

MR. VAN BUREN'S OPINIONS.

Extract from a speech delivered by MARTIN VAN BUREN, in the Senate of the United States, on the 29th December, 1833, on the introduction of a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the choice of President and Vice President. Reported for the National Intelligencer.

Having said this much upon that branch of the subject, Mr. V. B. would proceed to state briefly, another point, in which the proposition he offered differed essentially from the others proposed, and in which difference was involved a principle in the Government, as important, in his view, as any which had for some time been discussed on that floor. In doing so, it was a subject of gratification to him, that this principle had no reference to the relative and conflicting interests of the States in the confederacy, but looked equally to the welfare and security of all. To a correct understanding of the point he wished to present, it became necessary to take a brief view of the principle upon which the Federal Government was established, and the circumstances under which, our present form of government was established.

Under the articles of confederation, the representation of each State in the General Government was equal. The Union was in all respects purely federal, a league of sovereign States upon equal terms. To remedy certain defects, by supplying certain powers, the convention which framed the present Constitution was called. That convention, it is now well known, was immediately divided into two, upon the interesting question of the extent of power to be given to the new Government: whether it should be federal or national; whether dependent upon, or independent of, the State Governments. It is equally well known, that that point, after having several times arrested the proceedings of the Convention, and threatened a dissolution of the Confederation, subsequently divided the People of the States on the question of ratification. It is also well known, that the question of "what powers might have been given by the Constitution to the General Government, to the agitation of which the feelings which sprung out in the Convention greatly contributed, it had continued to divide the People of this country down to the present period. The party in the Convention in favor of a more energetic Government, being unable to carry, or, if able, unwilling to hazard the success of the plan with the States, a middle course was adopted, that was that the government should be neither federal or national, but a mixture of both. That the Legislative Department, one branch, the House of Representatives, should be wholly national, and the other, the Senate, wholly federal. That, in the choice of the Executive, both interests should be regarded, and that the Judicial should be organized by the other two. But to quit effectually the apprehensions of the advocates for the rights and interests of the States, it was provided that the General Government should be made entirely dependent for its continuance, on the will and pleasure of the State Governments. Hence, it was decided that the House of Representatives should be apportioned among the States, with reference to their population, and chosen by the People; and power was given to Congress to regulate and secure their choice, independent of, and beyond the control of the State Legislatures, and that the choice of the President and Vice President, although the principle of their apportionment was established by the Constitution, should, in all respects, except the time of their appointment and of their meeting, be under the exclusive control of the Legislatures of the several States. The scheme of Government thus formed, was submitted to the People of the respective States, through their Legislatures, for ratification. For a season it was warmly opposed in almost every State. Although the control over the choice of but one branch of one department of the Government was vested in Congress, danger to the rights of the States was every where apprehended, and the question of the ratification of the Constitution rendered extremely doubtful.

To stem this torrent of opposition, the most distinguished commentators on the proposed plan (the authors of the Federalist) were placed strongly and truly before the People of the States, the fact of the dependence of the General upon the State Governments, and the constitutional right of those Governments, of even a majority of them, if the power they had conferred should be abused, to discontinue the new Government by withdrawing its Senate and Chief Magistrate. Among other things, they said: "The States Governments, and not the Federal Government, are the essential parts of the Federal Government, whilst the latter is in no wise essential to the operation or organization of the former. Without the intervention of the State Legislatures, the President of the United States cannot be elected at all. They must in all cases have a great share in his appointment, and will, perhaps, in most cases, themselves determine it. The Senate will be elected absolutely and exclusively by the State Legislatures. Even the House of Representatives, though drawn immediately from the People, will be chosen very much under the influence of that class of men whose influence over the People obtains for themselves an election into the State Legislatures. Thus each of the principal branches of the Federal Government, will owe its existence, more or less, to the favor of State Governments, and must consequently feel a dependence which is much more likely to beget a disposition too obsequious, than too overbearing toward them." The ratification by a sufficient number of the States was obtained. On reference, however, to the proceedings of the State Conventions, it will be seen, that in several of the States, the control by Congress, over the choice of Representatives merely, was strongly re-estimated against. That amendments were proposed for its qualification, by the States of South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and New York. That most of them resolved that it should be a standing instruction to their Delegates in Congress, to endeavor to effect that and other amendments proposed. The proposition of the gentleman from New York, to which Mr. V. B. had alluded, would, if adopted, break an important link in the chain of dependency of the General upon the State Governments. It would surrender to the General Government all control over the election of President and Vice President, by placing the choice of electors on the same footing with that of Representatives. It would at this time be premature to go into a minute examination of the provisions of the resolution alluded to, to show that such would be its effects. Upon examination, it will be found that such would be its construction. That it does in substance what another proposition, upon their table, originating in the other House, does in words. But even was there doubt upon that subject, that doubt should be removed by an express provision, reserving to the States their present control over the election except as to what is particularly provided for in the resolution now proposed. If it is fit to take from the States their control over the choice of electors of President and Vice President, and give it to the Federal Government, it would be equally proper, under the popular idea of giving their

election to the people, to divide the States into electoral colleges, and give to Congress the control over their election also. If the system be once broken in upon in this respect, the other measure will naturally follow, and we will then have what was so much dreaded by those who have gone before us, and which he feared would be so much regretted by those who come after—a completely consolidated Government—a Government in which the State Governments would be no more, but would be known or felt than as it became necessary to control them. To all this, Mr. Van Buren was opposed. He was so, because it was a matter not necessarily or fully connected with the subject under consideration, that being a question between the States themselves, as to their relative interest, a question which might and ought to be settled, and leave their relation to the Federal Government as it stands at present. The other is a question between the States collectively and the Federal Government, affecting most materially the relation they now bear to each other. But, even if it were presented under different circumstances, he would oppose it; because however ardent his attachment to the Federal Government, and however anxious he might be to sustain it in the exercise of the powers given to it by the Constitution—and, in that respect, he would be, he was unwilling to destroy or even to release its dependence on the State Governments.

At the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, it was a question of much speculation and discussion, which of the two governments would be most in danger from the accumulation of influence by the operation of the powers distributed by the Constitution. That discussion was founded on the assumption that they were, in several respects, rival powers, and that such powers would always be found in collision. The best lights which could then be thrown upon the subject, were derived from the examples afforded by the fates of several of the governments of the old world, which were deemed to be in some respects, similar to ours. But the governments in question having operated upon, and been administered by people whose habits, characters, tempers, and conditions, were essentially different from ours, the inferences to be derived from that source, were, at best, unsatisfactory. Mr. Van Buren thought that experience, the only unerring criterion by which matters of this description could be tested, had settled for us the general point of the operation of the powers conferred by the Constitution upon the relative strength and influence of the respective governments. It was, in his judgment, susceptible of entire demonstration, that the Federal Constitution had worked a gradual, if not an undue, increase of the strength and control of the General Government, and a correspondent reduction of the influence, and consequently of the respectability, of the State Governments. The evidence in support of this position was abundant, and if the matter should come under full discussion, could be readily afforded. He thought further, that existing causes, which were every day gaining force, would, for the future, more rapidly increase that operation. He considered the qualified dependence of the General upon the State Governments, as their strong arm of defense to protect them against future encroachments. Under that view of the subject, he was opposed to so material a change of the present condition of the respective governments, as would be produced by the amendment to which he objected. He was in favor of leaving matters, in that respect, as they stood.

HON. EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

From the New York Evening Post.

It gives us pleasure that our journal is selected as the medium of placing before the public, this afternoon, the following interesting correspondence between CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE and numerous other citizens of New York, on the one part, and EDWARD LIVINGSTON, on the other. The complaint offered to Mr. Livingston is richly deserving in various respects. If it have been born among us, and, through a period of many years, to have constantly and successfully exerted a mind of the highest character in promoting the honor and best interests of his birth place; if to have spent a long life in the service of his country in various important public trusts; to have been sound and consistent as a politician, unwavering and inflexible in the darkest periods of party conflict, and temperate and dignified in the most boisterous and stormy—if circumstances like these constitute a claim on the consideration of a community, such a claim on the citizens of New York Mr. Livingston possesses in an unusual degree.

The history of that distinguished man is a history of services rendered to the great cause of popular government. In every various station to which he has been placed, he has been the constant and ardent friend of the rights of man, and has invariably exerted the whole force of his powerful mind, and all the influence of his character, to diffuse the principles of liberty, and secure the permanence of our democratic institutions.

But no single passage in Mr. Livingston's distinguished career entitles him to the more cordial approbation of his countrymen, than the calm, unflinching, and patriotic course he has pursued as the Minister of the American Government in France. Though placed in circumstances of great embarrassment and difficulty, he has shown no hesitation as to the line of conduct proper for him to pursue; and has been actuated by a spirit too lofty to be disconcerted by the angry vituperation with which he was indirectly and unceasingly assailed. Mr. Livingston, as the Representative of the American People, kept their interests and honor alone in view, and in the high trusts he was called upon to discharge, suffered no private feelings to mingle with his motives or bias his determinations.

Having calmly but firmly asserted the rights of his country, and refused all concessions inconsistent with its honor and dignity, he finds now, in the cordial approbation which every citizen of his countrymen, and that, even here, in this metropolis, the very heart and centre of commerce, the spirit of trade made no inroads upon that nobler spirit of freedom, which asks nothing that is not clearly right, and submits to nothing that is wrong.

CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, June 23d, 1835.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Esq., &c.

Sir: You must be aware that during the past controversy between the United States and France, the eyes of your countrymen have been fixed upon you; and that your measures in relation to it have been topics of national interest. Your conduct of this difficult and delicate affair has indeed shown that you were inspired by this invigorating and elevating consciousness.

In no portion of the Union has a deeper interest been felt as to the event of your mission, nor a keener anxiety manifested than in this, our common metropolis; and it might be perhaps anticipated that here, at the origin and focus of our inland and foreign trade, a single desire for peace would be manifested.

But although so deeply concerned in the result of those questions which relate to war, the citizens of New York acknowledge no interest dearer, or more valuable, than their national honor. They recognize no economy which would forfeit the dignity of the country; and they are now, as they have ever been, prepared to sustain the Administration insisting, at all hazards, upon the execution of a treaty, little important in a pecuniary point of view, but of vital consequence with reference to our standing among sovereign and independent nations.

The undersigned, in behalf of a large number of the citizens of New York, actuated by these views, now address you, for the purpose of requesting that you will appoint a day on which they will be able to attend a public dinner, which they offer you through us.

Your fellow citizens are desirous of giving you, upon your return to this your native State, that cordial welcome due to one who has done so much to illustrate the American name; to show by the warmth of that greeting, that they place a just estimate upon the services of their public men; that they understand and appreciate the embarrassments and harassing anxieties which have met you at every stage of this question; that they recognize in your recent acts the same characteristics which have marked the whole of your eminent and useful public life; and that your unflinching zeal, your wise aversion to violent measures, and your proud and unfeigned nationality of spirit, have excited the universal respect and admiration of your countrymen.

Once more renewing our urgent request that you will appoint as early a day as your own engagements will permit, we have the honor, sir, to subscribe ourselves,

With the highest respect, your friends and fellow citizens,

[Signed by numerous citizens of New York.]

New York, 24th June, 1835.

THE HON. CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, &c.

Sir: I pray you to receive, and convey to the other members of the Committee of my fellow citizens, the deep sense of gratitude I entertain of their kindness in the invitation with which they have honored me.

That, after a long absence, I should receive a cordial reception in my native city from personal friends, and those who feel themselves connected with me by early recollections, as all that I could anticipate on my return, and which, under the circumstances, I could not but deserve; and that alone would, under ordinary circumstances, have more than repaid them.

But your letter has a higher import. Gratifying as your opinion of my public conduct must be to the feelings of one who has always considered the approbation of his fellow-citizens the best reward for his exertions, greatly enhanced in value as that opinion is by the high character of those by whom it is entertained, and by the unqualified terms in which it is expressed, yet it yields in my estimation of its importance, to the patriotic sentiment which must have prompted the mark of attention which you offer. My fellow-citizens must have seen in my conduct an earnest desire to preserve peace, and promote amicable relations with the country to which I was sent, but at the same time, I trust, a paramount determination to preserve the dignity of my own, and to assert the private rights which were immediately at stake.

Very few, acting under the instructions which I received, would have done otherwise; very many would have been found to exert talents better fitted for the task. In expressing a decided approbation of this conduct, you must have had, I repeat, the higher motive of evincing that, in the present posture of our affairs, all minor considerations of interest are lost sight of by honorable men in a sense of the patriotic duty of supporting the Government of your country in any measure that it may deem necessary to pursue in relation to its foreign concerns.

Such an expression of opinion is so important at this particular period, that it gives me more real satisfaction than all the other highly gratifying marks of consideration which I have received from my indulgent fellow-citizens, and I accept with the greatest pleasure the invitation with which they have honored me, to be identified immediately to proceed to Washington. I cannot before my return name the day when I may have the satisfaction of meeting them, but I will, at the earliest possible period, consult their convenience in determining it.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest respect, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EDW. LIVINGSTON.

From the Journal de l'Hydrogène of 6th May last.

The very active part that Mr. Livingston has taken in the wretched affair of the treaty of the twenty-five millions, very naturally attracted the attention of the Government to all the steps taken by him; and to the very instant of his departure from Havre, Mr. Livingston was identified immediately to proceed to Washington. I cannot before my return name the day when I may have the satisfaction of meeting them, but I will, at the earliest possible period, consult their convenience in determining it.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest respect, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EDW. LIVINGSTON.

and there is nothing that gives more circum-spection than the manifest desire of knowing every thing they can tell.

THE NORTHERN BRANCH OF THE COALITION.

The Webster side of the coalition are spreading all sail. In Ohio there has been some movements in the favor of Mr. Webster, a large meeting in one of the old Federal counties, has nailed his colors to the mast. In New York, King's American, the Courier and Enquirer, and all the other party organs acknowledged by the Federal Committee and the Bank, are out for him; and the committee itself has authorized the Journal of Commerce to contradict Noah's story as to a proposition to support Judge White, having been made in "the High General Committee," Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont, the opposition have taken his name for the watchword. In Kentucky, his name is too odious to be openly used, but a scheme has been promulgated, through the leading Federal press, to carry the State for the party by running a ticket in blank, as to the presidential candidate, but to vote, like South Carolina at the last election, according to the nod of the State Leader. In Massachusetts, Mr. Webster continues his demonstrations, for the purpose of rallying the whole Federal party, north of the Potomac, and Ohio to his standard. It is only necessary to display some of the signals thrown out by the opposition, under the direction of the commanders in different quarters, to comprehend the whole plan of their campaign. And first, let us turn to Mr. Webster's blue lights. A great meeting has just been held in Worcester, (the ex-Governors, Davis and Lincoln attending,) of which the Boston Atlas has the following account:

Correspondence of the Atlas.

Worcester, Thursday Evening June 18.

THE WESTERN CONVENTION has gone off admirably. It was the largest and most respectable County political meeting I have ever attended here; there must have been from four to five hundred persons present, a much larger number than could have been anticipated at this busy season of the year. The Hon. Samuel M. Estlin, of New Britain, was called to the Chair, and Charles C. Hastings, Esq. of Mendon, appointed Secretary. A series of resolutions was offered by Thomas Kinnicut, Esq. of this town, which he supported in an able & effective speech. Mr. K. spoke of the prospects of Mr. Webster as scarcely inferior to those of any other candidate for the Presidency; he did not believe any one would be elected by the votes of the electoral colleges but that the choice would go to THE HORSE, WHERE MR. WEBSTER WOULD BE SAVED. His remarks were followed by Col. Piny Merrick, who addressed the meeting on various subjects connected with the history of the present administration. Messrs. James G. Carter, of Lancaster, L. Child, Esq. of Southbridge, and Hon. W. S. Hastings, of Mendon, several spoke in favor of the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

I was glad to see the ex-Governors, Davis and Lincoln, both present on the occasion, and shake hands with still more gratified to have heard them enforce the claims they understood so well. But neither of them are addicted to caucus speaking, and the occasion did not seem to call for their aid.

The following resolutions were passed, and are intended to give assurance that, "come what or come what—undeterred by fears of defeat," Mr. Webster would hold out to the last. "This, like Judge White's obligation to Bell and Crockett to the South, is for the South, is to give confidence to the Northern opposition that their candidate would not be found flinching in the hour of battle. Mr. Webster's bottle holders say—

Resolved, That while we can point to a candidate possessed of such qualifications, standing in opposition to others destitute of all or any of them, whether he be from the North or the South, from the East or the West, we will give him our undivided support, exertation, and every other means of aid, until he is elected, or until the corrupting hope of the REWARD OF VICTORY.

Resolved, That we acknowledge such a candidate in our distinguished fellow citizen, DANIEL WEBSTER; whose name is identified with the Constitution; who has earned for himself the proud title of its champion; whose life, character, fame, are pledged to its support, COME WHAT OR COME WHAT; that we will support him to the last, and to the last office in the gift of the People, a nomination of which it is our pride, and praise enough for him, to say that he is worthy.

Resolved, That at the same time we take our stand for the coming struggle, we call upon all citizens in our own State and throughout the Union, who, in the midst of corruption, hold fast their integrity, who value, and would preserve the blessings bequeathed to them by their fathers—we call upon them, by all that they love of glory, and of the prayers of their native land, by the prayers of the friends of freedom throughout the world, by the sacred names of patriotism, honor, truth, to lay aside all prejudices and all strife, and to unite with us heart and hand in this holy cause, the cause of the Constitution and the country—the cause of liberty and law.

Mr. Clay's print in Lexington, to encourage Mr. Webster's pretensions, repudiates, in an article appearing below, Southern alliance proposed through Judge White, Kentucky. It will be seen by the whole tenor of it, that Mr. Clay's partisans mean to hold fast to the Northern branch of the coalition. The reason is characteristic. The Nullifiers are charged with "INGRATITUDE" to their "great ally of the West," in refusing to make good the retaining fee, for which Mr. Clay agreed to relieve Mr. Calhoun from the pains and penalties of a certain statute in such case made and provided; or, to use the language of Mr. Clay's organ, for withholding "MR. CLAY'S REWARD" due for having "INTERPOSED HIS INFLUENCE TO PROTECT S. CAROLINA AND ITS LEADING STATESMAN FROM THE VENGEANCE OF ANDREW JACKSON." We hope the Intelligencer will tell us what reward was stipulated for between Messrs. Clay and Calhoun. In the meantime, we give the article of Mr. Clay's domestic journal, renouncing the candidate of the Southern section of the opposition.

The Lexington Intelligencer says: "What ought the South to expect? The South was the cause of the elevation of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency. Andrew Jackson is the man who has exerted all his power to crush the South. Mr. Clay is the man who interposed his influence to protect South Carolina, and its leading statesman, from the vengeance of Andrew Jackson. What has been Mr. Clay's reward from the South for this act of magnanimity?—Ingratitude. The South, instead of thanking the man, who in a momentous crisis performed every thing to preserve it from the meditated assaults of its great adversary, for the purpose of prostrating Mr. Clay. Yet the Telegraph has said, that it would prefer the election of Mr. Van Buren to the elec-

tion of Mr. Clay to the Presidency, and the course which the Telegraph has pursued has been well calculated to accomplish the end desired.

The Editor of the Telegraph will be gratified in his preference, if Southern policy can insure it. And when, by selfishness of Southern politicians, Mr. Van Buren is snugly seated in the Presidential chair, the south may expect that the north and west will heed its complaints about as much as they would the idle wind or the screams of a spoiled child. Such may be the anticipations of the South. When the people are bent on bringing evil upon themselves, they cannot expect sympathy or support from those who have forewarned them of the consequences. The South elected General Jackson to the Presidency, and if Van Buren should succeed, will owe his success to the South. The Whigs of the North and West will support another man for the Presidency—a man of their own party and principles. If they succeed—well. If not, they will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that they have performed their duty to their country.

From the Baltimore American.

Travellers and writers of oriental fiction have diffused very erroneous impressions as to the "domestic manners" of Mahometans, especially touching the freedom allowed to women. The following passage from Commodore Porter's Letters throws a new light on this subject. "The Turkish women are no less anxious and curious to learn our customs than the men. I have frequent visits from them. Whole harems come to my house, and go all over it. The husband sometimes, though rarely, comes with them. About three weeks since, six or seven of them, the wives and relatives of a captain of the Imperial Guards, came to see me, and brought with them two boys, one of the age of seven, the other nine years, who were soon to be circumcised, and invited me and my family to witness the ceremony. I promised to attend. They remained some hours, insisted on my showing them every thing in the house, looked into my drawers, examined my coats, shirts and cravats, and insisted on my putting on my uniform. I gave them sweetmeats, fruit and coffee. They were delighted, and said that they had never been so happy, and would come again, but that I must come and see them, and dine with them; and we parted on both sides, well pleased with each other. Some of them were very beautiful, particularly the youngest, about seventeen years old. It is not usual for them to take off their "raccanacks," but profiting by my character of doctor, (for I practice physic in my night or so,) when they asked me to feel their pulses, I desired them to take off their veils, that I might examine their faces and tongues, which they readily did, and gave me a good opportunity of examining their features, and three of them certainly were very handsome.

The time came round in a few days for the circumcision, and on notice of it being given me by a soldier, I repaired to the house, with all my family, except one servant who remained in charge of the house. We found three boys, decked out in all sorts of finery preparatory to the occasion. A kind of throne, highly decorated, and large enough for all three of the boys, was in one of the rooms, where they were seated after the ceremony was performed. There was a great concourse of male friends in the house, and the one on the opposite side of the street (which was so near that one could reach across from the projecting windows) was filled with females; while the street below was crowded with young girls of from ten to thirteen years of age, all well dressed, who were busily engaged in buying up the confectionary and sweetmeats of two or three vendors of these articles, who had taken their stand near the door.

Perhaps more pulling and hauling and more noise was never before witnessed among an equal number of girls, than was witnessed on this occasion.

Every now and then, the hoarse voice of the vendors might be heard among their piping and shrill pipes, for several attempts were made during the confusion, to seize violently, on the tempting articles of which they were the legitimate proprietors. The railing and scolding of their mothers from the windows above, were drowned by the voices from below, and had no effect whatever in restraining this predatory disposition, as long as a sugar-plum was to be seen. A few handfuls of paras which were screwed down among them from our windows, increased the noise, and hastened the disappearance of the sweet things.

Our host gave us some soup and meats, and made a bowl of excellent drink, while some of the Greek musicians belonging to the Sultan's household, regaled us with tunes and songs. The windows were open on both sides of the street, and the women anxiously waiting to witness the ceremony.

The father asked me if I wished to be present at the operation, when answering in the affirmative, he took me into the room, where I found three or four persons, a member of the church (an Imam), and one of the boys. There were no prayers, no church service whatever. It was done in an instant, and the women on the opposite side of the street, and the girls below, gave three shouts of Amen! Amen! Amen! The boy was taken out, and placed on the throne, and the others were brought in, and operated on, in succession.

On leaving the room, I found them all seated on the throne, each sucking an orange, and laughing with one another as if nothing had happened.

Dreadful effects of Intemperance.—No one can peruse the following affecting article, which we copy from the Dover (N. H.) Morning Star, without lamenting the baneful consequences which frequently arise from intemperance. Disease, insanity, suicide and murder, follow in its train:

"Departed this life, in Haverhill, N. Y. on the 1st of April last, John Oile, aged thirteen years. The circumstances of his death were as follows: A little past mid-day, the unfortunate boy obtained a rope on one end of which was a ring, which he endeavored to conceal, and immediately hastened to a wood, a short distance from his father's house. But in spite of all his efforts, he was observed by some of his unsuspecting little brothers and sisters, who followed him to the fatal spot. He then climbed a small tree, and after waiting some time, made a noise by passing the end of the rope through the ring, which he put in his mouth. He then fastened the rope to the tree and jumped off, and in a moment was in eternity! His little sister being under the tree shrieked aloud, saying her brother John had fallen. This brought to the spot her mother, and some of the other children, when a scene of sorrow and lamentation took place, which can be better imagined than described.

"This child was led by the cruel treatment which he received from a drunken father, who was at that time almost dead drunk at a neighboring grog shop. Some hours afterwards, with much urging, and assistance, he was got home; but being in liquor, his presence only augmented the grief of his afflicted family. When under the influence of ardent spirits, he was often known to vent his madness on poor

John; and on the morning of that day, before leaving home for the grog shop, without any provocation, he threatened him with a severe whipping. John was a bright and active lad, had the name of being virtuous, and was the main support of the family. Frequently, after having labored hard to obtain the means of support for his poor mother and her children, his drunken father would expend his earnings for rum. The deceased was often heard to say that it would be better for him to die than to live, that he had rather die than to stay here, &c., always assigning as a reason, the cruel treatment of his father."

From the Baltimore American.

The London Times gives an account of a serious charge made against Lucien Bonaparte by Gen. Lamarque in the first volume of his memoirs, just published, and of the convincing spirited denial of Lucien. The accusation which has been entertained by others is, that after the battle of Waterloo Lucien endeavored to prevail on Napoleon to abdicate in favor of his son, in order that he, Lucien, might be named Regent during the long minority of young Napoleon.

In his reply he says, that during his stay in Italy he received repeated offers from the Emperor of either a high place in France, or a foreign throne. The letters on this subject, from members of his family, from Talleyrand and Fouché, he promises to give in his own memoirs. It is true, he adds, that in all these offers Napoleon put a condition irreconcilable with his domestic affections; nevertheless he had chosen to make a compromise, he might have elevated himself. We had a right that the world will agree with him in thinking that such conduct indicates that in him ambition was controlled by moral principle, and that his perseverance in it for a number of years is a strong contradiction of the charge of his endeavoring to deceive one of his brothers in order to take the place of the other. Joseph, being the eldest, would have been entitled to the Regency had there been one.

Lucien takes no credit to himself for preferring the enjoyment of his private affections to the possession of honor, and declares moreover, that there was no merit on his part in rejecting the brilliant offers of Napoleon, for he thought that he did but refuse a fatal and short lived gift. The following passage from his vindication is curious:

"Ever since my childhood I had accustomed myself to look upon the balance of power which is established in the forms of the English government as the only species of monarchical government which was compatible with public liberty. As a witness of, and participant in, the French revolution, I could not be ignorant of the fact, that public feeling in France was especially inimical to aristocratic power. I was, therefore, been quite unable to conceive how, after prescribing the intermediate mode of the state, a constitutional monarchy should be considered practicable.—Nor can I now understand how monarchy can remain a temperate one without a patrician body. It has always appeared to me impossible that France could have liberty as it is understood and practised in England, and yet remain irreconcilable to an hereditary patrician body, independent by fortune and station; so that France could settle no other political basis than the republican one. Hence I had regretted that Napoleon did not content himself with the Consulate for life, in which he would have been equally powerful, and equally at the head of all the nations of the Continent. This regret of mine was never lessened, even in the most wonderful days of the empire, and it has always seemed to me that the imperial throne was on the edge of a precipice."

From the Baltimore American.

Commodore Porter, in his letter from Constantinople, says that the Turkish women are even fonder of and more addicted to shopping than those of America.

We copy from the work the following description of the Sultan's great ship Mahmoud. "I visited every part of the ship. She is larger than our Pennsylvania. The carpenter's work and the materials of which she is composed, are not equal to those of our ship, but when I say we have not a ship in our service whose ornamental parts, equipments and outfit are at all to be compared to those of the Mahmoud, as regards richness, elegance, utility, and expense, I say no more than the truth. Her batteries will consist of one hundred and forty guns, of calibres from five hundred pounds downward. On her main deck she is to carry four of this description, the rest are to be forty-two pounders. Every gun on board is as bright as polished gold, her carriages are absolutely cabinet work; all the iron work about them is like polished steel and the brass work, of which there is much, corresponding therewith. The beautiful polish of the rich and costly woods of which the ceiling, side and bulk heads of her cabin are composed, strikes the eye with a dazzling magnificence. The floors are covered with the same woods, laid in a kind of mosaic. All the rest of her equipments, which are in a high state of forwardness, the storerooms, are in the same keeping; and when all are put together, and the Mahmoud is complete, the Turks will have in their power to boast of the largest and most splendid ship in the world."

American Champagne—Trenton Heidsieck.

We have been informed by a gentleman who is thoroughly conversant with the subject, that the universally favorite and fashionable wine champagne, is manufactured or rather counterfeited at Trenton, New Jersey, to an incredible extent. A large establishment has been built, warehouse, laboratories, &c. for three or four hundred boys and girls, making wicker baskets, and an immense number of bottles, branded corks, such as anchor, harp, comet, July, &c.,—and also, expert chemists in compound these articles,—imported for the express purpose from the vineyards of la belle France. Well, if these precious drinks are counterfeited, we know no more exquisite domestic nectar than our famed Newark Cider, which, with all the honey in our market, have, we learn, been bought up for the Trenton factory. Such a composition must be infinitely superior to the native champagne, manufactured in France, which is impregnated often with the deleterious admixture of sugar of lead. The Trenton Heidsieck, with its laden caps and false bottomed bottles complete, bring me hear, a ready sale at 87 the dozen in basket.—A gourmand, an epicure we should say,—was most beautifully bamboozled the other day with this cheap champagne, and boasted at a dinner party what an admirable bargain he had made.

While we are on this subject, we observed in Park Row a champagne fountain and had the curiosity to go in and see it. We found a handsomely furnished room, with ottomans, marble top of d'aux, gentlemen reclining at full length, cigar in mouth, and ever and anon extending their glasses to be replenished at the fountain with pure champagne, at one shilling only per glass, which is a great deal better than cracking a whole bottle for \$3.—N. Y. Star.

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—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. COSTOCK, 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

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 liberal 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, Gulian C. Verplanck, Charles F. Hoffman, The change in the form of the work, from quarto to octavo, has not with the approbation of all the subscribers with whom the publisher has been enabled to confer.

The work will be published weekly, as usual, at 61 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.

Postmasters throughout the United States are requested to act as Agents—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 Montague.—Russells, by Dr. Johnson.—Castle of Otranto, by Horace Walpole.—The Old English Baron, by Clara Reece.—Dr. Franklin's Life and Essays, by himself.—Lights & Shadows of Scottish Life.—The adventures of Gil Blas, from the French of Le Sage, by Smollett.—Julia de Roubigne, by Mackenzie.—Mazeppa, by Lord Byron.—The Tapestry Chamber, by Walter Scott.—The Dream of Eugene Aram, by Hood.—Zeluco, by Dr. Moore.—Essays, moral, economical, and political by the Lord Chancellor Bacon.—Chevy Chase.—L'Allegre, by Milton.—H Penseroso, by Milton.—Italian and Spanish Proverbs.—The history of Charles XII., by Voltaire.—Manfred, by Lord Byron.—Ab's Bride, A Tale by T. Moore, Esq.—Elizabeth, by Mad. Cotton.—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, The Deserted Village, by Goldsmith.—Life of Henry Lord Bolingbroke.—Belisarius, by Marmonel.—Pope's Essay on Man.—Collection of Apophthegms, by Lord Bacon.

All communications relating to the work to be addressed, post paid, to the publisher.

GEORGE DEARBORN, 38 Gold street, New York.

June 20

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on account of money or otherwise, are notified that if they pay 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

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.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorized to settle the same.

SAM'L W. SPENCER, C. F. WILLIS.

Easton, April 24th, 1835—April 25

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF KENTUCKY.

IT has fallen to the humble lot of the undersigned to have presented to the American People a third edition of the Biographies of the two above named highly distinguished patriotic citizens, whose constant devotion to the best interests of our Government has led to their designation, as a testimony of the estimation in which their services are regarded by the PEOPLE whom they have served, as candidates for the two first offices within the gift of a FREE, HAPPY, and FLOURISHING NATION. This token of respect gives to the world additional proof that faithful services shall not go unrewarded.

The object of this appeal to the republican portion of our fellow citizens, is to obtain their co-operation in the circulation of an edition of 100,000 copies of the joint Biography of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, enlarged, revised, and corrected, so as to be valuable to every lover of his country, and like honorable to the distinguished citizens whom we, THE PEOPLE, intend still further to honor, by their elevation to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, in the election of 1836. Thus we shall perpetuate the principles of Jefferson, which have been so signally revived, nobly acted upon, and triumphantly carried out by ANDREW JACKSON, who, spurning all flattery, knew nothing but the PEOPLE, the whole PEOPLE, and their respective rights, regardless of their fortunes, whether rich or poor! thus rendering his NAME and his REPUTATION as durable as the "EVERLASTING LIGHTS."

The arrangement of the volume will be as follows:

1st. Portrait of Andrew Jackson, To whom the volume will be inscribed, with an address by the Publisher.

2d. Portrait of Martin Van Buren, To be followed by his Biography, enlarged including several valuable documents, illustrative of his public character, and exhibiting the magical powers of his gigantic mind, which has ever been devoted to sustain the rights of his country, and the country, and the glory and prosperity of his fellow-citizens.

3d. Portrait of Richard M. Johnson, To be followed by his Biography, enlarged, including various speeches, SENATE MANUSCRIPTS, and other documents, illustrative of his long continued and highly valuable public life, which has ever been devoted to the good of his country; including an authentic account of the fall of the renowned Indian warrior, TECUMSEH, on the ever memorable 5th of October, 1813—with an engraved view of the battle field.

The work will be complete in one volume of about 400 pages. The price to be fixed at the moderate sum of one dollar, neatly bound with cloth backs, or calf and gilt, with the additional expense of binding. The work which is now in a state of preparation, shall be such as to give entire satisfaction; as it is in the hands of gentlemen who have for nearly forty years been personally and intimately acquainted with the private and public life of the above named distinguished citizens.

The celebrated address of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, bearing testimony to the high character of Martin Van Buren; and the eloquent speech of the Hon. James Barbour, of Virginia, in the United States House of Representatives, in which he eulogized Johnson on the field and in the councils of the nation.

As there is among our republican citizens, an extensive population of German origin, the work will appear simultaneously in both the English and the German languages. It will, therefore, be necessary for subscribers who wish to have the work in the German, to signify the same on the subscription book. It will, in order to give prompt and extensive circulation to the work, be indispensable for all subscribers to pay at the time of subscribing—all money to be at a proper time forwarded with the list of signatures to the publishing committee—which will be duly made known by a notice in the Washington Globe.

*Democratic editors disposed to encourage the work, will confer a favor, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the subscriber, in giving publicity to the above and receiving subscriptions at their respective offices, to whom a reasonable per centage will be allowed.

The People's obedient servant, WM. EMMONS.

Washington City, June 1, 1835.

*The public must be aware the Engravings are worth nearly the price fixed for the book. Subscriptions to the above work received at this office.

June 20

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

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ Gentlemen's fine Monroes. Do do Shoes. Women's Boots and Shoes. Children's Shoes, cut different fashions. Some good strong Cords Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, lacon, 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 McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozon & 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 serv't.

SOLOMON MERRICK.

April 4

CASH IN MARKET.

CASH and the most liberal prices will be paid for 15 or 20 NEGROES, of both sexes, from 15 to 25 years old. Persons disposed to sell will please call on us at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton.

BENJ. F. COCHRAN.

June 2

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot county will sit in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereon, on or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order,

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.

to the Commissioners for T. C.

April 21

SOLOMON BARRETT, TIVERN 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 Hambleton, 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.

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 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.

May 2

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will on the first of April, open 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 TATERN.

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 himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.

March 28

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, Silver Thimbles, 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 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

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms. To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES.

All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at STERNES' 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.

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.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel Springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers' hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.

A. & H.

Jan 20

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

JOHN W. NILES,

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS

MAKING.

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE

BEST MATERIALS

in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business, he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms. Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber, or he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.

April 7

P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

For the subscriber wishes to obtain a Bony MAKER. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M.

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

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ONE bay Horse, 5 years old, feet white, and much scarred on the right ham by another horse. One brown Mare 10 years old, no mark only the hair rubbed off behind the ears with a yoke. The Mare paces under the saddle. A reward of five dollars will be given, if they are secured so that the subscriber may get them again.

JAMES PAINE.

June 16

SYTHE CRADLING.

THE undersigned, grateful for past favors, informs his customers and the public generally that he has on hand a first rate assortment of the best materials for cradling Sythes, and is prepared to make or repair to order, on the most approved plan,

WHEAT CRADLES,

of either sprung or sawed stuff, provided early calls be made. He would also request such of his customers as have old Sythes that want repairs, to send them to his shop as soon as possible, to enable him to have them done in time.

The public's obedient servant,

JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

(G3w)

June 2

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Mills, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.

He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very

BEST MATERIALS,

in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames, also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattocks, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees moved off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers.

The public's obedient servant,

JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

(G3w)

April 4

The Thorough-bred Race Horse

UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING.

WILL make another season at the same stands—terms \$8 and \$12. For his pelfiegrain full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 53 1/2, 1m. 52 1/2, 1m. 53 1/2, 1m. 57 1/2, 1m. 58 1/2, against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—do no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 514, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,

T. TILGHMAN,

June 31

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. I.—No. 52.

TUESDAY, JULY 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 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.

POETRY.

From the National Gazette.

The following lines by the Hon. Mr. Wilde, of Georgia, were probably not designed for publication; but the feeling and taste which pervade them can scarcely fail to be admired, and permission has therefore been obtained of the lady to whom they were inscribed, to hand them over to you.

Ship Westminister at sea off the highlands of Neversink, June 1, 1835.

Fare well my mother than father land!
Home of my heart and friends adieu!
Lingering beside some foreign strand,
How oft I shall remember you!
How often o'er the waters blue,
Send back a sigh to those I leave,
The loving and beloved few,
Who grieve for me—for whom I grieve.

We part!—no matter how we part—
There are some thoughts, we utter not,
Deep treasured in our inmost heart,
Never reveal'd, and ne'er forgot!
Why murmur at the common lot,
We part!—I speak not of the pain,
But when shall I, each lovely spot,
And each loved face, behold again?

It must be months,—at may be years,—
It may—but not—I will not fill
Fond hearts with gloom,—fond eyes with tears,
"Curious to shape ungodly fears,
Though humble,—few and far,—yet still,
Those hearts and eyes are ever dear,
Their's is the love no time can chill,
The truth no chance nor change can fear!

All have seen,—and all I see,
Only endures them more and more;
Friends cold—hopes false—and hours flee,
Affection lives when all is o'er!
Farewell my mother than native shore!
I do not seek or hope to find,
Room where I will, what I desire,
To leave with these and these behind!

MR. CANNING'S WIT.—Mr. Canning, the late Premier of England, being at a table one day when it was asserted by a stranger, and acquiesced in by the company, that in the whole course of the English language, no word could be found to rhyme with *Ipsecauna*, instantly offered a bet on the subject, which was taken up, adding that it should be decided on the spot. He immediately drew a pencil from his pocket and wrote the following on the back of a card:

Laughing in a shady grove,
Sat my Juliana,
For lozenges, I gave my love
Ipsecauna.

From the box the lovely maid
A score or two did pick;
Then turning to me, sweetly said,
Dear Danco, I am tick.

From the Knickerbocker for June.

MONOMANIACS.

"Touching imagination, I will now point at the wonderful effects and power of it; which is as it is eminent in all, most especially it rageth in melancholy persons; in keeping the species of objects so long; mistaking, amplifying them by continual and strong meditation, until it produces in some parties real effects. This we see verified by humors, and concourse of vapors, troubling the phantastic with imaginations of absurd and prodigious things."—*Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy*.

Mysterious is the human mind! Its functions and capabilities,—the external agencies that act upon it,—and the delicate nature of its connection with the grossness of morality, have attracted yet defied the reflections and researches of their master spirits, from the Thomists of old, to Broussais and Rush of modern times.

"All that we know is that, nothing can be known." The instances of men being mad on one subject, and sane on all others, are too numerous to admit of questioning the propriety which designates the malady by a distinct and separate name, the import of which contradistinguishes monomania from all other sorts of insanity. Sometimes the disorder has a cheerful tendency, and acts something like a glass of Falstaff's sack upon the brain, "ascends" the patient there, and exults there among a host of happy and legal conceits; but it oftener produces dark and gloomy actions, and an energy of morbid feeling, which too frequently end in complete madness or sudden death. The last tendency of the disease—for such I think, although no physician, can properly be called—is usually traceable, beyond a doubt, to those "perturbations and passions which trouble the phantasies and alienate them from the confines of sense and reason, yet they rather follow sense than reason, because they are drawn in by corporeal organs of sense."

