are those Whig Whigs, who have nominated Judge White in Virginia, (for here every school boy knows that it is the Nullifying, National, Anti-Union, Bank Whigs, of the genuine panic brand alone, who are his supporters,) it is only necessary to quote the Judge's own language; for, says he, "I consider such an association, whether composed of many or few, a mere faction, which ought to be resisted by every man who loves his country and wishes to perpetuate its liberty." Well may Judge White's friends exclaim, "this is the unkindest cut of all." We take it for granted, that the Judge must have known what was the character of his supporters, (in Virginia at least,) for one of the most talented and influential of his organs, "the Richmond Whig," having since declared, "that he would be

ELECTED, IF ELECTED AT ALL, BY THE VOTES OF THE WHIGS.

Yes! Mr. Pleasant goes further, and subjects the party directly to the imputation of Judge White, "their only object is to place one of themselves into the highest office known to the Constitution, for the purpose of having all the honors, offices, and emoluments, distributed among his followers;" continues Mr. Pleasant, being "elected by the Whigs, he will naturally choose his counsellors from their ranks, and modify his measures to their views!"

But some of the Judge's Whig friends will endeavor to heal the wounds inflicted by this portion of his letter, with the consolation that he has aimed a blow at Congress and Conventions. It is, perhaps, natural enough that the Judge should entertain a ranking and relentless hatred against the Baltimore Convention, for the audacity of recommending another instead of himself for the Presidency of the United States; but we are entirely unwilling to believe that he could be so ungrateful as to strike a deadly blow at the famed and Cockett caucus of Washington, which selected "GUGLIL LA WSON, WHITE, of Tennessee, before the public, as a fit and proper person for Chief Magistrate of these United States!"

But we are detaining our readers too long from a perusal of Judge White's letter, (which we need not invite their particular attention,) in connection with the remarks of Mr. Pleasant, as containing a rich treat. Truly, Judge White has abundant cause to exclaim, with the immortal Burns—

"Oh wad some power the gifts gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us!"

Extract from a letter &c.

BROWNVILLE, (Pa.) Nov. 9th, 1835.

"Quite a novel trade has sprung up on the line of the road. 'Tis the establishment of a line of four horse wagons, mounted on steel springs, conveying passengers from Baltimore to Wheeling, and thence by steamboats to Cincinnati; travelling as regular and fast as the mail."

"Until informed of some particulars in the business, I could not imagine how such an expensive speculation was to succeed. Yet it not only does so, but proves so profitable, that we are likely to have more regular oyster lines than stage coach lines. It appears the oysters are received from Norfolk by the steamboat. Daily a load is opened and put in tin canisters, holding six and twelve dozen. These canisters are packed in barrels with ice, and this state forwarded in two and a half days to Wheeling, where the ice is renewed, and then sent on to Cincinnati. They transport 400 large-size canisters at a load, weighing 2,100 lbs., a very light load for horse carter, as also at any changing place of business on the line of the road, and at Cincinnati it sells for \$3 per canister—making the value of a load at Wheeling from \$600 to \$700, and at Cincinnati \$1,200. Compare this with a load of stage passengers, the maximum of which is \$90.

"The oyster wagons are arranged to carry their load under and seats on top for passengers; taking the latter only as return freight, at \$6 from Wheeling to Frederick, which, the agent tells me, pays all their expenses. They charge horses every ten and twelve miles, and take no more passengers than can lay down in the wagons—making the conveyance as comfortable as the stage."

"The most so. Yet it appears so lucrative, that the half line (three times a week) has been increased to a daily line, and this not likely to supply the demand.

"Somebody profits by the repairs of the road at any rate; and western people can now eat fresh rock-fish and oysters in perfection on the Ohio river."

VERMONT.—THE CONTEST ENDED.—At the 63d ballot for Governor in the joint committee of the Vermont Legislature on Monday the vote stood for Palmer 102; Bradley 63; Paine 40; Jenison 8. On the 63d ballot, Mr. Brewster moved to adjourn the committee until Tuesday, but the motion was withdrawn at the request of Mr. Fitch, who moved that the committee be dissolved. The motion to dissolve prevailed; ayes 113, nays 100. So Mr. Jenison is likely to remain for some time in the gubernatorial chair.—Bost. Advertiser.

"This is an unfortunate business for the Whigs although for the moment they have carried their point. The Anti-Masons joined them in electing a Lieut. Governor; and they ought to have joined the Anti-Masons in electing a Governor. But instead of this, preventing the election of Palmer by the people, by putting up a separate candidate, and now they have deliberately and perseveringly prevented his election by the Legislature."

"It must be remembered, that the Whig strength in this body is less than half as great as that of the Anti-Masons. The effect of the whole operation is, to make Mr. Jenison, the Whig Lieut. Governor, Acting GOVERNOR, probably through the year. Another effect will be, as far as it goes, to alienate the Anti-Masons from a partnership which turned to so little account in their favor.—Jour. Com.

CAUCUS.

The enemies of democracy raise the cry of caucus, now as they did in the times of Jefferson and Madison, against democratic nominations. They pretend to support Judge White. Now was he not nominated first by a legislative caucus in Alabama? And which was the democratic nomination, by a legislative caucus or by a convention of democratic delegates "fresh from the people" as recommended by General Jackson. The federalists now, as heretofore, oppose democratic conventions, because they wish to divide and conquer the democracy. Was not Gen. Jackson nominated for re-election in 1832, by a Baltimore convention? And were not Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, also nominated for democratic conventions? The democracy will be united they will not be divided by the cry of caucus. Did not the whigs and nullifiers assemble one in this state, to resolutions to oppose Robert J. Walker and the other democratic nominees, and elect their delegates to a national convention at Pittsburgh, to unite their discordant materials for the overthrow of democracy? The cry of caucus, has ceased even to be a scare crow to the democracy. The democracy will stand united left the enemies rail as much as they please. The democratic should sustain that action and indefatigable supporter of our principles. They know him to be highly talented, and fear his elevation to the Senate of the United States, where he would be a thorn in the side of the nullifiers, and an eye-sore to the whole "punch party."

Mississippi Free Trader.

"THE GAY NATION."—The number of suicides ascertained to have occurred in France during the year 1833 amounted to 1,373. The prospect for 1835 is double that amount.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

IMPORTANT OPINION.

The annexed opinion of Judges Betts and Thompson, was pronounced this morning before the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court, sitting in this city.

"It will relieve the friends of Texas from some anxiety in regard to past movements, and give them confidence in respect to what is future."

The Grand Jury of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in the second Circuit, respectfully submit to the Honorable Circuit Court of the United States, the following inquiry in relation to a matter at present under their consideration.

"Is it, or not, a violation of the 6th section of the Act of Congress passed on the 29th of April 1818, entitled an Act in addition to an Act for the punishment of crimes against the U. States therein mentioned that meetings should be held in this District, and committee appointed to provide means and make collections for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of Texas to engage in a civil war with the sovereignty of Mexico, now at peace with the United States."

(Signed) **GIDEON TUCKER.**

In answering the foregoing enquiry, the Court will confine itself to the fact stated, and the section of the law referred to. The enquiry is, whether meetings held in this district of State, and committees appointed to provide means and make collections for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of Texas to engage in a civil war with the sovereignty of Mexico, is a violation of the section of law referred to. The section of the Act is as follows.

"Sec. 6th.—And be it further enacted, that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territories or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, with which the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."

This section applies only to military expeditions and enterprises to be carried on from the United States against any foreign power with which we are at peace. "No person shall begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried from thence," that is, from the United States, or the territory within their jurisdiction. Donations in money, or anything else, to the inhabitants of Texas, to enable them to engage in a civil war with the sovereignty of Mexico, is in no sense beginning or setting on foot, or providing the means for a military expedition from the United States or their territory. The answer therefore, to the question put by the Grand Jury is, that the facts stated do not amount to any offence under the 6th section of the Act referred to.

From the Baltimore Republican.

BLACK VOTES.

The opposition have attempted to make much ado about the privilege which is enjoyed by the blacks in New York, of voting at elections; and they are now industriously employed in various parts of this State, endeavoring to prejudice the minds of the people against Mr. Van Buren on the ground of his having, as a member of the convention in that State, voted for the present constitution, under which blacks are permitted to vote.

We laid before our readers a few days since, a statement of the census of the city of New York, from which it appears that out of about 42,000 persons in that city, who are entitled to vote, there are 75 blacks who can enjoy that "privilege" but it is a well known fact that although they might vote, such a thing as their doing so is unknown. If they should even do so, what weight could 75 votes throw into the scale where there are 42,000 others? It would be more drop in the bucket, or more ridiculous to talk about it. But why do not the opposition state the whole of the facts? For the simple reason that it would not answer their purpose. Under the former constitution no person, whether white or black except a property holder to a specified amount, was entitled to vote, and all persons, whether white or black, who were possessed of property to that amount, could and did vote. And what was the change that was made in the constitution for which Mr. Van Buren is censured, and what is the result of it? Why it was to extend to all white citizens the right of suffrage, and to extend the restriction with regard to blacks by increasing the amount of the value of property which should entitle them to the enjoyment of the privilege, the result of which was to increase the number of white votes to about double the former amount, and reduce that of the black to such an extent that those who may enjoy the privilege need think of exercising it.

But who are the men, and what the practice of those, who condemn Mr. Van Buren on the ground of the course pursued by him in the Convention of New York? They belong to the party in power in this state who oppose an alteration in our state constitution, under which one man in Annapolis possesses as much weight in the control of the affairs of the state as thirty men in this city. They belong also to a party which has the confidence of some of the Eastern States where the blacks not only possess, but exercise the right of voting in common with the whites, and who call upon the blacks to join with them in their political meetings in the adoption of measures to secure the election of their candidates for office. Now we ask any reasonable man to say if such men; under such circumstances, do not display an abundant share of impudence and political knavery, to pretend to object to Mr. Van Buren on the ground they have urged? They should first pull the beam out of their own eyes, before they can see clearly, or should attempt to pull the mote out of those of others.

New Jersey.—Says the Newark Daily Advertiser of Thursday—"The Legislature adjourned yesterday, according to the resolution of the Assembly, to meet again on the 6th January."—Sen. Duff Green's bill, entitled "An act to incorporate the American Literary Company," to be located in Bergen County, with a capital of \$300,000 was introduced into council but has been postponed to the next session. The proposed object of this Company is the "Manufacture of types, paper, and all articles of which paper is a component part." The application of Robert Swartwout and others, for a charter with Trust privileges, to the amount of two millions, (called the American Agricultural Company) for the purpose of draining the meadows along the Hackensack, is also laid over.

Among the bills which have passed, is an act incorporating a Company to build a bridge across the Delaware, at the dividing line between Hunterdon and Warren Counties.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1835.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

JACOB LOOKERMAN, Esq. yesterday resigned his office of Clerk of Talbot County—which station he has filled for a number of years with ability. The Court appoints a successor this afternoon.

The weather has for some time past, with but an intermission of a few days, been very warm, and unfavorable to our farmers, who generally apprehend a serious disadvantage to their wheat from the fly, as they have commenced the work of destruction, and which nothing can arrest but cold weather. The Thermometer yesterday in a cool part of our office was at (80) summer heat.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

We have heard several gentlemen spoken of for the next Governor, who according to custom must be a resident of the East-shore. Among them are Col. Yeasey of Cecil, Gen. Potter of Caroline, Dr. Nichols of Dorchester, and Dr. Spence of Worcester.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Returns as far as received show an increase in the Jackson ticket (all that we can expect from this State) since last year. Everett received 11,118, Morton 6,673, Armstrong 923. Last year in the same number of towns, Davis had 13,247 votes, Morton 4,948, Bailey 4296. Jackson gain 1725—opposition loss 2129, making the difference in our favor 3,854.

NEW JERSEY—INSTRUCTIONS.

By the following resolutions New Jersey again asserts the right of instructing her representatives, and by their adoption instructs her senators in Congress to vote for, and use their influence to have expunged from the Journal of the Senate the resolution of the 29th March, 1834 censuring the President for his course in relation to the public revenue.

WHEREAS, in all representative governments the sovereignty of the people is an indisputable truth, they have a right, and it is their duty, upon all proper occasions, to instruct their representatives in the duties which they require them to perform.—Therefore.

RESOLVED, That the Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, do hereby instruct, to vote for, and use their influence to have expunged from the Journal of the United States Senate, the resolution passed on the 28th day of March, 1834 declaring, "That the President in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, had assumed upon himself authority and power, not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both," the same having passed that body without warrant of law.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives in Congress requested, to vote against the re-charter of the Bank of the United States, and against the chartering any other Bank of similar institution.

Resolved, That the particular attention of our Senators be called to the foregoing resolutions, and that they be respectfully requested to conform thereto, or resign their seats in the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That one Senator and Representatives in Congress, be requested to lay before Congress the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of the above resolutions to each of our Senators and Representative in Congress, at the opening of the next Session.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The Journal of Commerce says: "Mr. Walworth the Jackson candidate for the Senate in the 8th district, is elected! This district, sometimes called the "infected district," comprises Monroe, Livingston, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauque counties, which gave last year a majority of 10,133 for Seward, the Anti-Masonic Whig candidate for Governor. Here see the effect of Whig management in Rhode Island and Vermont."

We will furnish the result of the election in New York so soon as we receive it complete; for it is all going one way, and whigery is scarcely got a resting place in the great empire State which it can call its own.

REFORM.

Cecil, in addition to the counties we mentioned in our last, is joining in the cry of Reform! The citizens, by public notice, without distinction of party, are called upon to assemble at the Court House in Elkton on Saturday the 28th inst.

The question of Reform in the large counties is beginning to assume quite a deep interest in the minds of the people. There are, as they justly complain, many defective points in the State Constitution that might be amended specifically to the state at large. But for the present, we refrain to enter into an examination of all the points suggested by the subjoined article, which has given rise to those remarks:

REFORM OR REVOLUTION.

The citizens of Frederick county opposed to the present Aristocratic form of Government of this state, and who are in favor of changing the Constitution, so as to secure to a majority of the people the right to rule in all the departments of the state government, are requested to meet at the court house, this evening, at candle light.

Although many persons objected to the caption of this notice, the word Revolution being considered exceptionable, the meeting was attended by a large proportion of the male population of the town, and by a great number of gentlemen from the country. We have never witnessed so large a meeting in Frederick. At an early hour Gideon Bantz, Esq. was called to the Chair, John Wolf, Esq. appointed assistant Chairman, and John Rigney, Secretary. The Honorable Francis Thomas, the Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson, Madison Nelson and James Raymond Esqrs. were called for and each addressed the meeting with much eloquence and effect. A committee, whose names are mentioned below, was appointed by the Chair with instructions to take the subject of State Reform into consideration and to report to an adjourned meeting to be held this Evening.

What measures the Committee will recommend, however, we are, of course, not yet apprised.—It is presumed, however, that they will direct their attention to the following, among other subjects.

To an entire change of the system of County representation in the House of Delegates, with a view to a new system based upon population.

To a change in the mode of electing the Senate, so as to make that body emanate directly from the people.

To the abolishment of all life estates in office, and the election of all ministerial and executive officers by the people or the Legislature.

To the Abolishment of that expensive and useless appendage to our judicial establishment, the Chancery Office.

To the election of the Governor by the people, and the substitution of some other appointing power for the Executive Council.

For the adoption of these measures and such others as may, from time to time, be found necessary, we believe public sentiment throughout the County, is already prepared. We have long sincerely entertained the opinion that radical measures of reform in Maryland are absolutely necessary to assimilate the frame of our government to those of the States around us—almost all of whom, although originally constituted with the same defects, have obeyed the spirit of the age, and introduced such amendments as time and experience suggested as expedient.

Under these circumstances, we earnestly trust that the day is far distant when the antiquated and aristocratic Constitution of Maryland will be effectually reformed.

The following are the names of the Committee.

Francis Thomas,	Wm. H. Dangerfield,
Geo. Baltzwell,	Thos. W. Morgan,
Wm. C. Johnson,	Geo. W. En,
James Raymond,	Francis Brengle,
Lewis Ramsburg,	Somerset R. Waters,
James M. Coale,	John Ligney,
James Dixon,	Gideon Markell,
Gideon Bantz,	E. B. McPherson,
Geo. Wolf,	M. F. Borgia,
Roderick Dorsey,	Grafton Hammond.

Frederick Hammond.

BOAT RACING.

The Philadelphians are all agog about boat racing. They have entered into this aquatic amusement with enthusiasm; first rate boats, splendidly equipped oarsmen, together with suitable regalia contribute to the interest of the race, and thousands flock to witness the trial of speed, which is generally for a considerable wager.

HERE THEY GO!

The Lancaster Anti-Masonic Herald has nominated EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, as a candidate for President, and THADDEUS STEVENS for Vice President.

VOLUNTEERS FOR TEXAS.—Nearly two hundred volunteers have departed from New York for Texas. The N. Y. Advertiser says, "A vessel goes with them direct to New Orleans, which port is to be a rendezvous for four other vessels also with volunteers—immediately after their arrival there they will leave in a body for Texas."

RAIL ROAD.

A town meeting was convened in Baltimore, on Thursday the 19th inst. when "the chairman in a few brief remarks stated the object of the meeting, and caused to be read the proceedings of the meeting held at Brownsville in Penn. urging a convention in that town on the 25th, with a view to the early completion of a Rail Road from Cumberland to the Ohio river, and to which his attention had been called by the Committee of Correspondence in a letter communicating the proceedings at Browns ville."

The meeting was addressed by Charles F. Mayer, Esq. and resolutions adopted expressive of its acquiescence to co-operate in measures that may further the design of completing the said road.

PREMIUM CORN.

The premium was awarded to Mr. Ansel Renick, by the Agricultural Society of Pickaway county, on Monday last, for the best acre of corn, 63- One hundred and fifty-seven bushels and one peck! Let those who can, best that. We learn from the President of the society that the corn was planted in hill a little more than three feet asunder, and received no more than the ordinary cultivation. So much for Darcy creek bottoms. We are gratified to observe an increased interest in the society, manifested on the part of the Farmers of the County.—Cincinnati Herald.

GENERAL HARRISON.

A writer in Poulson's American Daily Advertiser of Philadelphia, protests against the application to Gen. Harrison, of the appellation of "Military Chieftain." He says, "because Wm. H. Harrison has been servicable, in a military capacity, for a few months, does that warrant the application to him, of the obnoxious appellation of Military Chieftain? Most certainly not. Such conduct is unfair, disingenuous, mean." The editor of the National Gazette, in noticing these remarks, expresses the opinion that they put a finishing stroke to the pretensions of the General. "Is any thing," he asks "more notorious than that William H. Harrison was first and last generally and constantly been presented to the people, with reference, strictly, to his military services? Has not this been, from the beginning, the very policy of the nomination?" Let the editor of the Gazette put the question to the editor of the Baltimore Chronicle, and he will be soon told that the General has been supported because he is the hero of Tippecanoe. This

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is his only recommendation, and his friend in Philadelphia would withhold from him the benefit which is expected to result from it, by denying that he is a "Military Chieftain." The General is certainly in an awkward predicament. Between those who would make a hero of him, and those who would deny the propriety of applying to him the appellation of "Military Chieftain," he is in a fair way to be left without a title or a character of any description. Be patient, gentlemen, his military or other services are not of sufficient importance to require any contention respecting them. They are no where to be found, except in the imagination of his over zealous friends, and are not worth contending about, particularly among friends.—Balt. Rep.

GEORGIA.—The Legislature of Georgia met at Milledgeville, on the first instant. Mr. Echols was elected President of the Senate by a majority of 28, and A. J. Morgan was chosen Secretary. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Day was elected Speaker by a vote of 102 to 68 over Mr. Hudson. On the 4th instant, Mr. Schley was inaugurated as Governor of the State.

To destroy lice upon Cattle.—H. H. C. in the Farmer's Register, recommends, "the use of a little flour of sulphur, given internally once or twice a week, with salt, which is eaten kindly," and which he says he has practised with great success.

DARING.—"O my dear boy can you so well resist an affectionate mother of you? Why, my one of the boys said I don't jump in the creek, and by gosh, I tell you I ain't a boy to be dared."

MONUMENT.—The people of Erie and Buffalo are making arrangements to erect a splendid monument to the fame and memory of O. H. PERRY, the Hero of Lake Erie.

Phrenology.—The Buffalo Star cautions the fraternity against Mr. Thomas Sim, a Lecturer on Phrenology, upon whose head the bump of Unpredictableness is strongly developed.

Number of Newspapers published in the world.—A German paper says:—In Spain there are 12 newspapers; in Portugal, 17; in Switzerland, 36; in Belgium, 62; in Denmark, 60; in Austria, 62; in Russia and Poland 84; in Holland 150; in Great Britain, 974; in Prussia, 288; in the other Germanic States, 305; in Australia, 9; in Africa, 13; in Asia, 27; and in America, 1,138; from which it will be seen that there are more than half as many newspapers published in America (with the exception of France, which the writer has left out, and well he may, for she has so completely muzzled the press, that there might as well be none, and cast a stain on her escutcheon which it will be difficult to wipe off at \$1.47, and of best Red at \$1.36a.35. To-day we quote sales of best White at \$1.47a.50; good White at \$1.42a.15; best machined Red at \$1.37a.10; common sorts at \$1.32a.15.

Corn.—We have heard of no sales of old Corn higher than \$1.00, at which price we quote it. New Corn.—The prices depend entirely on the condition in which it arrives. That sufficiently dry for shipping or grinding we quote sales at 72 cents, other kinds 68a.70 cts.

Rye.—has been in better demand, and an advance has been obtained to day, on last quotations. We quote sales at 83 cents.

Oats.—has improved in price. We quote for Maryland 42a.44; for Virginia 40a.42 cts.

Clover Seed.—The receipts are tolerably fair, and the demand good for shipping. The parcels that arrive are readily taken at the quotations; from stores \$5a.55, from wagons at \$5a.53 per bushel.

Howard Street Flour.—In the early part of the week we anticipated a rise in the market, which has been realized. To-day sales are making readily from stores at \$6.50. The wagon price is \$5.37a. The stock on hand is quite small, and the receipts are inadequate to the demand.

City Mills Flour.—Sales were made in the early part of the week at 84a.63; but to-day the holders are firm at 63, and show no disposition to abate the price.

Susquehanna Flour.—The receipts from the Susquehanna are very light. We have not heard of any being in the market, except the 17 bbls reported by the inspectors. It would bring as much as the other descriptions of Flour.

Rye Flour.—The receipts are still very light, and the prices quoted last week are fully sustained. We quote sales from stores for first sort, \$5.00; and for 2d sort \$4. The wagon price is \$4a.84.

WAS COMMITTED, to the jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 19th day of October, 1835, as a runaway, by John Showers, Esq., Justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man who calls himself Robert Cook, and says he belongs to Robert Wallace, of Fairfield county, Virginia. He is about 60 years of age, dark complexion, has a scar on his right cheek, occasioned (he says) by a blow with an axe.—He is five feet nine, and a half inches high. Had on when committed, an old blue coat, mixed grey pantaloons, coarse shoes and black hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged as required by the act of Assembly.

W. H. HUDSON,
Warden of Baltimore City and County Jail.
Nov. 21 3w

NOTICE.
The School Commissioners for Talbot County are requested to meet at Easton on Tuesday next the 24th inst. to make arrangements for carrying the Schools into immediate operation. A punctual attendance is requested of all the Commissioners.

ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

FOR Sale on reasonable terms a safe and excellent family Horse, seven years old last spring and supposed to be about 3 blood.—He can be recommended to be safe in any kind of harness and to work kind and well in any kind of gear—for further particulars apply to

WM. H. GROOME.
Nov. 3 3w3t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot County Orphans' Court, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 1st day of December next, (if fair, if not the next fair day) at the late residence of Capt. James Dawson, late of Talbot county deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep,
Hogs, Farming utensils, Corn and Corn Blades, Top-Folders, husks and wheat Straw, Household and Kitchen furniture, and a number of articles too tedious to mention, amongst which is a large Canoe.

All of which will be sold on a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of Sale on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

JOHN KEMP Esq.
of Capt. Jas. Dawson dec'd.

No. 21 1s

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot County Orphans' Court, will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 2nd day of December next, at the late residence of Mrs. Sarah Kemp, all the personal estate of John Edmondson, deceased, consisting of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep,
Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn-Blades, and some Household Furniture.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M., and attendance given by

WM. E. SHANNAHAN, Adm'r.
of John Edmondson, dec'd.

Nov. 21 1s

A GOOD SECOND HAND CIG

For Sale.

WILL be sold on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, on the Court House green on a credit, a superb Second Hand Cig. Those who wish a Bargain in this article are invited to attend.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY, Auct'r.

Nov. 17

A FURTHER SUPPLY.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,

HAVE just received and are now opening

an

Additional supply of

NEW GOODS.

Which, added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete.

Among which are, a variety of,

Cloths, Cassinets, Merinoes, Rose

& Point Blankets, Calicoes, &c.

ALSO,

Brass Andirons, Shovel & Tongs,

CASTINGS,

AND A FULL SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

AMONG THEM

Old Madeira,

Gold and Pale Sherry

Teneriff and Port

Old Cognac Brandy,

O. Rye Whiskey

Fine and Coarse Salt,

Family Flour,

Buck Wheat Flour,

Bunch Raisins in whole, half and quarter box-

es,

Almonds,

Superior Old Java Coffee,

Sperm, Mould and Dip Candles,

Cheese,

Cranberries, &c.

All of which will be offered at a small ad-

vance.

N. B. A full supply of warranted

CAST STEEL AXES.

Easton, Nov. 17 3w6w

AUCTION ROOM.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY,

INFORMS the public that he has opened a

Room for the reception of

Goods of every Description;

Which he will sell at private or public sale.

Also, a POUND and STABLE for Stock that may be sent to him for sale.

His terms will be moderate, and every at-

tention paid to property committed to his care.

N. B. He has regular license for selling

Goods of every description.

Nov. 14 3t (G)

CASH FOR NEGROES.

CASH and liberal prices will at all times

be given for any number of likely ne-

groes of both sexes, between the ages of 10 and

30 years. Persons having likely slaves to dis-

pose of, would do well to call or to communicate

with me. I can at all times be found at Mr.

Low's Hotel, in Easton. All communications

will be promptly attended to if directed to me in

Easton.

WILLIAM HARKER.

aug 22, 1835.

A Horse for Sale.

FOR Sale on reasonable terms a safe and

excellent family Horse, seven years old

last spring and supposed to be about 3 blood.—

He can be recommended to be safe in any kind

of harness and to work kind and well in any

kind of gear—for further particulars apply to

WM. H. GROOME.

Nov. 3 3w3t

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY.

WM. LOVEDAY

Has just received from Baltimore and has

now opened at his store house, an additional

Supply of

NEW GOODS,

adapted to the present and approaching season;

among them are a lot of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, &

Merinos,

Which he thinks will bear the most minute

comparison with the market. These added to

his former stock renders his assortment very

general and complete; he invites his friends

and the public generally to call and see him.

Nov. 10 3w4w

A CARD.

A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the

owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virgin-

ia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as

has been artfully represented by his opponents,

but that he still lives, to give them CASH and

the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons

having Negroes to dispose of, will please give

him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore,

and where immediate attention will be paid to

their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my for-

mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and

discontinue the others.

oct 9.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia

and Baltimore with a large and very

general assortment of

FRESH GOODS.

uitable for the present and approaching season,

and respectfully invite their friends and the

public to give them a call.

Oct. 9 3w6w

MAIL STAGE.

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for

Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and

Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at

Centreville about half past 5. Returning,

leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock A. M. and ar-

rives at Easton about half past 12 M.

Fare from Easton to Centreville, \$1.50

" " Easton to Wye Mills, 1.00

" " Wye Mills to Centreville, .50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, April 4, 1835.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. LOVEDAY

HAS received and opened at his store-

house, his full supply of

NEW GOODS.

Which he thinks he can offer at reasonable prices;

among them is a handsome variety of

Cloths, Cassinets, Merinoes, Rose

& Point Blankets, Calicoes, &c.

He invites the attention of his friends and the

public generally to an inspection of his assort-

ment.

Oct. 13 (6t)

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county

Orphans' Court, will be sold at public

sale, on Wednesday the 25th day of November

next, at the late residence of Mrs. Ann

Fountain late of Talbot county, dec'd. all the

Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn-Blades,

one Gig and Harness, Household and

Kitchen Furniture, Wheat seeded in the

ground and a number of articles too tedious to

enumerate.

Terms of sale.—A credit of six months will

be given on all sums over five dollars, the

purchaser giving note with approved security,

bearing interest from the day of sale on all

sums of and under five dollars the cash will be

required before the removal of the property.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M., and

attendance given by

RICH. ARRINGTON, Adm'r.

of Mrs. Ann Fountain, dec'd.

Nov. 14 1s

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Dorchester

County on the 7th day of the present

month, (October) by James Houston, Esq.,

a Justice of the Peace in and for the said coun-

ty, 2 negro men, by the names of THOMAS

FRANCIS and JOHN FRANCIS, as runa-

way slaves. Thomas Francis is a bright mu-

latto, 5 feet 10 1-2 inches high, appears to be

about 40 years of age, and has with him a pa-

per purporting to be a pass, dated the 8th day

of September 1831, and signed by William

Robertson, Clerk of Warlick County, Vir-

ginia, which does not agree exactly with the

description of his person. John Francis, who

says he is the son of the above Thomas, and

20 years old, is a bright mulatto, 5 feet 6

inches high, supposed to be from 25 to 30 years

old, has a scar in his eyebrow, is well made,

and a very likely negro fellow. The above

named negroes came on shore at Hooper's

Island in this county, in a Sail Boat, about 30

feet long, copper fastened, and well painted,

and appears to have belonged to some Ship of

the Navy. They say they left Capt. Wilson

in the bay, who was from Baltimore bound up

the Nanticoke River in a schooner named

Betsy, which sails from Alexandria. The

owner or owners (if any) of the above de-

scribed negro men, are requested to come for-

ward, prove property, pay charges and take

them away, otherwise they will be discharged

according to law.

JOHN G. BELL, Sh'f.

Nov. 14 1835. wbt

By The Republican, Baltimore; Globe,</

THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD FOOLS- CAP PAPER.

It is well known that Charles I, of England granted numerous monopolies for the support

of his government. Among others was the privilege of manufacturing paper. The water mark on the finer sort of paper, was the royal arms of England. The consumption of this article was great, at this time, and large fortunes were made by those who had purchased the exclusive right to make and vend it. This among other monopolies, was set aside by the Parliament that brought Charles to the scaffold and by way of showing their contempt for the King, they ordered the royal arms to be taken from paper, and a foot with his cap and bells to be substituted. This was done in 1649. And I have seen old manuscripts, written between that period and 1680, bearing a distinct water mark—a foot wearing the crown he

described as appearing in, about the courts of British monarchs. Cromwell, when secure of his power, changed the water mark, by substituting a dragon grasping in his hand arrows of fire, and afterward by putting his own coat of arms in its place. When Charles II came to the throne, he restored the royal arms on paper, and enlarged the size of the sheet. It is now more than an hundred and seventy-five years since the fool's cap and bells were taken from paper, but still, paper of the size which the rump Parliament ordered for their journals, bears the name of the water mark then ordered as an indignity to Charles.

There is no evil habit so utterly without excuse as, profane swearing. One would think that there was no temptation for an individual to transgress in this instance not only the moral law, but also the rules of good breeding. Still it is strangely prevalent. We have met with an anecdote on this subject, which is of worth unparalleled.

A clergyman was walking upon the wharf where a fishing boat lay, while the master was uttering the most tremendous oaths. At length the clergyman turned to him and said:—

"Sir I am unacquainted with your business, but what kind of fishes are these?"

"He replied 'they are cod fish.'"

"With what do you bait these fish?"

"With clams."
"Did you ever catch mackerel?"
"Yes."
"And I suppose you bait them with clams?"
"Oh, no, they will not bite at clams."
"Then you must have different kinds of bait for different sorts of fish."
"Yes."
"Well, now, did you ever catch a fish with a bait?"
"Yes," said he, "I was out last year, and day when I was fixing my line, my hook into the water, and the—fool took hold of it and I drew him in."
"Now sir," said I, "I have often tho't

Salat was very much like a fisherman. Always, baits his hook with that kind of which different sorts of sinners like best; does not take the trouble to put any bait at for the fool will always bite at the bare hook. *The man was silent.*

Hogs in Harness—A novelty was seen at Albany the other day which proves that it is not of that doltish material that admits no improvement. A man who holds a store near St. Albans, made his entry into the place drawn by four large hogs. He entered the town at a brisk trot amid the acclamations of hundreds, who were soon drawn to

tie to witness the uncommon spectacle. A
 snuffing the four of the market place three or four
 times, he went into the Woolstack yard, where
 had his swinish cattle unharnessed and
 into the stable together, where they were
 galed with a trough full of beans and water.
 They remained about two hours, while he
 watched his business as usual at the manure
 when they were put in the car and driven to
 again, multitudes cheering him. This manure
 is said, has only had these animals under the
 six months. A gentleman on the
 offered him £50 for the concern as it stood
 it was indignantly refused.—English papers.

[illegible]

After this supposition, which is certainly a probable one, this shekel must be more than 1800 years old.—How many vague associations cluster round it! It may have been upon some table of the Money Changers, in which our Saviour overthrew the Temple. It may have belonged to the Thief who was crucified alongside of the Redeemer. It may have been tendered to the traitor Judas, as the price of blood. We know of this.—It has been brought to this country many years since, by a clergyman from Holland, and had probably been carried there by some of the Jews who emigrated from Palestine.—*Cuttsville, N. Y.*

A Sober Pun.—Why are Temperance societies a bar to friendship? Because they *vent shaking hands!*

The New Catholic Church now in process of erecting at Jersey City, was much injured by the gale of Wednesday evening; nearly the whole of the western wall was blown down. It is said that the foundation of that part of the building was insecure, having been laid on newly made ground.

A CAPTIVE CORRESPONDENT.—Liam's, our quartermaster, is an eccentric character. He is married, and constantly receives from his absent wife, those howling

never opens, but keeps them all tied up. On his return, he says, she can read them to all of a lump.—*Aulaje's Visit to Constantinople.*

From the Frederick (Maryland) Citizen.
REFORM MEETING.

The meeting of Wednesday night last, was probably the largest ever convened in this place, and worthy of the cause which elicited it. The utmost decorum and unanimity prevailed, and the address of the Committee reported by the Chairman, F. S. Thomas Esq., together with the resolutions, were received with enthusiastic applause, and adopted by acclamation. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. William Cost Johnson, Francis Thomas, Francis Brangle, Madison Nelson, and James M. Coale—and the frequent cheers of the large and respectfully auditory, was a convincing proof that this was no partial and evanescent excitement.

Blooming at Baltane, in Winter to die." But that it is a deep and abiding principle, worthy of freemen, determined to resist every act of tyranny even to death, and to assert their rights, cost what it may. We have now the satisfaction of seeing Frederick County aroused to a proper view of this matter, and animated by one spirit, advancing in solid phalanx against the corruptions of our Government, which have so long disgraced us, and caused the other States enjoying institutions more republican, to point at us with the finger of scorn, as poor spiritless creatures, who were ignorant of the meaning of a free government; and who would tamely submit to any degree of tyranny, that any petty despot dare practice. We will not, we are certain, be left to fight this battle alone; other counties will come to our aid; the whole State will move in this matter, and we feel assured that in one short year, Maryland will be "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled."

In pursuance of the adjournment determined upon at a former meeting, the citizens of Frederick county again assembled at the Court House in Frederick; John Wolf and Gideon Bantz, Esq. in the chair, and John Rigney, Esq. Secretary. When the following report and resolutions were handed in by the Hon. Francis Thomas, Chairman of the Committee, appointed by the former meeting.

REPORT.

The committee appointed by the meeting at the Court House, on Tuesday the 2d inst. to take into consideration the objects for which the people of Frederick county then assembled, and report thereon to this meeting, have the honor to submit the following Report for examination and adoption:

To ascertain the extent and character of the duties imposed, reference has been had to the publication which was the immediate cause of the former very numerous assemblage. It is in the following words:

"REFORM OR REVOLUTION.

"The citizens of Frederick county, opposed to the present aristocratic form of government, in this State, and who are in favor of changing the Constitution, so as to secure to a majority of the people, the right to rule in all the departments of the State Government, are requested to meet at the Court House, this evening (Nov. 3d) at early candle light."

No high spirited man, who advert to the aristocratic character of the form of government under which the people of Frederick county have been long compelled to live, and considers that insults may be offered to the people, and outrages committed on their dearest rights with impunity, by the functionaries of that Government, will wonder at the strong language used in the caption to the call for the late meeting; neither would such a man have been surprised if he had witnessed the ardent determination of that throng of freemen who convened to respond to the call.

It would be an unpardonable and superfluous labor, to proceed with a disquisition on the science of Government, the best analysis of the constitution of Maryland, which it is proposed to make. No rash untied experiments, such as would require elaborate arguments to justify them, are either desired or designed. No alteration in our existing institutions is meditated, which is not calculated to conform them more strictly to the principles on which our fathers of the Revolution have solemnly declared, in our declaration of rights, that good and just government ought to be based.

To prove this we will quote two prominent passages from our bill of rights, which were declared to be the supreme law of the land, by a convention of delegates of the freemen of Maryland, held at Annapolis in August 1776, and then proceed to examine those parts of the Constitution of the State, which is deemed to be necessary to abrogate or amend.

By the Bill of Rights it is declared, "That the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal Government and police thereof." And, "That the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial powers of Government, ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other."

Now the least skillful analyzer of the Constitution of Maryland, must discover, that it does not conform to those wise maxims, which the authors of our Bill of Rights have said ought to be at the basis of all Republican Governments. It has not that indispensable element, that primordial substance, without which the good and great men who gave to birth and being, have solemnly declared, it must be imperfect and insecure. "The people of this State have no right to the sole and exclusive right to regulate either the Legislative, Executive, or Judicial departments of this Government. The members of the Legislature, and in some instances, the Judges are clothed with powers, belonging to right, to the people. Ours is in fact, the most aristocratic form of government now existing in the whole Union; and is a reproach to the enlightened age in which our lot is cast. Let us examine some of its features, and see whether these positions cannot be well maintained.