It has been said by a satirist of note, that there is one subject upon which every man is more or less demented. This, however, must be a subject of mere carnal desire, since ruling passions, and habits, of devotion to one pursuit or aim cannot certainly be called madness. They form the secret and the impulse of all honorable ambition; they kindle the hero, as he inspects, in his marquee his plans of strategy, by the midnight taper; the author over his page; the chemist in his laboratory; the lawyer in the court room; the mechanic in his difficult and complex inventions. Such madness has made our country the free and glorious republic that

we behold it. Acting upon masses in battle array it has filled red fields of human strife with slaughter'd legions of the enemy, and the mustered hosts, and in the mind of their leaders:

"Has made the flinty and steel couch of war
A thrashed-down bed of down."
It has thrashed down patriot eyes, it has cried from the ensanguined cloud, and spoken in thunder from the gun. In our day, it is the source and inspiration of enterprise,—stretching the long railway through the wilderness, and rearing a town to-day, which echoes to the hum of commerce, and the clang of operative machinery, where yesterday the "clearing" had scarcely been accomplished. This, at least, is not madness; or if it be, it is of a kind which has the semblance of sobriety, is crowned with magnificent results, and gives to the anticipations of coming time a coloring brighter and more magical than romance.

But we digress. As a disorder, monomania has not, in our humble opinion, received the consideration to which it is fairly entitled.—There is something so singular about its developments, and the strong tendency with which it clings to the mind, that emotions of wonder are excited by the mere contemplation of them; but to witness them, is to be impressed with sensations of unalloyed astonishment.

It is surprising that cases of this sort, occurring so frequently as they do, are not set down to a greater extent in our medical journals. Perhaps they would throw new light upon the subject, and evoke the aid of science in restoring many a "mind diseased" to its original integrity. There can be no doubt of its interest, for the records of medicine abound with matter which enchains the attention even of those who do not belong to the ranks of the healing art.

The first case we notice, was of a peculiar nature. The subject was a citizen of West New York—one of a family distinguished for intelligence; some members of which have been identified among the first projectors of those stupendous works of improvement that have made the state a marvel to the nations. The gentleman in question was something of a disputant in polemics, though a layman. Like Paul of Athens, though without a title of that great apostle's unction or power, he "disputed daily in the market with them that met him." By degrees, he ceased to obtrude his verbal disquisitions upon his neighbors, and fell into the habit of walking alone the street, and wearing a look of wisdom, as if utterable things were brewing in his mind. At last his malady began to be apparent. He rose every morning precisely with the sun, slept in a room which faced the orient and had his bed so disposed that he could receive on his pillow the first smile of the great luminary. The wonderful design which he had conceived at last came to light. He had become a monomaniac on the subject of Mount Zion and Jerusalem. Upon all to whom he spoke, he tried earnestly to impress the fact, that our Saviour, was still incarnate at Jerusalem,—that he had received direct intelligence from him, and was about to visit the Holy City to obtain a personal interview. Anxious with this sublime hallucination, he disposed of a fine estate, and converted nearly all his chattels into cash. He had a family, an amiable circle, consisting of several sons and daughters, intelligent and accomplished. The restraints and even ridicule of the former, and the bitter tears of the latter, were unavailing. Oddly enough, he would never converse or dispute on the subject of his mission, after "the eleventh hour," in the morning. Some computation of Jewish time, which he considered vastly important, led to this resolve. If we remember rightly, he was a magistrate; but no consideration could induce him to attend to any professional duties until eleven; previous to which his whimsical skill as a quodlibetarian, was exerted potently, to the chagrin of all his friends, and the weariness of every one who fell in his way. After the probation ended, his lips were sealed on that theme, and he was as sane, agreeable a person as the village could show. No symptom of a disordered mind exhibited itself. He performed his duties as a citizen, husband and father, with strict propriety. In conversation he was mild and pleasing, somewhat ready in wit, and altogether, to appearance as sound in mind as any of his contemporaries.

The sacred journey, however, was not lost sight of. In the morning, he was always "in the Jerusalem vein;" and having positively determined on going to the Holy City he turned all his money into notes, leaving a sufficient for his family, and on the fair morn in May, departed for the land of his heart, accoutred with knapsack and cane, "staff and scrip." He reached Philadelphia in ill-health, and held many interviews with clergymen—but always before eleven o'clock, A. M.—on the subject of his mission. Singular to relate, he never seemed to know or think of his intention after that hour. He could not imagine what object brought him to Philadelphia; he had forgotten, he would say, when asked, "and must sleep before he could remember." In the meanwhile his family were deploring his absence, and the village was without a judge of the law—the shoe-maker of the place being the only citizen on the bench.

The monomaniac engaged passage in a ship bound for Smyrna, and was within a day or two of his embarkation when he received a letter from his wife, imploring his return, and stating, (by the advice of a physician,) that she was desirous of accompanying him to Jerusalem. He was overjoyed at the proposal, for he would cheerfully have taken his whole household. But a plan was forming under his own roof to break up his delusion, and restore him to reason.

He reached home in better health than when he left it. His wife warmly favored his enterprise, and wondered seemingly, at her former opposition to his will. In the meanwhile, a systematic attack was made upon his malady, through his corporeal senses. Laudanum was regularly infused into his coffee at breakfast, and he was soon in the unavoidable habit of sleeping through the entire forenoon. This practice was cautiously but perseveringly continued, until the wild train of oriental imaginations was broken up in his brain, and he became again sound in his intellect, mingling with his fellows as a citizen, and in his right mind. He is yet living, and laughs as heartily as any one can at the delusion of which (he once) was a legal phrase, "stood seized and possessed."

The next instance we quote from the manuscript of a friend, an eminent and presiding jurist, who it will be seen, was personally conversant, many years ago, with the case of which he speaks. We employ his own interesting and periphrastic statement.

"Some years ago,—I think about 1822,—I was requested to visit, at the prison of the city and county of Philadelphia, an individual who desired my professional services. I found him to be an old German, of respectable appearance.—He had been committed for want of bail, to appear at the next court to answer the very serious charge of assaulting a policeman with intent to kill, by discharging a loaded pistol at him, while in the execution of his office. The precise matter alleged was, that while the police officer, under an order of the Mayor, was tearing down from the walls of the State House in Philadelphia a certain handbill which his honor deemed unusual and improper, the prisoner (who may be designated as Mr. G.)—threw down the pistol and discharged it at the officer, the bullet missing him, but striking the ground near his feet. From the old man himself, and from other sources to which I was referred, I ascertained that he had for many years been engaged as a travelling merchant, or pedlar, going through the country with a horse and debarbain wagon, and offering for sale such a stock of goods as could be thus conveyed. I became satisfied that in all his business transactions he exhibited intelligence, prudence, integrity and general good conduct, and that in his ordinary intercourse with the community, his manners were kind and conciliating, and his deportment mild and inoffensive. He had no friends in Philadelphia, and I made the best preparation for his defense which my means of information enabled me to do. It appeared that while upon all subjects but one he conversed like a man of perfectly sound mind, and of much shrewdness and sagacity, yet that upon that one he was, and for a long time had been, suffering under a most extraordinary mental hallucination, which had led him to write and cause to be printed and posted the handbill above mentioned.

"His belief was, that he had a perfect right to the office of the President of the U. States—that a conspiracy, with extensive ramifications, had been entered into while the elder Adams was President, to prevent him (Mr. G.)—from being the successor, though his claim was complete, and would have been universally recognized and acquiesced in, but for nefarious practices—and that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison were the most atrocious and conspiring of the confederates. He had even wrought himself up to the idea that the leading and prominent motive of each of the two last named citizens, in taking upon himself the station of Chief of the Republic was to prevent him (Mr. G.)—from reaching that high station. He was unable if I recollect rightly, to give even a plausible reason for these strange delusions; but I remembered well the keen feeling with which he spoke upon the subject, and the full evidence which his conduct afforded of the earnestness and sincerity of his own faith in his impressions. He handed me a copy of the handbill, and I regret it has not been preserved. It contained, a very incoherent story, among other things, an assertion of his claim to the Presidency,—an attempt at an exposition of the conspiracy—a most abusive attack upon Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, for their share in it,—an allegation that Mr. Monroe, who was president at the time, was but the creature of the other two, and had been placed in the office by them for no other purpose than to keep him (Mr. G.)—out of it and concluded with an extravagant appeal to the people of the United States to take up arms to punish the guilty,—do justice to the injured, etc. As the paper collected crowds of people about it, the police thought proper to take it from the walls on which it was posted. Mr. G., still acting under the same singular excitement and aberration of intellect, discharged the pistol in avowed vindication and support of his alleged right to appeal to the people. The policeman made oath that he believed his life had been in jeopardy, and the magistrate thought the case a proper one for further investigation before a court and jury.

"I had no doubt that Mr. G.—could be successfully defended upon the ground that he was insane at the time of committing the act,—or if necessary upon the ground that the pistol was fired purposely into the ground, with no intent to injure, but with intent merely to frighten, etc.

"The mad man, however, regarded his arrest as one further step in the action of the great and unrighteous league which had been so long operating against him; considered himself as degraded by his imprisonment; manifested profound mortification, fretted himself sick; and before the session of the court, died, as I thought at the time, of a broken heart.

The third instance we adopt for publication, was a recent occurrence in an interior town of Pennsylvania. A respectable citizen, by trade a cooper, resided in one of those picturesque and beautiful villages in which the commonwealth is situated, and of a course of deep reflection on metaphysical subjects, he was found at last to be affected during his slumbers with a kind of tremor, indicating an unhealthy action of the mind. By day, however, he was apparently well; conversed rationally, and attended to his employment with the usual promptitude. By degrees, he began to evince, on one subject, a trivial alienation of intellect. He contended seriously and with the greatest earnestness, that a man could bring himself by solemn meditation and communion with his Maker, to a condition in which, even on earth his physical wants might be forgone, and the ordinary nourishment of mortal life be dispensed with altogether. This delusion increased in his fancy, until he announced one morning at breakfast, that he was taking his last meal for the space of the following fifty two days,—a number corresponding with the amount of weeks in a year. At first, his family were utterly incredulous as to his intention; but they soon found to their sorrow, that his purpose was too deeply fixed to be shaken, or frustrated. He declared with great sobriety, that God had appeared to him in a dream, commanding him to abstain from all earthly food for the space above mentioned; promising to sustain him under his self denial by heavenly manna; and declaring that when his probation expired he should be translated to glory, like the prophet of old, without the taste of death. This revelation he most devoutly believed, and acted accordingly.

For a few days he was enabled to hold to his mechanical avocations, but he grew feeble by fasting, and having taken nothing save manna, since entering upon the fulfillment of his resolution, he was soon compelled to take his bed. There, he would give directions to the workmen touching their employments, and conversed cheerfully and rationally with all who approached him. The unusual circumstance of a man gradually wasting away by voluntary starvation, soon became extensively bruited

through the borough, and the monomaniac had consequently no lack of visitors. Growing daily weaker and weaker, he yet kept "open house" to his friends, and no one who called went away without the refreshment afforded by creature comforts,—nor strange to say, with full belief of his insanity.

On the twentieth day, the deluded martyr became so feeble as to be scarcely capable of speaking. He was implored to abandon his foolish resolve, and reference was made to his increasing weakness, as an argument showing the mental deception under which he suffered. But he persisted against all entreaty, and would have perished in a few days, had not the physician advised that water which he drank should be filtered through a vessel containing a little lime, and some grains of gum arabic. This partially sustained him, and the regimen, unknown to himself was continued.

Between forty and fifty days had now elapsed since he began his fastidious practice. He shrank not a jot from his purpose although his flesh had fallen away, his hands became long and bony, flecked with shrivelled blue veins, and his cheeks hollow and haggard. His eyes still retained their cheerfulness, and he would say in a full and cheerful voice, "No Superstitions in his call, with beads and crosses, wearing his knees in genuflections, and lacerating his back, with stripes, was ever more demerited than this simple mechanic in his lofty determination. Every word he uttered, when he could be prevailed upon reluctantly to speak of himself or his condition, was full of hope, determination, and confidence. He cared very little about conversing on the subject of his extraordinary abstinence,—did not consider the presence of so many friends,—"too great a crowd of witnesses,—as an unusual occurrence, and was evidently more fond of speaking on any other theme than that of his singular delusion.

Seven days at last only remained of his painful trial. He became more buoyant in spirit, at the time of his appointment drew near to a close; yet he seemed far less anxious about his exit from the world, than with respect to the state in which he should leave his temporal affairs. When four days were left him, he was reduced to a mere skeleton; but his mind remained firm, and his hallucination waxed stronger within him. Ignorant of the result, by which he had been kept alive, he attributed every thing to supernatural agencies. At this time, contrary to all expectation, he began to be melancholy. There was an ebb to the high tide of hope with which his mighty effort had hitherto been sustained. No one could rightly account for the singular depression of his spirits, when so near the goal of his desires, with the bright prospect of his speedy attainment; and in truth the circumstance was unexplainable; for notwithstanding his abstinence, he was cheerful and buoyant in spirit, as good as dead, and his melancholy or morbid sensibility in the human soul. Some, nay many there are, "whose lives are as black as ink,"—whose life is a perpetual wail,—whose bodies seem to have been framed without one member of generation.

"At this point, where such cases come over to broad a dismal and unbroken cloud. The why and wherefore, defies comprehension. The philosophy of such cases, on this subject, is as good as that of all the doctors ever extant from Galen and the Aesclepiades down to the best of modern times. It is God's ordinance—as wise doubtless, as it is inscrutable.

Three days now remained for the completion of our subject's fasting ordeal, when he became so infirm as to lose his power of utterance. Dreadfully alarmed, his friends determined to avert his seemingly impending death, by stratagem. Gentle narcotics were mingled with the water and food he took. On the morning of the last day he awoke. Preparation had been made by his family to inform him, when his slumber was broken, that he survived his time, and also to place food by his bed side. When told that he had outlived his period, he was surprised and teary. He then asked for the food: it was given him sparingly; but so weakened were his digestive organs, that the gastric juices refused their office, and before the fifty second day of his suicidal fast, he was a corpse—the victim of a wild and fatal monomania.

The vagaries of persons partially insane, are utterly incomprehensible. Your malady, without doubt, is akin to that which afflicts the hydrophobic, if indeed it be not identical with it. To understand the latter disorder, a slight analysis of its properties, or characteristics, is necessary. The hydrophobic is considered one of the most noble of the inward or organic departments of the human system. It contains on the right, the liver, and on the left, the spleen, from which hydrophobic malady is derived. The upper part of the body, the organs are called, from the custom of the Arabs, epigastrium and hypogastrium. Near the department of the body the lungs,—the organs of the voice,—the source of breath,—the trunk of the body, as Melancton calls it,—"ut orator regi, sic pulmo, eoque instrumtum, annectitur cordi, etc., perform their office. Then, the animal spirits, when depressed, vent in heavy sighs, and perturbation of the system.

But is not our intention to dilate upon the cases, but rather upon the effects of a temporary disorganization of the corporate human system. We submit instances merely. One of our most extraordinary character has been communicated to us, by an eminent physician of Philadelphia, as having occurred at the Pennsylvania Hospital, under his own immediate observation. The patient had been for some months in the Hospital, without any peculiar disease either of mind or body discernible in his habits or situation. He was a man of wealth, and went voluntarily to the institution, paying, if we mistake not, the usual fee admission required of the competent, and established himself as a regular inmate. By degrees, his hallucination began to appear. He fancied himself of the other sex, and in that condition in "which ladies love to be, who love his lords." No persuasion could induce a contrary belief. He sent for a physician, and requested a consultation with several underlings, whose professional services he imagined should soon require. Taking to his bed, he awaited with fear and trembling the "peril he anticipated. Being a thin, attenuated gentleman, his delusion was the more ridiculous. He owed ten thousand dollars to the physician for his recovery. By favoring his fancy, he was at last convinced that he had passed his deal, and was getting well. The man recovered,—and lives yet, as we believe to joke or his insanity.

The instance is known, though not gener-

ally, of the monomaniac in the hospital just mentioned, who under care of the older Rush, decided himself a painter, and resolutely refused, for a long space of time, though possessing fine organs of speech, to utter a word. The doctor, one day entered his apartment, and found him sketching, on a slip of paper, a beautiful rose—for he had, by long practice, acquired much skill in the pictorial art, and was proud of the accomplishment. A thought struck the lamented physician that he could surprise him in voice by dispraising his labors, and he resolved to try.

"You are painting a handsome cabbage, there, my friend," he observed to the maniac. "Cabbage!—good God! my old gentleman,—does that look like a cabbage?—Fool—that's a rose—and a good one, too!"

Ere long the patient was well. His train of silent thought was broken—he abandoned his colors, and was restored to his home.

Another gentleman went to the same institution, in the full belief that he had been ordained by Divine Providence to end his days in that asylum by suicide. He chose his apartment, and sent for Dr. Rush to come to him with all speed. When he arrived, he desired to know whether one kind of death would not be preferable to another, and which was the easiest, alledging his intention to dagger this life as soon as possible. He was in no trouble—had been somewhat too studious, but was easy in his circumstances, and his position, in a social point of view, was sufficiently happy. His physician remonstrated with him against self-destruction; and desirous of humoring his delusion, offered himself to cause his death.

He suggested bleeding as the easiest and least painful mode of effecting the object. Placing the patient in a warm bath, therefore he bled a vein. It is well known that the mere puncture of such an artery will not cause death; since blood enough will not flow. The maniac surveyed the rush of the vital current from his arm with evident satisfaction; but as the stream decreased, his delusion seemed to dim with it. He attempted to speak but could not, and sunk gradually into a swoon. The next week he was consigned to his family, sane and well.

The latest example of inveterate monomania is furnished in the person of Mr. Edward Postlethwayt Page, who has been passing the winter and spring in Philadelphia and New York. He seems to have gone mad on the subject of figures, for on every subject not connected with numbers, he speaks with an ease and gentlemanly propriety, which would astonish any one. Employ his mind on a theme not associated with figures, and he exhibits fully, the *sensu sane in corpore sano*, but drop a few respecting time, or space, or number, and his intellect is in a tangent, among squares, and circles, planets, billions, trillions, sextants and terms, negative, positive and mean. He has wasted a fortune in printing wild, incomprehensible handbills in support of his system, and is still journeying over the country, luring the people with his harmless theories.

"Don't you count down this paper ten times. The first seven times in continuation are ample and at hand. Some cases of more interesting character than any here transcribed are in reserve."

From the New York Morning Herald.

Col. Burr, we learn, is now very much indisposed, and cannot be expected to live long. He is eighty years of age. He sent the other day for a particular friend of his early years, under the impression that he had not long to leave in the world. "I sent for you," said he, "I sent for you now, because at another time we might merely look in each other's faces, but have no disposition to talk." He then handed over to his friend several important manuscripts part of them intended for publication after his death.

Among those papers there is a highly interesting journal which Col. Burr kept during his travels in Europe, after the unfortunate affair between him and General Hamilton. For beauty of description, shrewdness of remark, and originality of thought, we are informed that this journal is particularly pre-eminent. It will be recollected that Colonel Burr, while in Europe, moved in the highest circles, intimate with the leading politicians of England and France, and associated with them in private and in public. Part of this journal is in the form of familiar letters written to the late Mrs. Astor, of whom a story was recently published, which in Col. Burr's opinion is ridiculous and improbable. The great beauty, and feeling which are scattered through these letters, are heightened from the circumstances of their being written to his beloved daughter. There is also, we learn, a large number of highly important letters from European correspondents of high rank, throwing light on his mysterious expedition to Mexico, which Mr. Jefferson turned so effectually against him as reason for rejecting the United States. It appears that William Pitt, then the British Premier, was concerned in that project, and specially countenanced the attempt of Col. Burr. England was then at war with Spain, and the British Cabinet was very desirous of stripping their power in the South American possessions.

Of that period of his life, during which he was a formidable competitor with Mr. Jefferson for the Presidency, there is no letter or document remaining. That portion of Col. Burr's eventful life, therefore, on his own personal character, for truth and accuracy. In that respect he stands on precisely the same footing as Mr. Jefferson.

The letters and memoirs of Jefferson made a great sensation in the world, when they appeared—those of Burr are calculated, from their revelations, touching important periods of history, to be even more interesting. The papers and documents already put by Col. Burr into the hands of his early friend for publication, after his death, would fill several volumes of modern topography.

NEW ARITHMETIC.—A hard-working Hibernian concluded to become a scholar in a night school in the neighborhood, and study arithmetic. A few days after commencing his studies, he was overheard repeating his lesson:—"One from two, and three remain; two from two, and four remain;—three from two, and five remain." "All wrong," replied the lecturer. "True as gospel," replied Pat, and I can prove it. Here are my wife and myself, sure nist we two?" "Certainly," says the cavalier. "Very well," says Pat; "and we had one child—aint that one from two and dost three remain? Arrah! and we had two children—and wasn't that two from two, and didst four remain?" The cavalier gave it up.

From Silliman's Journal. 1834.

WOOL MORE ABUNDANT IN COLD CLIMATES.

"From their elevation and latitude, the grazing lands situated in the northern part of New England, are best adapted for sheep. The great consumption of fodder incident to long winters, so objectionable in the raising of cattle, is more than compensated to the merino sheep, proprietor, by an improvement in the quantity and quality of wool, which is much affected by climate. In tropical countries sheep are dressed with hair—in more temperate, the wool is generally short and coarse, but longer and finer in cold regions. In Spain, two and a half pounds from one is the average product of their merinos, and of a quality inferior to ours—in the middle States, and valley of the Hudson, the same; on the elevated ground in the western part of Connecticut and Massachusetts—three, and in some flocks, four pounds. In the southern and middle part of Vermont, from four to four and a half. In Maine the average is five; and in a few choice flocks, six pounds the sheep. The best merino wool of Europe, is from the bleak mountains of Saxony. The quantity and quality of wool is also considerably affected by the food, management, and selection of flocks, as nature beautifully provides a dress for all animals according to their wants. Furs are found to be good, and the staple long, in proportion to coldness of climate.

"The northern parts of the U. States and Canada, in addition to climate, have for the raising of wool, an important advantage over England, and the south of Europe, in cheapness of fuel—much fuel being required for the support of sheep. The few simple of good sheep farms in America can be procured with the amount of the annual rent and taxes of the same quality of ground in England."

Sly Trick.—A man, calling himself Bowry, attended the sale of furniture, at the house of Mrs. West, at the corner of Bath and Milk sts. on Thursday, and was observed to be active and busy, and made several small purchases. Mrs. West having occasion to remove a chest containing all her money, amounting to \$30, from one of the rooms, took out the money, which was in a small box, and placed it on the table. Whilst she was giving directions for the removal of the trunk, Bowry espied the box, and opened it. Finding that it contained money, he put it into an old preservative jar, which he held up to the auctioneer, who offered it to the company. It was knocked off to Bowry for ten cents, who took it, with its contents, and left the room. He has not since been seen.—*Boston Transcript*.

Anecdote.—In the days of the revolution there was an old lady who occasionally "entertained men and beast" remarkable for her unfeeling covetousness. One day a weary and famished soldier called at her house and asked for refreshment—his appearance indicated extreme poverty—the old lady thought his means not adequate to remunerate her for a very simple meal, which looked as though they had been pretty faithfully picked before, and left her to settle with the soldier, when he had finished their second examination. The boy, playing the traveller, and willing to give his parent a reproof for her parsimony, told his guest, upon rising from the table, that he was welcome to what he had eaten, and made him a present in the bargain. In a short time the mother returned, when her son inquired—"Mother, how much was it worth to pick those old bones?"—"A shilling, my dear," said she, expecting to receive her money. "I thought so," replied the boy, "and I gave the old soldier a shilling for doing it."

Maritimity.—The following beautiful extract is from "Family Lectures," by Mrs. N. Sprout of Taunton, Mass.—"A great portion of the orphaned child, which has often embittered married life, I am persuaded, had originated in the neglect of trifles. Conubial happiness, for thing of too fine a texture to be handled roughly. It is a plant which will not even bear the touch of unkindness, a delicate flower, which indifference will chill, and suspicion blast. It must be watered with a shower of tender affection, expanded with the glow of attention, and guarded with the impenetrable barrier of unshaken confidence. Thus nurtured, it will bloom with fragrance in every season of life, and sweeten even the loneliness of declining years."

The Sinner's Son.—A mechanic, passing along with his saw and axe in his hand, espied a mastersweep talking familiarly to a smart looking boy:—"Is that boy your son?" inquired the mechanic.—"Yes," replied the other, "he is." "You lower cur! you intend to make a sweep of that fine little fellow, do you?" "If he behaves himself well," rejoined the father, "I shall; but if he is not a good boy, I will bind him apprentice to a carpenter or some such trade."

American population.—The wife of a young man of Massachusetts, now resident in Maine, has presented him with five children in the space of eleven months two at one birth and three at another.

The brain generally weighs, according to Boomer, from 2lb. 5oz. to 3lb. 3oz. Professor Duvall has weighed several at 4lb. The brain of the late Lord Byron, without its membranes, weighed 6lb., and contained more medullary substance than ordinary, as also did that of Oliver Cromwell. That of Dr. Gall weighed only 2lb. 10oz. 7dms. Baron Cuvier, 13dms. and, according to M. Roussau, 13dms. 4dms. A horse's brain weighs only 1lb. 4oz., and that of an ox is one-fourth the dimensions of the human brain.—*Bal. Gaz.*

MODERN DEFINITIONS.

Public House.—The mud with which every traveller is scattered on his road to distinction.

Love.—A disease.

Unpleasant.—A species of Snapping-Turtle.

Happiness.—A dream.

The Grand Jury of Richmond Co. Geo. has Mr. Slaughter, for foreman, and Mr. Kitchum, and Mr. Botto, for assistants, and two of the members Mr. Shinnars. Wd. to the poor culprit who falls into or attempts to escape from such hands.

A machine for stiffening hat bodies has been invented at Newark, N. J. by the aid of which one man can do as much as five in the ordinary way. A great saving is also gained in the materials used in the process.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

OF NEW YORK.
OF KENTUCKY.

The account of the proceedings at the celebration in this town of the anniversary of the 4th, was received too late for insertion in this morning's paper. It will appear in our next.

OUR AFFAIRS WITH FRANCE.—A very large portion of this morning's paper has been devoted to the last official note of Mr. Livingston to the French Government, and to his correspondence with Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State, on his arrival in this country.

The letter of our Minister to the Duke de Broglie is of the most interesting character; the wisdom, dignity and firmness displayed in it, cannot but be in the highest degree gratifying to every American patriot.

Mr. Livingston has presented a splendid gold snuff box to Commodore Elliott, in token of his high sense of the unremitted attentions of the Commodore, during this passage home in the Constitution. It is a superb box, beautifully chased, with the Commodore's initials on the outer lid, and a suitable inscription within.

We understand that orders have been received at the Navy Yard, Gosport, to fit out the North Carolina, 74, immediately.—*Norfolk Beacon of Friday, 29.*

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

On Thursday evening last the Republican members of the Legislature, and delegates from the towns not represented in the Legislature by Republicans, met in convention at the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Hon. ISAAC HILL was nominated for the office of Governor, to be supported as the republican candidate at the next March election, and spirited resolutions were adopted approving the Baltimore nominations and the general policy of Gen. Jackson's administration.—*N. H. Patriot.*

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.

Mr. King, of the New York American, and Noah, of the Star, have discovered that the appointment of Mr. Walker to fill the vacancy in the Senate, occasioned by the expiration of Mr. Poindeux's term of service, is unconstitutional, and that Mr. W. will consequently be prevented from taking his seat under the recent gubernatorial appointment. In support of this position, these Editors refer to the case of Mr. Lanman, who was refused a seat in 1825; and it is stated that Mr. Van Buren voted with the majority upon this occasion. The opposition prints are copying the articles on the subject of the Mississippi appointment, and are checking at the prospect of defeating it in the Senate. It may be that some of these Editors indulge the hope that Poindeux will be continued until the Legislature of Mississippi shall have displaced him. This would be in keeping with the course adopted in Rhode Island, where Mr. Robbins was elected by the votes of a Senate whose term of service had expired.

But the case of Mr. Lanman is not in point. That gentleman's term expired on the 31st of March, 1825, and the assembling of the new Senate on the 4th of March of the same year. Mr. L. presented a commission from the Governor of his State, dated some time previous, appointing him a Senator to fill the vacancy which would thereafter occur. He was very properly refused a seat under the circumstances.

If his appointment had been made after the expiration of his term, the case would have been quite different. Indeed, it is useless to discuss this point, as the principle has been decided in various cases. Martin D. Hardin, of Kentucky, Mr. Baker of Illinois, and Poindeux himself, and probably other gentlemen, have been admitted, without question, to seats in the Senate, under Executive appointments, to fill existing vacancies. As it regards the case of Mr. Lanman, the following article, copied from the Intelligencer, will show the grounds upon which he was denied a seat:

Am important constitutional question was yesterday decided in the Senate, by the refusal to admit Mr. Lanman to a seat in the Senate, under a commission from the Governor, granted before the expiration of Mr. L's term of service. This is the first time this question has been adjudicated under such circumstances as to form a precedent; and we presume it may now be considered as a settled construction of the constitutional provision, that "a vacancy must have literally happened, or come to pass, before an appointment can be made to fill it."

COL. BENTON AND THE OFFICE OF CHIEF JUSTICE.

The opposition press pays its highest compliment to Col. Benton, by associating his name with the high office of Chief Justice of the United States.

It is the unwilling testimony of his enemies, as well as of his country, as of their dearest friends, that his name is popular in popular favor. After all, there is no better evidence of political fidelity than coalition hatred. When they cannot corrupt, they hate, and whom they hate, they abuse. It is, therefore, quite natural that Federal abuse should so invariably prove a passport to Republican favor and confidence. For once, we will do the opposition a kindness, by assuring them that we know that Col. Benton would not accept the office of Chief Justice, if it were offered to him.

The following inscription was found on a silver collar round the foot of a bald eagle, north of Perth, Barham District, on the 20th July 1831:—
"To Henry Clay, By Wm. Bassett, Cortlandt village, New York, July 4th, 1831."

EMIGRATION TO ILLINOIS.

The following vivid description of the unparalleled emigration to Illinois, is taken from the 2d number of the Chicago American, of 18th inst. published in the village of Chicago, by Thomas O. Davis, recently of this city. Indeed the "Chicago American" is itself a striking evidence of the rapid growth, and increasing importance of that country, as it is but a few months since its enterprising proprietor was an apprentice, and more recently a journeyman in this city; in both of which stations he did himself credit, as we are confident he will in his present capacity, as proprietor, publisher and editor of a journal in this miniature city of the "far West."

[N. Y. American.]

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME."—The tide of emigration which is flowing in this season far exceeds that of any former period. The floodgates of enterprise seem to be let loose upon us, and multitudes are crowding on to this young land, as if the pestilence were behind, eager to find a better home, where they can build their hopes and enjoy the plenty which our fat fields to the hand of industry. In addition to the actual emigrants that are now pressing into this region, the approaching land sale is bringing into our town a crowd of strangers, and capitalists ready to avail themselves of the benefits of the rapid rise in the value of the real estate of the country. The actual population of Chicago, we cannot estimate with any degree of accuracy, but it is now supposed to be between 2500 and 3000. It augurs, to the amount of some hundreds more, fill our public houses and streets, our wharves are covered with men, women and children, just landed from the vessels, and even some store houses have been thrown open to receive the unsheltered emigrants, who had else remained under the open sky upon the wharves. Some of the tents upon the spot where they are located form the boat, in the middle of our streets, then raise them and move on. The cry is "Westward Ho!" and they press on still deeper in the interminable prairies; history seems to be filling up the prophecy of the Bishop of Cloyne; the "Star of Empire is taking its way westward, and in its last ascent shall shine upon the noblest kindom." The emigration to Illinois this season, is chiefly crowding into the northern part of the State. Cook county, which two years ago exhibited a few scattered dwellings, along the groves or the streams, is now filled with thriving settlements; and some small villages have arisen too, as by enchantment.—The solitary inhabitant of a grove, has seen a community suddenly gather around him.—Schools are actually in successful operation, where a year since was but a solitary emigrant. But we have land enough yet which offers itself to the moulding hand of the emigrant—yet untouched, and invites the hand of cultivation.

La Salle, and other neighboring counties at the north, are receiving a similar influx of emigration, though perhaps less abundantly than Cook. We are informed that they are rapidly settling in the Rock River country—a beautiful, fertile, and healthy region, and that hundreds have within the last few months, occupied the region before inhabited by a dozen or more. We rejoice in the fair prospect and rapid growth of our State. Our fat fields will soon be reduced to culture and we trust, too, that our rivers will be deepened and brought into communication with each other and with the great commercial marts of the nation; by artificial channels or roads; and thus our produce be made valuable by the convenience and facilities of good markets. Let emigrants come—we have an immense domain for them. More than twenty millions of acres of land in Illinois are spread out before them. Richer fields were never tamed to the sun.

We welcome them to our young home of enterprise and prosperity. We welcome them to partake with us the pleasure as well as the hardships of a new country, and to enjoy with us the fond hopes in prospect.

From the Wheeling Gazette.

CHOLERA.

We regret to state that our western papers and steam boat passengers speak of this disease having appeared at various points upon the western waters. At Madison, Ia. it is said to have burst upon the citizens with desolating fury, causing them, to flee in every direction.—We sincerely hope the reports may prove to have been exaggerated, and that this enterprising company, which has hitherto escaped, may have "felt the red" but lightly. In the alarm which prevails it should be a matter of heart-felt thankfulness to Providence that our own towns continue healthy, not a single case of original cholera having occurred here, and but two by importation.

The following brief remarks upon the treatment of this disease, from an eminent physician in the west, appear in the Cincinnati Whig, and are deserving of attention:

Epidemic Cholera.—When the cholera re-appeared in this city in October last, several cases were treated with large doses of opium, and calomel (caustic) and opium, without the use of calomel. The effects were so beneficial that the physicians in the south were unhappy, the disease has recurred, ought to give the compound a fair trial—indeed, they have not already done so. The dose was ten grains of the sugar of lead, and one of opium, mixed; and repeated every two hours—in one case every four—till the diarrhoea ceased—the patient lying warm in bed, and taking but little drink. One person, who took thirty grains in two hours, suffered no degree of distress in his stomach, which was relieved by the use of salt and water, as an antidote. In all the cases, secretion of the liver was restored, without the subsequent use of calomel.

The following would probably be a better formula, than that which was used:—Sugar of lead, ten grains; capsicum, five grains; powder opium, one grain; mixed.

In two cases, the compound first mentioned was given successfully after the appearance of rice water discharges; but it should never be forgotten that the cholera is generally fatal, unless treated in the early stages.

In concluding, I may remark, that nothing as yet indicates a return of the epidemic upon our own city.

DANIEL DRAKE, M. D.
Cincinnati June 3, 1835.

From the Lynchburg (Va.) Democrat.

Great and unprecedented Storm.—We stop our press to state, that on Saturday last about 3 o'clock in the evening, our town was visited by a storm of hail stones, (varying in size from that of a hen egg to a bullet,) that made the stoutest hearts quail, and exceeded any thing of the kind that has ever before occurred here within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants.—The hail, first driven from the Southwest by a wind of considerable power, shattered to pieces every pane of glass that perchance was left exposed in that direction; then suddenly shifting round to the Northwest, every one there exposed was likewise shattered. Not a vegetable in our gardens has survived the fury of the pelting storm. The scene is truly a melancholy and disastrous one. We learn also that several oxen and horses have been found dead; either killed, it is supposed by the hail, or accidentally in attempting to escape its fury. We will at another time give particulars more at length.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Death of Mrs. Hemans.—This accomplished and gifted lady is no more! She died in Dublin, on the evening of Saturday, the 18th of May,—resigned to her fate, which she met with the calm composure of a Christian. She has gone to that blessed country.

HAIL STORM.

The Virginia papers notice the occurrence of a violent hail storm on Saturday afternoon last, in the valley of James River. The Lynchburg Virginian says:—
On Saturday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, we were visited by the most violent storm of hail, that we have ever witnessed. The stones, which seemed to be larger than hen-eggs, descended with a velocity which it seems to us must have rendered a blow from them fatal.—Its range through the country, we fear, has been extensive, and the damage done to the standing crops excessive. The principal injury, in town, so far as we have heard, has resulted to window glass—thousands of panes were presumed, being shattered. In the Chesterfield county the storm was equally violent. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer says:—

The hail stones averaged in this neighborhood about the size of a hen's egg. The crops of wheat, corn and tobacco, oats, and all other vegetation, are completely destroyed. The like has never been experienced in our section of the country before.

"There is one crop of tobacco in particular, in this vicinity—the crop of Mr. Wm. S. Overton—all of which, nearly in toto, completely destroyed." The Hanover (Penn.) Herald states that a violent hurricane was experienced at precisely the same period, in the upper part of Adams county. Several houses were completely destroyed, and one tract of some acres of timber land was entirely prostrated.

The Grand Jury of Richmond Co. Geo. has Mr. Slaughter, for foreman, and Mr. Ketchum, and Mr. Bolton, for assistants, and two of the members Mr. Skinner. We to the poor culprit who falls into or attempts to escape from such hands.

A machine for stiffening hat bodies has been invented at Newark, N. J. by the aid of which one man can do as much as five in the ordinary way. A great saving is also gained in the materials used in the process.

From the Norfolk Beacon, June 29.

Loss of Ship Walter Scott, of Boston, Wm. F. Clark, Master by Lightning.

The above ship sailed from New Orleans 30th May, with cargo of 1700 bales of Cotton, bound for Liverpool, and was struck by lightning at 8 A. M. on the 21st inst. in lat 31 54, lon 75 43, wh' she set fire to her keel and aft—the crew much shocked, one of whom was severely injured. The flames spread with such violence, they were compelled to abandon her, having, by great exertions, succeeded in launching their boats. After being in the launch about 18 hours, they were fallen in with by the ship Saladin, Capt. Simpson, from N. Orleans, bound to Marseilles, who took the passengers and crew on board, to whom Captain S. paid every attention. On Saturday last, they fell in with the pilot boat Constitution, which took the boats of the W. S. in tow, and brought them within the capes. The gig, with the Captain, passengers and four of the crew, have arrived here. The launch with both naves and seven men, was left in Lynhaven Bay, and will no doubt arrive here this morning.

THE SWEEP'S SON.—A mechanic, passing along with his saw and axe in his hand, espied a mastersweep talking familiarly to a smart looking boy. "Is that boy your son?" inquired the mechanic.—"Yes," replied the other, "he is." "You don't surely intend to make a sweep of that fine little fellow, do you?" "If he behaves himself well," rejoined the father, "I shall; but if he is not a good boy, I will bind him apprentice to a carpenter or some such trade."

Notice to the Public.

CONTINUED and severe indisposition rendering it probable that I shall not be able to give my personal attention to the business of the Post Office for some time to come, I have appointed HENRY THOMAS, Esq. my deputy, who will have charge of the office until my health will enable me to resume its duties.

The public's obedient servant,
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.

July 7

NOTICE.
WAS com'd to the Jail of Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 6th inst. a negro man who calls himself JAMES, and says he belongs to James Ball, a blacksmith, Alexandria county, District of Columbia—he appears to be about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, he is a blacksmith and has a very sore leg.

The owner of the above described slave is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

R. R. WATERS, Sheriff.

Job Printing.
Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office, SUCH AS
Pamphlets, of every description, Blank, Cards, &c. &c. &c.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-office at Easton, Md., on the first day of July, 1835, which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

A Hancock John
B James John
C Jackson Miss C.
D Kerby David
E Knight James M.
F Leonard Daniel
G Latham Mrs.
H Milburn John H. 2
I Mackey Samuel
J Mackey Miss Elizabeth
K Mount Joseph H. 2
L Ozmert Jonathan
M Parrott James
N Palmer William
O Prettyman Thos. G.
P Rhodes Henry
Q Richardson Capt. Wm.
R Roberts Samuel
S Ros Robert R. 2
T Rose Robert
U Sackett P. 37
V Sackett & Doyle 3
W Snyder Caroline
X Sears Ann Maria S.
Y Stewart Mrs. S.
Z Stevens Samuel
A Slaughter Turbutt K.
B Todd Albert
C Thigman Wm. H.
D Thomas Nicholas
E Turner Joseph L.
F Turbutt John W.
G Turbutt Wm. Jr.
H Valiant Hugh
I Wallis John or J. L.
J White 2
K Weatherly Susan
L Wilton Rosanna
M Wright Elizabeth
N Persons indebted for Postage are reminded that their quarterly bills are now due.
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.
July 4 Sw

S. K. LYON, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Easton, and will be happy to wait on those who may require his services, either at his room at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, or at their dwellings.

Dr. Lyon is aware that the best recommendation any professional man can have is the favorable opinion of his employers: Nevertheless, he takes the liberty of adding to this advertisement, an extract from the Lynchburg Virginian, published in 1833.

"Dr. Lyon comes amongst us highly recommended as a medical man and an experienced and successful Dentist, having been formerly Lecturer on the principles of Dental Surgery in the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and having testimonials of his professional skill from Professors of that institution, and Dr. Chapman of Philadelphia, &c. &c."