The Legislature of Maryland is divided into two branches. The members of the Senate are not elected by the people; hold their appointments for 5 years; have the power to fill all vacancies which may occur in their own body; are chosen by an electoral college of which each county has a right to elect two members and each city one member, without regard to either their wealth or population; and this body thus constituted has a veto on all laws, assists in the choice of the Executive, and thereby indirectly influences the selection of all civil and military officers of the State. Assuredly it is a mere mockery, an insult to the understanding of the people of Maryland to maintain that this branch of the government originated as our declaration of rights declares it ought to do "from the people" or is instituted solely for their good. On the contrary the Senate appears to have been carefully devised to frustrate, not to gratify popular will; and having labored in its vocation it has become odious to those for whose safety and happiness it was established. It ought to be as we hope it will be altered, amended, or abolished. In the other branch of the Legislative Department there is not much more to commend in the respect and attachment of the people, than that which has been passed in review. The members of the House of Delegates are elected directly by the people; and in 1776 were so appropriated as to be acceptable to

the majority of those whose lives, liberties, and property are committed to their care. Since that period the proportion of the body politic for which our constitution was framed have been materially changed, but no corresponding alteration has been made in the apportionment of Representation.—Each county is entitled to elect four, and each city two members of the General Assembly. To make obvious the gross, monstrous injustice produced by this apportionment, reference must be had to the following table which exhibits the number of the white population in, and the amount of taxes paid into the State Treasury by each county and city of Maryland.

Eastern Shore.	White pop.	Taxes in 1832
Worcester,	11,810	\$3,913.17
Somerset,	11,371	\$3,463.79
Dorchester,	10,689	1,922.29
Talbot,	6,291	1,041.85
Caroline,	6,241	1,072.70
Queen Anne's	6,059	1,240.36
Kent,	5,644	1,275.61
Calvert,	11,478	3,555.00
	69,583	16,588.77
Western Shore.	White pop.	Taxes in 1832
Baltimore county,	30,820	12,652.23
Baltimore city,	61,714	33,774.34
Anne Arundel,	12,355	3,416.66
Annapolis city,	1,587	
Frederick,	36,793	8,628.67
Washington,	21,276	4,089.97
Allegany,	9,662	1,645.85
Harford,	11,314	1,691.28
Montgomery,	12,103	1,666.22
P. George's	7,687	2,534.69
St. Mary's	6,094	1,627.91
Charles,	6,789	1,745.67
Calvert,	7,788	695.94
	221,622	\$74,070.44

It is manifest from this table that representation in the House of Delegates is not based on population. The majority of the people of the State are resident in one section and those who claim to be their law-givers come from another. Neither are the members of the House appointed among the counties in proportion to their contributions to the Treasury. The counties of Frederick, Washington, Allegany, and Montgomery, whose population are homogeneous and almost identical in interest, have within their limits a white population of 76,641 and pay tax to the State of more than 16,000 dollars annually and have a right to choose only sixteen delegates to the Legislature, when 5 counties on the Eastern shore with a white population of 69,583, paying annually a State tax of \$17,587.78 are authorized to send thirty-two Delegates to the General Assembly. The counties of Frederick and Washington have a white population of 57,979, pay a State tax annually of \$12,718.64 and send eight Delegates to the House. The counties of Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, and Dorchester with a population of 53,693 white, and paying a tax of \$9,526.33 are entitled under the constitution to send thirty-two Delegates to the House; thus giving to the vote in Frederick and Washington only one-fourth of the political power possessed and enjoyed by the individual who is a citizen of either of the eight counties above named. If further proof is needed to satisfy all men that a reappointment of representatives in the House of Delegates is demanded by every consideration of right and justice compare the condition of the people of Frederick county and the city of Baltimore with those of Calvert and Annapolis. In the two former there is a white population of 98,417 and in the two latter there is a white population of 5,578 and their representation on the floor of the House is equal in numbers.

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the improvement and intelligence of the people. The examples of our sister States, in 16 out of the 24 States of the Confederacy, in Maine, Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Indiana, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama and Missouri, the Governor is elected by the people. And are the people of Maryland less capable of electing their Chief Magistrate than the citizens of those States? The pride and patriotism of Marylanders will reply.

Turning from the contemplation of the future and executive, we find two most serious and defective features in the constitution, where the pruning hand of reform would be usefully and safely employed.

By the Constitution, Registers of Wills, Clerks of County Courts are authorized to hold their offices during good behavior; in practice, it is tantamount to a tenure for life. The Registers are appointed by a joint meeting of the two branches of the legislature, and the Clerks by the Judges of several county courts. Remonstrances have been made repeatedly, especially by the counties of Frederick and Washington, against both the mode of appointment and tenure of these offices. No good reason can be assigned for distinguishing them, in our eyes, from the Governor of the State, members of the Senate and House of Delegates, and the General Judges of the Orphans' Courts, Judges of the Levy Court, and Commissioners of the Poor. All these functionaries hold their various offices for a limited time, and periodically return to the great body of the people. There is nothing in the character of the duties of Registers and Clerks which require for the public safety the tenure of their offices should be of greater duration than that of the high functionaries just enumerated. Neither have they any in them discretionary authority, involving liberty and property, which is the spot always offered for placing the Judges of County Courts above and beyond the reach of public opinion. In the absence of all such cause for this odious exemption from accountability to the people, which is enjoyed by Clerks and Registers, there can be no cause for refusing to place them on the same footing with similar public functionaries in other States, and like public functionaries in our State, by repealing the constitution, with regard to them, and providing that the tenure of their offices shall be limited and prescribed by law. Their offices should be limited and prescribed by law. Their offices should be limited and prescribed by law.

Of Frederick ought not to be satisfied with the Register of Wills should be accountable to those for whose business and benefit he is most exclusively appointed, and should therefore, be placed in office by members of our legislature—few, very few, of whom the least interest as to the manner in which duties may be performed. Clerks of the County Courts have important duties to discharge in which the people generally, and not the large counties, as in Frederick, are interested. Clerks are not only ministerial officers of County Courts, when sitting, but they are Clerks of the Levy Courts, and are the officers of conveyances, and are authorized to collect a large portion of the revenue of the State. An officer who can exert all the influence and patronage which attaches to these employments, and accompanies, necessarily, receipt and expenditure of the very salary to which he becomes entitled, ought neither to be appointed nor continued in office.

After the report was read and adopted, the meeting was eloquently addressed by Wm. Cost Johnson, Francis Thomas, Francis Brangle, Madison Nelson and James M. Coale, esqrs.

The following is the Committee to prepare a memorial, Francis Thomas, James M. Coale, Wm. Cost Johnson, Francis Brangle, Madison Nelson, James M. Coale, esqrs.

After the report was read and adopted, the meeting was eloquently addressed by Wm. Cost Johnson, Francis Thomas, Francis Brangle, Madison Nelson and James M. Coale, esqrs.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

INTERESTING CASE.

It is with feelings of pure and deep sympathy for the afflictions of our highly respected friend and neighbor, Dr. George H. Perry, and his family, that I, in connection with Gen. B. B. Johnson, Col. Joseph Spicer, Col. E. B. Scott, Rev. G. B. Perry, Henry M. Wells, and Charles Noyes, Esq., and others, respectable members of this town, present the following statement to the public, with the special view that it may meet the eye of WILLIAM R. PERRY, son of the aforementioned Dr. G. H. Perry, of Hopkinton city, Washington county, Rhode Island.

Said William R. Perry, for reasons wholly unknown to this parents and friends, left his father's house March the 25th, 1834, in company with a lad two years older than himself.

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That, in the opinion of this meeting, the time has arrived for the intelligent and free men of Maryland, to assert and secure their equal rights, by establishing an internal government on the only just, and satisfactory basis, the will of the majority of the people.

Resolved, That, having now begun, in earnest, to prosecute the cause of reform we will onward in the good work, with a spirit never tires, and with an ardor that will persist, until our subject is fully and fairly accomplished.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the most efficient mode of amending the constitution and effecting reform therein, is by a convention of delegates, from the people of the State authorized and called by an act of the legislature and based upon popular representation.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to prepare a memorial to the next legislature, to be signed by the people of this county praying the passage of a law to call a convention to revise the constitution of the State.

Resolved, That the friends of reform throughout the State be earnestly and respectfully requested to co-operate with us in urging this measure upon the consideration of the legislature.

Resolved, That committees be appointed for each election district in Frederick County, to circulate the memorials for signatures.

Resolved, That the chair appoint fifty persons to constitute a Central Reform Committee for Frederick county, with power to appoint subordinate committees throughout the county, and to name a delegation to present to the legislature the memorials of the people of Frederick in favor of reform and to act at the seat of government with similar delegations from other parts of the State.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the papers of the State.

GIDEON BANTZ, Chairman.

JOHN RIGNEY, Secretary.

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The following is the Committee to prepare a memorial, Francis Thomas, James M. Coale, Wm. Cost Johnson, Francis Brangle, Madison Nelson, James M. Coale, esqrs.

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EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1835.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

The Judges of Talbot county Court on Saturday last, appointed JAMES PARROT, Esq. Clerk to the Court, vice Lockerman, resigned. By this appointment the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals becomes vacant. The Court on the same day adjourned.

FOOT RACE.
The proprietor of the Washington City course, advertises that there will be run over that course on Monday the 30th inst. a foot race, between Messrs. Pryor of Alabama and Perrell of Georgia, for \$4,000 dollars—one thousand forfeit.

REFORM.

We lay before our readers to-day the Report of the committee appointed at a meeting of the people of Frederick county, assembled for the purpose of considering the subject of reform in our State Government. The words, "REFORM OR REVOLUTION," at first strike the mind with an effect somewhat startling; and as rather objectionable! but we presume the good people of Frederick do not mean to convey an idea of open resistance to the laws to bring about reform, and we are sure though they "speak daggers they will use none."

However, we will not quibble about words, and are disposed to lay no such constructions upon the objectionable one alluded to. Yet in a cause like this—where each man's rights and privileges are equal—harmony of action is an essential requisite to ensure a dispassionate and steady support throughout the State, from the people at large.

For ourselves, we unhesitatingly declare in favor of a general reform, and believe when the question is duly weighed and considered by the people of the different counties there will be found but few opposed to a measure that will have a tendency to possess them in reality of a sovereignty of power that now exists but partially under the present form of our constitution. If reform is desired, let but the people speak—let them but give a fair expression of their will,—for their commands must be obeyed!

If a concurrence in all the proposed amendments...

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try—forgot the honor of our gallant sailors—and saw not the renown that awaited the nation in his devotedness to his federal principles. Judge White is an avowed Jackson man—it is said—he was and is a supporter of the present administration and thinks it no disparagement to boast of it—and yet the party who so hotly oppose this same administration, will support him for the presidency. Oh! shame where is thy blush. In short—Clay—Webster—Harrison—White—Everett and the rest are the leaders of the party, which Mr. Adams says, "is so rotten with the corruption of its own elements" that he hailed with joy its defeat in Rhode Island. Each of these leaders has his supporters—yet one cannot act independent of the other, and still they are as different as it is possible for them to be. The friends of the one urge those of the other to yield their little prejudices for the sake of union and harmony; but they all hold on with a determined hope of ultimately seeing a concentration on their favorite candidate; but such a hope is vain. Will Tennessee vote for Webster, or Massachusetts for White? No they cannot—they will not. Yet Mr. Webster will be run in despite of all they can do, and so will Judge White; and the issue will be a war among themselves which will end in the defeat of the whole drove of candidates which have been presented to the people for the Presidency by the opposition.

MR. TANEY.—The editor of the Richmond Enquirer, in commenting on the remarks of a correspondent recommending Judge Barbour for the station of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, speaks as follows of our fellow citizen, Roger B. Taney:

We most cheerfully publish the above communications—and in the praises which it awards to Judge Barbour, we do not yield even to "A Sunbeam."—No one is more ready to do justice to his orthodoxy, his qualifications, or his services. How far and how often we have contributed to serve "in the crisis of his fortunes," it is not proper for us to say—and if it is another crisis and our humble voice were competent to assist his elevation, we should most cordially exert it in his behalf. We should be happy to see him promoted upon the bench which he adorns, and whose ermine he sustains.

But we should be blind to all the Signs of the Times, if we were not satisfied that the nomination of the office of Chief Justice is reserved for another individual—for one, who has made the greatest sacrifices of his own interests to serve the Administration—who relinquished perhaps the most lucrative practice at the Bar—who discharged the irksome duties of the Treasury Department, with an ability and firmness, which Judge Barbour would be the first to acknowledge—and who was proscribed from his office, and persecuted with all the vengeance of a ruthless Opposition. The world allows him credit for eminent abilities, and we have the strongest evidence to satisfy ourselves, that his principles are the same with those of Judge Barbour—the good old principles of the States' Right Republican Party. Most certainly if we did not consider this gentleman a firm States' Right Politician, we should be the last man to support him.

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MANAGEMENT OF RACERS.

It often happens that a good free-going creature is destroyed by too much running. This was rendered strikingly manifest in the case of that excellent mare Sarah. When a few years ago, she belonged to Chapman, the start-up about eighteen times one season, and did not lose more than two or three races. The next year she could do nothing, though she looked tolerably well. She passed into the hands of Sir John Gerard, was allowed rest, and was brought out again; but to no purpose; the outrageous severity of the work she had undergone in the season just mentioned, had completely crippled her powers of speed and endurance; nor would she be at all calculated for a brood mare, as no animal with a diseased or a battered constitution is calculated to produce a vigorous or healthy stock. Had the means, and was anxious to produce superior horses, I would not allow them to be put to any distressing exercise or work in early life; before they are called upon for the display of their utmost power and speed, they ought to have attained something like maturity. By this means we should see fewer blemished horses, and should possess a much superior stock. But the operations of the turf are opposed to such a mode of proceeding. The great stakes are principally for three year olds, from which aged horses are deterred. Cups would be open to the latter; but as many of these are handicapped, the superiority of a horse no sooner becomes known, than he is weighted to reduce him to the level of a common plate horse. The celebrated horse Dr. Syntax, furnishes an example of what may be accomplished by judicious treatment. He underwent no distressing trials in early life; and when at length his extraordinary powers became ascertained, his owner (the late Mr. Riddell) took care to place him well, and never allowed him to start more than a very moderate number of times in any one season. The consequence was, he won more cups than any horse that ever appeared on the turf, was rarely beaten, and did not finish his racing career till (if my memory be correct) he was 24 years old.—The Sportsman.

SOUTHERN SPIRIT.

Not many weeks ago, a very beautiful and accomplished southern lady from Georgia, went out shopping in Broadway. "Ma," said she to her maternal mother, "I must have a very nice one—the best that New York can furnish."

"Well, my love," said the mother, "you shall have one—the weather is getting cold. This northern climate is trying—so get a shawl."

"But where shall I go?"

"My love, go to one of the most fashionable dry goods stores in Broadway."

"Where is that Ma?"

"Alexander T. & Co., 257 Broadway, keep the best goods; they are never vulgarly cheap; the shopmen are handsome, polite, and well-bred; go to their store."

Our heroine sallied out one morning at one o'clock. She sauntered into several stores—looked at shawls—they would not do—they were too cheap. At last she went into Stewart's as we have understood; but of this point we are not absolutely certain, and if mistaken, Mr. Stewart will let us know.

"Show me some of your best shawls!"

The shopman was as spry as Mercury. He flew up to the shelf—he flew back on the counter. The rich, glossy, large and beautiful shawl lying before the lady. She took up one or two, and looked at them. She took off a glove from one of her loveliest hands, displaying emeralds and rubies on three taper fingers sufficient to enrapture even Fra Diavolo himself.

"Are these the best shawls you have?"

"Yes, Madam; they are the very best."

She tossed them over again. She took off another glove from another hand, which was even more beautiful than the first.

"Are you sure these are the best shawls you have?"

"They are indeed, Madam, the very best French shawls ever imported into New York by Arthur Tappan."

The lady dropped the shawls on the floor—stood aghast with surprise—looked the astonished shopman full in the face—her bright brilliant eyes flashing fire enough to burn city down.

"Arthur Tappan!" reiterated she, "did you say imported by Arthur Tappan?"

"Did Madam?"

"Take them away—take them away said she, with ineffable disdain, "I would not buy a shawl imported by Arthur Tappan, if it were to save me from perdition; away with them—away with them."

With that she drew one of her gloves on her lovely little fair hand. She turned on her heel. "Arthur Tappan!" reiterated she, "I could tear the vile incendiary to pieces as I do this glove,"—saying also the action to the word—tearing the glove to pieces. "Any rascal who brings her pretty right foot on the pieces as they lay on the floor, and shewing an ankle as beautifully formed as that of the Venus de Medici. She then walked out of the store, with the dignity of a Queen.

Huzza! for southern spirit—southern beauty—and southern principles! The lady ought to have a hero for a husband.—N. Y. Herald.

A few straw berries, of the second crop, were gathered in Petersburg, Va. last week.

The palachicola Auvergnon informs us that the population of that place since the first of August has not averaged more than seventy souls, and of this number thirty-four had fallen victims to the fever. Not more than five persons who remained there escaped disease.

DIED.

Near St. Michaels in this County on Sunday morning last, Joseph HARRISON of Jos. He was much esteemed by all who knew him, and his death is much lamented.

WAS COMMITTED to Baltimore County Jail on the 6th day of November, 1835, as a runaway, by Edward J. Peters, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the City of Baltimore, a negro boy by the name of Wesley, aged about 15 years, 5 feet high, and says he belongs to Charles W. Warfield, of Anne Arundel County, Md. Had on when committed, dark canvas roundabout, pantaloons and vest, white shirt, coarse shoes and black seal skin cap.

Also, at same time, and by the same, a mulatto girl named Amelia, about 16 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high. Had on when committed, a yellow linen frock, straw bonnet, yards stockings and coarse shoes.

Also by the same, at the same time, a mulatto girl by the name of Martha, about 15 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, and clad the same as the next above described—of which say they belong to Charles W. Warfield of Anne Arundel County, in this State.—The owner (if any) of the above described negroes, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged as directed by the act of Assembly.

NOTICE.

THE School Commissioners for Talbot County are requested to meet at Easton on Tuesday next the 24th inst. to make arrangements for carrying the Schools into immediate operation. A punctual attendance is requested of all the Commissioners.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

CASH and liberal prices will at all times be given for any number of likely negroes of both sexes, between the ages of 10 and 30 years. Persons having likely slaves to dispose of, would do well to call or to communicate with me. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, in Easton. All communications will be promptly attended to if directed to me in Easton.

WILLIAM HARKER.

Aug. 22, 1835.

A Horse for Sale.

FOR Sale on reasonable terms a safe and excellent family Horse, seven years old last spring and supposed to be about 2 blood. He can be recommended to be safe in any kind of harness and to work kind and well in any kind of gear—for further particulars apply to

WM. H. GROOME.

Nov. 3 cow 3

AUCTION ROOM.

WM. C. RIDGWAY

INFORMS the public that he has opened a Room for the reception of

Goods of every Description;

Which he will sell at private or public sale.

Also, a POUND and STABLE for Stock that may be sent to him for sale.

His terms will be moderate, and every attention paid to property committed to his care.

N. B. He has regular license for selling Goods of every description.

Nov. 14 3c (G)

A FURTHER SUPPLY.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,

HAVE just received and are now opening

Additional supply of

NEW GOODS.

Which, added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete.

Among which are, a variety of,

Cloths, Cassinets, Merinos, Rose

& Point Blanketts, Calicoes, &c.

ALSO,

Brass Andirons, Shovel & Tongs,

CASTINGS,

AND A FULL SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

AMONG THEM

Old Madeira,

Gold and Pale Sherry

Teneriff and Port

Old Cognac Brandy,

J. Spirit

O. Rye Whiskey

Fine and Coarse Salt,

Family Flour,

Buck Wheat Flour,

Bunch Raisins in whole, half and quarter boxes,

Almonds,

Fresh Teas,

Superior Old Java Coffee,

Sperm, Mould and Dip Candles,

Chocolates, &c.

All of which will be offered at a small advance.

N. B. A full supply of warranted

CAST STEEL AXES.

Easton, Nov. 17 cow 6w

A GOOD SECOND HAND GIG

For Sale.

WILL be sold on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, on the Court House green on a credit, a superb Second Hand Gig. Those who wish a Bargain in this article are invited to attend.

WM. C. RIDGWAY, Aucr'r.

Nov. 17

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot County Orphans Court, will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 2nd day of December next, at the late residence of Mrs. Sarah Kemp, all the personal estate of John Edmondson, deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep,

Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn-Blades, and some Household Furniture.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required before the removal of the property.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., and attendance given by

WM. E. SHANNAHAN, Adm'r.

of John Edmondson, dec'd.

Nov. 21 1s

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County, as runaways, on the 1st day of November, 1835, by William Taylor, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, for Baltimore County, a mulatto woman, who calls herself CHARLOTTE, and her five children, viz: William, aged 10 years; Nelson, 8 years; Urias, 6 years; Perry, 4 years; and Harriet, 2 years—and also her commitment Charlotte has been delivered of a male child—all of which, as well as herself, she says belongs to Chas. W. Warfield, of Anne Arundel County. She is about 36 years old, and had on when committed a yellow linen frock, leghorn bonnet, white cotton hose and old lace boots, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high. The owner, if any, of the above described negroes, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away; otherwise they will be discharged as directed by the act of Assembly.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,

of Balt. City & County Jail.

Nov. 24 3w

NOTICE.

THE School Commissioners for Talbot County are requested to meet at Easton on Tuesday next the 24th inst. to make arrangements for carrying the Schools into immediate operation. A punctual attendance is requested of all the Commissioners.

ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Decatur County on the 7th day of the present month, (October), by James Houston, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the said county, 2 negro men, by the names of THOMAS FRANCIS and JOHN FRANCIS, as runaways slaves. Thomas Francis is a bright mulatto, 5 feet 10-12 inches high, appears to be about 40 years of age, and has with him a paper purporting to be a pass, dated the 8th day of September 1831, and signed by William Robertson, Clerk of Warwick County, Virginia, which does not agree exactly with the description of his person. John Francis, who says he is the son of the above Thomas, and 20 years old, is a bright mulatto, 5 feet 6 inches high, supposed to be from 25 to 30 years old, has a scar in his eyebrow, is well made, and a very likely negro fellow. The above named negroes came on shore at Hooper's Island in this county, in a Sail Boat, about 30 feet long, copper fastened, and well painted, and appears to have belonged to some Ship of the Navy. They say they left Capt. Wilson in the bay, who was from Baltimore bound up the Nanticoke River in a schooner named Betsy, which sails from Alexandria. The owner or owners (if any) of the above described negro men, are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

JOHN G. BELL, Shr'r.

Nov. 14 1835. w 3t

By the Republican, Baltimore; Globe, Washington; Whig, Easton, will copy the above weekly, for three weeks, and charge this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot County Orphans Court, will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 25th day of November next, at the late residence of Mrs. Ann Fountain late of Talbot county, dec'd. all the Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep,

Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn-Blades, one Gig and Harness, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Wheat seeded in the ground and a number of articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required before the removal of the property.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., and attendance given by

RICH. ARKINGDALE, Adm'r.

of Mrs. Ann Fountain, dec'd.

Nov. 14 1s

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. LOVEDAY

HAS received and opened at his store-house, his full supply of

NEW GOODS.

Which he thinks he can offer at reasonable prices; among them is a handsome variety of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassin-

etts, &c. &c. &c.

He invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of his assortment.

Oct. 13 (6)

MAIL STAGE.

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centerville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centerville about half past 5. M. Returning, leaves Centerville at 9 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.

Fare from Easton to Centerville, \$1.50

" " Easton to Wye Mills, 1.00

" " Wye Mills to Centerville, .50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, April 4, 1835.

A CARD.

A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

Oct. 9.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and very general assortment of

FRESH GOODS.

uitable for the present and approaching season, and respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

Oct. 9 cow 6t

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY.

WM. LOVEDAY

Has just received from Baltimore and has now opened at his store house, an additional

Supply of

NEW GOODS,

adapted to the present and approaching season; among them are a lot of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, &

Merinos,

Which he thinks will bear the most minute comparison with the market. These added to his former stock renders his assortment very general and complete; he invites his friends and the public generally to call and see him.

Nov. 10 cow 4w

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber, intending to leave the city, will offer for rent for the ensuing year, the premises whereon he now resides, situated on Hanson street in the town of Easton. Possession will be given if required on the first of December. For health and comfort the situation is surpassed by none. The improvements are, a good Stable, Carriage-house, Cow-house, a dairy, a meat House, and an excellent pump of water in the yard, a fine garden and inclosure in good repair. The house is commodious and very convenient, containing eight rooms, and a good kitchen attached. For terms apply to

WM. VANDERFORD.

Easton, Oct. 31

Also, a lot adjoining the premises above mentioned. The terms will be moderate.

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of

SADDLERY,

Consisting in part of the following articles:

Hard Solder Bits and Stirrups,

English Bridle Leathers, Gigs,

Twigs, and Chay Whips, foreign and domestic.

Having a list of all descriptions kept on hand or made at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Harness of any kind will be repaired at the shortest notice and upon the most accommodating terms.

Easton, Oct. 3

CORN AND PORK WANTED.

SEALED Proposals will be received, either by Wm. A. C. Kemp, or the subscriber, until Thursday the 28th November, for furnishing the Poor House of Talbot county with Corn and Pork.

By order of the board,

WM. LOVEDAY, Treasurer.

Nov. 3 11

B. In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Kemp, instead of meeting at the Poor House, the Trustees will meet on Tuesday 10th November at Wm. Loveday's Counting Room in Easton to appoint officers for the ensuing year.

W. L.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

JOS. GRAHAM, Shr.

march 21 11

Drugs, Medicines, Oils,

PAINTS DYE STUFFS,

GLASS, &c. &c.

THE subscribers having associated themselves in the

DRUG BUSINESS,

and taken the stand recently occupied by Doctor Samuel W. Spencer, and formerly by Moore & Kellie, have just returned from Baltimore with an entire new assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c. &c. and offer them to their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms.

EDWARD SPEEDDEN,

JAMES DAWSON.

N. B. Doctor S. or D. will at all times prescribe for, give directions to any persons calling on them at their Drug Store, free of charge.

E. S. & J. D.

Easton, Oct. 3 1835. 11

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

COBURNER JOHN EDMONDSON,

EDMONSON LEONARD, MASTER.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named new and substantially built Schooner has commenced her regular trips between Easton point and Baltimore; leaving Easton point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson and Son, or with Rob. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obdt serv't,

J. E. LEONARD.

August 11

REMOVAL.

IMPROVEMENT OF FASHION.

MRS. RIDGWAY respectfully informs her customers, that she has removed her Millinery Store, to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Mackey, Esq., next door to Messrs Wilson & Taylor's, and directly opposite to the Court House.

She presents her compliments to the Ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and acknowledges with gratefulness, their liberality, and has the pleasure to announce to them that she has just returned from Baltimore, with a handsome

Assortment of Millinery.

And the LATEST FASHIONS for BONNETS, CAPS and DRESSES, and by her diligent attention and general knowledge, she hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. A few boarders by the week month or year can be accommodated.

Nov. 14 3t law (G)

PRINTING

Of every description done with despatch and neatness at this office.

120,000

Excellent Bunch Shingles.

JUST received and for sale at the Lumber yard of the subscribers.

GROOME & LOVEDAY.

Oct. 13 (cow 3t)

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 6th day of October, 1835, by Wm. A. Schaffer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, a negro man, who calls himself Charles Bruce, as a runaway, says he belongs to Washington Van Bibber in Frederick County, age about eighteen years, 5 feet 9 inches high, has a scar over his left eye, and a large scar on his right shoulder—had on when committed, a black cloth coat, white vest, grey cloth pantaloons, cotton shirt, fine shoes, and black fur hat.

American Magazine
OF USEFUL
AND
ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.
VOL. II.
Published by the Boston Bewick Company—
No. 47, Court Street.

The Publishers are encouraged by the flattering reception and extensive circulation of the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute the work with renewed assiduity and with a constant desire to fulfill the promises made in the outset of the work. We intend "to stick to our text," and to serve those who have so liberally cheered us with their kind patronage, with what is useful and pleasant, *utiles et dulces* shall still be our object and aim. We do not presume to instruct the veteran and erudit scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study; nor to lay open those hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the ken of the most inquisitive. Nor do we expect to approach so near to the moon or other planets, as to tell what are the trees, the birds, and animals which may there grow or live and move. We leave such extraordinary facts to those who are more visionary or more daring than we are. But we hope and intend to keep up the character and spirit of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful articles, which may be instructive to a portion of our readers, and not considered wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider the whole United States as our field, though not our exclusively; and we ask the favour of persons of taste and science, to communicate important facts and natural scenes, and of persons of art, for the benefit of all our friends. As republicans, we feel that we are of the same family as those in the south and west—as friends of improvement, of good morals and good learning, we wish also to be considered of the same family. If we can do any thing by our labours to increase and strengthen this sentiment and feeling, "we should be ready to the good work."

We should call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the magazine, and to the notice in the last number relating to the subject. It is very important to us to know who propose to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum, charged for it in advance. GEO. G. SMITH, AGENT.

Nov. 14, 1835.
All letters and communication from agents and others must be POST PAID.
Active and responsible Agents who will contract to obtain subscribers, in States, Counties or districts, will meet with liberal encouragement. N. B. None need apply without satisfactory reference.
The Postage on this Magazine as established by law, is 4 1-2 cts. for 100 miles—any distance over, 7 1-2 cts.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 19th day of October, 1835, by Robert Dutton, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for the city of Baltimore, a negro man who calls himself JAMES STEWART, and says he belongs to Henry Effort of the city of Baltimore. He is about 22 years old; 5 feet 7 inches high; stout made, and dark complexion; has a small scar on the under side of his right jaw, a large scar on his forehead, occasioned by a stick of wood.

Had on when committed, corduroy jacket, drab cloth pantaloons, coarse shoes, brown vest and wool hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Nov. 10 of Baltimore City and County Jail.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

The success of the experiment we have made to furnish a succinct history of the proceedings of Congress, from day to day, with sketches of the Debates, induces the undersigned to persevere in their plan to extend and perfect it. They have resolved that the Congressional Globe shall not only embody the parliamentary annals of the country, but shall also furnish an Appendix, which will contain the finished speeches of the prominent speakers, on the most important subjects, written out by the members themselves, from the notes and printed sketches of the Reporters.

The Congressional Globe, with an Index, will be published weekly, upon double royal paper, in octavo form, as heretofore, at one dollar for the session. It may be subscribed for separately. The appendix of finished speeches will also, be published for one dollar.

It is probable that the next session of Congress will continue nearly seven months; if so, the work will contain between four and five hundred pages, and will be the cheapest publication perhaps in the world.

The next session of Congress will probably be the most eventful one which has occurred for many years, and will certainly be replete with interest, as its course will have great influence in fixing the destiny of the Republic for years to come. Immediately preceding, as it does, the Presidential election, and containing the leading minds of all the contending parties in the country, deep and abiding interests will attend the debates. The whole drama will be faithfully exhibited in the Congressional Globe and the Appendix.

We have already provided for our reporting corps, eminent ability and skill in one branch of Congress, and we expect to obtain an adequate reinforcement of capable persons in the other, by the time it meets, to fulfil our own wishes and the expectations of the Members. No pains or cost on our part will be spared to accomplish it. As the work will be continued regularly, and be made permanent, authentic, and therefore highly useful, all who take an interest in the political affairs of the country will do well to begin their subscription with the next session.

TERMS.
Cong. Globe.—1 copy during the Session, \$1 00
Do. do. 11 copies during the Session, \$10 00
Appendix.—Same price.
Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any special-paying Bank will be received.
No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the Session expires.
BLAIR & IVES,
WASHINGTON CITY, October 14, 1835.

JOURNEMEN TAILORS.
The Subscriber wants immediately two good workmen, to whom regular employment will be given, if immediate application is made.
JOHN SATTERFIELD,
Oct. 8 cow 3t

CLARK'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY OFFICE
N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)
Where have been sold

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES
in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lottery, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily. Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, post paid, or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.
Baltimore, 1835.—may 16

SIXTH YEAR OF THE
THE LADY'S BOOK.
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
OF LITERATURE, FASHIONS AND PORTRAITS.

The LADY'S BOOK was the first publication in this country to introduce and perfect a taste for COLORED PLATES OF THE FASHIONS; and the universal popularity which the book obtained, with the aid of these beautiful and costly embellishments, although they appeared every quarter only, was unprecedented and unexampled.—The publisher, emboldened by his long experience, and the success which has crowned his former efforts to signalise his work, intends, with the coming volume, to introduce alternately every month, in the course of the year, SIX SPLENDID PLATES OF THE FASHIONS, SUPERBLY COLOURED. The engravings will be copied from original designs, prepared expressly for that purpose, thereby furnishing the patrons of the work with correct and constant information of the latest and most approved styles for ladies' dresses, as they come out. This arrangement will add considerably to the publisher's present heavy outlays; and while it will materially advance the value and beauty of his work, he trusts with confidence to the liberality of a discerning public for future remuneration, corresponding with his exertions and unremitting efforts to keep pace with the rapid progress of the improvements of the age. The following is the order which will be adopted for the Embellishments of the Lady's Book for 1835, viz: January, March, May, July, September, November, **SUPERB ENGRAVINGS.**

A TIT C FASHIONS
ELEGANTLY COLOURED.

With the June and December numbers will be furnished appropriately ENGRAVED TITLE PAGES, and a general Table of Contents for each Volume. February, April, June, August, October, December.

FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

Illustrating a variety of Interesting Subjects.

Besides every number will be enriched with a Plate from the PORTRAIT GALLERY, containing the Likeness of two distinguished individuals. In addition to which, other and various Engravings will be regularly added—two Pages of POPULAR MUSIC.

The publisher has at present in the hands of an excellent artist a steel Engraving, which will contain a likeness of all the present reigning Queens of Europe, which will be given as an extra in the January No.

These expensive engagements, it is absolutely necessary that remittances should be promptly made. At the end of the last month, nearly six hundred names were erased from our list, in consequence of its appearing from the books that each owed two years' subscription. Many have since paid, and some had previously settled with agents. These and other grievous inconveniences a publisher has to encounter, which should, as far as the Agent is concerned, be remedied by his rendering an account of the sums that he has received, at least once every six months. Subscribers become annoyed when their names are erased for delinquency, and when they settle, they consequently are a serious loss to the proprietor. The following suggestions are respectfully tendered for the consideration of persons who are now in arrears: Let those who owe two years, or that will owe two in December or June next, send a Five Dollar note, on account. Many refrain from paying their dues because they cannot remit the exact sum; this is not necessary, if they continue their subscription, it is only when a person stops the work, that a liquidation of the whole amount due becomes necessary.

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.—Under this head will be published every month, likenesses of distinguished Authors in this country and in Europe. Striking resemblances of Bulwer, Brougham, Hogg, Cunningham, &c. &c. have been given. The following are now ready for press, and will be published two in each number until the whole is completed: Shelley, Lewis, Moore, Coleridge, Rogers, D'Iraoui, Neale, Mad. de Stael, Jane Porter, Campbell, Roscoe, Southey, &c.

Facsimiles of the writing of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Byron Scott, and other distinguished persons, have already appeared. Those of Napoleon, Franklin, La Fayette, &c. &c. are in preparation. The publication of views of beautiful scenery and remarkable public edifices, will be continued as heretofore.

Every number of the work contains forty-eight large octavo pages, printed on fine white paper, the whole neatly stitched in covers. The postage for each number is 3 cents for any distance under 100 miles—5 cents, over.

To convince persons wishing to subscribe for the Lady's Book, that it is equal in point of embellishments, the interest of its contents, and general beauty of appearance, to the descriptions repeatedly given at large, and the flattering notices that have been made of it by editors in different sections of the Union, the publisher will forward any monthly number as a specimen, by sending him a letter, post paid.

The work will in future be published and delivered on the first of each month, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Charleston.—In New Orleans about the 5th.

Subscribers missing a number, will please inform the publisher, free of postage, and a duplicate will be sent them.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. 3 dollars per annum, payable in advance. Postmasters and Agents can have two copies forwarded to any direction, by advancing five dollars.

Address **L. A. GODEY,** Philadelphia.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.
THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP
THOMAS HAYWARD.



WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting, leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The **THOMAS HAYWARD** was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage she has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.
Feb 10

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April, or otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county.

S. H. B.

CARTS, WAGONS, AND PLOUGHS.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal encouragement he has and still receives at their hands, and assures them that no exertions shall be wanted on his part, to give satisfaction. He is still in his new shop on Dover street in Easton, adjoining the Smith shop lately occupied by himself and now by Mr. Alex. Doid, where he is prepared (by the assistance of a well selected stock of materials and some good workmen) to manufacture all kinds of work in his line to order and when ordered. Gentlemen wanting light mail or other Carts, or Wagons, can have them as low and as good as they can be got in Baltimore or elsewhere when all costs are added; he generally keeps wheels of different sizes on hand. All work laid aside to do repairs as soon as they come in.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN B. FIRBANKS.
N. B. He wishes to take one more apprentice to the above business, one of sober, steady, industrious habits and of moral character from 14 to 16 years old.

J. B. F.
sept. 5 if

LUMBER, LUMBER!
CHEAP FOR CASH.

The Subscriber has just received from Port Deposit 40,000 feet White Pine board (seasoned) embracing Pannel, common and cullings, 10,000 do 2 inch plank. Also on hand a few shingles.

The public many be assured of obtaining Lumber from the undersigned as cheap, as any where else in Easton, or even in Baltimore, exclusive of freight.

COME AND SEE.

Also a first rate new Gig and Harness which will be sold on a liberal credit, for negotiable paper.

Grateful for past encouragement, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a supply of **Groceries, Confectionary, Fancy GOODS, &c. &c.**

All of which he will sell as low as any one in town.

J. H. MCNEAL.

N. B. TO RENT, the house on Dover street, (for 1836), where Mr. Thos. Easton resides, (a handsome situation.) Possession can be had immediately.

J. H. MCN.
sept. 5 cow 3w

THE SILK CULTURIST.

The Executive Committee of the Hartford County Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Cultivist and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties, &c. &c. to be given. The production of Cocooning of Silk Worms.—The production of Cocooning of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the net profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible; and at the "cheapest rate." The publication will contain a complete manual or directory for sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS.—The Cultivist will be published monthly—Numbers of Eight Quarto Pages at FIVE CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in advance, and for less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. Comstock Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom all Communications may be addressed, which post paid will be attended to.

Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S
RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Cliff, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,
CALEB BROWN.
N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times white in their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. &c. C. B. may 2 if

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAYES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at **SINNERS' HOTEL**, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Galloway Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
may 29 Baltimore

Journemen Tailors Wanted.