LUMBER YARD

THE SUBSCRIBERS are about to establish a LUMBER YARD IN EASTON,

IN which they intend keeping all the various kinds of Plank, Scantling, Shingles, &c. that may be wanted, and from which they expect to be able to supply all those who may be disposed to purchase, with as good lumber and at prices fully as low as it can be obtained in the Baltimore market, without the addition of freight.

They have already received from Port Deposit and elsewhere, and now offer for sale at their yard in Easton, an excellent lot of 4-6, 6-4 and 8-4 White Pine Plank, Cypress Shingles and Scantling.

They also intend keeping a part of the above at Easton Point, for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied by water.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above will please call on William Loveday, who will attend to the business.

WM. H. GROOME,
WM. LOVEDAY.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered, on TUESDAY, 30th June, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at Public Sale, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, that valuable tract or parcel of land, generally known as the Parvin Property, situated within a few miles of Easton, on the Choptank River, and adjoining the land of Mr. Joseph Martin, and that heretofore owned by Cyrus Newlin, and now by Col. Hughlett. This valuable estate, which contains about 650 acres, might be very advantageously divided into two farms, with a large proportion of wood and timber land to each, and possesses advantages for improvement, far beyond any that I know of in the county, having an abundance of Marl in every direction, of the richest quality and of easy access, and an inexhaustible source of vegetable matter, such as marsh mud, rich mould, &c. Attendance given by

THEODORE DENNY, Agent for Susanna Parvin.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business at all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN SATTERFIELD.
may 16. (G)

BLANKS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Public Sale of Valuable Property.

THE undersigned commissioners appointed by Talbot County Court, to value and divide the real estate of Samuel Yarnall, late of Talbot county deceased, by virtue of an order of said Court, will offer at public sale on TUESDAY the 21st of July, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, the following property, to wit: the Dwelling House and Plantation of the late Samuel Yarnall, situate within one mile of the town of Easton, directly on the road leading to Centerville. This Farm, by a survey caused to be made by the undersigned, contains the quantity of 147 1/2 acres of Land. The dwelling is a large and commodious brick house. This place from its vicinity to Easton, and its pleasant situation, offers many inducements as a residence. The place will be shown to any desirous of viewing it by Kenneth Roszell, Esq. now residing upon it. At the same time will be offered a Lot of ground near "Hook Town," containing 34 acres of Land—Also, a Lot of ground with the improvements thereon, situated on the west side of Washington street, adjoining the residence of the late Thos. Perrin Smith. This Lot has a comfortable Dwelling upon it, and a front of 55 feet and runs back to West street. Also, a Lot not situate on the south side of South street, numbered on the Town Plot as Lot No. 30;—also, another Lot near the above, numbered as Lot 34, on the Town Plot. These last named Lots are without any improvements upon them. Also, another Lot whereon Jerry Banning (negro) resides, the improvements thereon belonging to said Jerry. The above property will be sold separately and distinct. The terms of sale are one-third of the purchase money on the day of sale, the balance in two equal instalments of six and twelve months, secured by bond and sufficient title clear of all incumbrance will be given. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, and attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
JOHN EDMONDSON,
JOHN STEVENS,
JOHN M. G. EMORY,
SAM'L T. KENNARD.
Commissioners.

June 23

NOTICE.
BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neill, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neill, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nickle, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.
(G)

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to rent a Farm; one of three or four fields of one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand corn hills each, would be preferred. It may probably be as well to say, that to those to whom I am not known, satisfactory reference will be given.

LODMAN SHIELDS.

June 20

ARCADIA FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm adjoining the town of Easton, well known as "ARCADIA."

This Farm contains about two hundred and fifty acres of land, and, in natural advantages, is not excelled by any in this section of country. The soil is well adapted to the growth of both wheat and corn—with a body of valuable meadow land. The soil of the meadow is a rich loam, free from gravel, varying from one to two feet in depth, with a substratum of the richest SHALE MARL, from 3 to 5 feet in depth, and runs entirely through the farm. There is a sufficiency of TIMBER for the uses of the place, with proper care.—The BUILDINGS are indifferent.

The location of this land, (adjoining the town of Easton,) the constitution of the soil, and its extraordinary natural sources of manure, render it one of the most desirable estates on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

If not sold before the first of September at private sale, it will then be offered at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on the following terms, viz. one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on or before the 1st of November next; one other fourth, with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the first of November 1837; one other fourth with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the 1st of November, 1839, and the remaining fourth, with interest thereon, on the 1st of November 1841.—On the payment of the whole purchase money, or on the passing of a bond with satisfactory security for payment, according to the above terms, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be made to the purchaser, and possession delivered at or before the end of the year, with the privilege of seeding wheat in proper season.

ROBT. ROSE.
Easton Md.

June 6

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 consist of a two story BRICK MILL, large frame saw-mill, and a FILLING MILL HOUSE.

Filling 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 RINGGOLD, jr.

June 9

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LOTTERY OFFICE

N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.

(ORDER THIS 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 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 cheerfully 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

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, offers for sale his entire stock of goods on hand, at the most reduced prices for cash. Persons disposed to purchase will meet with

GOOD BARGAINS,

by calling at his store.

N. B. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close up his business as speedily as possible.

R. P. SPENCER.

May 19

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks, as good and handsome a choice of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themselves.

Easton, April 21

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

On Pratt Street, Baltimore, and on Choptank River, Caroline County, Md.

BY authority of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, will offer at public sale on the premises on THURSDAY, the 9th of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all that Lot of Ground and Premises, No. 11, Pratt street, city of Baltimore, two doors below Charles street, and four doors above the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot. This lot is a parallelogram, fronting twenty-five feet on the south side of Pratt street, and extending back eighty feet to an alley twenty feet wide.—The improvements upon it consist of

a three story BRICK HOUSE, with a two story back building attached thereto—the front is divided into two stories, and now occupied by Mr. John Simmonson, Chair-maker, and Mr. D. Smith, Boot-maker. I understand this Property, from its location, is very valuable, and offers strong inducements to those who are disposed to invest their money in productive real estate. The title is in fee simple, clear of all ground rents, &c. Those who are disposed to purchase can examine the premises for themselves, or enquire for particulars of Peter Gould, Esq. South Charles street, near Pratt street.

Under the same decree, I will also offer at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 16th of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., that beautiful property situated on the Great Choptank river, Caroline county, Md., known as Richardson's or Gilpin's Point, now in the occupancy of Robert T. Keene, Esq. late Sheriff of said county. This tract contains about

300 ACRES,

of which a large portion is covered with valuable Timber, very convenient to navigable water. The improvements thereon consist of a large frame mansion house, with kitchen, smoke-house, wash-house, quarters, &c., together with a large and commodious Store House, with a brick cellar; and there is also attached a substantial wharf recently rebuilt, upon which there is a very ample granary for the reception of the produce of the country, with valuable stands and a carpenter shop appendant. As a stand for the sale of goods, &c., this situation is not surpassed, perhaps, by any country place on the Eastern Shore. The quantity of grain and other produce received, is, I understand, quite sufficient to keep a busy vessel constantly employed in running it to market. Connected with this property there is a profitable Herring and Shad Fishery. This situation is highly desirable for business or pleasure, being about 12 miles from Easton and the same distance from Denton. The premises being supplied with a spring of never failing water, and remarkable for healthiness, may be considered as the most beautiful, pleasant and lucrative seats upon the Choptank river, and offer great temptations to purchasers. Those who are disposed to purchase can examine the property for themselves, or, for information, may enquire of Gen. Wm. Potter, of Caroline, or of Robert T. Keene, Esq. on the premises.

According to the Terms of Sale of the above property, prescribed by the Decree, one-third of the purchase money is required to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal payments of one and two years, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond, with surety to be approved by the Trustee.

JAMES A. STEWART, Trustee.

Cambridge, June 12.

June 16

FOR SALE.
UPON a liberal credit, or exchange for land, that commodious DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, formerly the residence of Mrs. R. L. Kerr, in Easton.

FOR RENT, several Farms.—An Over-seer wanted for the next year.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, OF NEW YORK. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF KENTUCKY.

IT has fallen to the lot of the undersigned to have presented to the American People a third edition of the Biographies of the two above named highly distinguished patriotic citizens, whose constant devotion to the best interests of our Government has led to their designation, as a testimony of the estimation in which their services are regarded by the PEOPLE whom they have served, as candidates for the two first offices within the gift of a FREE, HAPPY, and FLOURISHING NATION. This token of respect gives to the world additional proof that faithful services shall not go unrewarded.

The object of this appeal to the republican portion of our fellow citizens, is to obtain their co-operation in the circulation of an edition of 100,000 copies of the joint Biography of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, enlarged, revised, and corrected, so as to be valuable to every lover of his country, and like honorable to the distinguished citizens whom we, THE PEOPLE, intend still further to honor, by their elevation to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, in the election of 1836. Thus we shall perpetuate the principles of Jefferson, which have been so signally revived, nobly acted upon, and gratefully acknowledged, by ANDREW JACKSON, who, spurning all flattery, knew nothing but the PEOPLE, the whole PEOPLE, and their respective rights, regardless of their fortunes, whether rich or poor; thus rendering his NAME and his REPUTATION as durable as the "EVERLASTING HILLS."

The arrangement of the volume will be as follows:

1st Portrait of Andrew Jackson, To whom the volume will be inscribed, with an address by the Publisher.

2d. Portrait of Martin Van Buren, To be followed by his Biography, enlarged including several valuable documents, illustrative of his public character, and exhibiting the magical powers of his gigantic mind, which has ever been devoted to sustain the rights of his country, and the country, and the glory and prosperity of his fellow-citizens.

3d. Portrait of Richard M. Johnson, To be followed by his Biography, enlarged including various speeches, SATURDAY MATRIMONY, and other documents, illustrative of his long continued and highly valuable public life, which has ever been devoted to the good of his country; including an authentic account of the fall of the renowned Indian warrior, TECUMSEH, on the ever memorable 5th of October, 1813—with an engraved view of the battle field.

The work will be complete in one volume of about 400 pages. The price to be fixed at the moderate sum of one dollar, neatly bound with cloth backs, or calf and gilt, with the additional expense of binding. The work which is now in a state of preparation, shall be such as to give entire satisfaction; as it is in the hands of gentlemen who have for nearly forty years been personally and intimately acquainted with the private and public life of the above named distinguished citizens.

The celebrated address of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, bearing testimony to the high character of Martin Van Buren; and the eloquent speech of the Hon. James Barbour, of Virginia, in the United States Senate, praising the character of Colonel Johnson, on the field and in the councils of the nation.

As there is among our republican citizens, an extensive population of German origin, the work will appear simultaneously in both the English and the German languages. It will, therefore, be necessary for subscribers who wish to have the work in the German, to signify the same on the subscription book.

It will, in order to give prompt and extensive circulation to the work, be indispensable for all subscribers to pay at the time of subscribing—all money to be at a proper time forwarded with the list of signatures to the publishing committee—which will be duly made known by a notice in the Washington Globe.

*Democratic editors disposed to encourage the work, will confer a favor, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the subscriber, by giving publicity to the above and receiving subscriptions at their respective offices, to whom a reasonable per centage will be allowed.

The People's obedient servant, WM. EMMONS. Washington City, June 1, 1836.

*The public must be aware the Engravings are worth nearly the price fixed for the book. *Subscriptions to the above work received at this office.

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

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES, CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ Gentlemen's fine Monroes.

Do 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 is determined to sell low for cash, hoon, 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 McNeat and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozone's & 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.

CASH IN MARKET. CASH and the most liberal prices will be paid for 15 or 20 NEGROES, of both sexes, from 15 to 25 years old. Persons disposed to sell will please call on me at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton.

BENJ. F. COCHRAN. June 2

NOTICE. The Commissioners for Talbot county will sit in their office in the Court-house on Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereon, on or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order, THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. to the Commissioners for T. C.

June 21

Republic of Letters.

THE fifth second number of the Republic of Letters closed the first year of the work. It was commenced as an experiment—the liberal 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 improvement 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, Charles F. Hoffman, Julian C. Verplanck, and others.

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

The work will be published weekly, as usual, at 6 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.

Postmasters throughout the United States are requested to act as Agents—the work will be charged to them \$2.50 per year.

The first two numbers, 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 Montague—Rasselas, by Dr. Johnson.—Castle of Otranto, by Horace Walpole.—The Old English Baron, by Clara Reeve.—Dr. Franklin's Life and Essays, by himself.—Lights & Shadows of Scottish Life.—The Adventures of Gill Blas, from the French of Le Sage, by Smollett.—Julia de Rouhigne, by Mackenzie.—Mazeppa, by Lord Byron.—The Tapestry Chamber, by Walter Scott.—The Dream of Eugene Aram, by Hood.—Zeluco, by Dr. Moore.—Essays, moral, economical, and political by the Lord Chancellor Bacon.—Cluey Chase, by L'Allegre, by Milton.—Il Penseroso, by Milton.—Italian and Spanish Proverbs.—The History of Charles XII, by Voltaire.—Manfred, by Lord Byron.—A Bride, A Tale by T. Moore, Esq.—Elizabeth, by Mad. Cotton.—Retaliation, by Goldsmith.—The man of the World, by Mackenzie.—Gulliver's Travels, by Swift.—Essays on the Human Understanding, by Locke.—The Memoirs of Cervantes.—Memoirs of Prince Eugene, by himself, &c.—The Diary of an Invalid.—The Deserted Village, by Goldsmith.—Life of Henry Lord Bolingbroke.—Belisarius, by Marmonel.—Pope's Essay on Man.—Collection of Apothegms, by Lord Bacon.

All communications relating to the work to be addressed, post paid, to the publisher, GEORGE DEARBORN, 38 Gold street, New York.

June 20

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 the most rigorous law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

JOS. GRAHAM, Shfr. march 21

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.

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & BLACKSMITHING. THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Saml. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Mills, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.

He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very

BEST MATERIALS, in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

He intends keeping on hand a few Carls, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattocks, Dungs and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletree, ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done, as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers.

The public's obedient servant, JNO. B. FIRBANKS. april 4

SYTHE CRADLING. THE undersigned, grateful for past favors, informs his customers and the public generally that he has on hand a first rate assortment of the best materials for cradling Sythes, and is prepared to make or repair to order, on the most approved plan,

WHEAT CRADLES, of either sprung or sawed stuff, provided early call be made. He would also request such of his customers as have old Sythes that want repairs, to send them to his shop as soon as possible, to enable him to have them done in time. The public's obedient servant, JNO. B. FIRBANKS. June 2

June 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 Hambleton, 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.

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 the season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. may 2

NOTICE. THE subscriber will on the first of April, open a house of public entertainment at that long neglected 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 himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL. march 28

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 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, Silver Thimbles, 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 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 28

REMOVAL. THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HATS, which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in fineness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the most reasonable cash prices. ENNALLS ROSZELL. Easton, Jan. 30

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at STEVENSON'S HORSE, 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

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, 50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners. Easton, April 4, 1835.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING. THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plaster's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of MATERIALS, embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages, or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand, of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants, ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H. Jan 20

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

JOHN W. MILLS, COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKER. MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business, he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms. Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber; or he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.

april 7

P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

He wishes to obtain a Bony MAKER. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M. 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

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 Coccons 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, 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 also 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 Thorough-bred Race Horse UPTON, SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING, WILL make another season at the same stands, terms \$8 and \$12. For his pedigree, full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m 53 1/4, 1m 52 1/4, 1m 53 1/4, 1m 57 1/4, against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 544—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON, T. TILGHMAN, jan 31

NEW SADDLERY. WILLIAM W. HIGGINS HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY, Selected with great care from the most recent imports, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit: Hard Soldier Bitts and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Gigs, Twigs, and Shay Whips, foreign and domestic, Iron Traces, Plough Bitts, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

april 28

STRAYED OR STOLEN. ONE bay Horse, 5 years old, feet white, and much scarred on the right hind by another horse. One brown Bred 10 years old, no mark on the hair rubbed off behind the ears with a yoke. The Mare paces under the saddle. A reward of five dollars will be given, if they are secured so that the subscriber may get them again. JAMES PAINE. June 16

TO RENT For the ensuing Year, AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmundson's Neck called "Cook's Farm," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Morlings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to MARIA ROGERS, Perry Hall, 25th May, 1835.

MAY 26

ATTENTION. THE subscriber respectfully informs the farmers of Talbot county, that he will travel through the county during the latter part of the present and first of next month, to castrate colts.

Persons wanting his services, will please leave a note with Mr. Solomon Lowe in Easton stating the number of colts they want altered and their ages. JAMES FICKEY. June 13

WAS COMMITTED, to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 15th day June 1835, by W. A. Schaffer, Esq., a Justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, as a runaway, who calls himself SAMUEL MINA, says he is free and was raised by Wm. Brown, Esq. a lawyer in Harrisburg, Pa.—Said negro is 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, age about 21 years has a scar on the end of his little finger on the left hand. Had on when committed, a drab monkey jacket, white drilling pantaloons, summer vests, red linen shirt, fine shoes, and white fur hat. The owner (if any) of said negro 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, Baltimore City & county jail June 27

DISSOLUTION. THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPEKKE & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorized to settle the same.

SAM'L W. SPENCER, C. F. WILLIS. Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

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.

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

The subscriber 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. 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, 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.

Easton and Baltimore Packet SCHOONER EMILY JANE. ROBSON 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 schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) 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 freight intended for the Emily Jane 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 & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention. The public's obedient servant, J. E. LEONARD. feb 17

NEW SPRING GOODS. WILSON & TAYLOR HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. april 25

NOTICE. WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 6th inst. a negro man who calls himself JAMES, and says he belongs to James Ball, a blacksmith, Alexandria county, District Columbia—he appears to be about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, he is a blacksmith and a very sore leg.

The owner of the above described slave is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

R. R. WATERS, Sheriff. June 16

The Globe, Washington City; Whig, at Easton; and the Citizen, Frederick-town, will publish the above three times and charge this (Free Press) office.

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 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

Primary School Notice. THE inhabitants of most of the school districts, having failed to comply with the law requiring them to meet in their respective districts to choose Trustees and Clerks; and the duty of appointing them having by law devolved upon the Commissioners for Talbot county; This is therefore to request, that such information will be given to the Commissioners on or before the 30th inst. by some portion of the inhabitants of each district, as will enable them to make such appointments as will be fit and acceptable. It being also requisite that School houses, stationery, fuel, &c. be provided in each district, it is desirable that the Commissioners be informed what districts are destitute, so that they may make the necessary provisions therefor.

Per order, THOS. C. NICOLS, CPE. to the Commissioners for Talbot county. June 20

late in Water street and again in the same muddy and unwholesome hole months after. My friends advised me to desire him to close his dangerous premises, or complain of him to the authorities for keeping them open so long. I chose the former, and was advised to go to the Adams House.

Again the same advice was gratuitously offered me by a merchant on Central wharf, who also nearly pushed me down stairs to the great peril of my limbs. The only provocation was offering to sell him a little book before dinner, and which would have cost him fifty cents, of which twenty five would have been the commission of the blind man. The same circumstance once occurred on Granite wharf. I will profit no one to know the names of these good men.

Let not the reader think the blind necessarily destitute of intelligence. The *Illiad*, *Ossian*, and *Paradise Lost*, were written by blind men. A blind man was the savior of Rome, and afterwards begged in vain in her streets for a penny. *Ossian* calls himself blind. The best surveyor at one time in England was nothing. Scuderon was professor of mathematics, and wrote books on algebra, and optics. A hundred instances might be cited but the reader will best satisfy himself, by attending to one of Dr. Howe's exhibitions. There is one who can illuminate what is dark, as well as raise what is low. Him I thank for giving me comfort I did not know when I could see, and for supplying substitutes for the senses I have lost.

I can tell a dog from a cat, and form a pretty good guess at his weight, by the clatter of his claws on the sidewalk, or by the rustle of his fur. I can tell a horse from a cow, and a pig from a sheep, by the same means. I can tell a man's size, weight, make, temper, age, whether his neck is long, or short by his voice and tread, and this I do by his tone and the manner of his speech. If a man holds his head down in speaking, his neck is long; if the contrary the reverse. I feel his voice strike me upwards or short, downwards or tall. I can distinguish most words by their different degrees of weight and hardness. I can say whether land, wood or water is before me by smell and sound. I know an African from a white by his voice. I can pronounce what dishes are on the table, and what flowers and fruits are in a garden by smell, and can judge of meat in the market, by the feeling. I can usually say how many persons are in a room, and what their sex may be, and how many horses are in a vehicle. I can pronounce whether a room is empty or furnished, or how full a case, or large box is. I can feel any obstacle in my way before I touch it. Whether a hill or level ground is before me I can judge only by groping. I can distinguish different clothes and their quality, as well by touch as others do by sight.

I cannot read now, though I was in Dr. Howe's excellent institution for sightless persons nine months, and had an opportunity to have learned, which I regret that I did not improve. The fact is there are so few books and maps printed in the raised characters, that it is scarcely an object for a man who already has the rudiments of education to study them. Nevertheless it would have been an amusement, and I am confident I could have learned. Dr. Howe found no difficulty in teaching me the map of Boston; and so perfectly do I know it, that I have frequently acted as a guide to seeing men. The celebrated David Crockett was not a little astonished at being led by me from the Tremont House to the blind school.

I find my way with perfect ease and safety, by feeling for holes with my cane, by following the edges of the sidewalk, and by observing the general direction of the streets. The gas-light posts are my chief annoyances. I wait for horses and carriages to pass, and judge of their distance by the ear. I can foretell the weather by the feeling of the atmosphere. I can think of no other particulars likely to gratify the curiosity of the public.

To conclude; whoever buys this little book, will perhaps find it an equivalent for his money, and if not, he will at least have the satisfaction of having aided one upon which the divine hand has been laid heavily.

An incident which perhaps the author's diffidence forbade him to record, we may be allowed to supply. He has had the good fortune to attract the affections of a respectable female, to whom he was married, some three months since, and whose kind attentions, no doubt, compensate, in some degree, for the deprivations and evils incident to one who must spend the remainder of his life in total darkness.

TRIAL OF SAILING.

The following account of a trial of speed, between the British frigate, *President*, (formerly belonging to our navy,) and two British men-of-war will be gratifying to our naval readers as it shows that our ships maintain their superiority in speed, while our officers and crews will be ever ready to meet any foe on equal terms.

The *Vestal* is a 26-gun frigate, or corvette, commanded by Captain Jones, and the *Serpent* a 16-gun brig, commanded by Captain Symonds, both built upon Captain Symonds' plan, and both employed on the West India station. When it is recollected that the *President* was built in 1798, it proves that even in the infancy of our navy we produced ships which have not since been excelled.

The *President* is commanded by Captain James Scott, and was the flagship of Vice Admiral Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B., so notorious for his decorations and marauding expeditions in the Chesapeake bay and its tributary waters during the war.—*Army and Navy Chron.*

"At the urgent and repeated requests of Capt. Jones to permit the *President* to try her rate of sailing with the *Vestal* by sending both vessels outside Port Royal the admiral yielded to his wishes, so far as to promise he should accompany the flag ship when she left Jamaica. In the next time Capt. Jones was instructed to put his ship in what he conceived her best possible trim, which was of course complied with and every preparation made by that gallant officer to bestow on the *President* such a beating as never man-of-war gave to another. Confident of success, (having out-striped every craft he ever fell in with,) he invited a whole party of the military stationed at Port Royal, Colonel Campbell, R. A., Lieutenant St. John many others, to accompany him for the purpose of witnessing the example he was about to make of the intended trial likewise obtained permission to accompany us.

On the 15th February, all three started with a very light land wind & smooth water; this was the supposed great point of the *Vestal*'s sailing; here the *President* however took the lead. A westerly light air succeeded the land breeze for half an hour or more, during which time the *President* gained upon both *Vestal* and *Serpent* at the rate of one mile of altitude per minute.

"About two o'clock the sea breeze set in strong; the three vessels under single reef top-sails, top-gallant sails, jib, & spanker. Here the *President* still more decided advantage, leaving both vessels considerably astern. At 3, 15

P. M., she tacked; at 3, 30, *Vestal* tacked, and ten minutes after the *Serpent*, both vessels far on our lee quarter, *President* still gaining considerably on both. The *Vestal*, at four, kept away, and fore-reached two points and a half, but fell considerably to the leeward in consequence, at 5, 30, the admiral, observing it was a hollow beat, made signal to *Vestal*—"Am satisfied: you have permission to part company during the night;" thereby leaving it the option of Capt. Jones to continue the chase until he lost sight of us; however, that officer, half an hour afterwards, took advantage of the permission, by shortening sail, making the *Serpent*'s signal to close, wearing round, and standing away on the opposite tack.

At the conclusion of the trial, *Vestal* was on the smallest calculation, dead to leeward three miles, (viz: the wind N. E. by E. and she bore S. W. by W.) *Serpent* about two miles and a half; the wind never varying a point after 2 o'clock.

The *President* was trimmed according to the advice and opinion of Capt. Hayes, C. B., *roux a terre* by stern. On the following morning she rounded point Moreau and arrived off Bermuda on the 25th, after having anchored at the Platina, St. Domingo, and Crooked Island, thereby incurring a loss of nearly four days. Under single reefed topsails, and top gallant sails, with the wind a-beam, she ran clear off the reel 11-6 knots. "From the many errors that arise about different ships' rates of sailing, it is perhaps necessary to observe, that both glass and log-line were found perfectly correct before and after heaving the log. The singular trim of the *President*, as advised by Capt. Hayes, is a proof of his correct judgment; and will, no doubt, interest the whole service."

When that ship went out to Halifax, she was 2 feet 6 inches by the stern, and we understand, carried rather a slack helm. Since Capt. Scott has taken the command of her, the hold has been completely taken up and restored, to bring her sufficiently to her trim; she now carries it a weather, and will stay under her top-sail.—*United Service Gazette.*

Liberia.—We have before us a file of *Liberia papers*. They are, however, not of so late date as those previously received. We nevertheless find much in them to interest us. We notice among other occurrences, a convention of the "Methodist annual conference."—There are 204 members within its bounds, besides the probationers of the last year. There are thirteen preachers and four public schools, containing 204 pupils, besides two Sunday schools, and several temperance societies. The Baptists and the Methodists appear to live in harmony, the ministers of the latter frequently preaching in the churches of the former. We fervently hope that the feelings thus manifested will long be cherished. Let the wretched natives of Africa see that those of their color who have sought their "father land," have brought with them a principle of love. It will go farther to christianize the tribes than all the polemics that have ever disturbed the human mind. Let them learn to love each other and all else desirable will follow.—*Philad. U. S. Gazette.*

Great Mechanical Invention.—We witnessed the other day at the machine shop of Messrs. Hoe in Gold-street, a new mechanical invention, called the "mortic machine," which, by beauty, neatness and simplicity of design is surpassed by nothing among the mechanical arts. The machine is calculated for cutting the mortices in furniture—or preparing the hubs for wheels and such like kinds of workmanship. It is difficult to describe it. It must be seen to be understood. It is a small iron rectangular block, or frame of the mortice. Each alternate auger revolves in opposite directions. The block or form is shaped with a sharp edge sloping inwardly. This enables it to clear out the corners of the mortice. The form, filled with a line of augurs, to any number from five to twenty. We saw it the other day in the space of a few minutes, mortice, a hub for a common wheel, and also several boards for the panels of doors. One man can work it, and in one day it will do the work of fifty men with ease.

It is the greatest and simplest invention we have seen in years.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Old Woman.—A black woman named *Joice Heth*, is about to be exhibited in this city. She is 161 years old, and was the slave of Washington's father. The person in whose charge this ancient is, has in his possession certificates of various kinds, to authenticate the assertion relative to her age. The old woman has a good memory, speaks, we understand, of the birth of Washington, which event she witnessed, and is in other interesting particulars quite a history.—*U. S. Gaz.*

CHARLESTON, (Kanawha,) June 11.
Melancholy Accident.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Alfred Brown of this county, was drowned on Thursday last, under the following distressing circumstances: A girl in the family of Mrs. Brown, went to the bank of the Kanawha River to wash, taking with her a small directed to dip water from a place fixed for the purpose, was precipitated into the river, by the tilting of a board. The girls thereupon, gave the alarm, when Mrs. Brown ran to the river, and seeing her child about to sink, sprang in, and with a convulsive grasp, threw the child to the shore; but in doing so, forced herself into deep water, where she could not be reached by help at hand, until she was drowned. Every effort was made to resuscitate the body, when recovered from the water, but in vain.—*Banner.*

Miss EDGEWORTH.—It is stated in an Irish paper, that this admired writer—now no longer young—had, by an accidental fall, broken her leg.

A SPEC.—A great operator in London, made in the recent fall of Spanish Bonds, the clear sum of 500,000 £ sterling, or \$2,400,000, and all without the actual investment of a penny.—*U. S. Gazette.*

LUSUS NATURÆ.—An extraordinary reptile has lately been found in Bloomfield, Eng. which has created quite a sensation among the naturalists. It is of the dark viper species of an olive green colour—and about nineteen inches long. At the distance of two and a half inches from the tail, two white feet protruded, at the extremity of which were six white claws, half an inch in length. This extraordinary reptile is unknown among naturalists.—*Dorset Jour.*

A correspondent of the *Richmond Whig*, who is declared to be respectable, notes the case of a negro boy about six years of age, who has been in the habit for some months past of eating or rather swallowing quantities of pebbles, without any apparent injury to his health.—*Bat. Am.*

From the Globe.

COL. JOHNSON.

The Federal press is teeming with invective against Colonel Johnson. The *Telegraph* especially, the Editor of which has received so many unmerited kindnesses from him, has again and again repeated the most atrocious scandal in relation to his domestic life. We promised the public that we would appeal to his nearest neighbors to give an account of him in his retirement, and we now submit the plain statement of one of the most respectable, venerable, pious men in the land, who has been intimate with him for more than 20 years. His statement can be vouched for by the whole neighborhood in which Colonel Johnson lives, and will be, we have no doubt, contradicted by any person having the slightest claim to respectability.

A correspondent has also furnished us a letter, written and published many years ago, describing Col. Johnson's course of life in this city. It is from a gentleman who stands as high as any man living for veracity. We give it, because it is more unexceptionable evidence than any which could be obtained now, when strong motives might be supposed to operate to give complexion to a statement. As Col. Johnson was then, he is now; and there is not, we believe, a member of Congress acquainted with his habits, who would not verify every syllable of Mr. Comstock's letter.

SCOTT Co. Ky. June 22, 1835.

Sir:—I have ever deemed the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press, a right due to the people of the United States, which ought to be properly appreciated by every American citizen; but when misrepresentation, unwarranted abuse, and malicious slander, upon common reports, and without sufficient evidence and well authenticated proof, are permitted to fill the columns of newspapers, in assailing the character and destroying the reputation of our most distinguished citizens, it then becomes a horrid state of affairs, and a curse to any people.

I have never had an objection to the full development of all cases touching the private or public character of individuals, when the interest of the public requires it; but it is of more deep regret, that many of the attacks made both upon the deserving, and un-deserving, are so much intended to disclose any secret evil in the lives & conduct of persons, as they are to answer some political purpose, or to vent some malicious spleen; not to promote the public good, but to serve some private end. However, this has been the fate of all great and good men, almost from time immemorial.

When I resided in Albemarle Co. Virginia, and a nearer neighbor to the immortal JEFFERSON, reports were frequently published to the world, and circulated abroad, about that most distinguished patriot, which, when investigated by persons acquainted with him & his family concerns, were found to be untrue and ill founded. How did he act under such slander and abuse? Did it abate the ardor of his zeal in the promotion of his country's good? No; they were like so many darts against marble; his noble soul, moved by the high claims his country had upon his talents, impelled him amidst all the slander heaped upon his character, to the display of brilliant deeds, which were to live when he was no more.

I now find a most desperate effort exerted, through the medium of newspapers, to put down and destroy one among the greatest and most useful patriots in the United States; I mean Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of this State.

I should not pretend to say that Col. Johnson was perfect, or that he is without the frailties common to other men; but in point of a virtuous life, I believe he can compare none with the most public men of whom I have any knowledge; neither would I have inferred, from what I have said of Jefferson, that he was not, like all others, incident to the frailties and imperfections of human nature.—But, really, when I have soberly examined some of the charges made against these men, it has reminded me of that memorable case recorded in New Testament, of the woman brought before the Saviour, by a set of men, perhaps far more base and guilty than herself. The Saviour, in order to show them their own guilt, (not to excuse or justify the woman,) justly remarked to the accusers, that "he who was without sin, must cast the first stone;" upon which, and under a conviction of their own guilt, each one blushed, hid his face, and secretly retired.

I make not this quotation in order to justify any person to indulge in sin, or excuse any one who has been guilty of transgression; but to show, from a knowledge of long experience, in the world, that those who are so ready to heap sin & guilt upon the heads of others, are commonly the most profligate and guilty persons.

I would not hazard my reputation and standing in society, in the defence of any person's character if it could not be done on fair and honorable principles, and strictly in truth and good faith; nor would I now trouble you or the public with the following remarks if the injury done by false representation and high-toned denunciations, and no more liberal than Col. Johnson in giving support to the gospel and the promotion of pious and religious purposes.

If he stands charged with keeping a disorderly house, I have, as a constant visitor for twenty-three years, and living for the last ten years in the yard, never been able to discover it.

Through all the changes of adversity and prosperity, one uniform, high minded, and ever benevolent government, he has been able to impose them on society; and although they were well educated, they never entered a school house for that purpose. They are now married to respectable men, and independently situated.

The mother, who was a regular member in a large and respectable Baptist church for many years with myself, sustained a good character as a pious, humble christian, to the day of her death. She is now dead and gone; and why all this slander, at this late day, is a matter of some surprise. I suppose all the charitable deeds and acts of benevolence and kindness, all the patriotic exploits in the field, and the indefatigable zeal and labor in the councils of the nation, together

with a lifetime worn out in the service of his country, in other respects to be forgotten, looked over, and passed by, for a supposed inpropriety of his youthful days?

Well, if it must be so, and he is to be destroyed in this way, when he is dead and gone, his fame, like the immortal Jefferson, will live and shine on the pages of history, when the foul breath of slander will tarnish his reputation no more.

I make not these remarks so much because Col. Johnson is my friend, but to do justice to an injured patriot, who has merited different treatment. I am not the only one capable of making these statements from personal knowledge; but hundreds and perhaps thousands, can testify to the same. Most respectfully,
THO. HENDERSON.

Account of Col. R. M. JOHNSON's character and services, by the Rev. O. C. COMSTOCK, a preacher of the gospel in New York, who formerly served with him in the Congress of the United States, contained in an extract of a letter addressed to the Rev. J. R. DODGE, of Brooklyn.

Yours Dear Sir: Among the advantages and satisfaction consequent upon my congressional life, is the opportunity it afforded to form an intimate acquaintance with some of the most interesting characters. Most of our great men in the various departments of the Government, are only known to us by their public acts, which occasionally meet our eye on official records, or in the fugitive publications of the times. From these sources we may learn, in a great measure, the public merit of a man; but we are left ignorant of the qualities of his heart. These qualities are chiefly manifested in the disposition one makes of himself in controlling his appetite and passions, and in the way in which he appropriates his time, talents, and property: Long observations of the general conduct of a man in his public and private walks, enables us to form just conceptions of his sentiments, disposition, and habits. How frequently is the lustre of official career tarnished by unjust, illiberal, or dishonorable actions in social and domestic intercourse. The man who uniformly exhibits in his public and private life, integrity and benevolence of heart, is a rare example of human excellence, and claims our highest esteem and affection.

Among the intimate acquaintances to whom I have alluded, I mention with pleasure Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON of Kentucky. From the knowledge I have of this gentleman, derived from his patriotic and eloquent speeches in Congress, and from the official reports of his active and efficient services in the war, I had formed a very high respect for his character. I remember, with the proud sensibility of an American citizen, the mounted regiment—the rapidity with which they were raised, and the promptitude, alacrity, and success with which they met the enemy. The painful, but the glorious part the Colonel sustained in defeat and capture of the combined forces under the command of General Proctor, had excited in my breast those sentiments and emotions which the history of these transactions is calculated to inspire.

In the winter of 1814, the Colonel's arrival at Washington had been the subject of much discourse, and pleasing anticipation. It was not, however, till March, that he made his appearance in the house of Representatives, feeble, emaciated, and covered with honored scars, received in fighting the battles of his country.

It was my happiness, at this time, to become an inmate with him, and during several succeeding sessions, we held and occupied in common, the same drawing room at the house of a mutual friend. The Colonel is celebrated for his companionable qualities, and of course, could not fail to form with him an extensive and intimate acquaintance. Temperate and studious in his habits, he reviewed, in our leisure hours, I trust with reciprocal advantage, various departments of literature and science. Improvement in useful knowledge and unremitting attention to business, is his element. Serving his friends and the public is his delight. To this end he cheerfully directs all the energies of his body and mind.

While he occasionally unbends the soul to face his friends, and indulges for an hour in the fashionable amusements of the political circles, it is certain that the pursuit of solid learning, and the faithful discharge of every trust, yield him a far richer entertainment. Perhaps there are few men in the United States who consume more midnight oil than Col. Johnson. His public station, joined to the benevolence of his heart, have imposed on him a most extensive and laborious correspondence. The poor soldier, and the more helpless widow and orphan have continually since the war, been pressing for aid, and he has been obliged to refer them to the government. Nor have they appeared to him in vain. Whenever they have had justice in their favor, they have found him an able, disinterested, and faithful supporter. Communications, in relation to the public accounts, have not only been addressed to him from his own district and State, but also from various quarters of the Union. It was surprising to see the great number of letters he was writing in a week on business and friendship, and on military and political questions. He never shrank from exertion, he shrank from no responsibility. The generous sympathies of his heart, have very often been manifested, in the most munificent actions. The asylum of the orphan, the institutions of charity and the establishments of religion, have been liberally aided by his fostering hand. The truly brave are always generous and humane. It is well known that Colonel Johnson's efforts, in the promotion of Indian reform, have been fearless and successful. Even now, the thrice wounded hero, who laid the great Tecumseh low, has in his own house one hundred aboriginal youths, enjoying the benefits of the school and the sanctuary.—Many of the victims of misfortune, and children of sorrow will remember the benefactions of this devoted patriot and philanthropist, so long as gratitude and love of merit shall continue in their bosoms. The destitute emigrant will remember in him the wandering stranger's friend. He has supplied their wants and soothed their sorrows. He has provided them with money, dwellings, provisions, and employment. One of our friends, who some time since departed this life, exhorted his son, with his last expiring breath, to contemplate Colonel Johnson as his benefactor, and his father's friend. Of the stubborn ties of sacred friendship! how they entwine around the heart, and are moistened with the very current of life. With the congressional course of twenty-one years, and military services of Col. Johnson, you are well acquainted.

On being asked previously to marriage, why she was about to unite herself to an old man like Mr. Vance, she replied—"The hide and talow of an old ox would buy a young steer any time!" And the old man himself, near the close of the trial, remarked in relation to his marriage, that, it was all bargain and speculation from beginning to end.—The report says that the court granted the plaintiff \$100 to defray the expenses of the trial, and \$300 to the court—that is, \$300 the first year, and \$200 yearly after the first year, payment to be made quarterly.

aristocracy enjoys, by virtue of the Constitution, all the posts of honor and profit under the government, to the exclusion of exalted talents, devoted patriotism, and the most sublime and enduring virtue, it found in the character of a plebeian. Learning and moral worth are the only passports to popular favor. The sons of the poor, in common with those of the rich, may, in our happy country, command the applause of listening Senators, marshal the dread hosts of the republic against hostile invasion, or preside as Chief Magistrate over its destinies. How favorable are our political institutions in learning, morality, and religion!

"The diffusion of knowledge, and the dissemination of the gospel, will, it is to be hoped, under the auspices of Heaven, promote the welfare and happiness of the People, and perpetuate our excellent form of government to the latest posterity."

Having retired from the theatre of political life, it is not probable I shall ever again take my dear Colonel by the hand; but he shall live in my grateful recollection, till the dark shades of death, shall, for a moment, conceal all earthly objects from view, in passing from this, I trust, to a better world.

Yours with paternal regard,
O. C. COMSTOCK.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 19th, 1828.

From the *Lynchburg Virginian*.

COL. JOHNSON.