THE subscriber would like to procure two or three good hands to work at the Tailoring business. They can have constant employment and the prices are good.

THOMAS J. EARICKSON.
Easton, Sept. 26th, 1835. if

To the Printers of the U. States.

F. SPITTALL.
WOOD LETTER CUTTER & ENGRAVER
No. 21 Franklin Place, Philadelphia,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and splendid patterns, for heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, in strict conformity with the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Race Similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

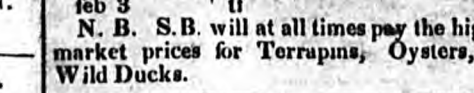
Old cast metal cuts, ornaments &c. engraved over, and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.—All letters must be post paid.

Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

Oct. 6

SOLOMON BARRETT.



TAVERN KEEPER.

EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.

His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

Feb 3 if
N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

MR. and MRS. HAMILTON'S
BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,

CORNER OF SARATOGA AND COURTLAND STREETS, BALTIMORE, WILL BE RE-OPENED ON THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

MR. & MRS. H. have provided their School with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction; Their Philosophical Apparatus is equal to any that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their Chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their Cabinet of Minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens; their Seminary is also furnished with an ARMILLARY SPHERE, CARYS, WILSON'S and GARDNER'S GLOBES, several PIANOS, and a HARP—the instruments they possess are the best they could procure in this country, or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 2000 volumes, connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have access.

In all the departments, the most competent teachers are engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

The course of instruction is carried on in a regular system of Academic studies, embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches.

Parents and Guardians who wish more particular information can obtain a prospectus of the Seminary by sending post paid, to the principals.

aug. 22, 1835. 8t

NEW HOUSE OF
ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment, in Centerville nearly opposite the frame Tavern formerly called White Hall, where he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of his friends in the above line. His table, bar and stables will be well supplied with whatever the market may afford and the most assiduous attention will be paid to the wants of travellers and all others who may be kind enough to patronize him. Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month or year, upon moderate terms.

HENRY C. MIDDLETON!
Centerville July 18—July 25.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED

THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL LIBRARY.

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in the weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.

THE death and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their singularity and their price, in consequence, has been more than portendously high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction, and for whom the Books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of their religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the prices of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious books are still, however, extremely dear, and the Subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a proposition as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canadian has resolved to put it to press forthwith, and he therefore throws himself on his Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

In this undertaking he is principally encouraged by the hope that it will meet with the cordial approbation of the clergy in general, and that he will be aided by the powerful assistance of that learned and devoted body of men. The undertaking is one which is eminently calculated to disseminate the principles of our holy religion widely throughout the community, and to assist the clergy in the discharge of their parochial duties by affording, at an uncommonly low rate, at all the necessary knowledge and instruction. The subscriber, therefore earnestly requests that the Bishops and Clergy in general will exert their powerful influence in order to increase the popularity of the work and to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to enable him to carry it on with success.

They will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

Oct. 6

TAVERN KEEPER.

EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.

His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

Feb 3 if
N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

MR. and MRS. HAMILTON'S
BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,

CORNER OF SARATOGA AND COURTLAND STREETS, BALTIMORE, WILL BE RE-OPENED ON THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

MR. & MRS. H. have provided their School with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction; Their Philosophical Apparatus is equal to any that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their Chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their Cabinet of Minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens; their Seminary is also furnished with an ARMILLARY SPHERE, CARYS, WILSON'S and GARDNER'S GLOBES, several PIANOS, and a HARP—the instruments they possess are the best they could procure in this country, or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 2000 volumes, connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have access.

In all the departments, the most competent teachers are engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

The course of instruction is carried on in a regular system of Academic studies, embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches.

Parents and Guardians who wish more particular information can obtain a prospectus of the Seminary by sending post paid, to the principals.

aug. 22, 1835. 8t

THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM,
OR, THE
Sporting and Dramatic Companion,
INTERPERSED WITH A
MULTITUDE OF ENGRAVINGS,
INCLUDING
Portraits of Celebrated Winning
HORSES,
LEGERDEMAIN, &c.

It is now six months since this publication was commenced in Philadelphia—and although the publishers have used no extraneous means to circulate a knowledge of its merits, yet such is the satisfaction manifested by that portion of the public who have been made acquainted with its character and contents, that its list of patrons continues constantly and rapidly to increase. This paper is now distributed regularly every week over a wide portion of the Union, and the most satisfactory assurances are received that it will eventually become one of the most popular among the numerous excellent periodicals which issue from the American press. No exertions will be spared to establish its permanent reputation more extensively; and if the liberal sanction of those for whom it is especially designed shall warrant, a future improvement—both as regards its typographical neatness and embellishment—will be materially advanced.

THE DIFFERENT PLAYS AND FARCES that will appear in the course of a year, of themselves, will be worth more than FOUR times the amount of subscription.—The following is a list of those which have already appeared:—

Charles the First
The Merry Wives
Is She a Brigand
The Hunchback
The Deep, Deep Sea
Cheap Living
Shakespeare's Early Days
Henri Quatre
Quite Correct
Beggars of Bethnal Green
Husbands and Wives
Man of Ten Thousand
The Ladies' Choice
I'll Tell You What
The Golden Farmer
Speculation
Olympic Devils
Englishman in India
Shakespeare Festival
The East India
My Friend the Governor
Victorine
The Child of Nature
The Reconvert
The Duel
The Sisters
Vidocq
Hernani
James Kenney.
BASSADOR, the favorite and highly interesting Drama in which TYRONE POWER so successfully amused the public, as SIR PATRICK O'PLENIPO, has been obtained by the publishers, and will be published, and the publishers' forthwith.

THE SPORTING INTELLIGENCE (at home and abroad) occupies a considerable portion of our columns, and is commended from the most authentic sources.—Among the Portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given, are—

The American Trotting Horse, EDWIN FORREST.
The Imported Racing Mare, ARIEL, and her four, by ECLIPSE.
Boni's celebrated Trotting Horse, NORFOLK PHENOMENON.
The well known English Race Horse, TOUCHSTONE.
A correct PICTURE OF A RACE COURSE, occupying the width of seven columns.

AMONG A VARIETY OF OTHER
EMBELLISHMENTS of subjects of interest which have been published, are the following:—

A complete treatise on RIDING, with FOURTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.
Explanation of the AUTOMATON CHESS PLAYER, illustrated by ELEVEN ENGRAVINGS.

THE SUBJECTS WHICH ARE PARTICULARLY EMBELLISHED IN THE VADE MECUM will be more distinctly understood from the following summary of them:—

The Turf and all matters connected therewith.
On the Structure and Character of the Horse.
On the Improvement of Horned Cattle.
Rules for Novices in Shooting.
Methods for Feeding and Training Dogs.
Biographies of celebrated Horses, with their Pedigrees.
Hunting, Fishing, Fowling, &c.
Approved Games, from Hoyle and others.
Criticism on Plays and Actors.
The most popular Songs, set to music.
The Art of LegerdeMAIN Illustrated.
A variety of Receipts adapted to Domestic Economy.
An Epitome of important passing events.
Gentlemen's quarterly Review of the Fashion.

THE VADE MECUM IS PRINTED ON LARGE imperial paper, of a beautiful white texture, and is published every Saturday, at Three Dollars per annum, in advance. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed to prevent it from rubbing by mail.

THE MODERN ACTING DRAMA—A volume of about 800 pages—containing the PLAYS, FARCES, &c. which appear in the Vaude Mecum, neatly printed and bound in elegant covers, for transportation—published every six weeks. Eight volumes will constitute a set, or one year's subscription, the terms for which is three dollars, payable in advance.

Subscribers to the Vaude Mecum are entitled to a deduction of one-third. An order for four sets will be thankfully received, and the work forwarded to and directed by, including a ten dollar note—postage paid.

TWO VOLUMES, 500 pages each of the Novelist's Magazine, containing eight different Novels, by the most popular authors, will be presented to the Agent who shall procure four names to the Modern Acting Drama or the Gentlemen's Vaude Mecum, and remit the amount of one year's subscription for each.

Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to either of the above works, will address **CHARLES ALEXANDER, No. 3, the Penn Building, Franklin Place, Philadelphia**—aug. 22, 1835.

THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM,
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THE DIFFERENT PLAYS AND FARCES that will appear in the course of a year, of themselves, will be worth more than FOUR times the amount of subscription.—The following is a list of those which have already appeared:—

John Catcamp Jr.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS DEAR, BUT NOT AS DEAR AS FREEDOM."

VOL. I.—No. 90.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1893.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.
Published and printed by
RICHARD SPENCER,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.
All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.
No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approval of the publisher.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,
from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, con, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. **ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.**
Jan 10 11

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

To say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severely their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the review of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expensive distances from the great centers of literature, and the occupations of the day, prevent the purchase of books from the hands of the publishers. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be had instantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With, perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe, and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover, will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and bi-monthly journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character cannot fail to provide ample materials for his part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selections and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favorable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly number containing twenty superlatively printed pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 220 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least five times the price of a year's subscription for the "Library." The work, which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality adapted for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be five dollars per annum payable in advance. A commission of 20 per cent, will be allowed to agents, and any agent or postmaster, furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers post paid. Address, **E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philad'a.**
Oct. 20 11

THE
Philadelphia Saturday Courier,
The largest family newspaper in
the United States.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting, but because it can with strict justice be declared of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, which contains each week, upwards of two hundred and fifty distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature, Science, the Arts, the Latest Foreign and Domestic News, Police Reports, Sporting Intelligence, Notices of New Works, besides an immense fund of Miscellaneous Intelligence, the Drama, Marriages, Deaths, Prices of produce, merchandise, stocks, &c.—Engravings—Internal Improvements, Rail roads, Canals—Traveling, Agriculture, &c. &c., embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of subscribers.

(TWENTY THOUSAND!!)

The largest variety of Literature, Entertainment, and News, as well as being the Largest and Cheapest Newspaper published in the U. States. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed upon a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account of Sales, Markets, and news to the latest dates.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of \$2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book—of 200 pages, and equal to fifty two volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by 150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards have already been expended by the publishers of the Saturday Courier in Literary prizes, and in payments to American writers. Five Hundred Dollars have been offered in Prizes for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of American Literature, evincing a degree of liberality believed to be as unprecedented as their success has already been unexampled.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is strictly Neutral in party politics and religious controversies.

Orders, enclosing the address and amount of subscription and post paid, in all cases, will be carefully attended to, if addressed to
WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Penn.

THE BALTIMORE ATHENAEUM
AND
YOUNG MEN'S PAPER,
Published under the auspices of the Baltimore
Young Men's Society.

THE publishers of the "Young Men's Paper," encouraged by the liberal patronage extended towards them during the first year, have determined to enlarge and greatly improve their paper on the commencement of the second volume, so as to render it every way creditable to the city, and worthy of much more extensive circulation.

Its establishment was considered, even by its best friends, as but a doubtful experiment; and though all approved of the high stand that was taken, but few thought it would live over the first few months, or else that it would dwindle into a publication less dignified in character, and designed merely for a money-making scheme. From this cause many stood aloof, unwilling to encourage what it was believed would soon languish and die, or deviate in course from its original professions; these fears have, however, been indulged in vain, and the "Young Men's Paper" is now in the way of permanent establishment.

The publishers have been induced to adopt the new title of

"BALTIMORE ATHENAEUM" in consideration of its being less vague in significance than the old one. Every person has a peculiar idea of his own, as to what a "Young Men's Paper" should be, and the publishers have experienced enough of the perplexities incident to the peculiarities of the name, to determine them to fix upon one less liable to so many objections. The publication is purely literary, and only as such do they wish it to be judged.

CONTENTS.—The "ATHENAEUM" will contain Original Tales, Essays and Poetry.—Intelligence on Scientific Subjects.—Notices of Passing Events.—Criticism on American Works.—Choice Selections from New Works.—Sketches of American and European Scenery and Character.—Extracts from British and American Magazines.—Essays on Political and Moral Philosophy.—Biographical Notices of Distinguished Individuals at home and abroad.—besides a great variety of matter upon every subject in the whole range of literature.

The publishers will still adhere to their original intention of making the "ATHENAEUM" such a paper as shall be worthy of admission into any circle of society, rigidly excluding every thing from its columns calculated to injure the moral character, or foster a vitiated taste, nor in doing this will they render the publication tame or spiritless, and as a guarantee will simply refer to the contents of the first volume.

The second volume will commence about the middle of November.

The "ATHENAEUM" will be printed on a fine quarto supercal sheet, and will make a handsome volume of 416 pages; for which a neat title page and copious index will be furnished.

TERMS.—\$2.50 per annum, payable in all cases in advance.

Office of publication N. E. corner of Baltimore and Sharp streets.
63 Papers with which we exchange will please copy the above.
Nov. 7. 1893.

POETRY.

From the New York Mirror.

A LEGEND.

By WM. C. BRYANT.

Upon a rock that high and sheer
Rose from the mountain's breast,
A weary hunter of the deer
Had sat him down to rest.
And bared to the soft summer air,
His hot red brown and sweaty hair.

All dim in haze the mountain lay,
With dimmer vales between,
And rivers glimmered on their way,
By forests, faintly seen:
While over rose a murmuring sound
From brooks below and bees around.

He listened till he seemed to hear
A voice so soft and low,
That whether in the mind or ear,
The listener scarce might know;
With such a tone so sweet and mild,
The watching mother lulls her child.

"Thou weary huntsman" thus it said,
"Thou faint with toil and heat;
The pleasant land of rest is spread
Before thy weary feet,
And those whom thou would'st gladly see,
Are waiting there to welcome thee."

He looked, and 'twixt the earth and sky,
Amidst the noonday haze,
A shadowy region met his eye,
And grew beneath his gaze,
As if the vapors of the air,
Had gathered into shapes so fair.

Groves freshened as he looked, and flowers
Showered bright on rocky bank,
And fountains swelled beneath the bowers,
Where deer and pleasant drink
He saw the glittering streams; he heard
The rustling bough, the twittering bird.

And friends—the dead in boyhood dear,
There lived and walked again:
And there was one who many a year
Within her grave had lain,
A child who once had been his playmate,
And now he saw her face again.

With sweet and smiling face,
Forward with fixed and eager eyes,
The hunter leaped, in act to rise.

Forward he leaped, and headlong down,
Plunged from that craggy wall;
He saw the rocks, steep, stern and brown,
An instant in his fall—
A fearful instant, and no more,
The dream and life at once were o'er.

THE GLEANER.

"Variety is the spice of life."—Athen.

No. 1.

The love of praise, however conceal'd by art,
Reigns more or less—and glows in every heart;
The proud, to gain it, toils on toils to endure,
The modest shun it, but to make it sure,
Nor ends with life, but buds in sable plumes,
Adorns our hearse, and flutters on our tombs.

2.
Virtue is beauty. But when charms of mind
With elegance of outward form are joined—
When youth makes such bright objects still
More bright,
And fortune sits there in the strongest light—
'Tis all below of heaven we may view,
And all but adoration is your due.

3.—The Happy Family.

With boys and girls a baker's dozen,
With many a friend and many a cousin,
The happy father sees them all
Attentive to his slightest call;
Their time, their talents, and their skill,
Are guided by his sovereign will.
And e'en their wishes take their measure
From what they think the patriarch's pleasure.
How does he rule them? By what art?
He knows the way to touch their hearts.

4.—Rules to make a man of consequence
A brow austere—a circumspect eye,
A frequent shrug of the os humeri,
A nod significant—a stately gait,
A blustering manner and a tone of weight—
A smile sarcastic—an expressive stare—
Adopt all these as time and place will bear.

5.—As I approve of a youth who has some thing
Of the old man in him; so I am not less
Pleased with an old man, who has something
Of the youth. He who follows this rule may be
Old in body, but can never be old in mind.—
Cowley.

6.—Wit loses its respect with the good,
When seen in company with malice; and to
smile at the just which plants a thorn in another's
breast, is to be a principle in the mischievous.

7.—He who audaciously attends—pointedly
looks—calmly speaks—coolly answers—and
cares when he has no more to say—is in
possession of some of the best requisites of
man.

8.—Gibber states that, in his view of the
stage, Shakespeare's best performance, as an
actor, was "The Ghost in Hamlet."

9.—Neil Gwynn having performed the
character of Valence in the Royal Martyr, be-

THE DILEMMA—By N. P. WALLIS.

From the New York Mirror.

Strauss was playing a waltz from Robert
de Diabla, and the best blood of Austria was
stirred in its haughty veins, by the divinity of
his incomparable instrument. It is, after all,
a world of some quality. The peasants of
Hielzing, and the Viennese of the Volksgarten
danced almost nightly to the waltzes by the
same waltzing player; and, in that waltz-
ing and music-loving nation, the most refined
and vanishing cadence of the great master was
as thrillingly felt in the gardens of the suburbs
as to-night in the royal palace of Schoenbrunn.

The great saloon, with its pillars of porphyry
and rosy gossamer in fresco, was delighted in
a blaze of light, common (as the attaché at your
elbow will tell you, lady) to but two saloons
in the polite known world—this, in which is
hid the scene of our story, and another in the
Palazzo Pitti of the Florentine. The white
walls of Almack's, I must needs say, are
Cimmerian-dark in comparison.

It was light within—lighter than day. But
without, on the marble terrace, and in the
broad alleys of the imperial gardens, it was
shadowy and starlight, and cool as the nights
are even in June. Consistent with me to the
force of roses, and I will show you the heroine
perhaps the hero of my story.

What a breath of heaven has the rose to
night!—Now, slowly, and look well at the
promenaders as they pass! She will be here,
where the wind stirs freshest.

And between two worshippers lovers, leaning
confidingly on each, came the Countess
Ermengarde up the terrace of roses.

She was looking at the stars, and the young-
er of the two gentlemen was not. "The elder
was the gold key of a chamberlain at his side,
and a diamond cross of honor at his breast, and
with his slightly touched with gray, but eyes
of undimmed enthusiasm and lustre, he dis-
cussed the stars to the latest lady ever
cruelled on the banks of the Danube."

"They are but gates to the source of light
and life, lady," he said, "and we shall not
sometimes see as we are now passing through
this world, in an ascending order of existence."

A strain of a waltz poured out upon the air,
that might have stirred St. Maddaleno in her
grave.

"Cousin!" said the younger gentleman for
the third time to the fair listener, pressing her
arm impatiently, and looking toward the blaz-
ing windows of the palace.

"What has the baron says, my dear Max-
imilian?" "There is grave reason to believe,"
continued the chamberlain, "that there are
fewer worlds than ours, full of sentiment and
immortal beings, who are destined to rise to
this world in their progression, as we have
risen from theirs, and shall still rise to a higher
and better and this explains—"

The lady quietly laid her arm within that of
the impatient boy, turned him again to her
side, and putting her slight foot forward, as if
to recommence their sauntering promenade,
requested their baron to proceed.

"First Maximilian!" said Count Max, dashing
from the side of his cousin, and springing to the
hand of a blue-eyed girl, who stood with her
mother by a vase of flowering cactus, "you
are a truant to the waltz."

And away they flew to the dazzling ball,
and while the pleased mother followed more
slowly, the baron moved on with his tairer
companion, explaining, with the increased con-
fidence of late-acquired theory of intimations
of a previous existence.

And the Lady Ermengarde heard not one
syllable of it all.