The letter of this gentleman, accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, will be found in another column, and will be read with an interest proportionate to the importance of the subject. The people of this country have ever attached to the principles of those who seek to fill the offices within their gift. We rejoice to see in it the avowal of our opinions, which, it was generally feared in this quarter, Col. Johnson did not entertain; and we do this with the greater earnestness, because we are convinced from the signs of the times that his authority is destined to reach the high and important station for which his name has been presented to the American People—a station in which the influence of its occupant must always be exerted either beneficially or banefully to the interests of the country. We confess that many of the objections which we entertained to Colonel Johnson's elevation, have been removed by the frank and fearless avowal of principles dear to the democratic party; nor is there aught in this letter of which we can complain except that we do not find him explicit enough in regard to the subject of Internal Improvements. His case is before the People, and they will decide for themselves as to his fitness for the office to which he aspires.

The democracy of Virginia have taken their course—unless we greatly mistake the indications of popular opinion—with regard to the approaching election of President and Vice President; they will await and be influenced as heretofore by the action of their legislative convention, & will give their united support to the ticket of electors which may be framed by that body and they will do this because they believe that the best method of preserving the harmony of the party, and of maintaining the principles to which they are devoted, is to abide by a decision growing out of the free interchange of sentiment, which is in this manner obtained between all sections of the good Old Dominion. The opposition may amuse themselves in the hope of producing division in our ranks by artful appeals to our State pride, and by malicious perversions of the history of recent political transactions, but while the democracy of the State keep principle as their polar star, these efforts will be abortive.

The President.—The election for the next Presidency will be held in November, 1836.—The whole number of electoral votes is 288; and should the election be decided by the electoral colleges, it will be in the power of 6 states out of the 24, to give the next President of the Union. These are, New York, giving 42 votes, Pennsylvania 30, Virginia 23, Ohio 21, North Carolina 15, Tennessee 15, making an aggregate of 148 votes, being one more than the number necessary, to a choice. On the other hand, should the plurality of candidates devolve the election on the popular branch of Congress, thirteen States, giving 31 electoral votes, (viz: Maine 10, Indiana 9, Connecticut 8, New Jersey 7, Vermont 7, Alabama 7, New Hampshire 7, Louisiana 5, Illinois 5, Rhode Island 4, Mississippi 4, Missouri 4, Delaware 3.) would have the power of electing the President against the twelve States, giving 207 electoral votes, (viz: New York 42, Pennsylvania 30, Virginia 23, Ohio 21, North Carolina 15, Tennessee 15, Massachusetts 14, South Carolina 11, Georgia 11, Maryland 10.—*Balt. Gaz.*

THE DEAD ALIVE.—The New York Star contains the following account of the restoration of a number of sailors supposed to be lost to their families. Captain De Hart, of Staten Island, arrived with his crew from a trip to York River, commenced on the 25th of February last, and made via Havre in France, on the 26th in the *Sully*. On returning to his former home, he found his sickened crew in the weeds of bereavement, and his mortal affairs altogether settled for him without his agency or consent. His property and estate were knocked off and distributed by the hammer a fortnight ago; and on Sunday week last, a funeral sermon closed the ceremonies of his presumed departure to the world of spirits. A few days earlier return would have enabled the captain to have been a (no incurring) listener to his own requiem, and to have made a different use of his goods and chattels, until he should have shuffled off his mortal coil in actual career.

THE HIDE & TALLOW OF AN OLD OX.—The Portland Jefferson gives the following epitome of an amusing trial which recently occurred in Maine:

"We notice in the *Kennebec papers* a sketch of a case which came before the Supreme Court at the last session in Augusta, and which must have given occasion to not a little amusement. The action was brought by Charity Vance, a girl of twenty-three, against William Vance, a veteran of seventy, for a divorce, with a separate maintenance. It seems the plaintiff married the defendant, in hopes thereby at some day to come into possession of a good share of his ample fortune; but not finding (as the reporter expresses it) that "ecstasy of bliss" in the married state which she anticipated, she soon prayed that she might be separated from him with alimony for several reasons. On being asked previously to marriage, why she was about to unite herself to an old man like Mr. Vance, she replied—"The hide and talow of an old ox would buy a young steer any time!" And the old man himself, near the close of the trial, remarked in relation to his marriage, that, it was all bargain and speculation from beginning to end.—The report says that the court granted the plaintiff \$100 to defray the expenses of the trial, and \$300 to the court—that is, \$300 the first year, and \$200 yearly after the first year, payment to be made quarterly.

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OF

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

IT has fallen to the humble lot of the undersigned to have presented to the American People a third edition of the Biographies of the two above named highly distinguished patriotic citizens, whose constant devotion to the best interests of our Government has led to their designation, as a testimony of the estimation in which their services are regarded by the People whom they have served, as candidates for the two first offices within the gift of a FREE, HAPPY, and FLOURISHING NATION. This token of respect gives to the world additional proof that faithful services shall not go unrewarded.

The object of this appeal to the republican portion of our fellow citizens, is to obtain their co-operation in the circulation of an edition of 100,000 copies of the joint Biography of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, enlarged, revised, and corrected, so as to be valuable to every lover of his country, and like honorable to the distinguished citizens whom we, THE PEOPLE, intend still further to honor, by their elevation to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, in the election of 1836. Thus we shall perpetuate the principles of Jefferson, which have been so signally revived, nobly acted upon, and triumphantly carried out by ANDREW JACKSON, who, spurning all flattery, knew nothing but the PEOPLE, the whole PEOPLE, and their respective rights, regardless of their fortunes, whether rich or poor; thus rendering his NAME and his DEEDS as durable as the "EVERLASTING HILLS."

The arrangement of the volume will be as follows:

1. Portrait of Andrew Jackson,

To whom the volume will be inscribed, with an address by the Publisher.

2d. Portrait of Martin Van Buren,

To be followed by his Biography, enlarged including several valuable documents, illustrative of his public character, and exhibiting the magical powers of his gigantic mind, which has ever been devoted to sustain the rights of his country, and the country, and the glory and prosperity of his fellow-citizens.

3d. Portrait of Richard M. Johnson,

To be followed by his Biography, enlarged, including various speeches, SUNDAY MAIL REPORTS, and other documents, illustrative of his long continued and highly valuable public life, which has ever been devoted to the good of his country, including an authentic account of the fall of the renowned Indian warrior, TECUMSEH, on the ever memorable 5th of October, 1813—with an engraved view of the battle field.

The work will be complete in one volume of about 400 pages. The price to be fixed at the moderate sum of one dollar, neatly bound with cloth backs; or calf and gilt, with the additional expense of binding. The work which is now in a state of preparation, shall be such as to give entire satisfaction, as it is in the hands of gentlemen who have for nearly forty years been personally and intimately acquainted with the private and public life of the above named distinguished citizens.

The celebrated address of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, bearing testimony to the high character of Martin Van Buren; and the eloquent speech of the Hon. James Barbour, of Virginia, in the United States Senate, portraying the chivalry of Colonel Johnson on the field and in the councils of the nation.

As there is among our republican citizens, an extensive population of German origin, the work will appear simultaneously in both the English and the German languages. It will, therefore, be necessary for subscribers who wish to have the work in the German, to signify the same on the subscription book.

It will, in order to give prompt and extensive circulation to the work, be indispensable for all subscribers to pay at the time of subscription—all money to be at a proper time forwarded with the list of signatures to the publishing committee—which will be duly made known by a notice in the Washington Globe.

*Democratic editors disposed to encourage the work, will confer a favor, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the subscriber, in giving publicity to the above and receiving subscriptions at their respective offices, to whom a reasonable per centage will be allowed.

The People's obedient servant,
WM. EDMONS.
Washington City, June 1, 1835.

*The public must be aware the Engravings are worth nearly the price fixed for the book. *Subscriptions to the above work received at this office.

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of **GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES**, CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ

Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
Do
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 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 McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmund & 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 serv't.
SOLOMON MERRICK.

April 4

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

public's obedient servant,
JOHN SATTERFIELD.

May 16

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 liberal 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 improvement 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

Washington Irving, Edward Everett, Gulian C. Verplanck, Charles F. Hoffman,

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

The work will be published weekly, as usual, at 64 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.

Postmasters throughout the United States are requested to act as Agents—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 Tales of the Hall, by Crabbe.—The Letters of Lady Wortley Montague.—Rasselas, by Dr. Johnson.—Castle of Otranto, by Horace Walpole.—The Old English Baron, by Clara Reece.—Dr. Franklin's Life and Essays, by himself.—Lights & Shadows of Scottish Life.—The Adventures of Gill Blas, from the French of Le Sage, by Smollet.—Julia de Roubigne, by Mackenzie.—Mazepa, by Lord Byron.—The Tapestry Chamber by Walter Scott.—The Dream of Eugene Aram, by Hood.—Zeluco, by Dr. Moore.—Essays, moral, economical, and political by the Lord Chancellor Bacon.—Cherry Chase.—L'Allegro, by Milton.—H. Pansero, by Milton.—Italian and Spanish Proverbs.—The History of Charles XII, by Voltaire.—Manfred, by Lord Byron.—Ah! the Bride, A Tale by T. Moore, Esq.—Elizabeth, by Mad. Cotton.—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.—The Deserted Village, by Goldsmith.—Life of Henry Lord Bellingbrooke, by Belarius, by Marquett.—Pope's Essay on Man.—Collection of Apophthegms, by Lord Bacon.

All communications relating to the work to be addressed, post paid, to the publisher,
GEORGE DEARBORN,
35 Gold street, New York.

June 20

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 notice 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

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.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-office at Easton, Md., on the first day of July, 1835, which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

Adams Sally	Hancock John
Anderson William	James John
Anderson & Hopkins	Jackson Miss C.
Barnett John H.	Kerby David
Bailey Ann P.	Knight James M.
Bailey John W.	L
Blake Mary E.	Leonard Daniel
Banning Maria	Lanham Mrs.
Benny Margaret	M
Burnell Wm.	Milburn John H.
Carson David	Mackey Samuel
Callahan Samuel T.	Mackey Miss Eliza-
Coleman Revd. Mr.	both
Clark Cain	Mount Joseph H. 2
Crisp Edward	O
Cole Selah	Ozmund Jonathan
Colston Samuel	P
Corner of Talbot coun-	Parrott James
ty	Palmer William
Cabal Elizabeth	Pretymann Thos. G.
Dene Lucy	Rhodes Henry
Dorsey John R. 2	Richardson Capt. Wm.
Dean John	Roberts Samuel
Dismore Robert	Ross Robert R. 2
Dickson Isaac New-	Rose Robert
ton	S
Faulkner Wm. B.	Sackett P. 37
Faulkner Joshua M.	Sackett & Doyle 8
Floyd Joseph	Snyder Caroline
Floyd Thomas	Sears Ann Maria S.
G	Stewart Mrs. S.
Green John D.	Stevens Samuel
Graham A.	Slaughter Turbutt K. T.
Gordy Nutter	T
H	Todd Albert
Husted N. R.	Tilghman Wm. H.
Humphries Rev. Jos-	Thomas Nicholas
ua	Turner Joseph L.
Hayward Miss Har-	Tarbutton John W.
riett 2	Turbutt Wm. Jr.
Haden William	V
Hopper P. B.	Valiant Hugh
Persons indebted for	Wallis John or J. L.
Postage are reminded	White 2
that their quarterly bills are now due.	Weatherly Susan
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.	Wilson Rosanna
July 4	Wright Elizabeth
Sw	

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 travelers 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.

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 induces 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 their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. C. B.

may 2

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will on the first of April, open 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 himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.

March 28

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,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors, and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Painkillers, 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 28

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH PRICES.
ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLA VES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SIXTERS' 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.

Baltimore.

May 29

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot county will sit in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof on or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order, THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. to the Commissioners for T. C.

April 21

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, .50 All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, April 4, 1835.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a planter's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits from 15 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz: smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.

A. & H.

Jan 20

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

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—without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to disseminate 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 FIVE 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.

*Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

JOB PRINTING.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office,

SUCH AS

Pamphlets,

Handbills, of every description,

Blanks,

Cards, &c. &c. &c.

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:

Hard Solder Bits and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Gigs, Trigs, and Shay Whips, foreign and domestic, Iron Traces, Plough Bits, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddle Establishments.

April 28

TO RENT

For the ensuing Year,

AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Morlings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, 25th May, 1835.

may 26

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorized to settle the same.

SAMUEL W. SPENCER,

C. F. WILLIS.

Easton, April 24th, 1835—April 25

the

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

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 Ozmund & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld 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, con, rabbit, mink, and lead, muskrat, 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

Easton and Baltimore Pckct.

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 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.

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, 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.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—Master.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors of his friends and the public generally, that the above named schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) 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 Emily Jane 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 & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. I.—No. 54.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1836.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by RICHARD SPENCER.

PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will be charged; if not, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will be charged. All payments for the half year, made during the first three 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.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States for four years, from January 1st, 1836, to December 31st, 1839, on the following Post Routes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, and Michigan Territory, and for two years on the routes in Kentucky hereinafter described, (that is from the 1st of January, 1836, to 31st December, 1837, inclusive,) will be received at this Department until the 15th day of October next inclusive, to be decided on the 27th day of the same month.

MARYLAND.

1371. From Baltimore by Wilmington, during the suspension of the steam boats, and by New Castle during steam boat navigation to Philadelphia, 100 miles and back daily, in four-horse post coaches, in winter, limited to 3 outside passengers, and in steamboats and railroad cars during navigation—mails to be left and taken at other offices on the route, if required by the Department.

Leave Baltimore daily in winter at 3 1-2 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia same day by 5 1-2 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 6 a. m., arrive at Baltimore same day by 10 p. m.

The steamboat and railroad mail to be carried through from city to city at least 10 hours.

1372. From Baltimore, by Elk Ridge, Landling, Washington, D. C., 38 miles and back daily, in four-horse post coaches, limited to 3 outside passengers.

Leave Baltimore daily, after the arrival of the mail from Philadelphia, say at 11 p. m., arrive at Washington next day by 5 a. m.

Leave Washington daily at 10 p. m., arrive at Baltimore next day by 3 a. m.

In the summer to run through in 5 hours, and keep connections with the Baltimore boat for Philadelphia, and the Washington boat for Frederickburg.

1373. From Baltimore by Catonsville, Ellicott's Mills, Brown's Tavern, Cockeysville, Lisbon, Poplar Spring, Parryville, and New Market, to Frederick, 45 miles and back, daily in four-horse post coaches, to be limited to 3 outside passengers, during the session of Congress on the outward trip.

Leave Baltimore daily at 6 a. m., arrive at Frederick same day by 3 p. m.

Leave Frederick daily at noon, arrive at Baltimore same day by 8 p. m.

1374. From Baltimore by Pikesville, Owingsville, Reisterstown, Pikesville, Westminster, Union Mills, Littlestown, Pa., Two Taverns, Gettysburg, Casstown, and Fayetteville, to Chambersburg, 77 miles and back daily, in four-horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore daily at 7 a. m., arrive at Chambersburg same day by 11 p. m.

Leave Chambersburg daily at 4 p. m., arrive at Baltimore next day by 8 a. m.

1375. From Baltimore by Govanstown, Towson, Golden Horsford, Wiesbaden, Maryland Line, Shrewsbury, Pa., Logansville, York, Manchester, York Haven, and New Cumberland, to Harrisburg, 72 miles and back daily, in four-horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore daily at 7 a. m., arrive at Harrisburg same day by 10 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg daily at 4 a. m., arrive at Baltimore same day by 7 p. m.

1376. From Baltimore, by Franklin, Randallstown, Freedom, Fort's Denning's, Sam's Creek, and New Windsor, to Uniontown, 40 miles and back twice a week.

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

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

1377. From Baltimore, by Rock-Hall, to Chestertown, 44 miles and back 3 times a week; by water to Rock Hall, 30 miles, thence in stages or sulkeys.

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

Leave Chestertown every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 a. m., arrive at Baltimore same days by 6 p. m.

1378. From Baltimore, by Sweetzer's Bridge and Brotherton, to Annapolis, 30 miles

and back 3 times a week in stages or sulkeys, during session of Legislature, 8 times a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 a. m., arrive at Annapolis same days by 10 a. m.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 a. m., arrive at Baltimore same days by 10 a. m.; and during the session every day except Sunday, at the same hours.

1379. From Baltimore, by Broad Creek, Queenstown, Wye Mills, Easton, and Trapp, to Cambridge, 73 miles and back twice a week; to Broad Creek 30 miles by water, residue of the route in stages or sulkeys.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Easton same days by 9 p. m.

Leave Easton every Tuesday and Friday, after arrival of the Wilmington mail, and arrive at Cambridge same days by 5 p. m.

Leave Cambridge every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 a. m., arrive at Easton same days by 11 a. m., and arrive at Baltimore next days by 10 a. m.

1380. Proposals for carrying this mail in steamboats to Broad Creek, Easton and Cambridge, blending it with the steamboat service on 1378, will be considered. Also proposals for carrying this mail from Annapolis to Broad Creek by water, and thence by sulkeys or stages.

Also proposals for carrying it from Broad Creek by the offices above named to Cambridge, twice a week.

Also for carrying this mail from Annapolis by Broad Creek and Queenstown, to Centerville, thence to connect with the Wilmington and Easton mail; and separate proposals for running from Easton to Cambridge on Tuesdays and Fridays, returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

1381. From Port Deposit (1040) by Rowlandville, Conowingo, and Little Britain, to Goshen, 19 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Port Deposit every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Goshen same days by 12 m.

Leave Goshen same day at 2 p. m., arrive at Port Deposit same days by 7 m.

1382. From D. L. Air (1043) Priestsford, to Darlington, 12 miles and back once a week.

Leave Bel Air every Wednesday after arrival of Baltimore mail, say at 2 p. m., arrive at Darlington same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Darlington every Wednesday at 8 a. m., arrive at Bel Air same day by 12 m.

1383. From Annapolis (1352) to Michaelsville, 10 miles and back once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Friday at 9 a. m., arrive at Michaelsville same day by 3 p. m.

Leave Michaelsville every Friday at 3 p. m., arrive at Annapolis same day by 6 p. m.

1384. From Bladensburg (1378) to Good Luck, 9 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Bladensburg every Monday and Thursday at 11 a. m., arrive at Good Luck same days by 1 p. m.

Leave Good Luck same days at 3 p. m., arrive at Bladensburg same days by 6 p. m.

1385. From Washington, D. C. (1372) to Georgetown, 2 miles and back twice a day.

Leave Washington, daily at 5 a. m. and 3 p. m., or immediately after the arrival of the southern mail; arrive at Georgetown in half an hour, and return to Washington immediately in the morning, and by 10 o'clock in the evening.

1386. From Washington, D. C. by Georgetown, Rockville, Md., Middlebrook, Clarksburg, and Hyattstown, to Frederick, 43 miles and back daily in four-horse post coaches.

Leave Washington daily at 4 p. m., arrive at Frederick next day by 1 p. m.

Leave Frederick daily at 12 m., arrive at Washington by 12 p. m.

1387. Proposals for carrying this mail 3 times a week in stages, will be considered.

1388. From Washington, D. C., by Sligo, Md., Brownsboro, Coleville, Sandy Springs, Mechanicsville, Brookville, Triadelphia, U. N. Goshen Mills, Damascus, Monrovia, New Market, New London, Libertytown, and Johnsville, to Middleburg, 70 miles and back once a week.

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

Leave Middleburg every Saturday at 1 p. m., arrive at Washington next day by 7 p. m.

1389. From Washington, D. C., by Long Old Fields, Md., Upper Marlboro, Queen Anne, and Davidsonville, to Annapolis, 40 miles and back 3 times a week in stages.

Leave Washington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 a. m., arrive at Annapolis same days by 3 p. m.

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

1390. From Washington, D. C., by Palmer's Tavern, Md., Piscataway, Pleasant Hill, Port Tobacco, Allensfresh, Newport, Chaptico, St. Clement's Bay, Leonardtown, Great Mills, and St. Ingoes to The Ridge, 97 miles and back; twice a week in stages to Leonardtown, 65 miles; thence to The Ridge, 32 miles, once a week.

Leave Washington every Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Leonardtown next days by 10 a. m.

Leave Leonardtown every Tuesday and Friday at 12 m., arrive at Washington next days by 7 p. m.

Leave Leonardtown, every Friday at 11 a. m., arrive at The Ridge same day by 5 p. m., and return to Leonardtown the next day by 4 p. m.

Special route—Pomokeny to be supplied from Piscataway, 11 miles, twice a week.

Special route—Milledale to be supplied from Port Tobacco, 10 miles, once a week.

1390. From Cooksville (1378) by Hood's Mills and Weyfield's Store, to Westminster, 21 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cooksville every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Westminster same day by 1 p. m.

Leave Westminster every Monday at 2 p. m., arrive at Cooksville same day by 9 p. m.

1391. From Frederick (1378) by Middle-town, Boonsboro, Pikesville, Great Spring, Hancock, Beaverville, and Flintstone, to Chambersburg, 91 miles and back daily in 4 horse post coaches, limited to 3 outside passengers on

the outward trip, during the session of Congress.

Leave Frederick daily, as soon as the mails from Baltimore and Washington arrive, say at 3 p. m., arrive at Chambersburg next day by 10 a. m.

Leave Chambersburg daily at 5 p. m., arrive at Frederick next day by 11 a. m.

Special route—Wilmer's Store to be supplied from Hagerstown, 6 miles once a week.

1392. From Frederick, by Adamsville, U. N. Mills, Cragsboro, Graceland, and Emmitsburg, to Gettysburg, Pa. 33 miles and back twice a week in stages.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Gettysburg same days by 5 p. m.

1393. From Frederick, by Mount Pleasant, Libertytown, Unionville, Sam's Creek, McKinty's Mills, and Union Bridge, to Uniontown, 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Frederick every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Uniontown same day by 4 p. m.

Leave Uniontown every Saturday, at 6 a. m., arrive at Frederick same day by 4 p. m.

1394. From Frederick, by Walkersville, Woodboro, Ladisburg, Middleburg, Bruceville, Taneytown, Littlestown, Pa., Hanover, and Spring Forge, to York, 60 miles and back twice a week on horses or in sulkeys.

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

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

1395. From Frederick, by Jefferson, Petersburg, Knoxville, Harper's Ferry, Va., Charlestown, Middleburg, and Brucetown, to Winchester, 60 miles and back 3 times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Frederick every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 p. m., arrive at Winchester next days by 12 m.

Leave Winchester every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 p. m., arrive at Frederick next days by 12 m.

1396. From Frederick, by Buckeystown and Cotocton, to Point of Rocks, 15 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Frederick every Thursday and Saturday at 4 p. m., arrive at Point of Rocks same days by 8 p. m.

Leave Point of Rocks same days at 6 a. m., arrive at Frederick same days by 10 a. m.

1397. Proposals for carrying this mail on railroad, will be considered.

1398. From Reisterstown (1374) by Hampden, Manchester, Hanover, Pa., Abington, East Berlin, York Sulphur Springs, and Kildershire, to Carlisle, 58 miles and back twice a week in stages, and 6 times a week during the winter season, (34 months) to York Sulphur Springs, 44 miles.

Leave Reisterstown every Monday and Thursday after the arrival of the Baltimore mail, say at 10 a. m., arrive at York Sulphur Springs same days by 8 p. m.

Leave Carlisle every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Reisterstown same days by 8 p. m.

1399. Proposals for running this mail through from Baltimore, will be considered.

1400. From Westminster (1374) by Uniontown, Taneytown, Emmitsburg, Waynesboro, Pa., Quincy, and Jackson Hall, to Chambersburg, 54 miles and back twice a week in stages.

Leave Westminster every Tuesday and Friday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say at 1 p. m., arrive at Emmitsburg same days by 8 p. m.

Leave Chambersburg every Monday and Thursday at 8 a. m., arrive at Westminster same days by 12 m.

1401. From Weiseshurg, by Black Horse and Long Green Academy, to Kingsville, 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Weiseshurg every Thursday, after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say at 12 m., arrive at Kingsville same day by 10 p. m.

Leave Kingsville every Wednesday after the arrival of the Baltimore mail, say at 11 a. m., arrive at Weiseshurg same day by 9 p. m.

1402. From Uniontown (1376) by Middleburg and Double Pipe Creek, to Graceland, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Uniontown every Wednesday at 7 a. m., arrive at Graceland same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Graceland every Wednesday at 12 m., arrive at Uniontown same day by 4 p. m.

1403. From Annapolis (1378) by West River, Pig Point, Tracey's Landing, Friendship, Lower Marlboro, Huntingtown, and Prince Fredericktown, to St. Leonard, 75 miles and back, twice a week to Prince Fredericktown, 63 miles, and once a week the residue.

Leave Annapolis every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a. m., arrive at Prince Fredericktown the next evening, and at St. Leonard on Monday by 12 m.

Leave St. Leonard every Monday at 2 p. m., arrive at Prince Fredericktown same day, and leave it on Tuesday and Friday at 5 a. m., and arrive at Annapolis on Wednesday and Saturday by 4 p. m.

1404. From Easton (1379) by Upper Hunting Creek, Federalburg, Cannon's Ferry, Del, Seaford, Middleford, and Concord, to Laurel, 47 miles and back once a week.

Leave Easton every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Laurel same day by 7 p. m.

Leave Laurel every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Easton same day by 7 p. m.

1405. From Easton to St. Michaels, 11 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at St. Michaels same days by 9 a. m.

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

1406. From Cambridge (1379) by Big Mills, Vienna, Barren Creek Springs, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and Kingtown, to Snow-Hill, 73 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Cambridge every Saturday and Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Snow-Hill next days by 5 p. m.

Leave Snow-Hill every Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Cambridge next days by 5 p. m.

Special Route—Newtown to be supplied from Snow-Hill 15 miles once a week.

1407. From Rockville (1386) by Darnestown, Dawsonville, Poolsville and Barnesville, to Point of Rocks, 33 miles and back once a week.

Leave Rockville every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Point of Rocks same day by 4 p. m.

Leave Point of Rocks every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Rockville same day by 4 p. m.

1408. Proposals for carrying a mail twice a week from Georgetown, D. C., to Point of Rocks, by canal packet boats, will be considered.

1409. From Rockville by Rushville, and Poolsville, to Conrad's Ferry, 21 miles and back once a week.

Leave Rockville every Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Conrad's Ferry same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Conrad's Ferry every Friday at 1 p. m., arrive at Rockville same day by 7 p. m.

1410. From Upper Marlboro' (1388) by Nottingham, Horse Head, Aquasco, Benedict, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, and St. Clement's Bay, to Allenton, 67 miles and back once a week, with an additional weekly trip to Nottingham, 10 miles.

Leave Upper Marlboro' every Monday and Thursday at 1 p. m., arrive at Nottingham same days by 10 a. m., and at Chaptico on Tuesday by 3 p. m., and at Allenton on Wednesday by 8 a. m.

Leave Allenton every Wednesday at 9 a. m., arrive at Chaptico same day by 2 p. m., at Nottingham on Thursday by 2 p. m., and at Upper Marlboro' on Monday and Thursday by 6 p. m.

1411. From Queen Anne, (1388) to West River, 6 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Queen Anne every Tuesday and Thursday after the arrival of the Annapolis mail, say at 10 a. m., arrive at West River same days by 12 m.

Leave West River every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 1-2 a. m., arrive at Queen Anne same days by 8 a. m.

1412. From Port Tobacco (1396) to Nanjemoy 15 miles and back once a week.

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

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

1413. From Port Tobacco by Bryantown to Benedict, 22 miles and back once a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Tuesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Benedict same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Benedict every Tuesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Port Tobacco same day by 7 p. m.

Special Route—Gallant Green to be supplied from Bryantown once a week 4 miles.

1414. From Allen's Fresh (1399) to Harriet's Lot, 9 miles and back once a week.

Leave Allen's Fresh every Friday at 7 a. m., arrive at Harriet's Lot same day by 9 a. m.

Leave Harriet's Lot every Friday at 3 p. m., arrive at Allen's Fresh same day by 5 p. m.

1415. From Middletown (1391) by Beallville, to Propolis, 10 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Middletown every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Propolis same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Propolis every Wednesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Middletown same day by 5 p. m.

1416. From Middletown by Burkittsville, Brownsville, and Crampton's Gap, to Sharpsburg, 22 miles and back once a week.

Leave Middletown every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Sharpsburg same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Sharpsburg every Thursday at 1 p. m., arrive at Middletown same day by 6 p. m.

1417. From Hagerstown (1391) by Cavetown, Smithburg, Foxville, Sabillasville, and Mechanistown, to Graceland, 26 miles and back once a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 9 a. m., arrive at Graceland same day by 4 p. m.

Leave Graceland every Wednesday at 5 p. m., arrive at Hagerstown next day by 9 a. m.

1418. From Hagerstown to Williamsport, 6 miles and back, 3 times a week in stages.

Leave Hagerstown every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a. m., arrive at Williamsport same days by 10 a. m.

Leave Williamsport same days at 12 m., arrive at Hagerstown same days by 2 p. m.

1419. From Hagerstown to Bakersville, 10 miles and back once a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Friday at 8 a. m., arrive at Bakersville same day by 12 m.

Leave Bakersville every Friday at 2 p. m., arrive at Hagerstown same day by 6 p. m.

1420. From Cumberland (1391) by Frostburg, Little Crossings, Addison, Pa., Somerset, Fayette Springs, Uniontown, Seagristown, Brownsville, East Bethlehem, Beallville, Hillsboro, Washington, Clayville, West Alexander, Tridelsburg, Va., and Elko Grove, to Wheeling, 131 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post coaches, limited on the outward trip to 3 outside passengers, during the session of Congress.

Leave Cumberland daily after the arrival of the Baltimore mail, say at 10 1-2 a. m., arrive at Wheeling next day by 2 p. m., including 2 hours for distribution at Washington, Pa.

Leave Wheeling daily at 1 p. m., arrive at Cumberland next day by 4 p. m.

Special Route—Pike Run to be supplied from Brownsville, 4 miles once a week.

Ditto—Dunn's Fort to be supplied from West Alexandria 7 miles, once a week.

1421. From Cumberland by Dawson's to Westernport 24 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Westernport same day by 12 m.

Leave Westernport every Wednesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Cumberland same day by 5 p. m.

1422. From Cumberland to Oldtown, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Oldtown same day by 10 a. m.

Leave Oldtown every Wednesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Cumberland same day by 5 p. m.

1423. From Barren Creek Springs (1405) by Quantico, White Haven, to Princess Anne, 29 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Barren Creek Springs every Friday at 8 a. m., arrive at Princess Anne same day by 4 p. m.

Leave Princess Anne every Saturday at 4 a. m., arrive at Barren Creek Springs in time to intercept the mail from Snow-Hill, via Salisbury to Cambridge, say by 11 a. m.

1424. From Snow-Hill, 10 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Snow-Hill every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Cambridge same days by 5 p. m.

Leave Cambridge every Saturday and Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Snow-Hill next days by 5 p. m.

Saturday at 7 a. m., arrive at Friendsville same days by 11 a. m.

Leave Friendsville every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p. m., arrive at Somerset same days by 4 p. m.

NOTES

1. The persons who shall be determined by the Postmaster General to be entitled to the contract, on the foregoing routes respectively, must on or before the 1st day of December next, enter into written contracts and obligations, with good and sufficient securities, to perform the contracts respectively; which contracts & securities the Postmaster General will cause to be prepared and forwarded for execution.

2. For the due conveyance of the mail of the United States on the routes respectively, and the due delivery at, and despatch from, each post office on the route of the mail, and its protection and security.

3. The payment to the contractor of the compensation quarterly, and within two months after the expiration of each quarter, through collections from postmasters or otherwise as the Postmaster General may direct; the contractor and their sureties being held responsible for all overpayments.

4. That fines be imposed for failures to arrive in time, and failures to take and leave mails, and suffering the mails to be destroyed, lost, wet, or otherwise damaged. It is to be distinctly understood that failures to arrive in time to connect with a departing mail, shall be considered as equal to a trip lost, and for every trip lost there

The following sketch of the life and public services of Col. Johnson was published by H. Niles, Esq. an open and influential opponent of the administration, at a time when there existed no inducement to detract from his merit. Mr. Niles may be considered quite as good authority, we suppose, as his brother whig, the Senator of Myrtle Grove. The latter says "not an act of Col. Johnson's life is worthy of record."—Let him read this record made by his brother whig, and then say, whether the public services of R. M. Johnson, or of Daniel Webster, (of Hartford Convention memory) most deserve the confidence and support of American Patriots.

In the progress of the present war, the brilliant exploits of the naval heroes of independent America, have claimed for them a distinguished and merited notice. Those of them who, covered with glory, have descended to the tomb, and those who live to receive the applause and honor of their country, have employed alike the pen of the biographer, the eloquence of the orator, and the genius of the poet. It is the glory of our nation, that instances of rival merit are not wanting in the military service. All the virtues which constitute the hero and the patriot, has been there displayed with conspicuous lustre.

Colonel Johnson's father was one of the earliest settlers of that respectable State, where, with no other resources than a daring spirit and an independent mind, associated with a band of heroes to cultivate a luxuriant wilderness, and conquer its ferocious and hostile inhabitants. Col. Johnson was among the first-born white natives of this favored and fertile region. His infancy was rocked in the cradle of alarm and the extremest danger, and his breast had learned to glow with the fire of heroism, ere yet his years had ranked him a man, and nothing but opportunity was wanting.

party ceases," but "generous" indignation would arouse him, he never found forgetful of the reason due to others and his reputation. A firm tone of mind and increasing reputation. Mr. Johnson, proctored for him, what unfortunately but too often follows merit—enmity, and party rancor assailed him at home. But there, his was the good man's triumph. But as a citizen and a public agent his sailants were taught to respect in him a steadiness and resolution no machinations could shatter nor menaces intimidate. As a public debater he repelled the reproaches and refuted the calumnies of his antagonists with firmness, as well as decorum. Towards his coadjutors was liberal and respectful. His generous was always commanded for his friends. No more readily acknowledged the merit of others or more cheerfully extended the hand of assistance to the needy.

stived his usual unremitting attention to subjects that came under deliberation, particularly on questions connected with the progress of the war, and on the celebrated question of repuniting the rebels. "Amid the pursuits, he found time however, to best his stock of military information. He believed the seat of Government is arranged with the Secretary of War the plan of raising a thousand mounted volunteers to join the western army, & carried away his commission in his pocket. On opening his rendezvous he was gratified to find his plan of raising in rallying his fellow citizens around the country's standard. In the meantime he was re-elected to Congress, and the session was about to open for the important purpose of laying taxes. His warmest friends were inclined to think he was bound to take his own and gave that opinion. He at the same moment went out to engage in the dangerous service in a subordinate command, which was to him a disagreeable responsibility and mortification. But his resolution was unalterably kept, and he repaired to the field, which

In these moments of danger, he, with heroic presence of mind, preserved his right arm from exposure, by keeping it close to his side. In that hand he carried a well charged pistol. The eyes of his antagonist were fixed upon him with the fiercest intent, and his hand in the act to throw his deadly weapon at five yards distance. For a moment the savage shrank with terror at this unexpected danger, and that moment the Colonel lodged the contents of the pistol in his bosom. He fell, and his agonies gave up the contest instantly. Colonel Johnson now retired to his line, for in this moment of peril he had been so far advanced, faint with the loss of blood, which streamed from five wounds. The horse he rode expired, pierced with 15 bullets, and the Colonel's coat was literally torn to tatters by the balls of the enemy.

From the *Globe*.

"A TORY IS A TORY STILL, BY WHATEVER NAME HE BE CALLED."—Jefferson.

Mr. Jefferson, in a long letter to Mr. V. Buren, upon the subject of the amalgamation of parties, sums up the experience of his more than half-century of observation, in the following plain and unvarnished manner: "The federalists had assumed every Protean shape in politics, had appropriated to themselves every name that they fancied could reconcile them—had tried amalgamation, but their unconquerable hostility to the People, growing out of the insatiable spirit of monopoly and domination—like the innate propensity of a wolf to make prey of the sheep—would shew itself. They are, in every sense, 'the spoiled party,' although they would give that appellation to no other."

"THE LONDON GLOBE most happily characterises the Tories of England, who have taken the name of *Conservatives*, in the following paragraph aph, which is also as happy a delineation of our pseudo Whigs as if drawn from the life and our coalition leaders had set for the picture of the Parleton Club. David Crockett and George Pecksniff, with their loss of 'haughtiness' for the familiarity shown them 'haughty men,' after reading the description given by the London print of the 'Conservative Aristocracy,' which at present figures in the English Metropolis.

From the London Globe.

"Adverser all, we cannot refrain from giving our adversaries the sincere tribute of admiring which their energy extorts from us. There is nothing in human nature like the activity an aristocracy struggling for its pecuniary independence. The English courier exhorting the people of France to administer the political servility of the courtiers, and told them to be in the labors of their honest industry, has

Mr. Clay's preference.—"Some inquiries are made as to Mr. Clay's personal preference of the candidates now before the People for the office of President. We see no reason (says the Alexandria Gazette) why he should turn on his heel for a choice between Mr. Van Buren and Judge White. But we think we may say that in no probable event can he support or favor the election of Mr. Van Buren."—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Rhode Island Senator.—It was some time since stated that Mr. Knight would resign the seat in the Senate of the U. S. to which he had been recently elected, and that Mr. Burges would be chosen in his place. The Legislature has since met and adjourned, but they received from Mr. Knight no resignation, and of course Mr. Burges has not been elected. A proposition paper in Boston says it was discovered that the party was too much divided to admit of the indulgence of a hope among them that Mr. Burges could be elected; and that they accordingly concluded to leave matters as they were. It would seem, therefore, that they are not quite as strong as they supposed; and the probability is that they will be weaker before they are stronger.—Bal. Rep.

TENNESSEE.
We notice in the Nashville Union, acall of meeting of the friends of Mr. Van Buren at Col. Johnson, which is signed by 177 persons. From this it would appear that there are Tennessee some persons who will not support Judge White; and that their number is not small as to deter them from assembling for the purpose of adopting measures to promote the election of the candidates of the National Convention. It is looks like attacking the lion in the den, and his friends will be surprised to see the vote of that state given to our candidate notwithstanding all we have heard to the contrary.—*Baltimore Republican.*

The Memphis Gazette gives cheering accounts of the re-action in Tennessee against the attempted dictation of the White leaders. A great change has taken place in Hardeman and Fayette counties. Two months since, before the people had discovered the reason why the Judge was brought out by the little caucus at Washington, he was all powerful; but he can scarcely command a majority in either. The Gazette gives the particulars of votes taken by different juries—in every instance the majority was largely in favor of Mr. V. Buren. We have no apprehension of Tennessee. Long before the Presidential election takes place she will become convinced that it is her true interest not to separate herself from the republican party.—*Louisville Ado.*

to a grand Ball. The insane ladies themselves were entrusted with the getting up of the entertainment; they adorned the ball room with festoons, garlands, and devices; and in the midst they crowned with *immortelles* the bust of the immortal, the immortal from the old system of cruelty and torture. The dancing was went off with charming effect; the students, the poets, and externs, did the honors; and the festivity was kept up to an hour sufficiently adverse to the satisfaction of all parties, who, to them justice, were indefatigable in their exertions to please and to be pleased. It should be noted that the gay scene (which was appraised and arranged with the same order and skill) has been generally attended with good effect; it served admirably to fix and amuse the minds of the patients; and several who labored under melancholia were much diverted, for the first time from their imaginary woes. M. Esquirol some years ago, it seems, tried this method with success; but it is to M. Prieur, the physician of the Salpêtrière, that the credit is due of having so happily entertained and reprieved in the present paper.—*Med. Gir.*

PROFITS OF A LONDON HELL.—It strikes you with astonishment when you behold the palace-like exteriors of many of these buildings, or witness the princely style in which their interiors are fitted up; and you feel incredulous when told that the chief cook receives, perhaps a yearly salary of 8 or 10,000. The salary of M. Ude at Crockford's, was stated at about that sum. It would appear impossible that they could in the course of the year find dupes enough to support such an establishment.—Ye read the following:

A NOBLE ACT REWARDED.
We a short time ago published the fact that a man by the name of Wood had unexpectedly inherited the sum of twenty-seven thousand pounds sterling, bequeathed to him by some friend in England. It appears that the fortunate person is Mr. Joseph Wood, of Trenton.

We a short time ago published the fact that a man by the name of Wood had unexpectedly inherited the sum of twenty-seven thousand pounds sterling, bequeathed to him by his friend in England. It appears that the fortunate person is Mr. Joseph Wood, of Trenton, in this 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 steam boat in the Delaware, at the foot of Chestnut street wharf, Philadelphia, and would inevitably have perished, but for the intervention of Mr. Wood, who instantly plunged into the water, and with great difficulty and danger succeeded in restoring the child to the arms of his agonized parents. Repeated and liberal offers of reward have since been made to Mr. Wood, which have as constantly been refused by him, on the ground that he had done 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 saviour of his child's life;—and on his will, it was found, he had conferred the above munificent bequest, of which Mr. Wood has been duly apprized. Truly a magnificent reward for a noble action! —[*New Jersey Gazette.*]

HARVEY BIRCH.—We regret to announce the death of Enoch Crosby, the Harvey Birch Cooper's Tale of the Spy, and one of the most useful among those who contributed to establish our independence. His services were humble, leading at the time to disgrace rather than to honor, surrounded by dangers of kinds and unheralded to the world. The poet and most single-hearted patriotism could have done much to incur the manifold dangers through which he passed. If unsuccessful, disgrace and death were his certain lot. If successful, the confidence of one alone, and the approbation of his own conscience his rewards. But though an humble laborer in the glorious cause in which he perilled his life, he rendered services to posterity which cannot be soon forgotten. He died in his 88th year. A friend has urged to us, the propriety of urging upon our citizens the erection of a monument to his memory. services in the glorious cause of liberty deserved a memorial of the kind, he has richly merited it.—*New York Times.*

appears that the previous evening, when it was at a state of extreme excitement from liquor, she entered the building, none of the floors of which had been laid, and walked up a plank which was fastened to the joists of the first floor, then mounted the successive ladders to the attic story, and, stepping across on the joists, succeeded in reaching a chimney place intended for a garret or bedroom, in which she laid herself down to sleep. In the morning, however, the dangerous situation in which she found herself, added to the effects of her late debauch, overcame her so powerful a nervous affection that she was unable to make efforts to descend; and when found by the workmen, they were obliged to lower her to the ground with a rope. Had she chance to move but a few inches in her sleep, she would inevitably have tumbled from the garret to the cellar, and death would have been the consequence.—*N. Y. Times.*

Pursuant to public notice, the citizens of Philadelphia assembled in town meeting on Tuesday afternoon, July 7 1835, to express their sentiments in regard to the recent death of their distinguished countryman the late Chief Justice MARSHALL.

The deaths of great and good men are calculated to excite the attention and impress the hearts of those who survive; and to inspire them with earnest desire to emulate their virtues and imitate their actions. In the decease of JOHN MARSHALL, the nation suffers a peculiar and irreparable loss. Seldom has an event occurred better calculated to impress his countrymen with feelings of awe. Seldom has an individual died more universally or more justly admired, esteemed, cherished or deplored.

ed Veneration. That they will form a funeral procession to move from the late lodgings of the deceased to the place of embarkation of his body.

On motion of the Hon. J. S. Hemphill, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the newspapers of the city.

WILLIAM WHITE, Prest.
BENJ. R. MORGAN, } Vice Prests.
THOS. McKEAN PLETTIT, }
Nicholas Biddle, } Secretaries.
Eduard King, }

The subjoined brief sketch of the late venerated Chief Justice Marshall, is from the columns of the Pennsylvania Inquirer:

MR. MARSHALL was born in Virginia, the 24th Sept. 1755; and, as early as the summer of 1773 engaged a commission as Lieutenant of company of militia men; and was shortly after engaged in the battle of the Clouds Bridge, where the British troops under Lord Dunmore, were repulsed with great gallantry. He was subsequently engaged in the memorable battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth; and in 1780 obtained a licence to practice law. He returned to the army shortly after, and continued in the service until the termination of Arnold's invasion.

On the 31st of January, 1801, he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which distinguished station he continued to fill with unsullied dignity, pre-eminent ability, until the close of his mortal career. His biographer eloquently serves—"What indeed strikes us as the most remarkable in his whole character, even more than his splendid talents is the entire consistency of his public life & principles. There is nothing in either which calls for apology or concealment. Ambition never seduced him from his principles—popular clamor never deterred him from his principles."

STEAM BOAT CANAL ACROSS THE Isthmus of Darien.

By the annexed extracts from the Constitution of Cauca, (New Granada,) it will be seen that the object of Mr. Clay's resolution, adopted by the Senate at the last session of Congress, in regard to a navigable communication across the Isthmus of Panama, is likely to be accomplished by private enterprise.

TRANSLATED.

known, that the Baron de Thierry has directed Post-Captain Labarriere, (of the new French Navy,) to proceed to the Capital of this public, with proposals for cutting a Canal, which will unite by their own waters, the largest artificial waterway of the world, to the largest inlet in the Pacific, and to make both navigable by Steam Boats and small vessels, drawing more than ten feet of water.

"It is admitted that the communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, by means of a canal, would be very advantageous; how much greater facilities Steam navigation would afford, by the contemplated Canal, than the present mode of sailing, is almost self-evident. The transport of Merchandise would be safe and expeditious, as steam would be in continual readiness and not subject to that constant expense required to keep rail-road in order; nor to many other inconveniences, as the Baron has pointed out, to which he has addressed through the humane of Genoa, the following Congress of Commerce, from several antecedent days with the perusal of which we have been favoured.

In laying before our readers this interesting communication, we hope, from the zeal of the Congress now assembled at Bogota, that they will give their aid to a measure for the benefit of universal commerce, and put an end to the long and dangerous voyages round the Cape into the Pacific. Such an undertaking has long been desired, and we hope to see it accomplished under the superintendence of Baron de Thierry, with whose talents and scientific knowledge the public are well acquainted.

Extract of a private letter, dated Panama, 26th May. 1835.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

We have before alluded to the wreck of the British ship or brig *Jessie*, Captain Gilmour, under very distressing circumstances. The particulars are as follows:—

The *Jessie*, timber hulen, left St. John's Newfoundland, on the 14th of May, for Beliasa, and on the 16th encountered a heavy gale, which strained the vessel, and occasioned her to make a great deal of water. No danger was apprehended till the 25th of May, when a tremendous gale sprang up from North and East, and the ship was hove to under close reefed maintopsail and storm try-sail—all hands pumping, but the water still gained on her and she shipped some heavy seas.

On Sunday, 25th of May, although all hands were at the pumps, the leaks still increased, and half past 11, A. M. had reached the cabin floor. A few buckets of bread were got out of the hold, and a little bread and a cask of water were taken up, which were hoisted into the fore-cabin. The Captain ordered the long-boat to be lowered. On Monday the vessel began to break up rapidly and the cargo to float out; about 9 A. M. the foremast fell through the bottom on brought up 1 y the lower yard resting on the deck. About half an hour afterwards, the mainmast got out of the step and shortly after was carried away a few feet above the deck; by this accident the provisions secured in the fore-cabin were lost.

On this day, James Savage, seaman, became insane and jumped overboard, all efforts to save him were unavailing. Shortly after, James Robinson, seaman, expired, and on the next day, Wm. Robinson, the cook, also died. Monday, Mrs. McCartney, passenger, and two infant children, expired, exhausted by their sufferings; on Tuesday, Samuel Nugent, a passenger, Jas. Scott, apprentice, and Wm.

ANOTHER PUGILISTIC CONFLICT

We learn from the New York Transcript that another brutal and bloody pugilistic conflict took place in Rockland County, about 10 miles from New York, on Monday last; the combatants being Owen Phelan, and a man named McGreary, both foreigners,—the purpose of \$200 a side. "The steambot Jay was chartered to convey the belligerents," "the scene of action," and about fifteen hired spectators attended "the display." A

one hour and a half, Phelen was declared
winner. During the contest there was much
confusion, and some of the peacefully dis-
posed of the spectators were considerably bruised.

Peeping Tom of Coventry.—The few
part of the fashionable or shopping, world,
been thrown into an irresistible fit of laugh
at discovering that a fancy store keeper
of Broadway had been indulging in a
groular and morbid curiosity, impudent
snyrtles, that of boring holes in his fl
near the counter, and peering to the ce
for astronomical objects, when the store
full. The rascal has been compelled to
the country for this unmentionable offer
punishment for which is not provided in
the Revised Statutes. The excellent com-
practice of our ladies wearing *express*
snyrtles, that of boring holes in their fl
defeated the objects of the rogue, who has
right to expect to see Paradise in this world
the next, after such a paltry trick. —*Star*

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—Our friends in Cecil have named the first Monday in August, as a suitable day for the meeting of the Convention in Centerville, to make choice of a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress. We see no objection to the day. It will be necessary, however, that our friends in the different counties should assemble in Districts, or in the county towns to appoint Delegates.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.
The Democratic Republicans of Talbot County are requested to meet at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. for the purpose of appointing Delegates to meet the Convention at Centerville, to select a Candidate to represent the District in the next Congress. A punctual attendance is requested by.

MANY DEMOCRATS.
Easton, July 11th, 1835.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—We received the following communication from a correspondent in Queen Anne's, which we insert with much pleasure. We wish, however, to be distinctly understood, as not expressing by its publication, a preference for the individual named, over many other individuals of the district. In Cecil the name of **JOSEPH COUDEN** Esq. has been submitted in like manner to the consideration of the voters of the district.

COMMUNICATION.
Mr. Spencer—The time is fast approaching for the Jackson Republican party to select a suitable candidate to represent them in the next Congress. Many Voters of Queen Anne's County would respectfully recommend to the Voters of this Congressional District, **Wm. A. SPENCER**, Esq. as well qualified to represent them.

Queen Anne's, July 11th, 1835.

We take it for granted that each of the gentlemen thus introduced to the consideration of the Democratic party, will consent that his name should first be submitted to a Convention of Delegates from the several counties of the Congressional district, and abide the decision of that Convention. With union and harmony in our ranks, the election of our candidate for Congress is perfectly safe, without them, it is useless to contend. The editor of this paper knows no man in the support of the great principles for which he is laboring.—Any candidate of sound Democratic principles, who is capable and honest will receive his support, if fairly and legitimately brought before the people. Where there is opposition on principle, some means of securing union must be adopted; we know of none so safe as a Convention. Our late Representative, the Hon. R. B. Carmichael, if he consent to stand a poll, we are sure will receive the undivided support of the Democracy of the district. His views, we presume, will be made known to the Convention.

In speaking of Democracy, we mean not Democracy in name only, but Democracy in fact. The principles of Jefferson of '98—a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States and of the People, as reserved under that compact. Opposition to a U. S. Bank, to a system of internal improvement by the General Government, and to a protective tariff beyond the wants of an economical administration. In the support of these principles, with a firm reliance on the purity and intelligence of the People, their capacity to choose their own rulers, and to perform all the other duties incident to self-government, without the aid or advice of a factious Senate, we believe to consist the true spirit of JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY. To their advocate and supporter, of whatever party he may have been in former times, we shall give our hearty support.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Midshipman Thos. W. Magruder, son of Judge Magruder of Baltimore, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of William Meredith, on the 4th inst. while enjoying the festivities of the day in company with several young gentlemen on board the Revenue Cutter, in the river near Baltimore. The Baltimore Republican gives the following particulars of the occurrence:

"The circumstances attending the death of this young gentleman, are truly mournful. So far as we have been enabled to learn them, they are as follows:—Mr. M. who was a Midshipman in the U. S. service, was spending a part of the day on board a Revenue Cutter in company with a small party of his friends. In the afternoon one of them and himself had been swimming and, on their return to the Cutter, the deceased feeling somewhat fatigued, lay down in a berth to rest himself. One of the party about this time took up a duck gun, when the conversation very naturally turned upon duck shooting. The friend, who had accompanied the deceased in swimming, being now asked, how far, in firing from a certain distance, he would aim a head of a flock of ducks, was about to reply [the gun being at the same time handed him] but as he was in the act of raising the piece it went off. It was not pointed by him nor did he intend to point it at any one. The discharge was fatal; striking the deceased in the right temple and causing instant death. The hapless young friend, between whom and the deceased there had subsisted from childhood the closest sympathy in

friendship—almost brotherly, was now frantic with grief and horror at an act of which, though so innocently, he had just been the author.

Suddenly has a mysterious Heaven, doubtless in wisdom and benignity, cut off one blooming in youth—and vigorous with health; full of joy in the present and animated with hope of the future.

To have known Midshipman M. was to have admired and loved him. He was one of the gentlest, one of the most generous and one of the bravest of human beings. A perfectly natural of sweetness temper & mildness of disposition, with the most frank & winning suavity of manners, were all strengthened with honorable principles of action, teaching him to fear nothing but what was wrong. Thus amiable, and thus estimable, he presented when living a character delightful to behold, and now that he is no more, consoling to the remembrance of his surviving friends."

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to William Meredith, Esq. in conformity to a resolution adopted at a meeting of the brother officers of the late Midshipman Magruder, held at Barnum's on the 6th inst., and published at the request of the committee:

BALTIMORE, July 6, 1835.
Sir—We, the undersigned, were appointed a Committee under a resolution passed at a meeting of our brother officers, held at Barnum's City Hotel, this morning, for the purpose of expressing to you our sympathy, at the late melancholy event, by which we have all been made to mourn—the loss of one universally beloved and lamented.

We cheerfully hasten, Sir, to communicate to you our sentiments and to console with you in behalf of our associates in arms as well as for ourselves on this distressing occasion.

It would seem superfluous that we should all the more of acquittal of even the charge of carelessness, to the judgment already pronounced by all your friends and those of the deceased; or that we should advert here to the highly honorable and exemplary course adopted by you since the event.—And it therefore merely remains our duty, to reiterate our expressions of sorrow on the occasion, and of condolence with you now, and our earnest wishes for your future well-being and happiness.

For our brother officers, and ourselves, We ask leave to remain, with great regard Very respectfully, your friends,
D. LYNCH, JR.
LEVI LINCOLN, JR.
DANIEL B. RIDGELY.
To Wm. MEREDITH, Esq. Present.

From the Wilmington Watchman.
HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Several of the most daring robberies have been committed within a few days in the immediate vicinity of this city, which have caused much excitement among our citizens. On Tuesday morning about 2 o'clock as Mr. Richard Topping was going to New Castle, he was stopped on the highway a few hundred yards beyond the late residence of Major Peter Jappett, and within a mile of this city, by three highwaymen, who demanded his money, and threatened his life, in case any noise or resistance was made. He was taken from his dearborn, his pockets searched, about seven dollars in change, and all his books and papers taken from him, when he was suffered to proceed. He succeeded in securing a much larger sum in bank notes, which the robbers failed to detect. On Wednesday morning following a black man coming to our market was stopped a short distance above Brandywine village, and within a few yards of a public house, by three men supposed to be the same individuals and robbed of a few dollars in change, and a check of James Canby, President of the Rail Road Company payable to bearer for about three hundred dollars. The same morning and a short distance beyond this place, another individual coming to market having a considerable sum about him was stopped and asked to deliver up his money. He succeeded in securing his money and escaped from the robbers.

Such bold and daring attempts at robbery are without a precedent in this State, and call for a vigilance on the part of our police and citizens, that has not hitherto been exercised. Singular as it may appear the robbers have as yet escaped detection, and no trace discovered by which they will be probably arrested. Wednesday evening two men were brought before the Alderman of this city, supposed to have been concerned in these transactions, but no examination, there was no evidence, which would justify binding them over, and they were acquitted. These transactions call for a remedy, and we hope measures will be taken to follow and detect the culprits, or at least prevent any further depredations on the persons and property of our citizens.

THE AFFAIR AT CHUCKATUCK.

The circumstance of the bloody affray at Chuckatuck, on Tuesday last, having been incorrectly reported in some of the parties, we are enabled, through the politeness of Mr. Meredith, to present a true statement of the whole affair, from the testimony taken down at the inquest.—*Norfolk Herald.*

SUFFOLK, Nansemond County, July 2, 1835.

Mr. BROUGHTON.—As the fatal and desperate affray, which took place at Chuckatuck on Tuesday evening last, may be misrepresented abroad, as I understand has been the case, I deemed it not amiss, in fact my duty, to give you a true and correct account, as detailed before me as Coroner of Nansemond County, and the Jurors that sat upon the several cases. The facts are these:—There had existed for some time a violent enmity between SAMUEL WHITEFIELD and WILLIAM A. P. COWPER, both of Isle of Wight, the cause of which it is not material or proper here to relate, and on Tuesday last the said Whitefield and Cowper and Joshua C. Parker met at Chuckatuck village. After being there some considerable time without passing any words, as is known, Whitefield was in the act of getting into the carriage of Wills Cowper, Esq., and had hold of a lady's hand, then in the carriage, when Cowper, 10 or 15 feet off, fired a pistol at Whitefield, but without effect.

Whitefield immediately turned, drew a pistol and fired at Cowper, with fatal effect, the ball or lead entering the lower part of the left side; he drew a second pistol and again shot at Cowper, but missed him and the ball passed on and killed an old negro man (David of Rix.) Cowper, at the same time, apparently retreating, threw his hand around and fired another pistol at Whitefield, but without effect. At the same time for it was done in a moment, Whitefield pursued and engaged with Cowper, and struck him several blows, and at the same time Joshua C. Parker, (own brother to Cowper) stepped up and bludgeoned the head of another pistol into Whitefield's back and lodged the same in his body; he then proceeded to beat, with the butt end of a horse whip, the head of Whitefield, and thereby fractured his skull, either of which wounds would have killed him.

Whitefield lived 5 or 6 minutes and Cowper lived till next morning; the old man lived but a short time.

This, I think, is the truth as near as can be told.—It is not my province to say where the fault lay, or who was to blame but must say that Whitefield, though overpowered, fought with genuine bravery and died like a hero.

Thus, sir, ended the most brutal and savage scene of butchery, that perhaps ever happened in this county, and the awful distress which this inhuman tragedy has created is beyond description;—humanity shudders at the idea of it. Besides many other relatives, two aged mothers, an affectionate wife, and sisters now exist to bemoan the awful catastrophe, and shall we not pity the old negro man? He appeared unconscious of the extent of his wound, and innocently observed to a physician standing by, "Master Doctor, can't you do something for me? I believe they have killed me too in the scrape," and then sunk and died. The old man was not neglected, but was decently buried by James Milby, Esq.

The verdicts of the Jurors were, that Parker killed Whitefield feloniously and of malice aforethought; that Whitefield killed Cowper in self-defence and killed the free negro by accident.

You think proper to publish this statement, you will, perhaps, serve to the community, as it is very desirable that the truth should be known.

In haste your ob't serv't,
THOS. J. KILBY.
Coroner of Nansemond County.

GEORGIA.

We have received information from the Union Convention of Georgia, which assembled at Milledgeville on 1st inst.—It appears that the representation was quite large, being composed of members from most of the counties of the State. After being organized, the Convention proceeded to cast its vote for President and Vice President, and the following is the result:

For President—	150
Mr. Van Buren	1
Judge White	2
Mr. Benton	1
For Vice President—	130
Col. Johnson	19
Mr. Rives	1

Our correspondent says: "Thus you will see that we have great unanimity here on this important subject. The representation to the Convention is from counties whose population is at least three-fourths of that of the State; and there is no doubt that their proceedings will meet the approbation of a large majority of the people."

This manifestation of the public voice in Georgia, is truly gratifying to every true friend of the Republican cause. It strikes terror into the bosoms of those *no party men*, who, under various devices, have cherished the hope of misleading the people, and by the creation of false issues, have expected to organize a power that could successfully thwart the great principles which have distinguished General Jackson's administration.

It was one of the objects of those who seduced Judge White from the Republican ranks, to weaken the Union party in Georgia. General Dunlap, the present candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee, performed a southern tour, preparatory to his canvass, and declared in various quarters of the country, that, from his personal observation, the union which had taken place between the friends of Judge White and the Nullifiers in Georgia, would be strong enough to control the vote of that State on the Presidential question.

Such, in fact, is the aim of Mr. Bell in his recent *no party* speech at Nashville, in which he attempts to destroy the fame and character of the President, by connecting them with the excesses of party. But fortunately for the country, the people have become too wise to be thus duped; they are not so ready as Mr. Bell is, to sacrifice their faithful servants.—They see no reason for the indulgence of alarm because General Jackson has been true to Republican principles, and has given a demonstration of their wisdom and importance, which will ever endure them to the lovers of liberty and popular rights.—*Globe.*

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

According to the new arrangement of the last legislature, the congressional districts of Maryland are thus composed:

1st Dist. Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester counties, one representative.
2d " Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne's Kent and Cecil counties, entitled to one Representative.
3d " Harford and Baltimore counties, one representative.
4th " The whole of Baltimore city and Anne Arundel county including the city of Annapolis, two Representatives.
5th " Montgomery county, with those parts of Frederick which heretofore composed the 6th dist. one Representative.
6th " Allegany, Washington and that part of Frederick heretofore included in the 7th dist. one representative.
7th " Prince Georges, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's, one representative.

CULTURE OF SILK.

The culture of silk is progressing in every section of the country, and soon will become one of the most important branches of national industry. No country on earth possesses greater facilities for the business than this, and we are happy to find that it is in the power of every farmer to raise from five hundred to a thousand dollars worth of silk every season without putting himself to any considerable trouble or inconvenience.—*Boston Traveller.*

The annual revenues of Prince Esterhazy in Hungary, are estimated at 2,000,000 silver florins. His debts, or rather those of his property are at present under sequestration. He possesses about 3,000,000 sheep, whose wool annually produces an immense sum. It is related, that when Prince Esterhazy was Ambassador from Austria to England, he one day heard a young nobleman boasting that he had on his estates 30,000 sheep. "And I," said Prince Esterhazy, "have 30,000 shepherds." This was no exaggeration.

Office of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

BALTIMORE, June 29th, 1835.
The Revd. Clergy of all denominations throughout the state, together, with the friends of Colonization generally, are hereby most respectfully reminded that the period is at hand, viz. the month of July, during which public collections have been heretofore taken up to aid the further progress of the cause of African Colonization.

To enable the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society to prosecute successfully, the great work they have begun at Cape Palmas, in Africa, and which has, in the short space of twelve months, advanced to a position which promises the entire overthrow of long established and most cruel superstition among the nations, and their consequent exaltation to the blessings of Christianity. The Reverend Clergy of the state are most earnestly requested to take up collections from their respective congregations, and as early as possible in July, as may suit their convenience, and forward the same to Robert Mickle, Esq. Treasurer of the Society.

The Board of Managers have just dispatched the schooner Harmony, Capt. Pascal, with a most interesting company of intelligent and pious emigrants, to "Maryland in Liberia"; and intend to send off another and larger expedition early in the fall, if possible.—Many of the emigrants have been educated in the United States, and are well qualified to place themselves in suitable condition. They are most abundantly provided with every necessary article of subsistence for six months after their arrival in the colony, and also suitable agricultural and mechanical tools. On account of the disbursements for the proper equipment of a large number to sail early in the fall, the friends of the cause, will, it is hoped, be prompt in furnishing such aid, as they may be able and willing to give.

The "Maryland Colonization Journal," published by the Board of Managers which contains a variety of most interesting matter concerning the great work of African improvement and the progress of Colonization generally, will be forwarded to all Clergymen and others who may take up collections, or otherwise contribute to the societies formed.

WM. McKENNEY,
Agent for the State of Maryland.

June 29th, 1835.
Agents of papers throughout the state, are earnestly requested to give the foregoing notice of two insertions.

WM. McKENNEY, Agent, &c.

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 Franchises, 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, wishing 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 11
The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above and discontinue our last.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of June, 1835, by Robert Dutton, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, as a runaway, who calls himself **ALEXANDER WILSON**, says he was born free, and was raised by his mother, Polly Wilson, who lives in Britton's Row, Washington City, D. C. Said negro is 5 feet 9 inches in height, age about 24 years, a scar on the back of left hand, one on the wrist, four on his left leg near the knee, and one near the corner of the left eye, short stump nose and very thick lips. Had on when committed a gray cassimere coat, dark country cloth pants, summer vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes and black 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.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore city & county Jail.

LUMBER YARD

THE SUBSCRIBERS are about to establish a **LUMBER YARD** IN EASTON.

IN which they intend keeping all the various kinds of Plank, Scantling, Shingles, &c. that may be wanted, and from which they expect to be able to supply all those who may be disposed to purchase, with as good lumber and at prices fully as low as it can be obtained in the Baltimore market, without the addition of freight.

They have already received from Port Deposit and elsewhere, and now offer for sale at their yard in Easton, an excellent lot of 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 White Pine Plank, Cypress Shingles and Scantling.

They also intend keeping a part of the above at Easton Point, for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied by water.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above will please call on William Loveday, who will attend to the business.

WM. H. GROOME,
WM. LOVEDAY.

June 27 eodt

TAILORING.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN SATTERFIELD.
may 16 (G)

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot County will sit in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot County are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereon, on or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order,
THOS. C. NICHOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners for T. C.

april 21

Town and Country Residence in Public Sale of Valuable Property.

THE undersigned would sell his place adjoining the town of Easton and combining the advantages of town and country.—If not disposed of before the 21st inst. it will then be offered at public sale on a credit of one, two, three and four years; interest payable annually. If not disposed of, the above farm will be for Rent.
A. C. BULLITT.
July 11th

Camp Meeting.

A Methodist Protestant Camp Meeting will be held in the Hibernia woods, near Centerville, Queen Anne's county, to commence on Friday the 24th July, instant. The President of the Conference Dr. John S. Reese, the Rev. Messrs. Shinn, Stier, Doyle, Cox, and the ministers and preachers of Queen Anne's, Talbot, Caroline and Kent circuits, are expected to attend.
July 11

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
On Pratt Street, Baltimore, and on Choptank River, Caroline County, Md.

BY authority of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, I will offer at public sale on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 9th of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all that Lot of Ground and Premises, No. 11, Pratt street, city of Baltimore, two doors below Charles street, and four doors above the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Depot. This lot is a parallelogram, fronting twenty-five feet on the south side of Pratt street, and extending back eighty feet to an alley twenty feet wide.—The improvements upon it consist of a three story BRICK HOUSE, with a two story back building attached thereto—the front is divided into two stores, and now occupied by Mr. John Simonson, Chair-maker, and Mr. D. Smith, Book-maker. I understand this Property, from its location, is very valuable, and offers strong inducements to those who are disposed to invest their money in productive real estate. The title is in fee simple, clear of all ground rents, &c. Those who are disposed to purchase can examine the premises for themselves, or enquire for particulars of Peter Gould, Esq. South Charles street, near Pratt street.

Under the same decree, I will also offer at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 16th of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. that beautiful property situated on the Great Choptank river, Caroline county, Md., known as Richardson's or Gilpin's Point, now in the occupancy of Robert T. Keene, Esq. late Sheriff of said county. This tract contains about

360 ACRES.

of which a large portion is covered with valuable Timber, very convenient to navigable water. The improvements thereon consist of a large frame mansion house with kitchen, smoke-house, wash-house, quarters, &c. together with a large and commodious Store House, with a brick cellar; and there is also attached a substantial wharf recently rebuilt, upon which there is a very ample granary for the reception of the produce of the country, with valuable sheds and a carpenter shop appendant. As a stand for the sale of goods, &c. this situation is not surpassed, perhaps, by any country place on the Eastern Shore. The quantity of grain and other produce received, is, I understand, quite sufficient to keep a bay vessel constantly employed in running it to market. Connected with this property there is a profitable Herring and Shad Fishery. This situation is highly desirable for business or pleasure, being about 12 miles from Easton and the same distance from Denton. The premises being supplied with a spring of never failing water, and remarkable for healthiness, may be considered amongst the most beautiful, pleasant and lucrative seats upon the Choptank river, and offer great temptations to purchasers. Those who are disposed to purchase can examine the property for themselves, or for information, enquire of Gen. Wm. Potter, of Caroline, or of Robert T. Keene, Esq. on the premises.

According to the Terms of Sale of the above property, prescribed by the Decree, one-third of the purchase money is required to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal payments of one and two years, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond, with surety to be approved by the Trustee.

JAMES A. STEWART, Trustee.
Cambridge, June 13.

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons (therefore) who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nichols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.
feb 3 (G)

Notice to the Public.

CONTINUED and severe indisposition rendering it probable that I shall not be able to give my personal attention to the business of the Post Office for some time to come, I have appointed **HENRY THOMAS**, Esq. my deputy, who will have charge of the office until my health will enable me to resume its duties.

The public's obedient servant,
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.
July 7

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at **SNYDER'S 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.
Baltimore.

may 29

Public Sale of Valuable Property.

THE undersigned commissioners appointed by Talbot County Court, for value and divide the real estate, by virtue of an order of said Court, will on Tuesday the 21st of July, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, the following property, to wit: the late

House and Plantation of the late Samuel Yarnall, situated within one mile on the south side of South street, numbered on the Town Plot as Lot No. 30;—also, another Lot near the above, numbered as Lot 34, on the Town Plot. These last named Lots are with out any improvements upon them. Also, another Lot whereon Jerry Banning (negro) resides, the improvements thereon belonging to said Jerry. The above property will be sold separate and distinct. The terms of sale are one-third of the purchase money on the day of sale, the balance in two equal instalments of six and twelve months, secured by bond and mortgage to be approved by the Commissioners, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money a good and sufficient title clear of all incumbrance will be given. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, and attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
JOHN EDMONDSON,
JOHN STEVENS,
JOHN M. G. EMORY,
SAMUEL T. KENNARD.
Commissioners.

June 23

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks, as good and handsome a choice of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themselves.

Easton, April 21

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 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

ARCADIA FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm adjoining the town of Easton, well known as

"ARCADIA."

This Farm contains about two hundred and fifty acres of land, and, in natural advantages, is not excelled by any in this section of country. The soil is well adapted to the growth of both wheat and corn—with a body of valuable meadow land. The soil of the meadow is a rich loam, free from gravel, varying from one to two feet in depth, with a surface of the richest STRAW MARL, from 3 to 6 feet in depth, and runs entirely through the farm. There is a sufficiency of **TIMBER** for the use of the place, with proper care.—**THE BUILDINGS** are indifferent.

The location of this land, (adjoining the town of Easton,) the constitution of the soil, and its extraordinary natural sources of manure, render it one of the most desirable estates on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

If not sold before the first of September at private sale, it will then be offered at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on the following terms, viz. one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on or before the 1st of November next; one other fourth, with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the 1st of November, 1838; and the remaining fourth with interest thereon, on the 1st of November 1839.—On the payment of the whole purchase money, or, on the passing of a bond with satisfactory security for its payment, according to the above terms, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be made to the purchaser, and possession delivered at or before the end of the year, with the privilege of seeding wheat in proper season.

ROBT. ROSE.
Easton Md.

June 6

The Baltimore American, and Delaware Gazette & Watchman, will insert the above once a week till sale, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

IT has fallen to the humble lot of the undersigned to have presented to the American People a third edition of the Biographies of the two above named highly distinguished patriotic citizens, whose constant devotion to the best interests of our Government has led to their designation, as a testimony of the estimation in which their services are regarded by the People whom they have served, as candidates for the two first offices within the gift of a FREE, HAPPY, and FLOURISHING NATION. This token of respect gives to the world additional proof that faithful services shall not go unrewarded.

The object of this appeal to the republican portion of our fellow citizens, is to obtain their co-operation in the circulation of an edition of 100,000 copies of the joint Biographies of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, enlarged, revised, and corrected, so as to be valuable to every lover of his country, and like honorable to the distinguished citizens whom we, THE PEOPLE, intend still further to honor, by their elevation to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, in the election of 1836. Thus we shall perpetuate the principles of Jefferson, which have been so signally revived, nobly acted upon, and triumphantly carried out by ANDREW JACKSON, carrying all before him, knowing nothing but the PEOPLE, the whole PEOPLE, and their respective rights, regardless of their fortunes, whether rich or poor! thus rendering his NAME and his RECORDS as durable as the "EVERLASTING HILLS."

The arrangement of the volume will be as follows:

1st. Portrait of Andrew Jackson, To whom the volume will be inscribed, with an address by the Publisher.

2d. Portrait of Martin Van Buren, To be followed by his Biography, enlarged including several valuable documents, illustrative of his public character, and exhibiting the magical powers of his gigantic mind, which has ever been devoted to sustain the rights of his country, and the country, and the glory and prosperity of his fellow-citizens.

3d. Portrait of Richard M. Johnson, To be followed by his Biography, enlarged, including various speeches, STUDY MAIL REPORTS, and other documents, illustrative of his long continued and highly valuable public life which has ever been devoted to the good of his country; including an authentic account of the fall of the renowned Indian warrior, TECUMSEH, on the ever memorable 5th of October, 1813—with an engraved view of the battle field.

The work will be complete in one volume of about 400 pages. The price to be fixed at the modest sum of one dollar, neatly bound with cloth backs, or calf and gilt, with the additional expense of binding. The work which is now in a state of preparation, shall be such as to give entire satisfaction; as it is in the hands of gentlemen who have for nearly forty years been personally and intimately acquainted with the private and public life of the above named distinguished citizens.

The celebrated address of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, bearing testimony to the high character of Martin Van Buren; and the eloquent speech of the Hon. James Barbour, of Virginia, in the United States Senate, portraying the chivalry of Colonel Johnson on the field and in the councils of the nation.

As there is among our republican citizens, an extensive population of German origin, the work will appear simultaneously in both the English and the German languages. It will, therefore, be necessary for subscribers who wish to have the work in the German, to signify the same on the subscription book.

It will, in order to give prompt and extensive circulation to the work, be indispensable for all subscribers to pay at the time of subscribing—all money to be at a proper time forwarded with the list of signatures to the publishing committee—which will be duly made known by a notice in the Washington Globe.

*Democratic editors disposed to encourage the work, will confer a favor, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the subscriber, in giving publicity to the above and receiving subscriptions at their respective offices, to whom a reasonable per centage will be allowed.

The People's obedient servant,
WM. EMMONS.
Washington City, June 1, 1835.

*The public must be aware the Engravings are worth nearly the price fixed for the book.

(*) Subscriptions to the above work received at this office.

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

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,
CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ
Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
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 is determined to sell low for cash, hacon, 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 McNE and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmon & Shanahan'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 1f

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN SATTERFIELD.

July 16 1f (G)

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 liberal 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 improvement 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, Charles F. Hoffman, and others. The change in the form of the work, from quarto to octavo, has met with the approbation of all the subscribers with whom the publisher has been enabled to confer.

The work will be published weekly, as usual, at 6 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.

Postmasters throughout the United States are requested to act as Agents—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 Montague.—Rasselas, by Dr. Johnson.—Castle of Otranto, by Horace Walpole.—The Old English Baron, by Clara Reece.—Dr. Franklin's Life and Essays, by himself.—Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life.—The adventures of Gill Blas, from the French of Le Sage, by Smollet.—Julia de Rouvigne, by Mackenzie.—Mazeppa, by Lord Byron.—The Tapestry Chamber, by Walter Scott.—The Dream of Eugene Aram, by Hood.—Zeluco, by Dr. Moore.—Essays, moral, economical, and political by the Lord Chancellor Bacon.—Chevy Chase.—L'Allegro, by Milton.—II Pensiero, by Milton.—Italian and Spanish Proverbs.—The history of Charles XII, by Voltaire.—Manfred, by Lord Byron.—A Bride, A Tale by T. Moore, Esq.—Elizabeth, by Mad. Cotton.—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.—The Deserted Village, by Goldsmith.—Life of Henry Lord Bolingbroke.—Belisarius, by Marmontel.—Pope's Essay on the Criticism, by Lord Bacon.

All communications relating to the work to be addressed, post paid, to the publisher,
GEORGE DEARBORN,
38 Gold street, New York.

(June 20)

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 notice 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 1f

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 for advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

oct 9.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-office at Easton, Md., on the first day of July, 1835, which if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

A	Hancock John
Adams Sally	J
Anderson William	James John
Anderson & Hopkins	Jackson Miss C.
B	K
Barnett John H.	Kerby David
Baily Ann P.	Knight James M.
Battee John W.	L
Blake Mary E.	Leonard Daniel
Bennett Maria	Landrum Mrs.
Benny Margaret	M
Burchell Wm.	Milburn John H. 2
Bayne Revd. Thos.	Mackey Samuel
Bignell John	Mackey Miss Elizabeth
C	O
Carson David	Mount Joseph H. 2
Camper John	Ozment Jonathan P.
Callahan Samuel T.	Parrott James
Coleman Revd. Mr.	Palmer William
Clark Cain	Prentiss Thos. G.
Crisp Edward	R
Cole Selah	Rhodes Henry
Corbett Rachel	Richardson Capt. Wm.
Colston Samuel	Roberts Samuel
Coroner of Talbot county	Ross Robert R. 2
Calah Elizabeth	Rose Robert
D	S
Dene Lucy	Sackett P. 37
Dorsey John R. 2	Sackett & Doyle 8
Dean John	Snyder Caroline
Denmore Robert	Stearns Anna S.
Dickson Isaac New	Stevens Samuel
ton	Slaughter Turbutt K. T.
E	T
Faulkner Wm. B.	Todd Albert
Faulkner Josiah M.	Tilghman Wm. H.
Floyd Joseph	Thomas Nicholas
Floyd Thomas	Turner Joseph L.
G	Turbutt John W.
Green John D.	Turbutt Wm. Jr.
Graham A.	V
Gordy Nutter	Valiant Hugh
H	W
Husted N. R.	Wallis John or J. L.
Humphries Rev. Josh	White 2
I	Weatherly Susan
Hayward Miss Har	Wilson Rosanna
riett 2	Wright Elizabeth
Haden William	X
Hopper P. B.	Y
J	Z

Persons indebted for Postage are reminded that their quarter bills are now due.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.

July 4 3w

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 the 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 1f

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

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 their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c.

C. B.

may 2 1f

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will on the first of April, open 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 himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.

March 28 1f

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,
Silver Thimbles,
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 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 28 1f

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms. To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest CASH prices.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10 1f

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, at which place the subscribers can be found, at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.

may 29 1f

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot county will sit in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereon or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order,

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.

to the Commissioners for T. C.

April 21

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 W. Mills, 1.00

" " Wye Mills to Centreville, .50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, April 4, 1835.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.

A. & H.

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

Jan 20 1f

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 FIVE CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in advance, and for not 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

JOB PRINTING.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office, SUCH AS

Pamphlets, Handbills, of every description, Blanks, Cards, &c. &c. &c.

Feb 17 1f

BLANKS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Feb 17 1f

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit: Hard Solder Bits and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Gigs, Twigs, and Slay Whips, foreign and domestic, Iron Traces, Plough Bits, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

April 28 1f

TO RENT

For the ensuing Year,

AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmonstone's Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Morlings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, 25th May, 1835.

may 26 1f

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorized to settle the same.

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

C. F. WILLIS.

Easton, April 24th, 1835—April 25 1f

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

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'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 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 1f

Easton and Baltimore Pcket.

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 sail or 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.

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

Feb 10 1f

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 subscribers will be waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The request is made, 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

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. I.—No. 55.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 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 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.

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Mirror.

BALLAD.

BY MISS JULIA S. H. PARODE.

Oh! give me back my heart again—
You cannot prize it how;
You've looked into a brighter eye,
And on a fairer brow.
If still you loved, you would not let
Another's image reign—
One instant in your spirit depths—
Oh! give it back again.
Oh! give me back my heart again—
It has loved you well,
Do it in silence—'tis no tale
For lips like yours to tell.
I read it in the languid smile,
Which strives to cheat in vain;
The wandering glance—the altered tone—
Oh! give it back again.
Oh! give me back my heart again—
You do not know its pride;
It does not ask a single thought
Another may divide.
Fear not reproach—on happier days
Though it may dwell with pain,
Believe me, it will never seek
To beat with yours again!
Shirley Park, near London.

We have been favored by H. Leo, author of the Life of Napoleon, with the annexed paper addressed by him to the Historical Institute at Paris. As it is a correction of an error, of a great event in American history, conveyed in a memorial, consecrated by the name of Lafayette, it is of peculiar interest to the American public. The paper is distinguished by the lucid and convincing demonstration, which is characteristic of the author's writings.—Globe.

PARIS, April, 1831.

Sir: It is a circumstance peculiar to the history of Lafayette, that two powerful nations, placed in opposite hemispheres, speaking different languages, and separated by a vast ocean, should claim equal shares in the inheritance of his glory, vie with each other in paying grateful offerings to his name. He was indeed a man whom the people of two worlds delighted to honor. The obsequies decreed by the constituted authorities of the United States in celebration of his virtues, were so far performed, when a splendid memorial of his merits was deposited in the bosom of his family, by the National Guards of France.

The magnificent vase which this great body of citizens have made it a symbol of their veneration will be looked upon, from age to age, with common sensibility by Frenchmen and Americans, who in its chaste material and exquisite workmanship, will see reflected the noblest virtues of Lafayette.

In one of the historical designs, however, by which the engraver has animated and adorned his work, it may be doubted whether he has not deviated more freely from the course of history, than the license of his art authorizes. And as the Institute is a tribunal from whose decision, in a question like this, there can be no appeal, I humbly submit for its consideration the following observations:

On one face of the vase Lafayette is represented as a Conqueror, declining to receive the sword of the captive English General, at the surrender of Yorktown to the combined army of the United States and France, and pointing to General Washington. This representation, besides making Washington a secondary figure in a scene of which he was the principal character, and actually obliterating the name of Count Rochambeau from an event in which he bore a conspicuous part, intimates that Lafayette was deemed, by the British army, the conqueror of Cornwallis. But the history of this event referred to, presents a very different scene.