Two mortal weeks, seven days each and
seven nights, had given themselves and their
events into the hands of history, and the Coun-
tess Ermengarde sat in a veritable of her own
chateau upon the Danube, looking sometimes
at a bow of a moon now bent in the sky, and
sometimes at an avenue by which might not
arrive, at that dewy hour, a slowly laden in
the liver of her noble house, bringing simply or
otherwise, (as pleased Providence) a post-bag.

The lady's thoughts had just wandered from
a certain theory of the musical order of the
stars (mentioned by Pythagoras) to a certain
spot, which shall be mentioned presently, on
the Rhine, when the clatter of hoofs came up
the avenue and the post-bag was safely deliv-
ered of two letters.

It will be rather abrupt to mention here that
the Baron Asterisk, Von Asterisk, was a quite
wholesome well of his country. He had
deep, wild, unattractive, German eyes, full
of bluesy and enthusiasm, and besides being
the right-hand man of Metternich, he was
(what required study less profound) a most
passionate reader of the stars. These two
qualities had taken up their abode in a very
eligible tenement, and the baron (Count Max-
imilian Von Asterisk) could not deny it.

It will seem scarce apropos again to remark,
that the younger of the two lovers mentioned
in the opening of the grave tale, was the Lady
Ermengarde's cousin (as cousin go in Ger-
many)—that he was nineteen (a year older
than herself) very good looking, very wild and
good for nothing, a student at Heidelberg, and
terribly in love.

The Countess Ermengarde read her letters.
Dearest Lady!—The star which wide
destiny within its golden sphere is in fortune
constantly. I have waited for it with the im-
patience of love, and listen as it sets, to offer
you the heart, hand, and name of Asterisk
Von Asterisk. Need I say more? We will
read the sparkling wisdom of the sky together
in the turret of Castle Asterisk. Devotedly,
dearest lady, your own, **ASTERISK VON
ASTERISK.**

The Lady Ermengarde pressed the letter in
her hand, and sat lost in thought. She was an
orphan, and the mistress of herself and the
great estates of the noblest house of Austria.
The baron was handsome—yes, very handsome!
and would probably be the successor of Met-
ternich. Ambition whispered with a most
cunning witchery in her ear!

Poor Count Maximilian Von Asterisk!
She opened the other letter. It was from her
nearly departed cousin, dated at the University
of Heidelberg, and contained a copy of verses
and something at the bottom which the Lady
Ermengarde alone (they had learned the art of
writing together) had skill to decipher.

The lady read on with a smile, but with a
beating heart.

TO FAIREST ERMENGARDE.

I know not this sunshine waste—
The world is dark since thou art gone!
The hours are, oh! so tedious—pace!
The birds sing, and the stars flash on,
But sing not well, and look not fair—
A weight is in the summer air,
And sailers in the sight of flowers,
And if I go where others smile,
Their love but makes me think of ours,
And heaven gets my heart the while,
Like one upon a desert isle;
I languish of the weary hours.
I never thought life could be
So dull upon one hope, as mine, dear love, on
thee!

I sit and watch the summer sky,
There comes a cloud through heaven alone,
A thousand stars are shining—night—
It feels no light, but darkles on!
Yet now it nears the lovelier moon,
And, flashing through its fringe of snow,
There steals a rosier dye, and soon
Heaven is one fiery glow!

The Queen of night within it lies!
Yet mark how lovers meet to part!
The cloud already onward flies,
And shadows sink into its heart,
Am! (dost thou see them where thou art?)
Faded fast, fade all those glorious dyes!
Its light, like mine, is seen no more,
And, like my own, its heart seems darker
than before!

Where press this hour those fairy feet?
Where look this hour those eyes of blue?
What music in thine ear is sweet?
What odour breathes thy lattice through?
What word is on thy lip? What tone—
What look—replying to thine own?
Thy steps along the Danube stray—
Alas! it seems an orient sea
Thou would'st not seem so far away!

Flows but its waters back to me!
I less the slowly-coming moon
Because its eye look'd late in thine;
Lonely the west wind of June,
Whose wings will bear it up the Rhine:
The flower I press upon my brow
Were sweeter if it like perfumed thy chamber
now!

The Lady Ermengarde dropped the fair hand
which held the letter of the passionate baron,
across the almost fair hand which held the
letter of the aristocratic baron, and with the tender
pleasure from those cresting eyes, still
yearn on her heart and lips, endeavored to
resolve her dilemma.

As it was a struggle between love and am-
bition, I do not well see the propriety of stating
the result. I know very well what you would
like, Maximilian! but I am not so sure that
it would be so pleasant to your cousin as
mine on your own country.

11 years ago, my employment was clipping
of box-edgings and wedding bells of
flowers in the garden of the bishop of Win-
chester, at the castle of Arundel, my native
town. I had always been fond of beautiful
gardens; and a gardener, who had just come
from the king's gardens, at Kew, gave such
a description of them as made me instantly
resolve to work in these gardens. The next
morning, without saying a word to any one
I set with no clothes, except those upon
my back, and with thirteen half pence in my
pocket. I found that I must go to Richmond,
and accordingly went, on from place to
place, enquiring my way thither. A long day
(it was in June) brought me to Rich-
mond in the afternoon. Two pennyworth of
bread and cheese and a pennyworth of small
beer, which I had on the road, and one half-
penny that I lost somehow or other, left three
pence in my pocket. With this for my whole
fortune, I was trudging toward Richmond,
in my blue smock-trock, and my red garters
tied under my knees, when, starting about
my eye fell upon a little book, in a book-
seller's window on the outside of which was
written—"Fable of a Tub; price 3d." The
title was so odd, that my curiosity was excited.
I had the three-pence, but then, I could
have no supper. In I went, and got the little
book, which I was so impatient to read, that
I got over into a field, at the upper end of
Kew garden, where there stood a lay stack.
On the shady side of this, I sat down to read.
The book was so different from any thing that
I had ever read before; it was something as
new to my mind, though I could not at all
understand some of it, it delighted me beyond
description; and it produced what I had al-
ways considered a sort of birth of intellect. I
read on till dark, without any thought about
supper or bed. When I could see no longer,
I put my little book in my pocket, and tumbled
down by the side of the stack, where I slept
till the birds in Kew gardens waked me
in the morning, when off I started to Kew,
reading my little book. The singularity of
my dress, the simplicity of my manners, my
conduct and lively air, and, doubtless, his
own compassion besides, induced the gardener,
who was a Scotsman, I remember, to give me
vicinals, that me lodging, and set me to work.
And it was during the period that I was
at Kew, that the present king and two of his
brothers laughed at the oddness of my dress,
while I was sweeping the grass round the
foot of the Pagoda. The gardener, seeing
me full of books, lent me some gardening books
to read; but these I could not read, for after
my Fable of a Tub, which I carried about with
me wherever I went, and when I, at about
twenty years old, lost it in a box that fell
overboard in the bay of Fundy, in N. America,
the loss gave me greater pain than I have
ever felt a losing thousand of pounds. This
circumstance, trifling as it was, and childish
as it may seem to relate it, has always endeared
the recollection of Kew to me.—**Cobbett's
Register.**

LOOK OUT FOR ROYALTY!—We find the
following in the Natchez Courier and Journal
of 28th October.

GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY.

Whites, Blacks, Murderers, Horse Thieves,
Mutil men, Runaways, and all broke Jail in
this City last night and are off!

Government are arming all the principle
fortifications in the United States with great
activity.

"WE WANT A HERO."—Byron.

The editor of the Louisville Advertiser, observing the distress of the Opposition for a hero (they had christened Harrison hero of the North Bend, where by the by no exploit of a public nature had occurred) advised, for the reason given below, that they should drop the North Bend, and dub their knight Tippecanoe. It seems they would rather have a defeated hero than no hero, and have taken the editor of the Advertiser at his word.

Success.—The title of "Hero of Tippecanoe" was happily fastened on General Harrison. We gave it to him, under a full conviction that it was appropriate to an officer who, proved, throughout a long military career, to be a worthy champion in the cause of the Union. In no instance was ever General Harrison known to perpetrate a brilliant movement—in no case can he be justly charged with acting suddenly or on the impulse of the moment, except in burning provisions and retreating—Such a thing as a sudden hazardous march or attack never seems to have entered into his imagination.

The battle of Tippecanoe was peculiar. It took place on ground designated, directly or indirectly, by the enemy—the General was taken by surprise, (as no good officer should be,) forced to fight, on a disadvantageous ground, with a force including the flower of his corps, was great—greater than that of the enemy. He was routed—but the determined gallantry of his men prevented a total rout. We thought, taking his notorious indecision and want of moral courage into view, that the title we gave him was about as equitable, as his claim to a victory at Tippecanoe was questionable. Such were the reasons which prompted us to style him (by way of derision we confess) the Hero of Tippecanoe.

Well, his friends are thankful for small favors. They are content. Any thing for a Hero. They have adopted the title we gave him. On Saturday last a public dinner was consumed at Paris, Ky. in honor of the Hero of Tippecanoe; a public meeting has been called of the friends of the Hero of Tippecanoe, in Cincinnati, the city of the General's residence, and the Whig papers generally term him the Hero of Tippecanoe. This is all right; just as it should be.—From the Globe.

THE SIAMSE BROTHERS.

We quote the following notice from the National Intelligencer.

A great Public Dinner was given, at Jackson, North Carolina, a few days ago, to W. P. MANGUM, Senator of the United States from that State, and B. W. LEIGH, Senator from Virginia. For numbers, respectability, and enthusiasm, it is said to have been without a parallel in that part of the country. We have not received the particulars, further than the above, and that, on their being generally complimented by the guests, each Senator addressed the company in the happiest and most effective manner. These marks of regard by the people are due to faithful public servants, who have stood loyally in the breach for the salvation of the country! And from whom have these worthies saved the people? From their worst enemies, themselves. This was the Federal response in days of yore, and it was never more emphatically the duty of any party, than of any man, to stand for the Union and the Republic. Who do "these faithful servants" resist "boldly in the breach"? Does not MANGUM resist the known will of the people of North Carolina, pronounced in every election since he became Senator, and never more decisively than in the last, when he patrolled the State, making speeches to bring about a different result? He appealed to the people against the instructions of the previous Legislature, and the people returned a new body of Representatives, to insist upon the obligations of these instructions, and yet MANGUM is found haranguing his minority party—travelling the Administration he was elected to support, and ministering his insipid and bullying harangues to insult and brow-beat the sober, quiet, and orderly majority whose voice he is bound—nay, pledged—to obey.

Mr. Leigh is precisely in the same predicament. He is thrice condemned by the People, and yet he reciprocates dinners with MANGUM, with a view to drag the people and Legislatures of the two States, by the a malicious temper their inflammatory harangues are to beget in the personal parties they are to influence. Their duty is to go around the country, and pass for public opinion against a decision of the ballot boxes, and the Legislature, the General Assemblies of Virginia and North Carolina. The latter is already organized, and by the election of the preceding officers to each branch, MANGUM knows that all the declarations of the success of the Whigs made by his friends, to keep him in countenance, are dispersed to the world—and yet he, and his complice Leigh, are resolved to get up factions in neighborhoods, to keep up appearances, and, if possible, to make their respective constituencies from doing their duty. And for this outrage upon decency, and defiance of all their obligations and pledges, the honest Intelligencer calls them as "faithful servants" "wofully standing in the breach," and saving the country from the infatuation of the People!

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—As the plot thickens in the political and military drama in which Mexico and Texas are figuring, it may not be amiss to inform our readers, as have not turned their attention to it, of the events and transactions of those two countries, that there are now three parties in Mexico. The first of these is decidedly in favor of a strong and even despotic government;—namely, it is true, in the hands of Santa Anna and two colleagues, but with all powers really engrossed by Santa Anna alone. The second party, when first General Taylor made his appearance on the Rio Grande, made their cryers of the Abasco and his other Associate in Authority. This party aims at the destruction of the Federal Constitution, and is strongly supported by the Clergy and the Military. The second party, which is feeble almost to insignificance, desires the elevation of a Prince of the House of Bourbon to the Throne.—The Federal Constitution, it would seem, finds no favour with this party any more than with the first.

The third party adheres to the Federal Constitution, just spoken of, as it was established in 1824; a Constitution decidedly opposed to centralism, or, as we would term it, union, which the first and second parties so deeply solicitous to obtain.

JOURNEY.—An arduous struggle, and a good working, which the most active sympathy, payment will be given them the triumph of the Federal, and depressing the ascendancy of the Union.—Balt. Gaz.

JOHN.—The Government of New Granada has issued a decree, prohibiting the exportation of Gold, under penalty of imprisonment.

MICHIGAN—INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR MASON.

The first Legislature of the embryo State of Michigan is in session at Detroit. The State officers elect were sworn in by Judge Wilkins, after which the Senate and House of Representatives met in their respective Chambers, and appointed Committees to wait upon Governor Mason. The Detroit Journal contains the inaugural address of the young Chief Magistrate. It is a calm, sensible, and manly production. We annex one or two paragraphs: The change of government, which is now in the process of completion, has placed us in a new and delicate relation to the legislative and executive authorities of the Union. It is believed, however, that the difficulties presented by the new attitude assumed by the people of Michigan, will readily disappear before the light of examination and precedent, and that a course of forbearance and respect to the rights and powers of others, entirely consistent with our own, will smooth our advancement to the high destiny before us.

By the provisions of the Constitution, which has just received the decisive sanction of the people, all laws now in existence in the Territory of Michigan, not repugnant to this Constitution, remain in force until they expire of their own limitation, or may be repealed by an act of State Legislature. All writs, recognizances, and other legal instruments, prosecutions, and proceedings at law, are declared to be valid and binding. All officers, civil and military, holding territorial offices and appointments under the authority of the United States, continue to hold and exercise them until superseded under this Constitution. I am not aware that the Constitution of itself immediately supersedes any officer of federal appointment, except the Governor and the Secretary of the Territory. No inconvenience or detriment to the welfare of the State, or to the interests of the Union, can proceed from so certain a change. The administration and execution of the existing laws, will proceed without interruption. The judicial and other functionaries, deriving their commissions from the United States, will continue to enjoy their respective stations, and to perform their duties, until the Legislature, gliding due time for the legislation of Congress on the subject of our admission into the Union, may deem it expedient to organize a State Judiciary, and to authorize the election or appointment of other officers, under the Constitution. No interference of intermeddling action and co-operation between the local and federal authorities can be rationally anticipated.

VICEGRIP OF FORTUNE.—We noticed under the ordinary head, the other day the death of the Hon. SAMUEL WRIGHT, formerly a member of the Legislature of this State. The ups and downs of this world have seldom been more strikingly exemplified, than in the chequered life of Samuel Wright. Thirty years ago, he was an opulent merchant, and an influential politician in the county of Herkimer. He was a member of the Legislature at the time of the incorporation of the Merchants Bank of this city. There was some noise in regard to the manner in which that charter was obtained, and Mr. Wright's name was involved. About the year 1810, Mr. W. became entangled in his extensive pecuniary affairs, and failed in business. For a few years afterwards, he kept a public house in the village of Herkimer, from which he removed to the neighbourhood of Albany.

He was a man of strong intellect, and of more than a common share of information. We never knew or supposed him to be guilty of bad habits in any respect, and yet when Fortune turned against him, he was doomed to struggle on and on, without a single turn of the wheel in his favor.—N. Y. Com.

Lecture on Printing.—C. W. Brewster, lately delivered a lecture upon printing before the Portsmouth Lyceum, from which we gather the following statistics.—The first regular paper ever published was at Venice, about two hundred and fifty years since. The first regular periodical published in England was in 1665, although the press had been in operation in that country for a considerable length of time previous. The first paper published in America was in 1700. A description of several offices is given of the present day. At the office of the temperance Recorder, Albany, twelve presses are kept in almost constant operation—six steam, and six by hand, giving employment to one hundred and forty persons. They print, on an average, an edition of books of the Family Library size, every day in the year. Their expenses are about \$800 per day. The establishment of the Freeman at Braintree, Mass., keeps in operation several hundred presses, and prints 20,000 sheets per day. Other facts are given in relation to the English and French press. The thirty largest libraries in the United States contain 250,000 volumes, while the same number in Germany contain three millions.—Buffalo Com. Adv.

From the Globe.

JUDGE WHITE AND THE WHIG FESTIVAL AT BALTIMORE.

We transfer to our columns a few extracts from the proceedings of the late festival at Baltimore, identifying the fellowship which exists among the Whigs, and the success which at length crowned their exertions to obtain from Judge White an open declaration of his willingness to desert his former principles, if they will allow him a chance for Presidency in any contingency.

On that occasion, Mr. Clay offered the following sentiment: "Union and Concord, and a sacrifice of all individual attachment, in support of a Presidential candidate, opposed to the Baltimore nomination."

Mr. Webster, among other things to the same effect, says: "I hope it is not doubted that I regard the cause whose triumph in Maryland is thus to be celebrated, as the true cause of the country, of patriotism, and of civil liberty."

Mr. Calhoun on the same occasion, after putting in a salvo, by which his nullification is not to be committed to the issue of the contest, thus expresses himself: "I do not, by these remarks, intend to damp the ardor of those who are at present so zealously and honorably engaged in defeating Executive interference and dictation, in what exclusively belongs to the free and voluntary choice of the People. My object is far different; to elevate their views to the real cause of disease, and to direct them to the point where every blow would tell, and where victory, when achieved, instead of being temporary, would be complete and permanent."

Then comes the hero of fifty defeats, General Harrison, who numbers this victory of the Whigs "as one of the battles won for a Republic by the voluntary efforts of the People."

ple, "carried to the credit of the nation, the common benefit of the victors and the quashed," and modestly tells the People, "they must do their own voting and their own fighting," without the influence of the "organization," exhibiting "no evidence of a present or absent commander."

And lastly, the managers introduced a great flourish, the follow-up of Hugh L. White, which, lest we should be charged with destroying the effect of the like and ominous import, we may as well as it is published by the Baltimore Post.

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 24. Gentlemen: On yesterday I received a polite invitation to be present at a State Convention to be given in the city of Baltimore on the 1st inst.

My distance from you puts it out of my power to accept this invitation.

For this mark of respect I feel very grateful, and regret that my situation compels me to deny myself the pleasure of being with you.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am your most obedient servant.

HUGH L. WHITE.

In order that our readers may know what it was that made Judge White so regretful, we will give an extract from the Baltimore Post, reciting the character of the invitation which was tendered on the 21st ult.

It is not to be wondered at that the Whigs and Nullifiers should make a festival of the character of the man who has saved the country from their designs against its liberty and happiness, and found it upon a victory which they never won, but upon a defeat which they never suffered. They had such festivals and such purposes of the note received by Judge White, and it was because the occasion was so devoted to the misrepresentation and calumny of the President, that it was so far from the sympathy and respect of the Whigs.

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Our readers are aware, that one of the Whigs, who was present at the festival, and who was not a member of the Baltimore Convention, was Judge White.

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well known as Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States in 1819, at the time the great losses were occasioned by certain speculators in Bank Stock, &c.—was removed from that situation—afterwards turned lawyer—and is now an office-holder under the State.

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS, always a violent opponent, another member of the "Maulander Extra" Committee—well known under the last two or three years either as an office-holder, or office holder, under the State.

JAMES M. BUCHANAN, a lawyer, voted for Jackson in 1824 and 1828—wanted to be appointed Secretary of Legation to London, after the present Administration came into power—did not succeed—shortly after became a violent opponent, and has been so ever since.