I have before me narratives of the siege of York by four different authors, one French, one English and two Americans, viz: Voyage dans l'Amerique Septentrionale par M. l'Abbe Robin, (who was Chaplain in Rochambeau's army) Tarleton's History of the Campaigns of 1781 and '82, Marshall's Life of Washington, and Lee's Memoirs of the Southern Campaigns. As these authors were present at the surrender, and represent the three nations concerned, their accounts, where they either concur or do not disagree, may be esteemed conclusive.

The following is the substance of their narratives: The combined army was drawn up in two lines facing each other, on both sides of a road leading out of York; the Americans having the right.

At the extreme end of the American line, General Washington, the commander in chief, was stationed, attended by the officers of his staff and his principal Generals; and opposite to him, similarly attended, was General Count Rochambeau. The captive army leaving their lines at the hour appointed, marched in column along the road and between the French and the American lines, under the conduct of General O'Hara, (afterwards taken by Bonaparte at Toulon,) Lord Cornwallis being, or feigning to be sick on the occasion. When the head of the British column reached the extremity of the French and American lines, a scene occurred which bears a remote resemblance to that represented in the vase, although it has no connexion with the name of Lafayette. It is thus described by one of the authors above mentioned, who was in the suite of Washington, and his account is substantially confirmed by the others. The author was

present at this ceremony. "The captive army," he says, "approached, moving slowly and in column, with grace and precision. The head of the column approached the commander in chief. O'Hara mistaking the circle, turned to that on his left for the purpose of paying his respects to the commander in chief & requested 'error' with much embarrassment in his countenance, he flew across the road, and advanced to Washington, asked pardon for his mistake, apologized for the absence of Lord Cornwallis, and begged to know his further pleasure. Washington, feeling his embarrassment, relieved it by referring him with much politeness to General Lincoln for his government. Returning to the head of the column, it moved under the guidance of Lincoln to the field selected for the conclusion of the ceremony." (That is, for the prisoners to lay down their arms.)

In this description, General Washington appears, as he really was, the conqueror, declining to receive the surrender, not the sword, of the captive General, and pointing to General Lincoln; while Lafayette, who was the personal friend of the author, is not even mentioned.

The circumstances attend the veracity of this account. Count Rochambeau, from his position, his high rank, his mature age, and splendid attainments, might well have been mistaken for the Commander in Chief, by General O'Hara, in the painful confusion of surrender; while it is almost impossible, for as many reasons, that Lafayette could have been the object of this mistake. If, as this author asserts, the mistake consisted in O'Hara's turning to the left, for the purpose of saluting the Commander in Chief, Lafayette was an American General, dressed in American uniform, commanding an American division, and must have been in the front of the column, in defiance of the testimony of these authors, that a second mistake occurred, and that after O'Hara turned to the right, he advanced to General Lafayette, instead of General Washington, he must either have supposed Lafayette, was General Washington, or that General Lafayette, and not General Washington, was the Commander in Chief. The latter supposition is perfectly absurd; because, when the British General proposed to surrender, his letter was addressed to General Washington, and the former is not less so, inasmuch as the athletic form and ripened age of Washington were as well known in the British army, as in the same army, the extreme youth, slight person, and boyish face of Lafayette were proverbial. At the defeat and death of the British General, Braddock, a quarter of a century before, Washington, who was his aid-de-camp, had been greatly distinguished; and it was but a few months previous to the surrender of York, that Lord Cornwallis, when pursuing Lafayette, wrote, "the boy will not escape me." If we carry the liberty of hypothesis still farther, & suppose that the British General intended to pay, and if possible, to receive, his respects to the conqueror, the French officer, by affecting to surrender to a French officer as the conqueror, that design was fulfilled by his momentary approach to Count Rochambeau; while it is not likely that he would have chosen for the object of his simulated respect and submission, a Frenchman, whose name in the cause of the revolution was regarded by the British as peculiarly obnoxious, who had been ridiculed by Lord Cornwallis as a stripling.

This last supposition is, however, too much at variance with the character of the personages, and of the juncture, to be entertained for a moment. Gen O'Hara was a brave, honorable, straight forward officer, and as much above attempting such a trick, as Washington was above submitting to it. Besides, if the latter were the object, when O'Hara knew that by the terms of the capitulation, (see 1st Art.) he and his army were to be placed in the power of the Americans exclusively, he would venture, even had he been so inclined, on a contemptible juggle, which, if it could not insult the American General, might irritate his troops.

It thus appears that history and probability both reject this design of the artist. It is worthy of remark, that the author whose words I have quoted, makes mention of a sword being offered or declined on the occasion, and says that Washington referred the captive General to Gen. Lincoln for directions as to the ceremony of surrender. This account, besides the testimony of these eye witnesses in every particular by well known circumstances connected with the event. When Lord Cornwallis proposed, in his letter of the 17th of October, that his army "should be allowed the customary honors," Gen. Washington, who knew that the year before, he had been refused to Gen. Lincoln, at the surrender of Charleston, replied, in his letter of the 19th, "the same honors shall be granted to the surrendering army as were granted to the garrison of Charleston." This consideration for the pride of Gen. Lincoln, which at Charleston had been severely mortified, induced Washington to devolve on him the honor of receiving the surrender of York.

As the 4th article of the capitulation provides that "the officers shall retain their side arms"—or, as it was written in the French copy, "Les officiers garderont leurs epees"—the silence of the narrative I have referred to, in relation to the sword of the British General, is another proof of its accuracy. But as the engraver addresses himself, to the eye, perhaps there was a sort of necessity for his representing the British General offering his sword, in order to mark the important relation between the parties of conqueror and captive. Yet with this freedom his license should have stopped; for Lafayette not only was in the position in which he places him, but as little likely to be in any way one of the General Officers on the line, as any one of the Generals Lincoln, Steuben, Vienneuil, and Nelson: men who in age and appearance, were less unlike Washington than he was. He commanded a detachment which took by assault a redoubt on the besiegers' right; but General Vienneuil commanded a larger detachment, which took by assault a stronger redoubt on their left.—He had commanded a force opposed to Cornwallis, before Washington and Rochambeau arrived in Virginia; but during that period, his credit consisted not in conquering Cornwallis, but in escaping from him. He received the thanks of the Commander in Chief and of Congress, for his services at the siege of York; but so did Generals Lincoln and Steuben, in an equal degree; and in a higher degree, Rochambeau, Clastieux, Vienneuil, Knox, and Du Portail. As to Washington, to him was assigned, both by enemies and friends, the place of conqueror,

as he conceived the plan of acting against Cornwallis, commanded the combined army, directed the operations of the siege, and dictated the terms of surrender. When the British General could no longer hold out, to Washington he offered his submission; and the Abbe Robin, in his reflections on the conduct of Lord Cornwallis, says, (p. 173,) "the enjoyment, in the highest degree, the confidence of his own troops, and had rendered himself so formidable to his enemies, that they thought 'Washington was the only man fit to be opposed to him.'"

From these observations, which are supported by direct and collateral evidence, I trust the Institute will decide that the truth of history has not only been slightly, but outraged, in that one of the designs on the Lafayette vase, which is taken from the siege of York; and that were an American engraver to represent Marshall's defeat at Ulm, refusing to receive the sword of the captive Austrian General, and pointing to the Emperor, he could not do more injustice to the glory of Napoleon than in this case has been offered by a French artist to the memory of Washington.

A copy of Marshall's Life of Washington is in the Library of the Institute; Tarleton's work may be referred to in the Library of the Depot General de la Guerre; and I have now the honor to present to the Institute, copies of the other two works cited in this letter.

(Signed) H. LEE,
Member of the 1st Class
of the Historical Institute.
To the Secretary of the Historical Institute.

BLACK BEARD.

Teach was a most ferocious and depraved monster, in whose breast mercy had never nestled, and whose person corresponded to his ferocity. The object of his hatred, he was added to the malignity of his countenance, he was a way solicited to heighten, by suffering it to grow to an immoderate length and twisting it into small fangs, whence he derived the appellation of Black-Beard, a dreaded sobriquet at which thousands quailed. In times of action he had a particularly brutal and furious aspect: with three brace of pistols suspended to him, and lighted matches under his hat, striking out with his ears, flourishing his sabre, he shouted the most blasphemous execrations that variety and wickedness could prompt. Even his jokes were in admirable unison with the audacious extravagance of his character. As his men, it seems, thought that he dealt with the devil, he resolved to show them a hell of his own creation. For this purpose he collected a quantity of sulphur and other combustible materials between decks, and shutting down the hatches he literally involved himself and companions in fire and brimstone. With great ship ground in order to break the confederacy, and having narrowed some of the men on a desert island and cheated others, he pretended to surrender to the royal proclamation. This, however, was a feint to form his own projects upon, for he was quickly on the "account" again, in a choice fast-sailing vessel of light draught, that would both pull and sail and run into very shallow water. But he lurked so long about the Capes of Carolina that a plan was plotted for his destruction, which proved effectual. From the known nature of his position, on a coast abounding with reefs and remarkable for the nature and intricacy of its shoals, it was deemed impracticable to approach him in ships of any force. Two hired men were therefore manned from the Pearl and Lyme frigates, and put under the command of Lieutenant Maynard, with instructions to destroy the rascal wherever he should be found.

The force sailed from James River, in Virginia, and on the evening of the 21st of November, 1718, discovered the pirate at anchor in Ocrakoke Inlet, a little south of Cape Hatteras, in a snug berth in a place since called "Teach's Hole." The sudden appearance of an enemy preparing to attack him occasioned Black-Beard some surprise; but his vessel mounting several guns, and being manned by 25 desperadoes, he determined to make a resolute defence, and having cleared the decks of all useless baggage, he then opened his fire. At day break, the Lieutenant stood within gun-shot of the pirate, and on receiving his fire, hoisted the King's colours and gave way directly for him under sails and sweeps. On this Black-Beard cut his cable for a running fight, discharging his guns at his enemies who could only return him volleys from small arms.—The navigation of this vast inlet was so difficult, that Maynard's vessel repeatedly grounded in the Straddle Channels, so that the pirate, with his experience of the depth of the channels, possessed considerable advantage in manœuvring. His vessel, however, in her turn, tailing upon a bank called the Bulkhead, a close engagement becoming inevitable, he reserved his guns to pour in a destructive fire upon his pursuers. This, as they necessarily advanced stem on, he did so successfully, that twenty-nine of Maynard's men were either killed or wounded by the culverins, and one of the sloops was for a time disabled. This would have been an appalling for assault of less resolution than the men of war's men. But notwithstanding so severe a blow, the gallant Lieutenant was bent upon grappling with his enemy, or perishing in the attempt. Observing that his own sloop drew much more water than the pirate's, he had ordered all the ballast to be thrown overboard, and started the vessel, and now, directing his crew to shelter themselves below, he took the helm in person, and ran his antagonist directly on board.

The desperate Black-Beard, previously aware of his danger, and determined never to expire his crimes on the scaffold, hailed Maynard, and swore with a fearful oath that he would never give nor take quarter, and had more over, posted a trusty negro with a lighted match, over the powder magazine, to blow up his vessel in the last extremity. Luckily this design was frustrated by his own ardor and want of circumspection, for, as the royal sloop approached, he began the encounter at close quarters, by throwing upon his antagonist's deck a number of destructive hand grenades of his own composition, and from seeing no one but the officer, thinking he had destroyed most of his crew; he boarded her in the smoke. Having leaped over the bows, followed by fourteen of his gang, he attacked the lieutenant, who was the only person then in view.—But the men instantly springing up to the relief of their commander, who was now furiously beset and in imminent peril of his life, a deadly contest ensued, in which the opposing chiefs fought hand to hand against each other. Black-Beard, after seeing the greater part of his followers destroyed at his side, and receiving repeated wounds himself, lained with loss of blood, and expired on the spot. Maynard completed his victory by securing the remainder of the wretches, who, sung for mercy, obtained a short respite from less honorable death at the hands of the executioner, and having hung the head of the "courageous brute" at the bowsprit, the brave officer returned in triumph. Of the pirate, nine were killed, and the rest wounded, in which state they were all hanged except two. We regret to add, that we do not find the brave Maynard's name on the Captain's List of those days.

THE WIFE.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times they approach to sublimity.

Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial selfishness, while treading the path of duty and virtue, suddenly rising in mental grandeur to the comfort and support of her husband under misfortune, and abiding with unshaken firmness, the most bitter blasts of adversity.

As the vine which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine will, when the hardy plant is felled by the thunderbolt, cling round it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs, so a husband ordered by Providence to be the comfort and support of his wife, should be his stay and solace, when smitten with sudden calamity; winding herself into the recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up his broken heart.

I was once congratulating a friend, who had found a blooming family, knit together in the strongest affection. "I can wish you no better lot," said he, with enthusiasm, "than to have a wife and children. If you are prosperous they are to share your prosperity; if otherwise, they are to comfort you."

And indeed I have observed, that a married man falling into misfortune, is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one; partly because he is more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon him for subsistence; & chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and his self-respect kept alive by finding that though all abroad in darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love at home, of which he is the monarch.

Whereas, a single man is apt to run to waste and self-neglect; to fancy himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin, like some deserted mansion for want of an inhabitant.

Read this who can.—"About two miles from Ballymahon county, Longford, resides a gentleman who has in his possession two mules of the Spanish breed. They regularly go to the mill in the yard, and while one mules his mouth to the spot, the other works the handle, by alternately raising and depressing his shoulders. When one has satisfied his thirst, he exchanges with his companion, and returns the service he has received."—Limerick Star.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer have expressed a doubt as to the truth of the above mentioned incident. But Major M. of the U. S. Army tells a tougher story than the scene of which is not far from Washington. The Major avers, that when stationed at Old Point Comfort, a few years since the officers were greatly annoyed by a famous old female swine, with a numerous litter of pigs, which were in the habit of committing depredations in their garden, and rooting up their pleasure grounds. In order to prevent a repetition of the grievance, the swine and her little grunts were caught, and the noses of the whole family ringed. For a day or two afterwards all was well; but on the second or third morning, on looking out of his casement, what was the Major's astonishment and admiration, to behold the old sow turning the carpenter's grind-stone with her snout, and all the little piggings, under the instruction of the sagacious dam, holding their noses to the grinding stone, while the affectionate parent was grinding off the rings placed in their innocent snouts by obdurate and cruel man!—Com. Ad.

EXTREME CASE OF PERSONAL SUFFERING.

A hunter, while in the pursuit of a deer, fell into one of those deep funnel-shaped pits, formed in the prairies by the settling of the waters after heavy rains, and known by the name of sink holes. To his great horror he came in contact at the bottom with a huge grizzly bear. The monster grappled him; a deadly contest ensued, in which the poor hunter was severely torn and bitten, and had a leg and arm broken, but succeeded in killing his rugged foe. For several days he remained at the bottom of the pit, too much crippled to move, and subsisting on the raw flesh of the bear; during which time he kept his wounds open that they might heal gradually and effectually. He was at length enabled to scramble to the top of the pit, and so out upon the open prairie. With great difficulty he crawled to a ravine, formed by a stream then nearly dry. Here he took a delicious draught of water which infused new

life into him; then dragged himself from pool to pool, supporting life with frogs & fish. One day he saw a wolf hunt down a deer in a neighboring prairie. He immediately crawled from the ravine, drove off the wolf, and lying down beside the carcass of the deer, remained there until he had made several hearty meals, by which his strength was much recruited. Returning to the ravine, he pursued the course of the brook until it grew to be a considerable stream. Down this he floated until he came to where it emptied into the Mississippi. Just at the mouth of the stream he found a forked tree, which he launched with some difficulty, and getting astride of it committed himself to the current of the mighty river. In this way he floated along until he arrived opposite the fort of Council Bluffs. Fortunately he arrived there in the day time, otherwise he might have floated unnoticed past this solitary post, and have perished in the waste of waters. Being descried from the fort, a canoe was sent to his aid, and he was brought to shore more dead than alive. He soon recovered from his wounds, but remained maimed for life.—Washington Irving's Tour on the Prairies.

From the Cincinnati Advertiser HORSES.

There are many hundreds of these valuable animals killed every summer in the United States, by giving them water when they are heated. It is a most absurd and destructive practice of stage drivers and others, giving their horses water every five or six miles when travelling. Farmers who work horses at a plough, harrow or cart, never give them water from the time they go to work after breakfast, until they break off to go to dinner, a period not less than four hours, and the same in the afternoon until they quit work at sundown, and it seldom happens that horses are killed that are worked upon farms. The same bad practice exists in England. We were once in a stage coach from Brighton to London on a very warm day, when the driver stopped, watered his horses, and set out again upon a fast trot; in a few minutes all four of them died upon the spot. They manage better in France. They never water their horses except when they are fed.—We recollect on a very warm and sultry day, nearly day travelling in a stage over the hills of Normandy, the horses forming with sweat and covered with dust.—The driver stopped at an inn, and when we expected to see him with his bucket, giving water to each he brought from the house a bottle, and pouring it in his hand some of the contents, he washed each horse's nose, and threw a little upon them. On enquiring, we found it was vinegar, and although they had travelled along stage, they went off as fresh as at first starting.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

The Charleston Mercury says:—We have at our office a very remarkable curiosity, being the head and horns of two bucks, the horns intricately interlocked, and so entwined, that force can separate, without breaking them. The Deer, one of which was of unusual size, were found on John's Island, a few days ago, dead, with their horns thus fastened together, having no doubt been engaged in a furious encounter. The skulls are in perfect preservation, and it is the intention of the gentleman who left them at our office, to send them to France, for the satisfaction of some of the savants there, who have heard, but doubted of such things. We have seen, in the Beaumont Library, a similar specimen, taken from two bucks who were found alive, on the beach of Edling's Island, and killed with a stick, in the defenceless state to which they had reduced themselves.

NOTE BY THE GLOBE.—We presume many of our readers have seen a beautiful specimen of the horns of two mule bucks thus interlaced, at the house of the present Secretary of the Treasury, in this city. They were found, we understand, a few years since, in this condition, in the forests of Florida; and the skulls are still preserved attached to the horns.

EXCITABILITY OF THE FEMALE IMAGINATION.—The imagination of women are always more excitable than those of men. And they are therefore, susceptible of every folly, when they lead a life of strict seclusion, and their thoughts are constantly turned inward upon themselves. Hence, in orphan asylums, hospitals and convents, the nervous disorder of one female so easily and quickly becomes the disorder of all. I have read in a good medical work that a nun, in a very large convent in France, began to mew like a cat; shortly afterwards other nuns also mewed. At last all the nuns mewed together every day, at a certain time, for several hours together. The superior, a Christian neighbourhood heard, with equal chagrin and astonishment, the daily cat-croak, which did not cease until all the nuns were informed that a company of soldiers were placed by the police, before the entrance of the convent, and they were provided with rods, and would continue whipping them until they promised not to mew any more.

But of all the epidemics of females which I myself have seen in Germany, or of which the history is known to me, the most remarkable is the celebrated convent epidemic of the 16th century, which Carden describes, and which peculiarly proves what I would here enforce. A nun in a German nunnery fell to biting all her companions. In the course of a short time all the nuns of this convent began a biting each other. The news of this information among the nuns soon spread, and it now passed from convent to convent throughout a great part of Germany, principally in Saxony, and Brandenburg. It afterwards visited the nunneries of Holland, and at last the nuns had the biting mania even as far as Rome.—[Dr. Babington.]

STONE EATERS.—We copy the foregoing communications from the Richmond Whig, whose editor remarks, "We beg leave to recommend it to the attention of philosophy. The more human nature is known, physically or morally, the more reason there appears to be in the maxim, 'eat and be eaten.' Diet eaters are common enough—but a stone eater was a Phenix we believe, until this well vouched account appeared."—Balt. Gaz.

A negro boy about six years of age, the property of a person living in Hanover County, has been in the habit, for six months or more, of eating pebbles—some of them as large as the end of one's thumb, and of an uneven surface. After having eaten a quantity of stones, he may be felt, and even heard to rattle by striking the abdomen. The writer has seen the

quantity of two gallons voided in the course of two weeks, of various forms and dimensions. The boy appears to enjoy good health—is hearty and as sprightly as most children of his age. Every means that could be devised have been resorted to, to prevent the continuance of the practice but in vain. The facts above stated, if required, can be proven by several highly respectable persons—and should you deem this communication worthy of a place in your columns, it may be inserted.

A SUBSCRIBER.

N. B. The boy described above, would attempt to swallow pebbles so large as to be unable to get them down, and on one occasion was found with one so large, lodged in the gullet, as to require immediate aid to save his life.

A Good Pun.—A barrister observed to a learned brother in court, that he thought his whiskers were very unprofessional. He was right, replied his friend, a lawyer cannot be too bare faced.

A schoolboy who had been studying the Shorter Catechism, (as all schoolboys have to do in Connecticut) was asked by the man of burch, "What is the substance of things hoped for?" The boy replied, "Good beer, sir." How so? "Why, daddy says that beer is the substance of barley, and he is hoping for a good crop of that next summer."

AMAD ELEPHANT.

One of the Nabob's servants met a most shocking and horrible death yesterday. An elephant belonging to Chepauk Palace became suddenly attacked by a paroxysm of furious madness, broke loose and seized the first person that came in his way by his trunk, twisted him round over his head with tremendous violence, dashed him to the ground, and kept striking the lifeless body to the earth till having exhausted his fury upon this victim, he abandoned the corpse. He then chased such others as dared to approach him, but these were fortunate enough to keep out of his reach. The animal afterwards fairly knocked down two other elephants sent to overawe him.—The gates of the Palace compound were immediately shut, and the keepers endeavored to go up and pacify him. He walked gently off from them until they were emboldened to walk up to him, when he suddenly turned round and pelted after them at the top of his speed. He did this several times, and a trooper went of express to the Nabob to know what was to be done. Upon his arrival the guards turned out and were ordered to fire upon the elephant. The animal was eventually taken, but not till he had received twenty bullets. He is now in safe custody.—Madras Gazette.

BOTS IN HORSES.

Symptoms.—Stamping forcibly on the ground with the feet, and a peculiar look, are the first signs of the complaint. The horse is king at his belly with his hind ones. Belly projected and hard; shows symptoms of uneasiness, such as groaning, looking back towards his sides, lying down, &c.

Cure.—Take beeswax, mutton tallow, and sugar, eight ounces, put in one quart of new milk, and warm it until it is melted. Then put it into a bottle, and give it just before the horse begins to bawl. After two hours after give physic. The bots will be discharged in large numbers, each piece of wax having some sticking to it.

Another Cure.—Take a table spoonful of unslacked lime, let it be given with the feed of the horse at night and morning regular for four or five days; and it will expel the bots effectually.

Important to Printers.—Judge Story gave an obituary notice in the course of a trial last week at Newport, R. I. which is of some interest to printers. It was in the case of Arnold against Clifford, and the Judge said up on an incidental point which arose, that a promise on the part of the writer, to indemnify the printer against any damage he might sustain from printing, could not be enforced.—Even if a bond were taken, that would be void.

Distressing Casualty.—We learn that on Thursday night last week, a man by the name of Sturdevant and his wife, residing in Wells township, Bradford county, were killed by lightning, while in bed. A child which was in the bed with them, tho' was some burnt, not materially injured.

NOT SO BAD.

Instance of Sagacity in a Dog. He informed me that a friend of his an officer in the forty-fourth regiment, who had occasion, when in Paris, to pass one of the bridges across the Seine, had his boots, which had been previously well polished, dirtied by a puddle dog rubbing against them. He in consequence went to a man who was stationed on the bridge, and had them cleaned. The same circumstance having occurred more than once, his curiosity was excited, and he watched the dog. He saw him roll himself in the mud of the river, and then watch for a person with well polished boots, against which he contrived to rub himself. Finding that the shoeblack was the owner of the dog, he taxed him with the artifice; who after a little hesitation confessed that he had taught the dog the trick, in order to procure customers for himself. The officer being much struck with the dog's sagacity, purchased him at a high price, and brought him to England. He kept him tied up in London some time, and then released him.—The dog remained with him a day or two, and then made his escape. A fortnight afterwards he was found with his former master, pursuing his old trade of dirtying gentlemen's boots on the bridge.

The Gift of the Gab.—The common fluency of speech in many a man, and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter and not of words, for whoever is master of a language, and has a mind full of ideas, will be apt in speaking to hesitate on the choice of both; whereas common speakers have only one set of ideas, and are one set of words to clothe them in, and these are always ready and at the tongue's end. So people come faster out of a public place when it is almost empty, than when a crowd is at the door.

Matrimonial Maxim.—A lady who takes no care of her own person before marriage, will take as little of her household after.

From the Washington Globe.

BANK POLICY AND BANK MANOEUVRES.

In the proper discharge of a periodical task, which we have felt it duty we owe the public to impose upon ourselves, we have again made inquiry of the Treasury Department, as to the movements of the Bank for the past month. We have been permitted to examine the statement of the Bank of the 1st of this month, which shows the operations of the last. And what are they? Will it be believed, after all the declarations of the Bank, officially put forth during the memorable panic and distress session of Congress of 1833-4, that if the public deposits were not restored to the Bank, it must go on steadily and regularly to curtail its business, call in its loans, and be prepared to wind up its business at the expiration of its charter?

To do this it was stated that the loans of the Bank must be called in at the rate of two millions and a half of dollars per month. The same statements and declarations were made by the supporters and defenders of the Bank in the Senate. An elongation of the day by one of the leading Senators of the opponents of the administration & supporters of the Bank, it was advocated for a short time only, because it was necessary "to adopt some measure capable of affording relief in the emergency," and of enabling the Bank to wind up more gradually than it was represented it would be compelled to do, unless time was added to that provided for in the charter for that purpose.

The bill to elongate its charter, as well as all the propositions which were made, and so stoutly contended for, to force a restoration of the deposits of the public money to the Bank of the United States, failed. Congress, after a seven months' session nearly the whole of which was consumed in discussing the various projects, decrees, and artifices of the Bank and its friends, in their warfare upon the Executive, adjourned without having done anything towards "affording relief in the present emergency," which are the words employed by Mr. Webster in his speech on the 13th March, or having compelled the Executive to restore the deposits to the Bank.

Notwithstanding this, relief came as soon as the panic notes, which had been running through the Congressional Halls, ceased to sound. The files of the New York Journal of Commerce show, that in less than three weeks thereafter, and during the same calendar month in which the adjournment of Congress took place, commerce was flourishing, money was abundant, and commercial confidence was general in the city of New York.

The Bank of the United States, true to its own declarations, and those which it had induced its friends to make, went on curtailing its business. Between the 1st of July and 1st of November, 1834, it curtailed \$5,270,771 41. This was added to a previous curtailment between the 1st of August, 1833, and the 1st of July, 1834, which had been regularly going on during these eleven months, amounting to \$2,135,376.

When November came, the Bank found, that unaided by its friends of the Senate, all its curtailments were of no avail. People were jumpy; commerce, both foreign and domestic, was prosperous; and many of those who had been seduced to take part in its warfare, had become ashamed and disgusted with the parts which they had acted.

They found when they attempted to their own business, and left the Bank to take care of itself, and left it to its own fate, that they had no difficulty in obtaining all the money facilities which their business required; unassisted by the Bank of the United States; and that their business thus attended to, was flourishing and profitable. The people cared not, inquired not, what the course was which the Bank was pursuing. They were willing it should go on and collect in its debts at any rate it pleased; they were ready to bid it defiance. They heeded not the threats which had a few months before been made, or the power which it then wielded.

The Bank managers, finding this to be the case, and as if forgetting all their former solemn declarations in regard to the necessity of going on to call in the loans for the purpose of winding up the business of the Bank when the charter did expire, all at once changed their course of operations. They commenced in November last, to extend their business by increasing the loans and discounts, and extending the circulation of the Bank.

On the 1st of November last, the aggregate of the loans of all sorts was \$15,751,001.

On the 1st July last it was \$5,197,492.

Extension, \$10,553,509.

Making an extension of almost TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, in that short period.

What commercial country in Christendom ever before was called to experience the evils attending such contractions and expansions? Between August, 1833, and November, 1834, the Bank curtailed its loans \$15,051,147 82. And, between November, 1834, and July, 1835, it extended its loans \$19,443,491, being in the first instance a curtailment of almost twenty nine per cent on its whole loans, and in the latter, an extension of more than forty two per cent upon what they were when at the minimum.

The extension of the circulation of its notes by the Bank, within that period, have been still greater in proportion. On the first of November last the whole circulation of the Bank was \$15,908,731.

On the 1st July it was \$23,332,820.

Increase, \$7,424,089.

Making an increase in the circulation since November last of \$9,364,089, or nearly SIXTY PER CENT!!!

The extensions of the loans of the Bank during the month of June, have been \$1,555,046; and the increase of the circulation, during the same month, \$9,323,345; and this, indeed, to an amount of circulation greater than it ever had before.

In the city of Boston alone, the loans have been increased, during the month of June, \$888,868; and since the 1st of February last, \$3,152,981. At the latter period, the total of loans at the branch at Boston was \$2,892,025.

On the 1st July, the aggregate was \$3,934,900.

With such rapidity does the Bank expand, it is certainly in debt to the local Banks. By the last statement, it was in debt to the City Bank of Charleston, South Carolina, \$1,672,000; and the specie which it had in its vaults at that place at the same time was but \$1,014,000. Has the Bank entered into a treaty of amity and alliance with the Charleston Bank, that it trusts to their honesty? It was also largely indebted to the city banks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore.

It is thus that the Bank is winding up its business, nine months only before its charter will expire!

It is well known that there now exists, and is daily carried on in the large Atlantic cities, a system of stock gambling, to a greater and

more pernicious extent, than probably there is any precedent for in this country. This, which is so demoralizing, both in nature and effect, the Bank is evidently encouraging.

Since the 1st of February last, the Bank has increased its loans on stocks, in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, \$2,405,591. Of this sum, \$708,288 has been in the cities of New York and Philadelphia alone, during the last month.

While these operations are going on, the community are moving, as if no evil is near them, as if no danger can approach them, as if calamity could overtake and overwhelm them.

Let us tell them, that they are upon the brink of an alarming and destructive precipice.

The prosperity which now seems to prevail throughout the country, is artificial. When the Bank of the United States changes its course, and carries out the other part of its plans, all will vanish as rapidly as ever the dew disappeared under the heat of the morning sun. Then, stocks fall more rapidly than they lately did in London. City lots will cease longer to find purchasers. Speculated lands will be forced into market to pay the debts of the speculator, contracted for the original purchase money. Thousands who have indulged their fancies in counting their fortunes in imaginary profits, which they expected to realize out of their speculations in stock, houses, lots and public lands, will find not only these anticipations and hopes disappointed, but themselves ruined and beggared.

The Bank keeps up the force of winding up its business, by withdrawing some of its important branches, while at the same time it is extending its business in the aggregate, as we have already shown.

We take from the Nashville Republican, a White and Bell paper, the following standing article for some time past:

Bank of the United States.—The Bank of the United States has closed its offices at Ulica, Hartford, and Portsmouth, and ordered the office in this place to collect its old debts by the 4th day of March next, and to close its new business, founded on bills to be drawn on New Orleans in anticipation of the growing crop, within six months from the 1st day of November next, thereby to enable the Parent Bank to withdraw its office from this place by the 1st day of May next.

This we view as an official notice in regard to the Branch at Nashville; and when taken in connexion with the late operations of that branch, discloses the policy of the Bank and its managers.

By the Bank statement of the 1st June last, the amount of discounts at the branch at Nashville up to "personal security," was \$914,749; and by the statement of the 1st of this month, the amount was \$1,149,457; being an increase of \$234,708, or more than twenty-five per cent addition in one month! During the same month of June this branch threw out an addition to its circulation of more than a half a million of dollars.

From the Globe.

THE MONGREL PARTY.

The attempt is about to be made to bring together the "striped," "streaked," and "chequered" parties, for the purpose of uniting upon some individual, to oppose to the regularly nominated candidate of the democratic party for the next President. Those fragments now compose the Webster and Bank party, the Nullification and Calhoun party, and the so-called Free party.

The Intelligencer of the 8th instant contains an appeal to all these factions; to unite, and fix up on some one individual, upon whom to bestow their undivided support. Who that individual is, there is no difficulty in conjecturing when it is remembered who is the candidate of the Bank, and that the Intelligencer, body and soul, is the property of the Bank.

That individual is Daniel Webster. The Intelligencer says, "the opposition to the Baltimore Convention, [the Nationals, Nullifiers, and White and Bell parties,] is absolutely without organization; and expresses a belief that 'it is in the power of the opponents of the spoils party to select a President and Vice President from their own ranks if they will act with resolution and direction,' and subsequently, avers that they 'may achieve something, by showing a firm and undaunted front,' and at length resorts to the threshold worn consolation 'of having deserved success, though we may not have been so fortunate as to have achieved it.'"

It is somewhat cruel in the Intelligencer, to encourage and buoy up the hopes and spirits of its readers, owners, and party, with the belief that it is in their power to select a President from their own party, and in the same article counsel them to despond and lose all hope, by giving them the poor consolation of having deserved success for their efforts.

It is evident that the Intelligencer does not indulge the least hope of electing a President from their own party; nor is that the real object to which it is endeavouring to stimulate the efforts of all the opponents of the present Administration. The real object, and the only one in which they have the least hope, is disclosed in the following:

"The importance of a rallying point within each State, is too great to be for a moment disregarded. Owing to the nature of the Constitution of the Senate of the United States, the periodical election for each State Legislature is, at this juncture, of almost as much consequence as the election which is to be held, something more than a year hence, for President of the United States. It was for want of distraction of attention, beyond doubt—because of distraction of attention as to the candidates for the Presidency, that the Whigs lost the late election for State legislators in Connecticut; by which loss, if a vacancy were unhappily to occur in the representation of that State in the Senate of the United States, the character of that noble body would undergo a radical change. The last barrier between the Constitution and the Executive would be broken through, and the flag of the spoils men unfurled in triumph over its splendorous rival."

What has happened in Connecticut, will surely also happen in other States, if irresolution and uncertainty are suffered to prevail, instead of the firmness and vigor which the times require.

It is by preserving a majority in the Senate, the chequered party of factions entertain the smallest hope of retaining any power whatever. They hope to do by uniting such as are already there, and placed there by the votes of a majority of the Senate, as lately constituted, in opposition to the votes of a Legislature of the State from which the representative came, such as have already been elected by their constituents, and such as have been elected by the votes of those who refused to obey the instructions of their constituents. We allude to Robbins, of Rhode Island; Moore, of Alabama; Mangum, of North Carolina; and Leigh, of Virginia, &c.

From the Village (N. J.) Herald.

THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Whether we regard General Jackson's powerful influence upon the minds of the American people, and their firm reliance upon his wisdom and firmness, or the intense

interest felt in his movements by the friends and foes of free foreign nations, the vessel will assess that he fills a larger space in the eyes of the world than any other living man. The enemies of republican principles in this country hate him with a perfect hatred. He came between them and the object of their strongest aspirations; he snatched from them the prize, for which they gave up principle and patriotism, and the hope of honest fame, and the praises of the virtuous, for which they deserted their friends, courted their enemies, broke off friendships, and formed incongruous alliances. But the lovers of freedom and equal rights, those who were anxiously desiring of a reform in the administration of our Government; who longed for an economical disbursement of the public treasure, and the preservation of our Constitution, so as to preserve State rights, and at the same time maintain the "Federal Union" in its strength, looked upon the President as the man, who alone, under heaven, could safely steer the vessel of State through the dangers that beset us. His honest patriotism no man doubts. His greatness of mind has displayed itself in a succession of splendid exhibitions, such as have not graced the career of any other of our statesmen. His Annual Messages, his Veto, his Proclamation, and his Protest, are becoming national expositions of the principles of our Constitution, and have elevated him higher in the esteem and admiration of great and virtuous men, than even his patriotic sacrifices and glorious achievements as a soldier and statesman. His principles, which he has preached and as practiced, that the national nominees of the two first officers in the gift of the People, have avowed their determination, so far as in them lies, to perpetuate to live rigidly up to the test so repeatedly and emphatically approved by the People. The clamor of opposition was expected—is anticipated. The same men, from the same motives and with the same weapons, that have been braved upon two former occasions, will again enter the arena of political warfare, and if the battle were less warm, there is at this time a lack of ammunition, officers, and privates, than any change of motive in action against Van Buren and Johnson.

From the Federal (Ga) Union.

UNION CONVENTION.

The assembling in Convention of the delegates of the Union party has led to the happiest results. Instead of the violent collision of angry feelings, anticipated by our opponents with an impatient joy which they could not conceal, uninterrupted harmony pervaded that patriotic assembly; and its proceedings were conducted with singular unanimity. Those differences on agitating topics, which two months ago threatened us with fatal divisions, have melted down, and we have been united in this time a closer and more compact union in the party, than has ever before been felt. Partialities and prejudices of longstanding have yielded to a conviction almost universal, that JUDGE WHITE is the friend of our enemies, and an auxiliary to their principles; and that Mr. VAN BUREN is thoroughly one of our party, the friend of our friends, and the supporter of our principles. But in making a decision in the Convention, not a spark of unkind feeling was struck.

Principles which were voted for by Mr. VAN BUREN and Colonel JOHNSON, felt no resentment against the few delegates who opposed their choice; while the latter, content with having given an independent vote, avowed in their own minds, the triumph of these candidates of the party. The delegates greeted each other with heart-felt congratulations at the affectionate harmony which reigned among them; while hope and joy were beamed in the general countenance. We have assurances from counties not represented, that they will support the decision of the Convention; and the choice of the majority (in this instance a majority almost amounting to unanimity) will be adopted as the choice of the whole party. Away with all hateful dissensions! Let there be no more jealousies, distrusts, or alarms! We hold in scorn the baseless stratagems of our opponents. They have no remedy from the point directly at a debate, or in terms so generous, that the hearer seeing no consequences which could be drawn from them, was just as willing to admit as not; but his premises once admitted, the demonstration, however distant, followed as certainly, as cogently, and as inevitably, as any demonstration in Euclid.

All his eloquence consists in the apparently deep self-conviction and emphatic earnestness of his manner; the corresponding simplicity and energy of his style; the close and logical connection of his thoughts; and the easy gradations by which he opens his lights on the attentive minds of his hearers.

Dreadful Effects of Lightning.—The last Worcester Spy furnishes us with the following melancholy details.

During the shower in the afternoon of Sunday last, 4th inst. the house of Solomon King, in the western part of Sutton, was struck by lightning, and Mr. King and his wife were instantly killed. The circumstances attending this melancholy casualty, as near as we can learn, were the following:—The lightning passed down the chimney of the house and entered the room, which was occupied by Mr. King and daughter, and two neighbors, who had stopped for shelter from the rain. Mr. King had just left the room and gone into the entry, for the purpose, it was supposed, of shutting the outside door. The electric fluid in its descent, divided into two branches, one of which in passing out through the entry, struck down Mr. King in its progress. The neighbors who were in the room seeing him falling, sprung to his assistance, but he had sunk to the floor before they reached him. The fluid went out through the door by the well into a hog pen, throwing considerable rubbish into the well, and killing a sow and four out of eight pigs in the pen. The other branch of the fluid passed into the cupboard, demolishing their contents, and in its course struck Mrs. King and her son while sitting in their chairs. The latter seeing his mother's cap on fire, endeavored to rise to go towards her, but found himself unable to move. The other persons on coming back into the room, did not find their situation, but soon discovered that life had fled, although she retained her position unchanged. The son recovered from the shock in a short time. There were only slight marks of violence on the bodies of the deceased. Mr. King was 63 years of age, his wife a few years younger. They were both respected by their neighbors, and their disastrous fate is deeply lamented.

In the East part of Oxford, during the same shower, the house of Mr. Rosebrook, was struck, and his wife was killed. A neighbor saw the lightning descend to the chimney, and the bricks scattered in different directions, when he ran to the house, but found no one in the lower rooms but two small children. On going up stairs he discovered the lifeless body of Mrs. Rosebrook prostrate on the floor, and her clothes on fire. She had probably gone up to close the windows in the room immediately before the dreadful occurrence, which suddenly deprived her of life. Her husband was absent from home, and there were no other persons in the house when it was struck.

Widow of Capt. Cook.—The widow of the celebrated Captain Cook died at Clapham on the 18th instant, in the 94th year of her age, the 56th of her widowhood, and the 42d subsequent to the death of the only child that remained to her.

She was endowed with powerful faculties, the kindest and most affectionate disposition, and great strength of mind. The permanence of both her intellectual and moral faculties was extraordinary.—She always spoke

as a candidate for the Executive Chair of State. There was such singular agreement in the views, and harmony in the sentiments of the delegates, that the convention closed its labors with ease, at an early hour on the second day.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

BY WILLIAM WIRT.

The Chief Justice of the United States is in his person tall, meagre, emaciated, his muscles relaxed, and his joints loosely connected as if not only to disqualify him apparently, for any vigorous exertions of the body, but to destroy every thing like elegance and harmony in his air and movements. Indeed in his whole appearance and demeanor, dress attitude and gesture,—sitting, standing or walking—he is as far removed from the idealizing graces of Lord Chesterfield, as any other gentleman on earth. To continue the portrait: his head and face are small in proportion to his height; his complexion swarthy; the muscles of his face being relaxed, give him the appearance of a man of 80 years of age, nor can he be much younger. His countenance has a faithful expression of great good humor and hilarity, while his black eyes, the unerring index—possess an irradiating spirit, which proclaims the imperial power of the mind that sits enthroned within.

This extraordinary man, without the aid of fancy, without the advantage of person, voice, attitude, gesture, or any of the ornaments of an orator, deserves to be considered as one of the most eloquent men of the world; if eloquence may be said to consist in the power of seizing the attention with irresistible force, and never permitting it to elude the grasp, until the hearer has received the conviction which the speaker intends.

As to his person, it has already been described.—His voice is dry and hard, his attitude in his most effective orations was often extremely awkward, as it was not unusual for him to stand with his gestures proceeding from his right arm, and consisting merely in a violent and perpendicular swing of it from above the elevation of his head to the bar, behind which he was accustomed to stand.

As to fancy, she held a seat in his mind at all, which I very much doubt, his gigantic genius trampled with disdain on all her flower decked plants and blooming parterres. How then, will you ask, with a look of incredulous curiosity—how is it possible that such a man can hold the attention of an audience enchained through a speech of ordinary length? I will tell you.

He possesses one original and almost supernatural faculty, of developing the subject by a single glance of his mind, and detecting at once the very point on which the controversy depends. No matter what the question, though ten times more knotty than the "gnarled oak," the lightning of heaven is not more resistless than his astonishing penetration. Nor does the exercise of it seem to cost him an effort. On the contrary, it is as easy as a vision. I am persuaded that his eyes do not fly over a landscape, and take in its scenery, but that he with more promptitude and facility, than his mind embraces and analyzes the most complex subjects.

Possessing while at the bar this intellectual elevation, which enabled him to look down and comprehend the whole ground at once, he determined, immediately, and without difficulty, on which side the question might be most advantageously approached and assailed; in a bad cause, his art consisted in laying his premises so remotely from the point directly at a debate, or in terms so generous, that the hearer seeing no consequences which could be drawn from them, was just as willing to admit as not; but his premises once admitted, the demonstration, however distant, followed as certainly, as cogently, and as inevitably, as any demonstration in Euclid.

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of her husband as "poor dear Mr. Cook," apparently because he was not a captain at the time of his marriage, and she, having been too modest to mention him with his new rank at first, never afterwards thought it worth while to change her habit. So exquisite were her feelings that to the last year of her life, when February, the month in which he was murdered, came round, she suffered violent spasms, and was confined to her room; and the same thing happened whenever the wind was high, for two of her five sons perished at sea. She always felt the loss of her connexions and friends, young or old most acutely.

Her mind was perfectly clear and active to the very last, so that she not only read the Psalms and the newspapers every day, and read them without spectacles, still extremely nearsighted as she had always been, but managed all her own affairs till within a few days of her death; and the day before her decease she displayed as warm and tender an affection for those she loved as if she was young, and indeed as exquisite as is ever seen in the most affectionate young persons.—Her liberality and generosity were totally unimpaired by age. On Wednesday her remains will be conveyed to St. Andrew's Church Cambridge, where one of her sons who died of a fever when an under graduate at Christ's College in 1739, and where a monument of the Captain and all her six children exists. Two days before her death she stated that she possessed a medal of her husband presented to her long ago by Government, and directed it should be sent to the British Museum. She was gratified with an acknowledgment of it in the evening. When the King of Owyhee was here a few years back, he presented his surgeon with an arrow made of a legbone of Captain Cook, as the most valuable present he could make to an Englishman.

New and Important Discovery.—A short time since Mr. Montague, of Havrestraw, or some person connected with his family, in passing over a rough portion of his farm, broke off accidentally from the edge of a projecting rock, a piece about a foot square, which he observed was somewhat different in appearance from the ordinary stone, and his curiosity being somewhat excited, he was induced to carry it home with him, and subsequently to submit it to the inspection of a stone cutter. To the surprise of all, and the especial gratification of the owner of the property on which it was found, it turned out to be a rare and beautiful specimen of the Verd Antique Marble, admitting of a beautiful polish, as we can testify from a specimen we saw on Saturday morning.

Its strongest cast is green, beautifully variegated with blue, purple, and white veins, the colors very brilliant. Since the above piece was found, a careful examination of the rock from which it was broken, has satisfied all concerned that it extends through a high hill, and is likely to be inexhaustible. This discovery cannot fail to be highly advantageous to this city, as the quarry is situated but two miles from the North River, and 30 miles from New York. We understand that Mr. Montague has refused \$50,000 for the quarry in its present state! What is not a little remarkable about this discovery is that it was not made before; the property has been in family near two hundred years, and this valuable property all this time lying useless, within a quarter of a mile of the dwelling house.—N. Y. Advertiser.

LOWELL, MASS.—The rapidity with which towns spring up in this country has often excited wonder even when it occurred at favorable points in the far west; but Lowell, Massachusetts, located in a comparatively old and thickly settled section of the Union, is an instance of precocious maturity and strength, quite as surprising as any that have been noted. That place now contains about fifteen thousand inhabitants. Fifteen years ago it was a poor and almost worthless piece of ground, owned by a few farmers who depended in a great measure upon the neighboring fisheries for a scanty subsistence. The land and water privileges were purchased in 1819 by a company of rich merchants of Boston, at whose head was Kirk Boot. Desiring, the gentleman who first discovered the resources of the place. The Lowell Journal says, "a question naturally arises, what master spirits have directed this vast enterprise? Answer—Kirk Boot and Patrick T. Jackson are the principals."—Vade Mecum.

THE BRIGANDS.—The good people of Delaware have a dash of romance to amuse them, and to delight the young ladies. A Yankee Diavolo and his followers are among them—a corps of midnight prowlers, who have many a sundry gentleman of their house cast most incontinently walking off their much sorrow, fear, and tribulation. These minions of the moon, Diavolo's followers, are supposed to have a vessel in the bay, where they deposit their plunder, and lie perdue in the day-time. At night they pull for shore, and labour in their vocation, which is to cry "stunt to a traveller." This is a poor business; it is behind the spirit and improvement of the ages; money travels now in cross roads, or so lightly on the highway. It is thus that poverty pails along, while the comfortable and the rich go by steamboats, post-coaches, and rail-road cars. Scientific robbery has accorded itself to the condition of things—it now works by wit, and not by brute force—pistols, masks, and the appurtenances of Cartouche and Dick Turpin, are cast aside, and in their places are supple fingers, wily tongues, and gentility. Swindling and pick-pocketing are the higher branches of the profession, and the only means of arriving at wealth and eminence in it. These Delawarean ambulators are contracted spirits, and will soon be brought up with round turn. In despair at their bad luck, on Monday night last they committed burglary near Port Pen, and robbed two hundred dollars by the job; "the best night's work," Master Welborn, the ignoramus every did.

They were traced to Delaware City; but there lost sight of. The boats of the revenue cutter are cruising after them.—Vade Mecum.

The Hudson (N. Y.) Gazette, states that on Sunday evening 28th ult. dark stars that about half an acre of ground on the border of the Claverack Creek, 34 miles from Hudson, suddenly sunk to the depth of 25 feet, carrying with it half the width of the Columbia Turnpike Road, together with a goodly number of orchards. This slide or sinking of the earth filled up the channel of the creek, and turned the water round on the opposite flats.

Labor Rewarded.—Fifteen girls at one of the mills at the Albion Village, Smithfield, under the charge of Mr. George Burton, made an average last week, \$3.80 per week. On 46 looms they were 10,346 yards of 46 inch sheetings, 2 yards to the ground, 56 picks to the inch.

Transference of vital power.—A not uncommon cause of loss of vital powers, is the young sleeping with the aged. This fact, however explained, has been long remarked, and it is well known to every unprejudiced observer. But it has been most unaccountably overlooked in medicine. I have, on several occasions, met with the counterpart of the following case: I was, a few years since, consulted about a pale, sickly, and thin boy, of about five or six years of age. He appeared to have no specific ailment, but there was a slow and remarkable decline of flesh and strength, and of the energy of all the functions—what his mother very aptly termed a gradual blight. After inquiring into the history of the case, it came out that he had been a very robust and plump child up to his third year, when his grandfather, a very aged person took him to sleep with her, that he soon afterwards lost his good looks, and he had continued to decline progressively ever since, notwithstanding medical treatment. I directed him to sleep apart from his aged parent, and prescribed tonics, changes of air, &c. The recovery was rapid.—Dr. Copeland.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
MESSRS. WHITE AND VAN BUREN.

The Whigs are attempting to hold meetings, and make a stir for Judge White in some few of our counties; but the gallings are thin, and the blows are feeble.—The Republicans will not go with them nor with him. They will not co-operate with the Whigs, divide the party, nor transfer the election to the House of Representatives. They will rally upon the Republican candidate, and carry Mr. Van Buren in Virginia. Even in Little Tennessee, Judge White will not obtain the vote of a single county, unless it be Smyth. Many of the Whigs themselves in that quarter, will go against him. They denounce his nomination as an abuse of their own party, and as a cheat upon the People.

We understand that a storm is brewing in Tennessee itself; and that the signs are becoming more equally against him. It is now becoming exceedingly doubtful whether he will be able to carry his own State with him. As to Mississippi, we entertain no serious apprehensions; and as to Alabama, which was the first State to take him up, his cause is evidently a losing one. The Unionist vote Democrat expresses the strongest conviction of the propriety of his nomination; and the Mobile Register confirms his opinion.

DESCRIPTION OF A "WIG."
He walketh with his eyes in every direction; he seeketh an "available candidate." He is afflicted—not with the hydra-phobia, for he is continually "in hot water"—but with and Irish phobia. He escheweth Pope and the Catholics, yet he appeareth to be superstitious, for he discourseth much upon Magicians. He turneth up his nose at the Post Office, and is exceedingly wrath at the Custom House. He soliloquizes much upon "the supremacy of the laws," and thereupon he burneth Convents; upon "decency," and thereupon dinneth Poindester; upon "piety," and thereupon adresteth mols on the Sabbath; upon "drunken foreigners," and thereupon presenteth a punch bowl to the God-like! He eateth many dinners, yet he revileth the kitchen. He despiseth the fable, yet he loveth rags. He loveth "internal improvement," yet he never improves himself. He is a double dealer, crying out White! but "looking blue." He is a peaceful man, holdeth the last war in especial abhorrence, and voteth against fortifications; yet he plunders arsenals and useth fire arms and burneth much powder. He advocateth the bank as the "bulwark of our currency," and Webster as the "bulwark of our Constitution," and Great Britain as the "bulwark of our Religion."—Mauie Jge.

Expeditious traveling.—Many persons from Baltimore started for Harper's Ferry, Va. on Saturday morning last, and there dined at 2 o'clock, with the kind hearted and attentive Mr. Fitzsimons. The distance is only 52 miles—the time 7 hours.

We learn that a venerable lady arrived at Frederick on Sunday last, and dined with her family at about one o'clock, who had left Augusta, in Georgia, on the preceding Wednesday, and stopped about 20 hours in Baltimore, on her way home. She came by the way of the Chesapeake rail road, and in steam packets from Charleston, Baltimore, and thence by the rail road to Frederick—where he might have arrived a little over 34 days, had he proceeded directly on.—Niles Register.

BARRINGTON, THE PICKPOCKET, AND MRS. SIDDONS.—One York assizes, after the auditors had left the theatre, Mrs. Siddons had only to go from thence to the Black Swan in Covent-street, was waiting with her female friend at the stage door for Mr. Siddons to escort them home. A gentleman of elegant appearance was waiting upon the house, and observing Mrs. Siddons crossed over, and addressing her by name, said, he feared she might be endangered by the cold, and begged her to excuse him for requesting her to forget he was a stranger, and with her friend accept his escort to her lodgings. Mrs. Siddons was a woman of too good principles to have any affectations—she accepted the arm of the stranger, and as she was going homewards remarked to the fact that what made her more timorous was the fear of hearing that Barrington the pickpocket was in town. The gentleman saw Mrs. Siddons and her friend to her door, and putting the latter in first, detained Mrs. Siddons one second whilst she begged to know his name at least, as he positively refused to walk in. "My dear madam," he said, "pray be under no apprehension wherever you are about Barrington, I will never injure you; good night, madam!" Mrs. Siddons was engaged as a star, the crowd attracted by her acting favoring his depredations, which were always committed upon those whom he sat next to in the box. He was ultimately taken at Newcastle theatre whilst Mrs. Siddons was acting,

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic Republicans of Talbot County are requested to meet at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. for the purpose of appointing Delegates to meet the Convention at Centerville, to select a Candidate to represent the District in the next Congress. A punctual attendance is requested by.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Easton, July 11th, 1835.

Democratic Convention.

The Delegates from the several Counties of the Congressional District, will meet at Centerville, on the first MONDAY in August, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

We received by the last mail the first number of the *DORCHESTER AURORA*, a new paper devoted to the cause of Democracy, edited by RICHARD PATTON, of Wm., and published at Cambridge, Maryland. It is printed on an imperial sheet, with new type, and promises to be a credit to the county in which it is published.

The Cambridge Chronicle, the only paper which has been published in Dorchester for some years past, although professing neutrality, has been so distinctly marked in its selections and editorial matter, by the political views of the editor, that, under the mantle of good feeling, it has done the Democratic cause, in that county, more injury than could have been done by an open and avowed adversary: We hail the appearance of the *AURORA* therefore, as the harbinger of political day light to our Democratic brethren in Dorset, and trust that they, as well as the friends of the cause in the adjoining counties, will lend it the helping hand of liberal patronage.

Five days later from France.

By the ship Pacific, Capt. Hoxie, the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have had the honor to receive the 6th and 7th of June, both inclusive.

AMERICAN INDEMNITY QUESTION.
The Committee in the Chamber of Peers, made their report on the 4th. They agreed unanimously to retain the amendment introduced by M. Valaze in the Chamber of Deputies, making the payment of the indemnity conditional. [See below.]

It is said to be quite certain that M. Michel will be condemned to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 francs and de Trelat (as publisher) to three years imprisonment and 10,000 francs fine.

The Spanish Cortes adjourned their session on the 17th June. A letter of the 30th from Madrid says "Public opinion, surprised at this unexpected determination, at a moment when the budget of the interior debt has not been voted by the Peers, interprets the act as resulting from the necessity of the Ministry's concentrating all its attention upon the important question of the intervention. It is probable that the Chambers will again be convoked within six months; perhaps within three."

CHAMBER OF PEERS—June 4.
The President called to the tribune, M. de Barante, reporter of the project of law relative to the execution of the American Treaty, who spoke as follows:

The project of law submitted for your deliberation, has for its object to render feasible the execution of a Convention concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, between the King of America and that of the United States of America. No national act has perhaps ever been more scrupulously debated, discussed, and examined, as to its execution and its consequences. After being subjected to the scrutiny of the Peers for four years—after three successive presentations of projects of law—After the contest of the tribune, in which both parties have signified themselves by superior talents, after a minute investigation, after being at this rejected, after ministerial changes, caused by this subject, after so many and such solemn investigations, you are now called on to deliberate upon it.

Your task, and that which you have imposed on your Committee, is certainly more arduous than any other duty and dignity, however, oblige us to finally examine this grave and complicated question, and again turn our attention to it, in order to again seriously investigate it. Any other pre-occupation, any other exercise of your constitutional power, does not entirely absorb your thoughts. Notwithstanding the able and profound discussion which the Convention with the Americans has undergone elsewhere, you cannot confidently pronounce upon the resolution until you have freely and really deliberated upon it. And in the first place, and a question presents itself, not of Constitutional right, but of that of their is no doubt, but of Parliamentary usage. That the Chambers possess power in relation to this affair, is beyond all doubt; and it is necessary to examine in what manner the true interests of the country require this power to be exercised.

The Reporter then considered how the interests of the country should be estimated, and terminated his examination by declaring that, according to his ideas when a treaty is signed it ought to be considered by the Chambers as an act consummated, in relation to which they should only concern themselves so far as regarded the Ministerial responsibility which had been incurred by the Ministers, under whose Administration the Treaty had been signed.

The Orator afterwards entered into long details relative to the American debt, the history of different decrees of the Empire applicable to the case, and lastly upon the amount of the debt, which he found to be just, and well founded. He finished by congratulating the Minister on his conduct throughout this affair, and declaring that the Committee had unanimously adopted the amendment of the Chamber of Deputies, which provides that

the payment shall not be made until after the Government receives satisfactory explanations of the President's Message of the 2nd of December, 1834.

The Chamber having consulted, appointed the 11th June for commencing the discussion of the project of law, notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Dubouché, who wanted to put it off until the 15th.

PARIS, June 5.—The visits of M. de Talleyrand to the Tuilleries are more and more frequent; he was there twice yesterday, and has gone there again to day. He can no longer walk, and it is necessary to carry him from his carriage to the cabinet of the King. But it appears that though his legs refuse him service, his head is still sound.

MR. RANDOLPH'S WILL.—The late Mr. John Randolph, it seems, made two wills. By the first he directed the emancipation of all his negroes, numbering more than five hundred. The last says nothing about their emancipation.

Our readers are aware that his subject has engaged the attention of the General Court of Virginia now in session for several days. The Richmond Compiler of the 11th inst., states that the testimony (with the exception of some trifling additions) in the case of Mead v. Bryan and others, in the case of the Will of John Randolph of Roanoke, closed yesterday. Some twenty or thirty witnesses have been examined. The main object of the trial has been to prove that Mr. Randolph was not of sound mind during the winter of 1831-2. If it be decided that he was sane at the time of making the will of June 1, 1832, in which the son of Mr. Bryan is made the principle inheritor, the will of that date will necessarily be established; if on the other hand the Court should be of opinion that he was not in a state of mind to make a disposition of his property at that period, and that the will then made is void, new questions will arise, and other wills of previous dates be offered for probate. Much of the testimony has been of the most curious and interesting character, such as might be expected in a minute history of the last days of so much genius and eccentricity. It was supposed yesterday that the cause would be submitted to the Court without argument.—*Balt. Chron.*

PEDICOLOGY.—A new science has started up in the West, under the sounding title of Pedicology. It is the antagonist of Phrenology, and explains the propensities of humanity from the conformation of the foot. It is all a mistake that the essential man is lodged in the head. The moving principle of the individual's intellect and passions is divided between the feet, and to ascertain them, nothing more is necessary than a close investigation of a lady or gentleman's pedals. This science, novel as it may appear, has something to stand upon, and something to go upon—a locomotive basis, as it were.—*Doctor Pele, the discoverer*, has a fair chance of kicking himself into a glorious immortality. It is said that he lectured at Louisville, with great effect, and was probably lost with the scent of the Greek fire. We mean not to insinuate aught against the illustrious Pele—the discovery is doubtless original with him—but to add one more to the many proofs, which satisfy us that our fathers were wiser than we thought them, and that there is much more meaning in old saws than is generally supposed.

We have not had time to digest our Pedicological impressions, so recent is the discovery; but at the first blush, it has something analogous to Phrenology. The inferior races of men, such as negroes, being well to do in that quarter—the intellect in the instep, and the senses in the toes. We must, however, await the advent of Pele himself, for further and more satisfactory developments, and particularly for his judgment on the cramped condition of Afong Moy, the Chinese lady. In the meantime, let the big feet rejoice in their immense superiority.—*Vale Mecum.*

Improved Lock.—The yankees are ever producing something new. A lock has been recently invented in Boston, which is simple for four years—after three successive presentations of projects of law. The inventors offer a reward of fifty dollars to any one who will unlock it, and further propose to place it on a trunk and deposit therein 1000 dollars against any one willing to hazard a like sum; on condition that it shall be opened in the course of one year, by the most experienced lock picker, the whole sum shall be forfeited. Moreover, the key will be placed in the hands of the person accepting the wager. Can he now do more in gratitude than to fly to the altar of hymen, and implore his fair liberator to forge for him connubial fetters in place of the bolts and bars which recently confined him.

PEDESTRIANISM.—At Middleton, Scholastic county, New York, on the 31st inst., four men ran "a mile and a chain" for a prize of twenty-four dollars. Wm. Many came in ahead, and performed the distance in 4 min. and 56 sec., the second in about 5 min., the third in 5 min. 2 sec., and the fourth in 5 min. 4 sec.

At the great foot race on Long Island, in April, Stannard the winner, ran the first of ten miles in 5 min. 35 sec.—Mahoney in 5 min. 24 sec.—which was the shortest time within which a mile was performed by any of the competitors.

The Boston Jail contains but one prisoner for debt, and he was there for a violation of a promise of marriage, and should have been kept there. But the young lady was too romantic to persist, and opened the doors of his cage. Can he now do more in gratitude than to fly to the altar of hymen, and implore his fair liberator to forge for him connubial fetters in place of the bolts and bars which recently confined him.

A person by the name of Reynolds, advertising in the *Louisville Journal*, the loss of his pocket book, containing money and papers, which was stolen from his room in the jail of that city.

Potatoes.—This article has, says the New York Journal of Commerce, from being very high, become very low. At an auction sale, twelve and a half cents a bushel, for fair quality, could not be obtained.

Office of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

BALTIMORE, June 20th, 1835.

The Revd. Clergy of all denominations throughout the state, together, with the friends of Colonization generally, are hereby most respectfully reminded that the period is at hand, viz. the month of July, during which public collections have been heretofore taken up to aid the further progress of the cause of African Colonization.

To enable the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society to prosecute successfully, the great work they have begun at Cape Palmas, in Africa, and which has, in the short space of twelve months, advanced to a position which promises the entire overthrow of long established and most cruel superstition among the nations, and their consequent exaltation to the blessings of Christianity. The Reverend Clergy of the state are most earnestly requested to take up collections from their respective congregations, at as early a period in July, as may suit their convenience, and forward the same to Robert Mickle, Esq. Treasurer of the Society.

The Board of Managers have just despatched the schooner Harmony, Capt. Pascal, with a most interesting company of intelligent and pious emigrants to Liberia, and intend to send off another and larger expedition early in the fall, if possible.—Many of those now on their way to the Colony, having been but recently manumitted, caused disbursements unusually large in order to place them in suitable condition. They are most amply provided with every necessary article of subsistence for six months after their arrival in the colony, and also suitable agricultural and mechanical tools. On account of the disbursements for the proper equipment of a large number to sail early in the fall, the friends of the cause, will, it is hoped, be prompt in furnishing such aid, as they may be able and willing to give.

The "Maryland Colonization Journal," published by the Board of Managers, which contains a variety of most interesting matter concerning the great work of African improvement and the progress of Colonization generally, is sent gratis to all Clergymen and others who may take up collections, or otherwise contribute to the societies formed.

WM. MCKENNEY,
Agent for the State of Maryland.

June 20th, 1835.
Editors of papers throughout the state, are earnestly requested to give the foregoing one or two insertions.

WM. MCKENNEY, Agent, &c.

From the Baltimore Republican of Friday.

PRICE CURRENT.

FLOUR.—The receipts and sales are light. Last sales from the stores at \$6½. Dealers now ask \$7.00; but no sales of importance at that rate. Wagon price \$6½ to \$6¾. City Mills but little doing, held at \$7.00. Susquehanna remains without change. We quote at 6.87½. Rye, of first has been sold at 5.12½.

GRAIN.—Some small parcels of Maryland wheat arriving, and sales were made yesterday at white at \$1.50. Red we quote at \$1.40 to \$1.50.

Rye.—Sales have been made for new, at 90, and old at 92.

Corn.—Two small cargoes were sold yesterday, at 93 cents, white and yellow.

Oats.—The supply is small, and prices remain without change.

PROPOSALS.

For carrying the Mails of the United States for four years from January 1st, 1836, to December 31st, 1839, on the following Post Routes will be received at this Department until the 15th day of October next inclusive, to be decided on the 27th day of the same month.

DELAWARE.

1351 From Wilmington, by Marcus Hook, Pa., Chester, Leliperville, and Darby, to Philadelphia, 22 miles and back 3 times a week in stages.

Leave Wilmington every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 a.m., arrive at Philadelphia same days by 11 a.m.

Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 1 p.m., arrive at Wilmington same days by 6 p.m.

Proposals for carrying this mail in steamboats, and carrying daily, will be considered; also for carrying the land mail on horseback during the season of steamboat navigation.

Special route—Penn's Grove, Pa., to be supplied from Chester, 6 miles, 6 times a week.

1352 From Wilmington, by New Castle, Staunton, Christiana, Newark, Cecil's Bridge, Elkton, Mt. North East, Charlestown, Havre-de-Grace, Hall's X Roads, Abingdon, and Little Gunpowder, to Baltimore, 71 miles and back 3 times a week in stages.

Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a.m., connect with steamboat at New Castle, and arrive at Georgetown every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 9 a.m.

Leave Georgetown every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2 p.m., arrive at Wilmington next days by 6 p.m.

Special route—St. Augustine, Md., to be supplied from Elkton, 10 miles once a week.

1353. From Wilmington, by New Castle, St. Georges, Salisbury, Frederick, Snayms, Dover, Camden, Canterbury, Fredericks, Milford, and Milton, to Georgetown, 83 miles and back 3 times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a.m., connect with steamboat at New Castle, and arrive at Georgetown every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 9 a.m.

Leave Georgetown every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2 p.m., arrive at Wilmington next days by 6 p.m.

Proposals for running this mail to Dover and back, daily, will be considered. Also for carrying a mail every Sunday and Tuesday from Wilmington to New Castle.

1354. From Wilmington, by New Castle, Summit Bridge, Middletown, Warwick, Md., Chestertown, Church Hill, Centerville, and Wye Mills, to Easton, 86 miles and back three times a week in stages.

Leave Wilmington every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 a.m., connect with steamboat at New Castle, and arrive at Centerville same days by 10 p.m., and arrive at Easton next days by 10 a.m.

Leave Easton every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 2 p.m., arrive at Centerville same days by 7 p.m., and arrive at New Castle next days in time to connect steamboat mail for Philadelphia, say at 12 m., and at Wilmington by 3 p.m.

1355. From Wilmington, by Centerville, to Hamorton, Pa., 11 miles and back once a week.

Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Hamorton same day by 10 a.m. Leave Hamorton every Wednesday at 1 p.m., arrive at Wilmington same day by 4 p.m.

1356 From St. Georges (1358) by Delaware City, to Port Penn, 9 miles and back once a week.

Leave St. Georges every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail from Wilmington, say at 12 m., arrive at Port Penn same day by 2 p.m.

Leave Port Penn every Wednesday at 4 p.m., arrive at St. Georges same day by 6 p.m.

1357. From Milford (4353) by Williamsburg, Vernon, Burville, Md., Denton, and Hillsboro', to Easton, 46 miles and back once a week.

Leave Milford every Friday at 4 a.m., arrive at Easton same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Easton every Saturday at 4 a.m., arrive at Milford same day by 6 p.m.

1358. From Milford, by St. Johnstown and Bridgeville, to Seaford, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Milford every Friday at 6 a.m., arrive at Seaford same day by 12 m.

Leave Seaford same day at 1 p.m., arrive at Milford same day by 8 p.m.

1359. From Milford, by Williamsburg, Whiteleysburg, Greensboro', Md., Denton, and Hillsboro', to Easton, 67 miles and back once a week.

Leave Milford every Tuesday, at 8 a.m., arrive at Easton next day by 10 a.m.

Leave Easton every Wednesday at 1 p.m., arrive at Milford next day by 4 m.

1360. From Mt. N. (1353) to Lewes, 12 miles and back 3 times a week.

Leave Milton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, after the arrival of the mail from Wilmington, say at 6 a.m., arrive at Lewes by 9 a.m.

Leave Lewes every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 a.m., arrive at Milton same days by 2 p.m., in time for the mail to Wilmington.

1361. From Georgetown (1353) by Millsboro', Dagsboro', St. Martins, Md., Berlin, Port Antonio, Newark, Snow Hill, Sandy Hill, Hornorton, Va., Molestown, Accomack C. H., Onancock, Pungoteague, Belle Haven, and Franktown, to Eastville, 130 miles and back 3 times a week between Georgetown and Snow Hill, and twice a week the residue, in stages.

Leave Georgetown every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 10 a.m., or as soon as the Wilmington mail arrives; arrive at Snow Hill same days by 9 p.m.

Leave Snow Hill every Friday and Monday at 4 a.m., arrive at Belle Haven same days by 8 p.m.

Leave Belle Haven every Saturday and Tuesday at 4 a.m., arrive at Eastville same days by 8 a.m. Returning.

Leave Eastville every Saturday and Tuesday at 4 p.m., arrive at Belle Haven same days by 8 p.m.

Leave Belle Haven every Sunday and Wednesday at 4 a.m., arrive at Snow Hill same days by 8 p.m.

Leave Snow Hill every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 a.m., arrive at Georgetown same days by 2 p.m., or in time to connect with the mail for Wilmington.

1362. From Georgetown, by Collinsville, Bridgeville, Federalsburg, Md., and East New Market, to Cambridge, 49 miles and back once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday at 4 a.m., arrive at Cambridge same day by 8 p.m.

Leave Cambridge every Saturday at 4 a.m., arrive at Georgetown same day by 8 p.m.

1363. From Georgetown, by Concord and Laurel, to Salisbury, Md., 33 miles and back once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Wednesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Salisbury same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 6 a.m., arrive at Georgetown same day by 5 p.m.

1364. From Warwick, Md. (1351) to Cecilton, 5 miles and back 3 times a week.

Leave Warwick every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, after the arrival of the mail from Wilmington, say 12 m., arrive at Cecilton same days by 2 p.m.

Leave Cecilton same days at 5 p.m., arrive at Warwick same days by 7 p.m.

1365. From Head of Sasfrase, Md. (1351) by Millington and Sallors' X Roads, to Church Hill, 21 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Head of Sasfrase every Monday and Thursday after the arrival of the mail from Easton, say at 2 p.m., arrive at Church Hill same days by 8 p.m.

Leave Church Hill every Tuesday and Thursday after the arrival of mail from Easton, say 6 a.m., arrive at Head of Sasfrase same days by 10 a.m., or in time to connect with the mail for Wilmington.

1366. From Dagsboro' (1361) by Fruit's Store and Hall's Store, to Tunnell's Store, 20 miles and back once a week.

Leave Dagsboro' every Friday at 5 a.m., arrive at Tunnell's Store same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Tunnell's Store every Friday at 1 p.m., arrive at Dagsboro' same day by 7 p.m.

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS

Somerset Co. E. S. Maryland.

The buildings and grounds of this ancient establishment have been recently repaired and improved for the reception of travellers or visitants in search of health or pleasure, for whom the best means of entertainment and accommodation within the ability of the proprietor will be provided.

The situation, which is easily accessible, being within half a day's ride of White Haven, Cambridge, or Easton, to which towns steamboats regularly resort, is one of the most airy and comfortable in this section of country.

The waters of these Springs have recently been analyzed by Professor Duclat, the State Geologist, and classed by him among the *ALKALINE FERRUGINOUS* Waters. Many who have enjoyed the inestimable blessing of their healing and invigorating virtues, have pronounced them to be the best of their class in the United States.

They are particularly beneficial in bilious disorders, as well as during convalescence from protracted sickness, may be effectually relieved and vigorous health in a short time restored by their purifying and tonic powers.

The undersigned, in offering the benefits of these waters to his fellow citizens, can only add that he will do all in his power to render the sojourn of ladies and gentlemen at his establishment as agreeable as possible.

LEVIN L. PORTER.

July 18 1835

This is to give Notice

That the undersigned, as agent for Captain Archibald McClish, of Baltimore, intends to proceed, in conformity with the law in such cases, to make an entire new division fence, on his lands in Caroline county, Maryland, between him and Thomas Edgell, senior, so as to cast off the said Edgell, from all participation in the benefits of said division fence.

WILLIAM KELLEY,
Caroline County,
Agent for Archibald McClish.

July 18 1835

NOTICE.

THE CELEBRATED HUNTING HORSE

GRAY MESSENGER.

HAVING completed his services for the season, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. He will remain here a few weeks. Any person or persons wishing to breed their mares can put by the single service while he remains here, on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase the above horse may get a good bargain by applying to the subscriber.

RICHARD C. LAIN.

Easton, July 18 35

The Centerville Times will copy the above three times and present the account to R. C. LAIN.

Talbot County, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of James Seymour, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said James Seymour having complied with the several requisites required by the act of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James Seymour be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said James Seymour to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said James Seymour should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 21st day of February, 1835.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

July 18 1835

Public School Notice.

The Trustees and Clerks of the several school districts in Talbot county, where there are no school houses, stationery, books, fuel, &c. provided, or where the school houses require to be repaired, are requested to make a report thereof to the Commissioners for Talbot county without delay. Also to furnish a list of all the taxable inhabitants of the district with a description of their property. It is also requested that the Trustees, when they send in their contracts with teachers for ratification by the Commissioners, will furnish a list, or the number of children belonging to each school district; as it is thought expedient that the price of teaching should be proportioned to the number of children to be instructed.

Per order,
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to Commissioners for Talbot county.

July 18 1835

Six Cents Reward.

THE above reward will be given, but no thanks, nor charges paid, to any one who will apprehend and deliver to me in Easton, my bound apprentice, William Warner, who ran away on or about the 31 of June last. Said boy had on when he left, brown roundabout, figured vest, black fur hat, crossbarred linen pantaloons, and murre shoes. All persons are hereby cautioned against employing or harbouring said boy.

JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

July 18 1835

The Dorchester Aurora will publish the above three weeks and charge the Whig office.

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 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

ARCADIA FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm adjoining the town of Easton, well known as

"ARCADIA."

This Farm contains about two hundred and fifty acres of land, and, in natural advantages, is not excelled by any in this section of country. The soil is well adapted to the growth of both wheat and corn—with a body of valuable meadow land. The soil of the meadow is a rich loam, free from gravel, varying from one to two feet in depth, with a substratum of the richest SHELL MARL, from 3 to 6 feet in depth, and runs entirely through the farm.

There is a sufficiency of TIMBER for the use of the place, with proper care.—The BUILDINGS are indifferent.

The location of this land, (adjoining the town of Easton,) the constitution of the soil, and its extraordinary natural sources of manure, render it one of the most desirable estates on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

If not sold before the first of September at private sale, it will then be offered at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on the following terms, viz. one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on or before the 1st of November next; one other fourth, with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the first of November 1837; one other fourth, with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the 1st of November 1838; and the remaining fourth with interest thereon, on the 1st of November 1839.

On the payment of the whole purchase money or, on the passing of a bond with satisfactory security for its payment, according to the above terms, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be made to the purchaser, and possession delivered at or before the end of the year, with the privilege of seeding with wheat, proper season.

ROBT. ROSE,
Easton Md.

June 6 1835

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

It has fallen to the lot of the undersigned to have presented to the American People a third edition of the Biographies of the two above named highly distinguished patriotic citizens, whose constant devotion to the best interests of our Government has led to their designation, as a testimony of the estimation in which their services are regarded by the People whom they have served, as candidates for the two first offices within the gift of FREED, HAPPY, and FLOURISHING NATION. This token of respect gives to the world additional proof that faithful services shall not go unrewarded.

The object of this appeal to the republican portion of our fellow citizens, is to obtain their co-operation in the circulation of an edition of 100,000 copies of the joint Biography of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, enlarged, revised, and corrected, so as to be valuable to every lover of his country, and like honorable to the distinguished citizens whom we, THE PEOPLE, intend still further to honor, by their elevation to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, in the election of 1856. Thus we shall perpetuate the principles of Jefferson, which have been so signally revived, nobly acted upon, and triumphantly carried out by ANDREW JACKSON, who, spurning all flattery, knew nothing but the PEOPLE, the whole PEOPLE, and their respective rights, regardless of their fortunes, whether rich or poor; thus rendering his NAME and his DEEDS as durable as the "EVERLASTING HILLS."

The arrangement of the volume will be as follows:

1st Portrait of Andrew Jackson,

To whom the volume will be inscribed, with an address by the Publisher.

2d. Portrait of Martin Van Buren,

To be followed by his Biography, enlarged including several valuable documents, illustrative of his public character, and exhibiting the magical powers of his gigantic mind, which has ever been devoted to sustain the rights of his country, and the country, and the glory and prosperity of his fellow citizens.

3d. Portrait of Richard M. Johnson,

To be followed by his Biography, enlarged, including various speeches, SENATE AND HOUSE REPORTS, and other documents, illustrative of his long continued and highly valuable public life which has ever been devoted to the good of his country; including an authentic account of the fall of the renowned Indian warrior, TUMACACI, on the ever memorable 5th of October, 1813—with an engraved view of the battle field.

The work will be complete in one volume of about 400 pages. The price to be fixed at the moderate sum of one dollar, neatly bound with cloth backs; or call and gilt, with additional expense of binding. The work which is now in a state of preparation, shall be such as to give entire satisfaction; as it is in the hands of gentlemen who have for nearly forty years been personally and intimately acquainted with the private and public life of the above named distinguished citizens.

The celebrated address of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, bearing testimony to the high character of Martin Van Buren; and the eloquent speech of the Hon. James Barbour, of Virginia, in the United States Senate, portraying the character of Colonel Johnson on the field and in the councils of the nation.

As there is among our republican citizens, an extensive population of German origin, the work will appear simultaneously in both the English and the German languages. It will, therefore, be necessary for subscribers who wish to have the work in the German to signify the same on the subscription book. It will, in order to give prompt and extensive circulation to the work, be indispensable for all subscribers to pay at the time of subscribing—all money to be at a proper time forwarded to the list of signatures to the publishing committee—which will be duly made known by a notice in the Washington Globe.

*Democratic editors disposed to encourage the work, will confer a favor, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the subscriber, in giving publicity to the above and receiving subscriptions at their respective offices, to whom a reasonable per centage will be allowed.

The People's obedient servant,
WM. EMMONS.
Washington City, June 1, 1835.

*The public must be aware the Engravings are worth nearly the price fixed for the book. Subscriptions to the above work received at this office.

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of **GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,** CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ Gentlemen's fine Monroes. Do do Shoes. Women's Boots and Shoes. Children's Shoes, cut different fashions. Some good strong Cane Shoes.

He is constantly making up of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, huck, 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 McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite 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

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN SATTERFIELD.

May 18

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 liberal 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 improvement 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
Washington Irving, Edward Everett, Julian C. Verplanck, Charles F. Hoffman, The change in the form of the work, from quarto to octavo, has met with the approbation of all the subscribers with whom the publisher has been enabled to confer.

The work will be published weekly, as usual, at 64 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.

Postmasters throughout the United States are requested to act as Agents—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 Tales of the Hall, by Crabbe.—The Letters of Lady Wortley Montague.—Rasselas, by Dr. Johnson.—Castle of Otranto, by Horace Walpole.—The Old English Baron, by Clara Reece.—Dr. Franklin's Life and Essays, by himself.—Lights & Shadows of Scottish Life.—The Adventures of Gill Blas, from the French of Le Sage, by Smollet.—Julia de Roubigne, by Mackenzie.—Mazeppa, by Lord Byron.—The Dream of Eugene Aram, by Hood.—Zeluco, by Dr. Moore.—Essays, moral, economical, and political by the Lord Chancellor Bacon.—Chevy Chase.—L'Allegro, by Milton.—H Fenimore, by Milton.—Italian and Spanish Proverbs.—The History of Charles XII, by Voltaire.—Manfred, by Lord Byron.—Ah's Bride, A Tale by T. Moore, Esq.—Elizabeth, by Mad. Cotton.—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.—Goldarius, by Marmontel.—Pope's Essay on Man.—Collection of Apophthegms, by Lord Bacon.

All communications relating to the work to be addressed, post paid, to the publisher,
GEORGE DEARBORN,
38 Gold street, New York.