THOMAS YATES WALSH, another lawyer voted for Jackson in 1828—apostatized in 1831—and has ever since been a violent opponent.

WILLIAM PINEY, a violent opponent—formerly Collector of the Customs at Key West—was removed from office during the present Administration. He knows best the cause of his removal.

SHEPARD C. LEAKIN, always one of the most violent and active of the opponents of General Jackson—also a member of the "Maulander Extra" Committee.

E. L. FINLEY, another lawyer, is a warm opponent of the Administration. In 1830 he was a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected from one end of the town to the other, about "proscription for opinions," the following winter went to Annapolis, and got a fat office; from which a Jackson man was removed to make way for him.

WM. H. MORRIS, another lawyer, and a violent opponent.

Geo. W. WILLIAMSON, also a lawyer, and always a decided opponent.

All the other members of the Committee are warm opponents of the Administration.

Yours, BALTIMORENSIS.

We are pleased to learn, says the Newport Mercury, that Capt. Wm. Y. TAYLOR of this town, has been appointed to the command of the United States Sloop of War, Warren, now at Philadelphia. She will be fitted for sea immediately, and is ordered for the West India station.

MR. CLAY.—The editor of the Frankfort Argus states that he has a letter in his possession from an opposition member of Congress to a member of the same party in the Legislature of Kentucky, in which it is alleged that during the last session of Congress, Mr. Clay was extremely anxious to be nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and that his wishes were not gratified in consequence of the opposition made to it by members of the opposition party from a belief that he could not be elected. If he, who has been so highly extolled for his virtues, his talents and his services, be too weak to be elected, what a poor chance must there be for Gen. Harrison whose want of qualifications and merits are ascertained upon strenuously by many of the members of his own party. He had better give Mr. Clay another trial. He can but be beaten again, and it is useless for them to strain another large, when he is sure to come off second best.—Balt. Rep.

ALABAMA.—The republicans of this State are actively engaged in making preparation for the election of a State Convention to be held at Montgomery, on the 1st inst.

several other counties for meetings. The democracy of Alabama will, we have no doubt, be fully represented in the ensuing Convention, which will give Whiteness its quietus in that State, and insure the triumph of Van Buren and Johnson.

Col. James Hill, decided Van Burenite, has been elected to the Senate of Alabama, from Bibb county by a majority of seventy over Gen. James Gooding, the White candidate. The election was to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. David R. Boyd.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—The anti-masonic convention of Allegheny county have instructed their delegates to the State Convention to support DANIEL WEBSTER for the Presidency. They resolved that the Anti-masons of Allegheny county cannot give General Harrison their support.

BUILDING BY CONTRACT.

A correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser, writing from Lowell, gives the following amusing manufacturing story:—N. E. Far.

"One of the most amusing stories I have heard about manufacturing in this manufacturing region, relates to the fabrication of buildings of the largest class. A contract was made by a builder in one of the interior towns of Massachusetts, to build a country meeting house by a certain day. The time approached within a few weeks, and not a stick of timber was upon the ground. The cellar was dug, and the foundation indeed laid; but it seemed from all appearances that the contractor had given up all intention of performing his agreement. A lawyer was consulted concerning the proper manner to proceed for damages; but, after some time longer delay, and I believe within five or three weeks of the time, a long train of carts and wagons entered the town, with all sorts of building materials, and the mill, where the contractor made his meeting-house by the job. Once on the ground, and a sufficiency of hands attending, the frame was raised in the twinkling of an eye; the pews, pulpit, galleries, &c. were knocked together, the building was boarded, floored, shingled, glazed, and painted without delay, every thing scrupulously performed to the strict letter of the contract, up to the lightning-rod, bell, and weather-cock, and the key delivered over to the building committee some days before the stipulated time.

REMARKABLE.

During the late gale, whilst the schooner Laura, Capt. Walker, was at about latitude 30, North and to the Eastward of the Gulf, a very large number of kind birds, which appeared to have been blown off by the wind, then blowing very hard from North to North-west. Many were swept by the wind beyond the vessel, and in the endeavor to return on board, fell exhausted into the water and perished. A great number came on board, and were sheltered in the cabin.—72 were killed and eaten by the sailors.—As near as can be recollected the following birds were identified, red-tailed Vireos, Mockers, Red Birds, Mocking Birds, Blue Jays, Song Sparrows, large Blue Herons, and Night Herons. They remained with the vessel until the gale abated, when such as were able took their departure for the land. At the same time immense flocks of wild Geese were seen flying over, some of which manifested a disposition to alight upon the rigging.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16, 1835.

Messrs. BLAIR and RAY: Supposing you might desire to know something of the Committee of Invitation for the late Whig Festival, I beg leave to send you the following sketch of some of the principal members.

DAVID HOFFMAN, a lawyer, has always been a violent opponent—was in the Charles street house M. 1822—author of the Memorial Inscriptions, and a member of the committee that issued on the day of election in 1828, the famous "Maulander Extra," giving a false account of the New York election.

LOVE TINKER, Chairman of the "Maulander Extra" Committee above—has been on opponent of Gen. Jackson since 1821.

JAMES W. McCULLOCH, always one of the most violent opponents of Gen. Jackson—

BALTIMORE, MD.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1835.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

LIFE OF WASHINGTON.—We call particular attention to the prospectus of the life and writings of Washington, in another column of our paper this morning. The general character of the author, and the certificates of Chief Justice Marshall and L. W. Tazewell, are sufficient evidences of what the work will be. A work of this description is not only valuable for its contents but as containing all the writings of a man whose actions have so affectionately endeared him to the hearts of his countrymen. We have examined a volume, and for neatness of style—both in typographical execution and otherwise, we very cheerfully recommend it to the consideration of our readers and the public. The agent for the work is now in town soliciting subscribers.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—The friends of the Union on the day preceding the inauguration of Governor Schley of Georgia, determined to offer a testimony of gratitude and respect to the distinguished citizen who was about to retire from the Chief magistracy of that State to the walks of private life accordingly the visitants and members of the Legislature at the seat of Government invited Gov. Lumpkin to partake with them of a public dinner, which invitation he accepted. The sentiment and good feeling which prevailed truly indicate the high regard entertained for the ex-Governor, by the entire company.

MR. WEBSTER.

This gentleman we think we hazard nothing in asserting, will be attempted to be forced upon the Whigs of Maryland, as their candidate for the Presidency. Already do we see an indication from a certain source to forestall the delegates from this section of our state, that may be appointed to their convention which is to assemble next month. Only think of a convention composed of such elements as it will be, and it is impossible to reconcile the idea of further unity of action among them; disappointment will take place—disaffection will reign—and each part that make up this great whole that is indecent Van Buren, will fall back into their

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own party.

similar delegates from other States will be the city of Baltimore; and it is thought with an abundance could not conveniently convene before the first of February. If an earlier day should be determined on, the friends of Reform in Frederick will be prepared.—Frederick Citizen.

The following is a copy of the Memorial to be presented to the Legislature:—

To the honorable, the General Assembly of Maryland.

Your memorialists, citizens of the State of Maryland, respectfully represent to your honorable body, that the Constitution under which they live, is unequal in its operation on the rights of the people, unjust, and defective in carrying out Republican principles in those of its cardinal provisions, and ought to undergo a thorough revision and amendment.—Your memorialists are aware, that by the 20th Article of the Constitution, the mode is prescribed by which any part thereof may be altered, changed or amended, by the passage of a Bill for that purpose, through two successive sessions of your honorable body; and that, under the authority conferred by that article, amendments have been made from time to time, in that instrument, salutary in their effects, but yet never reaching the fundamental principles upon which it is based and from which most of evils complained of, flow.—Your memorialists need not, they presume, here particularize grievances, nor urge them, in detail. Suffice it to say, that the voice of the majority of the people, the vital principle of all free governments, by the practical operation of the Constitution of Maryland, is unrecognized in either of the three great departments of Government; Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. Neither are Legislative, Executive and Ministerial officers elected, or responsible to the people, to whom the power of their control might be wisely and safely confided. The principles proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, as the only safe security for the unalienable rights of man, and which have been guaranteed to us by our Bill of Rights, are not carried into effect by the present Constitution of Maryland, and your memorialists have therefore an inherent, original right to expect that that instrument will be altered and amended.

With this view, and that all condition interest and rights, of the several parts of the State, may be fully and deliberately considered in making the amendments proper, your memorialists are of opinion, that following the examples which have been approved by the experience of four sister States, it would be now expedient to provide by law, for the calling of a Convention of the People of Maryland, by their Representatives, to be legally elected upon the principle of popular or mixed representation as soon as may be expedient with a view to the thorough revision and amendment of the Constitution.

Your memorialists therefore pray your Honorable bodies would pass a law providing for the call of such a convention, as soon as it may be expedient, and your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

EATING CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY—BUT NOT CANNIBLES.

Judge White is eating public dinners as voraciously as ever Mr. Clay did—he will eat himself out before next fall.—Boston Post.

MR. WEBSTER.

This gentleman we think we hazard nothing in asserting, will be attempted to be forced upon the Whigs of Maryland, as their candidate for the Presidency. Already do we see an indication from a certain source to forestall the delegates from this section of our state, that may be appointed to their convention which is to assemble next month. Only think of a convention composed of such elements as it will be, and it is impossible to reconcile the idea of further unity of action among them; disappointment will take place—disaffection will reign—and each part that make up this great whole that is indecent Van Buren, will fall back into their

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A late article in Silliman's valuable Journal says that in Potter county, Pennsylvania, within the space of five miles, are found the head waters of the Allegheny, Susquehanna and Genesee rivers—the first flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, the second into the Chesapeake, and the third into Lake Ontario.

A corfield large enough for a German Principality.—The Providence Journal states that a gentleman who recently returned to that city from a tour through the western states, saw a field of corn in the state of Ohio which contained fifteen thousand acres of land. He rode fifteen miles by the side of it.

From the Baltimore Republican of Friday.
PRICE CURRENT.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—The prices of Wheat of all descriptions continue to improve. In the early part of the week, sales were made of White suitable for family flour at \$1.45 a 100; of common white at \$1.40 a 100. Best prime red, at \$1.42 a 100, other kinds at \$1.35 a 100. To-day some sales of prime Machine Red brought \$1.44.

Corn.—The demand for old corn has not been so good this week. We note a further decline in price, and quote sales to-day at 90¢ a cts. New Corn, in condition, 55¢ a cts.

RUSSELL, SHATTUCK, & Co.
HAVE IN PRESS
THE WRITINGS OF

George Washington:

With Historical Notes and Illustrations,

AND
A LIFE OF THE AUTHOR.

BY
JARED SPARKS.

THE work is to consist of the writings of Washington, selected from the voluminous papers left by him at Mount Vernon, which have all been in the possession of the Editor for six years. The object has been to gather from the whole of these papers, amounting to more than sixty folio manuscript volumes, the best portions of Washington's writings, and to combine them into a methodical arrangement, accompanied with explanatory notes and historical elucidations. They will be published in the following order:

1. Letters and other papers relating to Washington's Early Military Career in the French War, and as Commander of the Virginia Forces.
2. Letters, Instructions, Addresses, and other papers relating to the American Revolution.
3. Private Correspondence from the Time of his resigning the Command of the Army, to the Beginning of the Presidency.
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It will be embellished with an accurate engraving of Stuart's original portrait, and Landon's bust; together with a full length portrait, in military costume, (taken by C. W. Peale), at the age of 22, and two portraits of Mrs. WASHINGTON. As also with a series of plans and sketches, illustrating the military operations in which Washington was concerned.

The last volume will contain a very full index of the whole work. There will also be an alphabetical table of all the letters, indicating the names, dates, and places at which they were written. This likewise be other tables, comprising (as far as it can be done), the arrangement of the various lines of the army during the revolution, and the names and rank of the different officers. Similar tables will be added, containing the names of all the principal civil officers in the United States, during Washington's public career.

The whole work is expected to be completed in the course of the next season. The first volume will be taken up with the Life of Washington. This has been purposely delayed, for the obvious reason, that it can be much more fully and accurately written, after going through with a minute examination of the voluminous mass of papers for the purpose of selection and preparation for the press, and gathering materials from other sources. Subscribers may be assured, that the advantage of the delay will be altogether on their side.

Thus far, each volume has extended to a considerably larger number of pages than was promised in the prospectus, and no pains have been spared to secure accuracy and faithful execution in every respect. Nearly thirty engravings, plates, and drawings have been added, none of which was originally promised. They have been executed at a large expense of money and trouble, and it is believed their value, as an ornament to the book, and as illustrating the writings of Washington, will be duly estimated by the subscribers.

It will be printed and bound in the most elegant style, on paper of superior quality.
WILLIAM D. FISH, Agent.
Boston, October, 1835.

CERTIFICATES
From Chief Justice Marshall and Governor Tazewell.

I have looked over the two volumes of the writings and correspondence of General Washington, which have been published by Mr. Sparks, and think the work possesses great merit. He has collected valuable information in addition to the letters themselves, which adds to the interest. The character of Mr. Sparks ensures the faithful execution of all he promises.

J. MARSHALL.
RICHMOND, January 2nd, 1835.

I very willingly add mine to the testimony of Chief Justice Marshall as to the volume mentioned by him and as to the character of Mr. Sparks.

LITTLETON W. TAZEWELL.
RICHMOND, January 24th, 1835.

ATTENTION.
EASTON GUARDS.

THERE will be a meeting of the company this afternoon the 28th inst. at half past 2 o'clock, on the public square. The members are requested to be punctual in attendance, and equipt for parade.

J. H. MCNEAL, O. S.
Nov. 28 1835

REMOVAL.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

MRS. RIDGWAY respectfully informs her customers and the public that she has removed her Millinery Store, to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Mackey, Esq., next door to Messrs. Wilson & Taylor's, and directly opposite to the Court House.

She presents her compliments to the Ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and acknowledges with gratefulness, their liberality, and has the pleasure to announce to them that she has just returned from Baltimore, with a handsome

Assortment of Millinery, And the LATEST FASHIONS for BONNETS, CAPS and DRESSES, and by her unremitting attention and general knowledge, she hopes to merit a continuance of their favors.

N. B. A few boarders by the week month or year can be accommodated.
Nov. 14 31 Law (G)

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot County again give notice to the Trustees of the several school districts in said county, whose schools have been established under the act of 1825, and the supplements thereto, and to all persons in those districts, whose schools have not yet been established, that it will be impossible for them to extend to the people the benefits and advantages of said act and supplement, so far as they are authorized and required to levy on the taxable property of said county, for the payment of teachers &c. until the trustees already, and those hereafter to be appointed, shall make report of their proceedings agreeably to law.

They are then earnestly requested to make report of their proceedings to the Commissioners on or before the 23rd day of December next, to enable them to make such provisions as the law seems to authorize and require of them. The Commissioners for Talbot County, will meet on the 23rd December next.
THOMAS C. NICOLS, Clk.
Nov. 28 31w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County, as runaway, on the 31st day of November, 1835, by William Taylor, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, for Baltimore County, a mulatto woman, who calls herself CHARLOTTE, and her five children, viz: William, aged 10 years; Nelson, 8 years; Urias, 5 years; Perry, 4 years; and Harriet, 2 years—and since her commitment Charlotte has been delivered of a male child—all of which, as well as herself, she says belongs to Chas. W. Warfield, of Anne Arundel county. She is about 36 years old, and had on when committed a yellow linen frock, leghorn bonnet, white cotton hose and old lace boots, and is about 5 feet 8 or 7 inches high. The owner, if any, of the above described negroes, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away; otherwise they will be discharged as directed by the act of Assembly.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden, of Baltimore City and County Jail.

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J. H. MCNEAL, O. S.
Nov. 28 1835

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia

and Baltimore with a large and very

general assortment of

FRESH GOODS.

suitable for the present and approaching season, and respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

Oct. 9 cow6t

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY.

WM. LOVEDAY

Has just received from Baltimore and has

now opened at his store house, an additional

Supply of

NEW GOODS,

adapted to the present and approaching season; among them are a lot of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, &

Merinos;

Which he thinks will bear the most minute comparison with the market. These added to his former stock renders his assortment very general and complete; he invites his friends and the public generally to call and see him.

Not. 10 cow3w

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance; by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.
Oct. 9

MAIL STAGE.

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.
THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.

Fare from Easton to Centreville, \$1.50
" " Easton to Wye Mills, 1.00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville, 50
All baggage at the risk of the owners.
Easton, April 4, 1835.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. LOVEDAY

HAS received and opened at his store

house, his full supply of

NEW GOODS.

Which he thinks he can offer at reasonable prices; among them is a handsome variety of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, &c. &c. &c.

He invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of his assortment.

Oct. 13 (61)

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot County Orphans' Court, will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 25th day of November next, at the late residence of Mrs. Ann Fountain late of Talbot county, dec'd. all the Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep

Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn-Blades, and some Household Furniture.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property.—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., and attendance given by

WM. E. SHANNAHAN, Adm'r.
of John Edmondson, dec'd.
Nov. 21 18

A GOOD SECOND HAND GIG

For Sale.

WILL be sold on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, on the Court House street, a credit, a superb Second Hand Gig. Those who wish a Bargain in this article are invited to attend.

WM. C. RIDGWAY, Auc'r.
Nov. 17

A FURTHER SUPPLY.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,

HAVE just received and are now opening

an

Additional supply of

NEW GOODS.

Which, added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete.

Among which are, a variety of,

Cloths, Cassinets, Merinos, Rose

& Point Blankets, Calicoes, &c.

ALSO,

Brass Andirons, Shovel & Tongs,

CASTINGS,

AND A FULL SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

AMONG THEM

Old Madeira, Gold and Pale Sherry

Teneriff and Port

Old Cognac Brandy, J. Spirit

O. J. Whiskey, Fine and Coarse Salt,

Family Flour, Buck Wheat Flour,

Bacon Raisins in whole, half and quarter boxes,

Almonds, Fresh Teas,

Superior Old Java Coffee,

Sperm, Mould and Dip Candles, Cheese, Cranberries, &c.

All of which will be offered at a small advance.

N. B. A full supply of warranted CAST STEEL AXES.

Easton, Nov. 17 cow3w

WAS COMMITTED to Baltimore County Jail.

on the 6th day of November, 1835, as a runaway, by Edward J. Peters, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the city of Baltimore, a negro boy, by the name of Westley, aged about 15 years, 5 feet high, and says he belongs to Charles W. Warfield, of Anne Arundel County, Md. Had on when committed, dark cassinet roundabout, pantaloons and vest, and old shirt, coarse shoes and black seal skin

Also, at same time, and by the same, a Mulatto girl, named Amelia, about 16 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high. Had on when committed, a yellow linen frock, straw bonnet, yard stockings and coarse shoes.

Also by the same, at the same time, a mulatto girl, by the name of Martha, about 15 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, and clad the same as the above described negroes, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged as directed by the act of Assembly.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden, of Baltimore city and County Jail.
Nov. 24 3w

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

SCHOONER JOHN EDMONDSON,

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named new and substantially built Schooner has commenced her regular trips between Easton point and Baltimore; leaving Easton point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock; and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Freight one dollar, and twenty five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Grocery at Easton point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson and Son, or with Rol. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obdt. serv't.
J. E. LEONARD.
August 11

Drugs, Medicines, Oils,

PAINTS DYE STUFFS,

GLASS, &c. &c.

THE subscribers having associated themselves in the

DRUG BUSINESS,

and taken the stand recently occupied by Doctor Samuel W. Spencer, and formerly by Moore & Kelle, have just returned from Baltimore with an entire new assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c. &c.—and offer them to their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms.

EDWARD SPEDDEN.

JAMES DAWSON.

N. B. Doctor S. or D. will at all times

freely prescribe for, and give directions to any persons calling on them at their Drug Store, free of charge.

E. S. & J. D.
Easton, Oct. 3 1835. 18

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.
march 21 18

AUCTION ROOM.

WM. C. RIDGWAY

Room for the reception of

Goods of every Description;

Which he will sell at private or public sale.

Also, a POUND and STABLE for Stock that may be sent to him for sale.

His terms will be moderate, and every attention paid to property committed to his care.

N. B. He has regular license for selling Goods of every description.

Nov. 14 31 (G)

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of

SADDLERY,

Consisting in part of the following articles:

Hard Solder Bits and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Gigs, Twigs, and Clay Whips, foreign and domestic.

Harness of all descriptions kept on hand or made at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Harness of any kind will be repaired at the shortest notice and upon the most accommodating terms.

Easton, Oct. 3

CASH FOR NEGROES.

CASH and liberal prices will at all times be given for any number of likely negroes of both sexes, between the ages of 10 and 30 years. Persons having likely slaves to dispose of, would do well to call on to communicate with me. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, in Easton. All communications will be promptly attended to and directed to me at Easton.

WILLIAM HARKER.
aug. 22, 1835.

A Horse for Sale.

FOR SALE on reasonable terms a fine and excellent family Horse, seven years old last spring and supposed to be about 3 blood. He can be recommended to be sold in any kind of harness and to work kind and well in any kind of gear—For further particulars apply to

WM. H. GROOME.

Not. 8 cow3e

A FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 24th day of November, at the Court House, in the town of Dantol, at 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, the

Beautiful Little Farm

Belonging to the heirs of Levi Chance, deceased, lying and being in the Upper District of Caroline county, adjoining the lands of Abraham Jump, deceased's heirs, Thomas Wainwright, Wm. Thawley, James Bolton and others; about three miles from Greenbrough, two miles from Boonsborough, and one mile from the public road, between the above named places. This Farm is supposed to contain about

200 ACRES OF LAND.

Divided into three fields of about 90 thousand corn hills each, and well adapted to the growth of Corn and Wheat, with a fair proportion in Timber, and an Apple Orchard of good fruit.—The buildings are a one story frame dwelling in tolerable good repair, with two rooms below and 13, rooms above; and also a small new Granary; other out buildings in bad repair, a good well of water in the yard, with a new frame.

Persons disposed to purchase, will view the premises and judge for themselves; which will be shown them by Mr. Elijah Chance, one of the heirs and tenant on the premises. This land will be surveyed, and the quantity ascertained against the day of sale, and a plot and certificate exhibited.

The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser is to pay \$25 cash on the day of sale, to pay expenses, and the balance in two annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale; to be secured by bond and good security for the payment of the same, and on the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before, a good and sufficient deed will be executed, free and clear of all incumbrances by the Trustee.

JOHN A. SANGSTON, Trustee.
Nov. 7 18

TAILORING.

THE subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Easton and the adjoining counties, for the flattering patronage he has met with, since he commenced the above business, and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A NEW MODE OF CUTTING,

That has never been practiced in Easton; but one, that is almost universally used in Baltimore and in the best establishments; he has also engaged a

FIRST RATE WORKMAN,

that none can surpass; which will enable him to meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind of garments cut and made in the first style. His work shall be warranted to fit in all cases; otherwise he pays them for their goods or makes them others. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the favors of a generous public. The public's obedient servant.

JOHN SATTERFIELD.
aug. 29 18 (G)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale on the 30th day of the present month, November, at the subscriber's farm near Easton, several good young horses, some cattle, with two yokes of fine oxen, and sheep, together with farming utensils. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security; on all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required.

Attendance given by

JOHN M. G. EMORY.
Nov. 10 18 (G)

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

THE MARYLAND

WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

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

L. G. TAYLOR.
may 5

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County.

on the 5th day of October, 1835, by David Williamson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace of Baltimore County, a negro man as a runaway, who calls himself SAMUEL SMITH, says he belongs to Thomas Mathews, Lumber Merchant, High Street, Old Town; aged about 21 years, 5 feet 4 inches high; has a large scar on the back of his neck by a burn, and a scar on his right foot caused by a cut. Had on when committed a black cloth coat, dark spotted vest, light colored pantaloons, cotton shirt, pair of fine shoes and white fur hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

American Magazine
OF USEFUL
AND
ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.
VOL. II.
Published by the Boston Fawcett Company—
No. 47, Court Street.

The Publishers are encouraged by the flattering reception and extensive circulation of the first issue for the year past, to prosecute the work with renewed assiduity and with a constant desire to fulfill the promises made in the outset of the work. We intend "to stick to our text" and to serve those who have so liberally cheered us with their kind patronage, with what is useful and pleasant, little of which shall still be our object and aim. We do not presume to instruct the veteran and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study; nor to lay open those hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the ken of the most inquisitive. Nor do we expect to approach so near to the moon or other planets, as to tell what are the trees, the birds, and animals which may there grow or live and move. We leave such extraordinary feats to those who are more visionary, or more daring than we are. But we hope and intend to keep up the character and spirit of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful articles, which may be instructive to the young, and not considered wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider the whole United States as our field, though not our exclusively; and we ask the favour of persons of taste and science, to communicate important facts, and natural scenes, and works of art, for the benefit of all our friends. As republicans, we feel that we are of the same family as those in the south and west—as friends of improvement, of good morals and good learning, we wish also to be considered of the same family. If we can do anything by our labours to increase and strengthen this sentiment and feeling, "we should be ready to the good work."

We should call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the magazine, and to the notice in the last number relating to the subject. It is very important to us to know who propose to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum, charged for it in advance. GEO. G. SMITH, AGENT.

Nov. 14, 1835.
All letters and communication from agents and others sent to post paid.
Agents and responsible Agents who will contract to obtain subscribers, in States, Counties or districts, will meet with liberal encouragement. N. B. None need apply without satisfactory reference.
The Postage on this Magazine as established by law, is 4 1-2 cts. for 100 miles—any distance over, 7 1-2 cts.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 19th day of October, 1835, by Robert Dutton, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the City of Baltimore, a negro man who calls himself JAMES STEWART, and says he belongs to Henry Effort of the City of Baltimore. He is about 23 years old; 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high; stout made, and dark complexion; has a small scar on the under side of his right jaw, a large scar on his forehead, occasioned by a stick of wood.

Had on when committed, coriary jacket, drab cloth pants, coarse shoes, brown vest and hat. The owner of any of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Nov. 10 of Baltimore City and County Jail.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

The success of the experiment we have made to furnish a succinct history of the proceedings of Congress, from day to day, with sketches of the Debates, induces the undersigned to persevere in their plan to extend and perfect it. They have resolved that the Congressional Globe shall not only embody the parliamentary annals of the country, but shall also furnish an Appendix, which will contain the finished speeches of the prominent speakers, on the most important subjects, written out by the members themselves, from the notes and printed sketches of the Reporters.

The Congressional Globe, with an Index, will be published weekly, upon double royal paper, in octavo form, as heretofore, at one dollar for the session. It may be subscribed for separately. The Appendix of finished speeches will, also, be published for one dollar.

It is probable that the next session of Congress will continue nearly seven months; it so, the work will contain between four and five hundred pages, and will be the cheapest publication perhaps in the world.

The next session of Congress will probably be the most eventful one which has occurred for many years, and will certainly be replete with interest, as its course will have great influence in fixing the destiny of the Republic for years to come. Immediately preceding, as it does, the next Presidential election, and containing the leading minds of all the contending parties in the country, deep and abiding interests will attend the debates. The whole drama will be faithfully exhibited in the Congressional Globe and the Appendix.

We have already provided for our reporting corps, eminent ability and skill in one branch of Congress, and we expect to obtain an adequate reinforcement of capable persons in the other, by the time it needs. To fulfil our own wishes and the expectations of the Members. No pains or cost on our part will be spared to accomplish it. As the work will be continued regularly, and be made permanent, authentic, and therefore highly useful, all who take an interest in the political affairs of the country will do well to begin their subscription with the next session.

TERMS.

Cong. Globe.—1 copy during the Session, \$1 00
Do. do. 11 copies during the Session, \$10 00
Advance.—Same price.

Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any special-ty Bank will be received.

No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the Session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES,
WASHINGTON CITY, October 14, 1835.

JOURNEMEN TAILORS.

The Subscriber wants immediately a good workman, to whom regular employment will be given, if immediate application is made.

JOHN SATTERFIELD,
Oct. 3 1835

CLARK'S OLDEST ESTABLISHED LOTTERY OFFICE N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets (UNDER THE MUSEUM.) Where have been sold PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily, Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in full portion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, post paid, or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,
Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.
Baltimore, 1835.—may 16

SIXTH YEAR OF THE THE LADY'S BOOK. A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE, FASHIONS AND PORTRAITS.

The LADY'S BOOK was the first publication in this country to introduce and perfect a taste for COLORED PLATES OF THE FASHIONS; and the universal popularity which the book obtained, with the aid of these beautiful and costly embellishments, although they appeared every quarter only, was unprecedented and unexampled. The publisher emboldened by his long experience, and success which has crowned his former efforts to signalise his work, intends, with the coming volume, to introduce alternately every month, in the course of the year, SIX SPLENDID PLATES OF THE FASHIONS, SUPERBLY COLOURED. The engravings will be copied from ORIGINAL designs, prepared expressly for that purpose; thereby furnishing the patrons of the work with correct and constant information of the latest and most approved styles for ladies' dresses, as they come out. This arrangement will add considerably to the publisher's present heavy outlays, and while it will materially advance the value and beauty of his work, it trusts with confidence to the liberality of a discerning public for future remuneration, corresponding with his exertions and unremitting efforts to keep pace with the rapid progress of the improvements of the age. The following is the order which will be adopted for the Embellishments of the Lady's Book for 1835: viz. January, March, May, July, September, November, SUPERS ENGRAVINGS.

OF THE PREVAILING FASHION ELEGANTLY COLORED.

With the June and December numbers will be furnished appropriately ENGRAVED FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

Illustrating a variety of Interesting Subjects.

Besides every number will be enriched with a Plate from the PORTRAIT GALLERY, containing the Likenesses of two distinguished individuals. In addition to which, other various Engravings will be regularly added—with two Pages of POPULAR MUSIC.

The publisher has at present in the hands of an excellent artist a steel Engraving, which will contain a likeness of all the present reigning Queens of Europe, which will be given as an extra in January No.

To meet these expensive engagements, it is absolutely necessary that remittances should be promptly made. At the end of the last six months, nearly six hundred names were erased from our list, in consequence of its appearing from the books that each owed two years' subscription. Many have since paid, and some had previously settled with agents. These and other grievous inconveniences a publisher has to encounter, which should, as far as the Agent is concerned, be remedied by his rendering an account of the sums that he has received, at least once every six months. Subscribers become annoyed when their names are erased for delinquency, & when they settle, they will not again renew their subscription. This, consequently, is a serious loss to the proprietor. The following suggestions are respectfully tendered for the consideration of persons who are now in arrears: Let those who owe two years, or that will owe two in December or June next, send a Five Dollar note, on account. Many refrain from forwarding their dues because they cannot remit the exact sum; this is not necessary, if they continue their subscription. It is only when a person stops the work, that a liquidation of the whole amount due becomes necessary.

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.—Under this head will be published every month, likenesses of distinguished Authors in this country and in Europe. Striking resemblances of Bulwer, Brougham, Hogg, Cunningham, &c. &c. have been given. The following are now ready for press, and will be published two in each number, until the whole is completed: Shelley, Lewis, Moore, Coleridge, Rogers, D'Israeli, Neale, Mad. de Stael, Jane Porter, Campbell, Roscoe, Southey, &c.

Fac similes of the writing of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Byron, Scott, and other distinguished persons, have already appeared. Those of Napoleon, Franklin, La Fayette, &c. &c. are in preparation.

The publication of views of beautiful scenery and remarkable public edifices, will be continued as heretofore.

Every number of the work contains forty-eight large octavo pages, printed on fine white paper, the whole neatly stitched in covers. The postage for each number is 3 cents for any distance under 100 miles—5 cents, over.

To convince persons wishing to subscribe for the Lady's Book, that it is equal in point of embellishments, the interest of its contents, and general beauty of appearance, to the descriptions repeatedly given at large, and the flattering notices that have been made of it by editors in different sections of the Union, the publisher will forward any monthly number as a specimen, by sending him a letter, post paid.

The work will in future be published and delivered on the first of each month, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Charleston.—In New Orleans about the 5th.

Subscribers missing a number, will please inform the publisher, free of postage, and a duplicate will be sent them.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. 3 dollars per annum, payable in advance. Postmasters and Agents, who have two copies forwarded to any direction, by advancing five dollars.

Address L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia.

Easton and Baltimore Packet. THE SLENDID NEW SLOOP THOMAS HAYWARD.

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine mailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal. Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, in the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Feb 10 If N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his day of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county. S. H. B.

THE SILK CULTURIST.

The Executive Committee of the Hartford County Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties.—The rearing of Silk Worms.—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that, the next point of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—first, for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible; and at the cheapest rate.

The publication will contain a complete manual or directory, from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

Terms.—The Culturist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in advance, and for no less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. Constock Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom all Communications may be addressed, which, post paid, will be attended to.

Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

Valuable Mill-seat and Land at PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood. The improvements are a two story BRICK MILL, large frame PULPING MILL HOUSE, Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and stable. The property is now being repaired, but will be ready to be put in operation in a few days. The terms will be accommodated and possession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Jr.

June 9

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased one of his farms and sold the one where he resides, wishes to rent a farm either in Talbot, Queen Anne's, or Caroline Counties, or elsewhere, from one to two hundred thousand acres in Tillage. The rent shall be made safe on the first day of January 1836.

Persons having farms to let will please give the subscriber notice either by person or mail at Greensborough.

JOSHUA BOON.

Sept. 26 If

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach Gig and Harness Making business, four smart, active, well grown boys, of good moral habits, (boys from the country would be preferred) between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years: one at each of the following branches, viz. Body Making, Harness Making, Smithing and Painting.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. All kinds of Silver Plating done in the best manner, such as Brille-bits, Stirrups, &c. &c. Persons in this and the adjacent counties, wanting any article plated, can have it done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Coach Makers in the adjacent counties can have Plating done at a short notice and as cheap as they can have it done in the city.

A. & H.

July 14

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above and discontinue our last.

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Cliff, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,
CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times while in his season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. C. B.

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES.

All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SINKERS' HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
may 29 Baltimore

Journeymen Tailors Wanted.

THE subscriber would like to procure two or three good hands to work at the Tailoring business. They can have constant employment and the prices are good.

THOMAS J. EARRICKSON.
Easton, Sept. 26th, 1835.

To the Printers of the U. States.

F. SPITTALL.

WOOD LETTER CUTTER & ENGRAVER
No. 21 Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and splendid patterns, for heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments &c. engraved over, and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.—All letters must be post paid.

Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the name of the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

Oct. 6

SOLOMON BARRETT,

EASTON, MD.

TAVERN KEEPER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends

and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

Feb 3

N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

MR. and MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

CORNER OF SARATOGA AND COURTLAND STREETS, BALTIMORE; WILL BE RE-OPENED ON THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

MR. & MRS. H. have provided their School with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction; Their Philosophical Apparatus is equal to any that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their Chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their Cabinet of Minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens; their Seminary is also furnished with an ARMILLARY SPHERE, CARYS, WILSON'S and GARDNER'S GLOBES, several PIANOS, and a HARP; the instruments they possess are the best that could procure in this country, or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 2000 volumes, connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have access.

In all the departments, the most competent teachers are engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

The course of instruction is carried on in a regular system of Academic studies, embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches.

Parents and Guardians who wish more particular information can obtain a prospectus of the Seminary by sending post paid, to the principals.

aug. 22, 1835. St.

NEW HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment, in Centreville nearly opposite the frame Tavern formerly called White Hall, where he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of his friends in the above line. His table, bar and stables will be well supplied with whatever the market may afford and the most assiduous attention will be paid to the wants of travellers and all others who may be kind enough to patronize him. 63 Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month or year, upon moderate terms.

HENRY C. MIDDLETON;
Centreville July 18—July 25.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL LIBRARY.

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in the weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.

THE dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than proportionally high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction, and for whom the Books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of their religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the prices of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious books are still, however, extremely dear, and the subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a proposition as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canadian has resolved to put it to press forthwith; and he therefore throws himself on the Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

In this undertaking he is principally encouraged by the hope that it will meet with the cordial approbation of the clergy in general, and that he will be aided by the powerful assistance of that learned and devoted body of men. The undertaking is one which is eminently calculated to disseminate the principles of our holy religion widely throughout the community, and to assist the clergy in the discharge of their parochial duties by affording, at an uncommonly low rate, at all the necessary knowledge and instruction. The subscriber, therefore earnestly requests that the Bishops and Clergy in general will exert their powerful influence in order to increase the popularity of the work, and to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to enable him to carry it on with success. By these means they will augment the spiritual comforts of their charges, and contribute, in a great measure, to dispel the prejudices by which our brethren of the other denominations are unfortunately blinded.

TERMS.

The Catholic Periodical Library will be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper, and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome wrappers and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional history. The first number will be issued on Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of subscription \$4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents who sell six persons, who may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as agents.

The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succession.

Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religion; Mosheim's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches; The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington; Hayward's True Church of Christ shown; Hayward's Charity and Truth; Mores Catholic Questions; Mumford's Catholic Scripturist; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. M. M. Evidences of the Catholic Church; Flannery's Manners of the Irish; Flannery's Manners of the Irish; Flannery's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's Works; Prince Gallitzin's Controversial Writings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's Treatise on Bonaventura's Life of Christ; Chabrier's Meditations; Butler's Book of the Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasts; Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's Edition of Ward's Errata.

The above is a collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars; and it would be almost impossible to obtain many of the works included in it at any price whatever. The collection can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published in the Periodical Library as soon as received; and able translators will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar excellence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.

Oct. 31.

THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM, OR, THE Sporting and Dramatic Companion, INTERSPERSED WITH A MULTITUDE OF ENGRAVINGS, INCLUDING Portraits of Celebrated Winning HORSES.

Philosophical and Natural Phenomena.
LEGERDEMAIN, & C.

It is now six months since this publication was commenced in Philadelphia—and although the publishers have used no extraneous means to circulate a knowledge of its merits, yet such is the satisfaction manifested by that portion of the public who have been made acquainted with its character and contents, that the list of patrons continues constantly and rapidly to increase. This paper is now distributed regularly every week over a wide portion of the Union, and the most satisfactory assurances are received that it will eventually become one of the most popular among the numerous excellent periodicals which issue from the American press. No exertions will be spared to establish its permanent reputation more extensively; and if the liberal sanction of those for whom it is especially designed shall warrant, a future improvement—both as regards its philosophical neatness and embellishments—will be materially advanced.

FARCES that will appear in the course of a year, of themselves, will be worth more than FOUR times the amount of subscription.—The following is a list of those which have already appeared:—

Charles the First ready appeared:—

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