June 20

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

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 for mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-office at Easton, Md., on the first day of July, 1835, which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

Adams Sally	James John
Anderson William	Jackson Miss C.
Anderson & Hopkins	
Barnett John H.	Kerby David
Baily Ann P.	Knight James M.
Battee John W.	
Blake Mary E.	Leonard Daniel
Banning Maria	Lanham Mrs.
Benny Margaret	
Burchell Wm.	Milburn John H. 2
Bayne Revd. Thos.	Mackey Samuel
Bignell John	Mackey Miss Eliza-
	beth
Carson David	Mount Joseph H. 2
Camper John	
Callahan Samuel T.	Ozment Jonathan
Coleman Revd. Mr.	
Clark Cain	Parrott James
Crisp Edward	Palmer William
Cole Selah	Pettyman Thos. G.
Corkrel Rachel	
Colston Samuel	Rhodes Henry
Corner of Talbot coun-	Richardson Capt. Wm.
ty	Roberts Samuel
Cahal Elizabeth	Ross Robert R. 2
	Rose Robert
Dene Lucy	Sackett P. 37
Dorsey John R. 2	Sackett & Doyle 8
Dean John	Snyder Caroline
Dinsmore Robert	Sears Ann Maria S.
Dickson Isaac New-	Stevens Samuel
ton	Slaughter Turbutt K.
Faulkner Wm. B.	Todd Albert
Faulkner Joshua M.	Tighman Wm. H.
Floyd Joseph	Thomas Nicholas
Floyd Thomas	Turner Joseph L.
Green John D.	Tarbuton John W.
Graham A.	Turbutt Wm. Jr.
Gordy Nutter	
	Valiant Hugh
Husted N. R.	Wallis John or J. L.
Humphries Rev. Josh-	ua
ua	White 2
Hayward Miss Har-	Weatherly Susan
riett 2	Wilson Rosanna
Haden William	Wright Elizabeth
Hopper P. B.	

Persons indebted for Postage are reminded that their quarter bills are now due.

EDW'D. MULLIKIN, P. M.

July 4

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.

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 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.

C. B.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will on the first of April, open 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 himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.

March 28

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,
Silver Thimbles,
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 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 28

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF



HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms. To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash prices.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10

CASH and very liberal prices will be at all times 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

Town and Country Residence in

one.

THE undersigned would sell his place ad-joining the town of Easton, and combining the advantages of town and country.—It is not disposed of before the 21st inst. it will then be offered at public sale on a credit of one, two, three and four years; interest payable annually. If not disposed of, the above farm will be for Rent.

July 11th

A. C. BULLITT.

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.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages, or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand, of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices.

They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it.—Also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.

A. & H.
The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

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 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 Cultivist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages at Five 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, should, post paid, be attended to.

60-Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

JOB PRINTING.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office, SUCH AS

Pamphlets, Handbills, of every description, Blanks, Cards, &c. &c. &c.

J. E. LEONARD.

Feb 17

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit: Hard Solder Bits and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Gigs, Trigs, and Shay Whips, foreign and domestic, Iron Traces, Plough Bits, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

April 28

TO RENT

For the ensuing Year, AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott, also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Morlings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to MARIA ROGERS, Perry Hall, 25th May, 1835.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorized to settle the same.

SAM'L W. SPENCER, C. F. WILLIS.
Easton, April 24th, 1835—April 25

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

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 "gild 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 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

Easton and Baltimore Pcket.

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.

60- 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.

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, 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.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON 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 schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting), 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 received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obedient servant,
J. E. LEONARD.

Feb 17

BLANKS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Feb 17

S. K. LYON, M. D.

DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Easton, and will be happy to wait on those who may require his services, either at his room at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, or at their dwellings

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. I.—No. 56.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, JULY 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 arrearages 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.

POETRY.

A LAY OF REAL LIFE.

"Some are born with a woollen spoon in their mouths, and some with a golden ladle."—Goldsmith.
"Some are born with tin rings in their noses, and some with silver ones."—Silversmith.

Who ruined me ere I was born
Sold every acre, grass or corn,
And left the next heir all forlorn?
My Grandfather.

Who said my mother was no nurse,
And physicked me and made me worse,
Till infancy became a curse?
My Grandmother.

Who left me in the seventh year,
A comfort to my mother dear,
And Mr. Pope, the overseer?
My Father.

Who let me starve, to buy her gin,
Till all my bones came through my skin,
Then called me "ugly little sin"?
My Mother.

Who said my mother was a Turk,
And took me home—and made me work,
And managed half my meals to shirk?
My Aunt.

Who "of all earthly things" would boast,
"He hated others' brats the most,"
And therefore made me feel my post?
My Uncle.

Who got in scrapes, an endless score,
And always laid them at my door,
Till many a bitter bang I bore?
My Cousin.

Who took me home when mother died,
Again with father to reside,
Black shoes, clean knives, run far and wide?
My Stepmother.

Who married my stealthy urchin joys,
And when I played, cried "What a noise!"
Girls always Hector over boys?
My Sister.

Who used to share in what was mine,
Or took it all, did he incline,
"Cause I was eight and he was nine?
My Brother.

Who stroked my head, and said "Good lad,"
And gave me sixpence, "All he had,"
But at the stall the coin was bad?
My Godfather.

Who, gratis, shared my social glass,
But when misfortune came to pass,
Refused me to the pump? Alas!
My Friend.

Through all this weary world, in brief,
Who ever sympathized with grief,
Or shared my joy—my sole relief?
Myself.

Hood's Comic Annual.

THE VILLAGE WEDDING.

BY MISS PARDOE.

"There is no star in the summer skies,
So bright as Luzia's sparkling eyes;
There is no sound on the summer air
With Luzia's accents can compare;
And little Luzia is my own
Girl of my heart!
Beneath a flow'ring citron's shade,
For love's low whisper gently made,
Where the Montego rolls its tide,
She promised she would be my bride;
And vowed that she was mine alone,
Girl of my heart!
Where the pomegranate blossoms grow,
Where the sweet river-ripples flow,
Where the first smiles of sunshine rest,
There shall she dwell whom I love best;
Would that this hour she were my own,
Girl of my heart!"

"Lay by your guitar, Firmino," said a laughing voice; "it sounds to-night as shrilly as the cry of the grasshopper; and your song, to somewhat stale—I expect every day, as I pass up the hamlet, to hear the painted parrot, that the son of old Baptist brought home to her from foreign lands where he dwelt so long, cry out 'Luzia'—may he be a stupid bird that he does it not, when he has had such constant teaching."

He could scarcely learn a prettier lesson and yet I think I could find it in my heart to wring his gaudy neck, if he dared to venture it," replied the lover as he hung up his guitar to a nail in the cottage wall—"and now tell me at once, minha querida, how long am I to be the Bachelor—I am heartily sick of it."

Doubtless the menials weary you by their courtships," was the gay reply; "But you know what I have told you for the last week."
"That it is idle Luzia," said the young soldier—"I have been so short a time in the regiment—I have no more chance of being made a sergeant, than

"Than you have of marrying Luzia until you are one," interrupted the girl; so now, Senhor Firmino, unsheath the sword, and turn her at once!"

"We may not marry for years, if this whim holds," urged the lover.

"Sim! Sim," said the girl gaily; "never yet did two people resolve on a silly scheme, but

they were helped forward in it—never fear, Firmino."

"I cannot conceive how this wild thought ever entered your quiet little head Luzia—"

"There it is, however, and there it is likely to remain."
"But Luzia!"
"Well, Firmino!"
"Dear Luzia!"
"Well, dear Firmino!"

"Why, I believe by the saints, that you are laughing at me!" exclaimed the handsome young soldier, who detected a lurking smile upon the lips which he had just pressed to his own: "You are saying this to try me."

"No—I am quite serious."
"What, are you obstinate still?—then I will bribe Father Joao to inflict such a penance upon your next confession!"

"Then I shall not need a husband to bring me to repentance," said the merry maiden. "Well, well; I trust myself to the good father's mercy, and defy all your malice—but really, Firmino, it is time you were a sergeant."

"Phaw!"
"Nay, if you despise the prospect?"
"I never trouble myself about the man in the moon."

"Or any other man?" asked Luzia, archly.
"No, Luzia—you shake your head—but on my soul I do not."

"Not even the Senhor Capitão, who walked over from the city last week to visit my mother?"

"No, not even him—though I do wish that he had not a fancy for visiting an old woman of this hamlet."

"You are jealous, Firmino."
"I might be pardoned if I were," said the young corporal, "but I have promised, and I will keep my word: nothing shall make me jealous of you again, Luzia."

"Nothing?"
"An excellent resolution," said his merry mistress, "only you will not keep it."
"On my honor!"

"Make no vows—you will be furious before to-morrow—now win half an hour."
"I don't believe it!"

"We shall see," said the girl, quietly, as she walked to the upper end of the kitchen, and opened the door which led into the little parlor of the cottage. "We shall see," she repeated, gaily, as she heard the footstep of Firmino close behind her; "you must not come there, corporal!"

"And why, Luzia?"
"Because you made your resolution in the kitchen, and you will leave it there."

"I will be bribed to carry it with me to the sitting-room—come, one kiss."

"Not before my very eyes, unless you allow me to steal his duplicate," said a clear melody from within the parlor, and the astonished corporal raised his eyes to meet those of his captain. In a moment his hand was upon the hilt of his sword, and his brow was crimson. Luzia sprang forward, and placed her hand upon his lips.

"You did not expect to see me here, Sergeant," said the officer, calmly, while Firmino struggled to free his lips from the hand of his mistress: "but I promised the mother of this good girl to be very considerate," broke in Firmino in a calm tone of concentrated passion; "I will not be in his way, or in that of his mistress"—and he turned to leave the cottage.

"Firmino, dear Firmino, where is the resolution?" asked Luzia, as she clung to his arm to detain him.

"Do not touch me," cried the youth as he flung off her hand: "I am at last awake! Cool that I have been, and doped—but now I know you—now I know myself—now I know"—and he turned fiercely upon his officer, but a shriek from Luzia arrested the words which would have followed.

"Listen to me, madman," said the same voice which had elicited this burst of passion; "and do not throw from you, by any blind violence, the good fortune which is about to happen to you through the intercession of this girl's mother, I have been induced to give you a step of rank—you are now a sergeant."

"And the bribe," said Firmino, bitterly, as he turned toward his mistress, "was I suppose, Senhor, the old woman's daughter—I would sooner perish than accept the boon."

"Fool!" exclaimed his officer: "think you that I seek to rob you of your pretty Luzia, and to make you so poor a return. Fie upon it, Firmino! you will soon quarrel with your own shadow—heard you never that the brother of this menial saved the life of a young Hidalgo, who was near drowned in the Tagus by the upsetting of a boat. Pedro died, and my gratitude could no longer avail him—I transferred it to his mother and to his sister; but our little beauty, until this week, would never receive a favor at my hands—only this week Luzia relented—she asked promotion for a meritorious and deserving young soldier; and her request was but an echo of my own intention. Sergeant Firmino, I wish you happiness with your pretty bride, and better faith in her affection."

Senior captain," gasped out the astonished young soldier—"Luzia!"

In a moment the lovely little *lavadeira* was in the arms of her lover, and they were alone.

"Hey day, Marianna," said I to a good humored gaudy old woman, whom I met about mid way between the city and the river; "you are all so gaily dressed out to day, that one would think there were a wedding in the hamlet—I have met at least a dozen of the villagers in the vestidos de Festa, and I know not how many soldiers from Coimbra, all passing towards the river, who faces as sunny as the summer sky—what is all this?"

"The Senhor has guessed rightly," said the comrade: "We have a wedding to day in the village—the pretty Luzia, the gayest and the kindest membra of the river hamlet, has been married this morning, and (Nosa Senhora be praised!) a grand match she has made, indeed, who is the bridegroom?"

"No less, minha Senhora," said the old woman, with a slight toss of the head, which, as she reflected upon the good fortune of little Luzia, she shed the importance over the whole hamlet: "no less than a Senora Sargento of the Coimbra regiment—six feet high, and with the most charming eyes."

"And why are you running away from the festivities, my good friend? I asked. "You are the first individual whom I have met travelling city ward."

"I was on my way to Senhora, from the bride, was the reply, as the good humored *lavadeira*, lifted the clean white cloth which covered the contents of a small basket that she carried in her hand; and displayed them; this dish contains sweet rice, and the one beside it eggs pumpkin. Luzia remembered that the Senhora was very fond of this."

"I am obliged alike to her and you, Marianna; but I will send a servant for these bridal presents—you shall not leave the village on my errand to me—come, we will walk on together; and tell me, is the Senhor Sargento likely to make our pretty Luzia a good husband, for you know she is a great favorite?"

"Oh, he is a paraito—so gay, so complaisant! and so brave!"

"Among the *lavadeiras* Marianna?"
"O! the Senhora is jesting as usual—all but the village, love Firmino—"

"Oh! then Firmino is the bridegroom—I began to fear that Luzia had played me false, when you talked to me of a sergeant! My friend Firmino has had a stroke of good fortune, I suppose—"

"Maravilha! would you believe it, minha Senhora, that the Senhor Capitão of Firmino's company proves to be the very young man whom the brother of Luzia (was a boatman on the Tagus) saved when his boat was upset by a squall—he has always been kind to my comrade Joseph when he found that Firmino was the lover of Luzia, he made him a sergeant, for the sake of poor Pedro, who was dead and gone, the saints have mercy upon his soul; and so all this has come to pass."

"I hear music," said I, as we rose an ascent beyond the olive grove, through which we had passed from the corral and lupin field, "que he isto?"

"That is Fernando, I would wager my washing hat—treat softly as you descend into the hamlet—here, pass this way, and stand behind the pomegranate tree, and you will hear the song."

"Now Fernando was also an acquaintance of mine a rustic improvisatore, and I determined once to avail myself of the old woman's proposal; while she joined her companions, therefore, I remained quietly concealed by the dense foliage of the magnificent tree behind which I stood."

What a picture did I look upon! Far in the distance rose the blue hill which skirted the opposite bank of the Mondego; at their base, swept along the bright river, shimmering in the sun—the breeze sighed past me, freighted with the rich odour of the orange and almond trees, which fringed the margin of the stream—and all around, the white cottages of the hamlet from among the groups of luxuriant foliage which met the eye in every direction. Just before me, an open space of cool turf—turfed down to the river's edge, and here were the bridal party seated in a circle—immediately in front of me, I discovered Firmino and his pretty bride—the arm which was decorated with the symbol of his newly acquired rank, was twined round the waist of Luzia and his bright black curls rested almost on her cheek, as they looked up together, the one with a blush and the other with a smile, at the improviser, Fernando, was standing in the centre of the circle, with his guitar slung around his neck by a broad ribbon of bright scarlet, while his girle and gaiters of the same gay color, fluttered in the breeze. One and all, the song had been sung, and many a merry laugh attested its favorable reception; many a shy glance and hurried whisper, transferred its application to a fair neighbor, and many a young heart beat more quickly, as it caught the lover-like appropriation.

A few chords of the guitar were struck by way of symphony; and then Fernando raised his sombrero for a moment, and bent his head courteously towards the bride, as he recommenced his song:

SONG OF THE IMPROVISATORE.
Love! Love! Love! like yon sweet river tide.
In silence and in beauty does the gentle passion glide:
And as its flow's mid grove and flowers, how beautiful it seems!
A thing to brighten all our days to gladden all our dreams!

Love! Love! Love! like the pomegranate flower!
It yields both hope and promise in the same summer hour;
We see its blossoms glowing bright beneath the midday sun;
And we know that fruit will finish what that blossom has begun!

Love! Love! Love! like the cool foundation's flow!
When gaily in the morning light the sparkling waters glow:
We see the drops like diamonds in their brightness dancing past!
And we know that, mingling as they fall, they fondly blend at last!

Love! Love! Love! like therefore wind which flows!
And wafting with its liberty beneath the azure skies,
Though for awhile the mountain brow its freshening breath receives,
It sighs itself to rest at last among the trembling leaves.

Fernando's audience were not critical, and many a rosy lip murmured a "Viva!" as the song ceased; while the very matrons, who remembered the days of their own youth, ejaculated "very well" when he laid aside his guitar and took his place in the circle.

"Who sings now?" asked a black-eyed fairy, who was evidently an enemy to all unnecessary waste of time.

"Luzia!" answered twenty voices; and after a blush, and a pout, a whisper from Firmino, and a smiling reply in the same sotto voce style, the young bridegroom took up his twelve-stringed guitar, and preluding with a moment in order to give his little bride time to recover her nerve, he struck into one of those wild plaintive airs so peculiar to the Peninsula.

SONG OF THE BRIDE.
The Parrot is gay and bright;
And on each feather,
The red, the blue, the green, the white,
Are blent together.

I envy not the bird;
Would know what I love?
'Tis not vain glitter—no, no, no,
I'd be a Dove!

The Falcon is a bird of might.
And Donna love it;
See you yon pine-tree's towering height?
He'd soar above it.

I envy not the bird;
Would you know what I love?
'Tis not to wander—no, no, no,
I'd be a Dove!

The nightingale sings to the moon;
Who does not listen,
To the soft music of her tune,
When the stars glisten?

I envy not the bird;
Would you know what I love?
Not to sing thus to all—no, no,
I'd be a Dove!

The Ring-Dove breathes her tender lay,
Her heart's fond pleasure,
To one whom by night and day;
(Love needs no leisure)
And much I prize the bird;
All other birds above;
O, yes! believe—'tis so, 'tis so,
I'd be a Dove!

"None must sing after the bride!" cried Fernando with little gallantry as the blushing Luzia ceased. Her plaintive little modena; Come girls, a waltz! a waltz!"

In a moment, half a dozen ready hands were on their guitars, and twice as many willing arms were twined around the waists of their favorite remains—Nor were the merry castles wanting to this impromptu ball; they were skillfully struck by some of the less young and less volatile of the party. Luzia was the very impersonation of grace as she moved swiftly for the pretty little *lavadeira* of Firmino—the happy Firmino, who scarcely seemed to feel the earth over which he moved; and Fernando's qualifications for winning hearts rested not solely on his improvising talent—not a lighter foot than his spurred the rich turf that day—and I am bound to say, I fear, as I know that all military men have a horror of marriages in the ranks, that the gratitude of the gallant Captain occasioned him no slight inconvenience; for the pretty little *lavadeira* appeared to be by no means insensible to the gay attention of the soldier who had the honor to be comrades of old acquaintance Firmino. Smiles and blushes were the order of the day; and even I, who had been a mere unseen spectator of the village wedding, carried back a light heart to the city.

From the London Athenaeum.
MRS. HEMANS.

Felicia Dorothea Browne was born in Liverpool, in a small quiet-looking house in St. Anne street, now standing, old fashioned and desolate, in the midst of the new buildings by which it is surrounded. Her father was a native of Ireland, her mother a German lady—a Miss Wagner—not descended from or connected with, some Venetian family, a circumstance which she would proudly mention, as accounting for the strong tinge of romance and poetry which pervaded her character from her earliest childhood. Our scholar who had the honor to be comrades of old acquaintance Firmino. Smiles and blushes were the order of the day; and even I, who had been a mere unseen spectator of the village wedding, carried back a light heart to the city.

I have now she, says passed through the feverish and somewhat visionary state of mind often connected with the passionate study of art in early life, deep and deep, and deep, and deep, seem to have solemnized my whole being, and I now feel as if bound to higher and holier tasks, which though I may occasionally lay aside, I could not long wander from, without some sense of dereliction. I hope it is no self-delusion, but I cannot help sometimes feeling as if it were my true task to enlarge the sphere of sacred poetry, and extend its influence. When you receive my volume of "Scenes and Hymns," you will see what I mean by enlarging its sphere, though my plan as yet is very imperfectly developed."

Besides the works here enumerated, we should mention her tragedy "The Vespers of Palermo," which though containing many fine thoughts and magnificent bursts of poetry, was hardly fitted for the stage, and the songs which she contributed to Colonel Hodges, "Peninsular Melodies." And we cannot but once more call the attention of our readers to her lyrical "Poem of the Sea and the Wind," which appeared in Blackwood's Magazine for this month; it is the song of the swan—its sweetest and its last!

In private life, Mrs. Hemans had attached to her self many sincere and steadfast friends. She was remarkable for shrinking from the vulgar honors of honism, with all the quiet delicacy of a gentlewoman; and at a time when she was courted by offers of friendship and service, and homages sent to her from every corner of Great Britain and America, to an extent which it is necessary to have seen to believe, she was never so happy as when she could draw her own small circle round her, and secure in the honest sympathy of its members, give full scope to the powers of conversation which were rarely exerted in general society, and their existence, therefore, hardly suspected. It will surprise many to be told, that she might, at any moment, have gained herself a brilliant reputation as a wit for her use of illustration and language was as happy and quaint, as her fancy was quick and exuberant, but she was, wisely for her own peace of mind, anxious rather to conceal, than to display her talent. It was this sensitiveness of mind which prevented her visiting London after her name had become celebrated: in fact, she was not seldom reproached by her zealous friends for undervaluing, refusing to enjoy the honors which were the deserved reward of her high talents, and for shutting herself up, as it were, in a corner, when she ought to have taken her place in the world of society as a leading star. The few who knew her will long remember her eager child-like affection, and the sincere kindness with which, while she threw herself fully and frankly on their good offices, she took their interest as her own for the time being.

One or two traits may be further added to this sketch, though, as some further reminiscence of our friend may possibly be attempted by the writer of this notice, many things which remain to be said will be deferred to a more fitting time. It may be told, that when young, she was remarkable for personal attractions; that her talents for music and drawing (merely another form of the spirit which was the living principle of her life) were of no common order. Her health had for many years been precarious and delicate; the illness of which she died was long and complicated, but, from the first, its close was foreseen; and we know from those in close connection with her, that her

any grosser alloy of mean ambition. Her religion, too, is essentially womanly, fervent, clinging to belief, and hoping, and hoping ever, in spite of the peculiar trials appointed to her sex, so exquisitely described in the "Evening Prayer in a Girl's School."

Silent tears to weep,
And patient smiles to wear thro' suffering's hour,
And sunless riches from affection's deep
To pour on broken reeds—a wasted shower!
And to make idols, and to find them clay,
To bewail that whilp—

If such was the mind of her work; the manner in which she wrought out her conceptions was equally individual and excellent. Her imagination was rich, chaste, and glowing; those who saw only its published fruits, little guessed at the extent of its variety. But it is possible that we may recur to the subject again, and this is not the time for deliberate and cold criticism.

It is difficult to enumerate the titles of her works. Her first childish efforts, were published when she was only thirteen, and we can only speak of her subsequent poems—"Wallace," "Dartmoor," "The Restoration of the Works of Art to Italy," and her "Dramatic Scenes," from memory. These were, probably, written in the happiest period of her life, when her mind was rapidly developing itself, and its progress was aided by judicious and intelligent counsellors, among whom may be mentioned Bishop Heber. A favorable notice of one of these poems will be found in Lord Byron's Letters, and the same of her opening talent had reached Shelley, who addressed a very singular correspondence to her. With respect to the world in general, her name began to be known by the publication of her "Welsh Melodies," of her "Seige of Valencia," and the scattered lyrics which appeared in the New Monthly Magazine, then under the direction of Campbell. She had previously contributed a series of prose papers on Foreign Literature, to Constable's Edinburgh Magazine, which, with little exception, are the only specimens of that style of writing ever attempted by her. To the "Seige of Valencia," succeeded rapidly, her "Forest Sanctuary," her "Records of Woman" (the most successful of her works), her "Songs of the Affections," (containing, perhaps, her finest poem, "The Spirit's Return," her "National Lyrics and Songs for Music," (most of which have been set to music by her sister, and become popular,) and her "Scenes and Hymns of Life." We have no need to speak critically of any of these; the progress of mind and change of manner which they register have already been adverted to in our columns. Nor need we do more than repeat our conviction that she had not as yet reached the full strength of her powers. A few words with respect to their direction in later days, may be worthily extracted from a letter of hers, which lies before us. She had been engaged by a friend to undertake a prose work, and a series of "Artistic Novels," something after the manner of Tieck, and Goethe's Kunst-Romanen, as likely to be congenial to her own tastes and habits of mind, and to prove most acceptable to the public.

I have now she, says passed through the feverish and somewhat visionary state of mind often connected with the passionate study of art in early life, deep and deep, and deep, and deep, seem to have solemnized my whole being, and I now feel as if bound to higher and holier tasks, which though I may occasionally lay aside, I could not long wander from, without some sense of dereliction. I hope it is no self-delusion, but I cannot help sometimes feeling as if it were my true task to enlarge the sphere of sacred poetry, and extend its influence. When you receive my volume of "Scenes and Hymns," you will see what I mean by enlarging its sphere, though my plan as yet is very imperfectly developed."

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spirit was placid and resolved, and that she looked forward to the approach of the last struggle without a fear. It is consolatory to add, that her dying moments were cheered by the kind offices of zealous and faithful friends; for herself, her departure from this world could only be a happy exchange. There is no fear of her being forgotten. We shall long think of her—

Kindly and gently, but as of one
For whom 'tis well to be fled and gone;
As for a bird from a chain unbound,
As for a wanderer whose home is found;
So let it be!

THE ATROCITIES OF SANTA ANNA.—A correspondent of the Courier & Enquirer writes from Vera Cruz, under date of the 22d ult:—

The excesses committed by the victor Santa Anna and his troops in Zacatecas and vicinity, are without parallel in the history of civilized nations. It appears that all strangers were exposed to their diabolical rage, the only American in the place was basely assassinated in presence of his wife, who was afterwards stabbed to the heart, stripped of her clothing & thrown exposed into the street. The English residents at the mines were robbed, their property wantonly destroyed, and some murdered and all menaced with extermination.

The English Minister has made a peremptory demand for indemnity to his Majesty's subjects for the injuries done to their property, which they will doubtless obtain. We have no Minister at this court to make a similar demand for the injuries done our citizens, and if made by our late Charge des Affaires, it would doubtless be unavailing, as in all previous ones. The impunity with which the authorities of this country have outraged both the persons and property of our citizens, renders them peculiarly obnoxious to future abuse from the authorities during their civil commotions, of which the country has been abundantly proof for the last ten years.

CONSUMPTION OF TEA.—An article on "Tea and the Tea Trade" in the last number of the Westminster Review, states that 64,500,000 lbs. of tea are consumed annually in Europe and America; and that the value of this in China will not be less than 4,000,000 sterling.

A Just Decision.—The Committee on Elections in the British House of Commons, has lately decided "that the rich man who gives a bribe, shall be disfranchised as well as the poor man who receives one." Hitherto the rich man who was known to have bribed hundreds, perhaps thousands of his fellow citizens, in order to secure his election to Parliament, has escaped, without censure—while the poor man, the victim of temptation, has been made to suffer.

From the Baltimore Gazette.
NEAR BEING JONAHIZED.

Not long since a story, from a Nantucket paper, was published respecting a narrow escape of a young man, from the jaw of a whale in the Chesapeake Bay. The following extract of a letter from him to his mother in Portland is from the last Christian Mirror.

PACIFIC OCEAN.
Lat. 6 N. Lon. 192 d. W. }

Dear Mother—Having a good opportunity to write, I improve it, and state that through the interposition of a kind Providence my life has been miraculously spared, and I am able to write to you. Four weeks ago I was very seriously hurt by a whale. The whale stove all three of our boats, and got me in his jaw, knocked about one half the scalp off my head, but did not affect my skull. He struck two teeth in my breast; and one in each thigh; one wound was six inches long and two deep, and he went off with four irons fastened to him. I suppose dear mother, this was one of the narrow escapes from death ever known, and so little hurt! not a bone broken! And I have so far recovered as to be able, and Captain Hussey thinks I shall be able to attend to duty, and my boat again, in two weeks. This dear mother, you may suppose, will be a small satisfaction to me; but I assure you, that I had rather be in a boat fast to a whale, than anywhere else. My captain and mate have been father and brother to me since my injury, and I doubt whether there ever was a ship sailed the seas with such good officers as we have.

I should write you some more, my dear mother; at this time, but they have hoisted signals for whales at the mast head, and I am in hopes we shall get three.

Your affectionate son,
AUGUSTUS HALE.

A gentleman in Northampton has tried the experiment of growing an acorn in a hyacinth glass on the mantelpiece with perfect success; it was suspended in the end of November, and the germ made its appearance in January.—The stem is now about nine inches in length, and is covered with leaves. The root is not the least curious part of the plant, and is very long and abundant. Within the last few weeks, the water, which had hitherto retained its clearness, has become of a bright brown color. It forms a curious, and at the same time, beautiful ornament.

The White Pine, the most valuable of all the fourteen species described by Michaux as belonging to our continent, is becoming scarce throughout New England, except in Maine, where its great abundance gives the chief value to the extensive timber tracts for which that State is celebrated. To prevent its total extinction, it is proposed to plant nurseries of it.

Crowded Houses.—The Eastern Argus says, that during the recent land sale at Bangor, a traveller gave a landlord 75 cents for the privilege of leaning against his sign post for one night. He had hardly got warm in his place before he bonded the privilege for one dollar to a man who bought on speculation, and speedily sold it again for 50 per cent advance, although it was then almost morning.

Every free black in North Carolina possessing the requisite property qualifications, has a right to vote as amply guaranteed to him by the Constitution, as the whitest man in the State. But the Convention now in session, has recently passed a proposition for amending the Constitution so as to exclude the blacks from the right of suffrage entirely.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic Republicans of Talbot County are requested to meet at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. for the purpose of appointing Delegates to meet the Convention at Centerville, to select a Candidate to represent the District in the next Congress. A punctual attendance is requested by.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Easton, July 11th, 1835.

Democratic Convention.

The Delegates from the several Counties of the Congressional District, will meet at Centerville, on the first Monday in August, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Democratic Meeting in Caroline County.

The Democratic citizens of Caroline county are requested to meet at Denton, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to meet in Convention at Centerville, on the first Monday in August next, to make choice of a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress.

MANY CITIZENS.

We are pleased to see that the Democracy of Tennessee are becoming aroused to the importance of union in our ranks. They have heretofore appeared to consider an opposition from the Federal party, as wholly out of the question: and that in supporting Judge White they were only giving a preference to one of their own sons over a son of N. York, both of the same political family. The idea, that, by supporting Judge White, an open and avowed Federalist would probably be placed in the administration of the Government, a Federalist too, whose great talents and extensive influence would be likely to change our entire national policy, seems not to have entered their minds. They are now becoming sensible to the true state of parties in the country: that the bringing of Judge White before the people as a candidate for the Presidency is only another trick of Federalism to divide and conquer the forces of Democracy. Let them once be convinced of this, and Judge White will not be able to withstand for a single week, the force of popular feeling which will be excited against him.

We invite attention to the proceedings of a late public meeting held at Nashville, which will be found on the second page of this morning's paper. The clearness and force of the views taken of the present state of parties, has induced us to offer them to our readers.

A temperance society exists in every state of the Union except in Louisiana. Perhaps our temperance would not admit of the temperance creed!—N. O. Bee.

AGE OF IMPROVEMENT CURE FOR A BRICK-NECK.—Dr. Harrison of London has published a letter in the Lancet, in which he states, that "more than thirty years since, on taking my evening walk, I heard cries for help at a short distance. I ran to the spot, and saw a man lying on the ground. A horse was standing near, and the by-standers said the man had just fallen and broken his neck. He was, apparently, quite dead. I placed my knees at his head and shoulders, and, grasping his chin and the back of the head firmly between my hands, proceeded to stretch his neck with all my strength. The patient immediately moved his limbs, in two or three minutes raised himself from the ground, and rode home, a distance of nine miles."

The Doctor mentions two other instances in which life has been restored by the same means, under similar circumstances. In one of the cases mentioned, the dislocation was reduced by a lady.

We can see no reason why this may not be true.—The instantaneous death which is supposed to occur upon the dislocation of the vertebrae of the neck, may only be in fact a suspension of animation, produced by a pressure upon the spinal marrow, which if speedily removed, may not be fatal. At all events, the experiment is worthy of a trial, which any one should have presence of mind enough to give it occasion offer.

Inflammation of the throat Cured by Alum.—Powdered alum applied by the finger to the part affected, very speedily cures inflammation of the throat in a few days. The efficacy of this remedy, says the author, is as marvelous as it is rapid. Employed the first, second, third or fourth day, while there is yet no abscess in the tonsils, it arrests all symptoms, as it were by enchantment; the fever abates, the swelling diminishes, the appetite returns, &c. The alum had already been in use for certain disorders of the throat in malignant inflammation, for example, then in chronic; but as a greater number of practitioners remained fixed in opinion that it must be dangerous in common inflammations, its use was not so extensive as it deserved to be. By showing that this remedy is as powerful in the mild inflammation as in inflammation of the tonsils, M. Valpeau hopes that the practitioners

will no longer hesitate to make proof of its efficacy, and rescue thereby hundreds of human beings from the grave.—(London paper.

Leather.—The tanning of leather, and the manufacture of articles in which it is principally used, are among the most important in this country; ranking third, it not second, in point of importance. Mr. Pitkin, in his Statistics of the United States, just published, says: "The quantity of sole leather consumed in the United States is estimated at 32 millions of pounds, (which, at 20 cent per lb. is \$6,400,000.) The total annual value of the manufacture of this article in the United States, must in some measure be conjectured. It is believed that it cannot be less than from 40 to 50 millions of dollars. This estimate cannot be deemed too high, when it is considered, that the value of boots and shoes alone for 14 millions of people must be from \$24,000,000 to \$30,000,000 a year, allowing to each person for boots and shoes from \$2 to \$2.50 a year."

The way the "Down Easters" parade their gaiters slow. The Bangor Republican says, "At the celebration at East Corinth, it the day is favorable, the ladies will form a separate procession, dressed in uniform, and under escort of a company of Light Infantry, will proceed to hear the oration at the meeting house, and from thence will return as before to a banquet separately provided for them in the evening at the other tables, where appropriate proceedings and sentiments will further occupy their attention. We shall be happy to publish their toasts even if they are not of party nature."

THE CLOTHES LINE.
We saw had been six years in use, without sensible injury though it had remained all this time in the open air. It had always been wound up, upon a small windlass, as soon as the clothes had been taken from it, where it was protected from the rain by a roof. Several posts, with notches near their tops, were placed in a range upon the grass plot, upon which the line could be drawn and fastened in 2 minutes, and from which it could be loosened and wound up in as short a time. It is but a small affair, but such small affairs make a large aggregate in ordinary life. "Take care of the cents, and the dollars will take care of themselves."—Ohio Farmer.

Office of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

BALTIMORE, June 29th, 1835.
The Revd. Clergy of all denominations throughout the state, together, with the friends of Colonization generally, are hereby most respectfully reminded that the period is at hand, viz. the month of July, during which public collections have been heretofore taken up to aid the further progress of the cause of African Colonization.

To enable the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society to prosecute successfully, the great work they have begun at Cape Palmas, in Africa, and which has, in the short space of twelve months, advanced to a position which promises the entire overthrow of long established and most cruel superstition among the nations, and their consequent exaltation to the blessings of Christianity. The reverend Clergy of the state are most earnestly requested to take up collections from their respective congregations, as early as a period in July, as may suit their convenience, and forward the same to Robert Nickle, Esq. Treasurer of the Society.

The Board of Managers have just dispatched the schooner *Harmonia*, Capt. Pascal, with a most interesting company of intelligent and pious emigrants, to "Maryland in Liberia," and intend to send off another and larger expedition early in the fall, if possible.—Many of those now on their way to the Colony, having been but recently manumitted, caused disturbances unusually large in order to place them in suitable condition. They are most amply provided with every necessary article of subsistence for six months after their arrival in the colony, and also suitable agricultural and mechanical tools. On account of the disbursements for the proper equipment of a large number to sail early in the fall, the friends of the cause, will, it is hoped, be prompt in furnishing such aid, as they may be able and willing to give.

The "Maryland Colonization Journal," published by the Board of Managers, which contains a variety of most interesting matter concerning the great work of African improvement and the progress of Colonization generally, will be forwarded to all Clergymen and others who may take up collections, or otherwise contribute to the societies formed.

WM. McKENNEY, Agent for the State of Maryland.
June 29th, 1835.

67- Editors of papers throughout the state, are earnestly requested to give the foregoing notice two insertions.

WM. McKENNEY, Agent, &c.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 14th inst by the Rev. R. W. Goldsborough, Mr. Howes Goldsborough, of Talbot, to Miss Hester A., eldest daughter of Lewis F. Pascual, of Queen Anne's county.

A MEETING of the Vestry of St. Michael's Parish is requested on Saturday morning next, the 25th inst., at the church in the town of St. Michaels. The hour of meeting 11 o'clock.

JOSEPH SPENCER.

NOTICE.—The members of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club are requested to meet at the Easton Hotel on Tuesday the 28th inst. for the purpose of fixing the days of running, and amount of purses.

A. GRAHAM, Sec.

LUMBER YARD

THE SUBSCRIBERS are about to establish a LUMBER YARD IN EASTON.

IN kinds of plank, Scantling, Shingles, &c. that may be wanted, and from which they expect to be able to supply all those who may be disposed to purchase, with as good lumber and at prices fully as low as it can be obtained in the Baltimore market, without the addition of freight.

They have already received from Port Deposit and elsewhere, and now offer for sale at their yard in Easton, an excellent lot of 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 White Pine Plank, Cypress Shingles and Scantling.

They point to the accumulation of those who may wish to be supplied by water.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above will please call on William Loveday, who will attend to the business.

WM. H. GROOME, WM. LOVEDAY.

Post Office Notice.

The subscriber respectfully notifies those persons indebted for postage, who do not settle their accounts by the end of the present month, that after that date they will be found in the hands of an officer. This course is rendered necessary, as the long continued ill health of the subscriber, obliges him to close up his business, without delay, with a view to his removal; previous to which, he wishes to settle every claim against him.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.
Easton, July 21

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.—The trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Easton, the residence of Robert Banning, Esq. on Thursday next, the 23d inst. A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec.
July 21

For Sale or Rent.

AND immediate possession given; that large and convenient two story brick house, with office, stables, &c. &c. all in complete repair, formerly the residence of Dr. Ennals Martin, situated on Washington Street. For terms apply to

JAMES G. MARTIN.
July 21

Union Camp Meeting.

CAMP MEETING of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for Talbot and Queen Anne Circuits, will be held at Mr. George's woods, near Wye Mills, to commence on the 7th day of August next. The ministers and friends of the adjoining circuits are respectfully invited to attend.

LEVI STORKS, JOSHUA HUMPHRIES.
July 21

EASTON ACADEMY.

A public examination of the scholars belonging to this Institution will be held on Thursday and Friday the 13th and 14th of August, at the Academy, at which the parents and guardians of the pupils, and the friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend. After the examination, the summer vacation will commence.

By the Board, THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.
July 21

SALE OF LAND.

THE subscriber will expose to public sale to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY the 12th of August, all that farm adjoining "Lewis Town" in Talbot county, which was formerly the property of Alexander Anderson. As this farm lies near to Tuckahoe Creek, and contains a body of valuable wood land, it is believed, that to a man of enterprise, its sale will present an opportunity for a profitable investment of money. The sale will take place on the premises at 11 o'clock, A. M., when the terms will be made known. In the mean time persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, and to call on the subscriber who will give the most satisfactory information respecting title, &c. The farm is supposed to contain five hundred acres.

WM. HAYWARD.
July 21

PROPOSALS.

For carrying the Mails of the United States for four years from January 1st, 1836, to December 31st, 1839, on the following Post Routes: viz. from Easton to New Castle, Delaware, and back, on the 27th day of the same month.

DELAWARE.

1351 From *Wilmington*, by Marcus Hook, Pa., Chester, Leipsville, and Darby, to Philadelphia, 23 miles and back 3 times a week in stages.

Leave Wilmington every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia same days by 11 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p. m., arrive at Wilmington same days by 6 p. m.

Proposals for carrying this mail in stagecoaches, and carrying daily, will be considered; also for carrying the land mail on horseback during the season of steamboat navigation.

Special route—Penn's Grove, Pa., to be supplied from Chester, 6 miles, 6 times a week.

1352 From *Wilmington*, by Newport, Staunton, Christiansburg, Newburg, New Bridge, Elkton, Md., North East, Charlestown, Havre-de-Grace, Hall's X Roads, Abington, and Little Gunpowder, to Baltimore, 71 miles and back 3 times a week in stages.

Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 a. m., arrive at Baltimore next day by 11 a. m.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2 p. m., arrive at Wilmington next days by 6 p. m.

Special route—St. Augustine, Md., to be supplied from Elkton, 10 miles once a week.

1353 From *Wilmington*, by New Castle, St. Georges, Cantwell's Bridge, Smyrna, Dover, Camden, Canterbury, Frederica, Milford, and Milton, to Georgetown, 83 miles and back 3 times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a. m., connect with steamboat at New Castle, arrive at Georgetown every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 9 a. m.

Leave Georgetown every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p. m., arrive at New Castle in time to connect with the Baltimore mail for Philadelphia, say at 12 m., and at Wilmington same day by 3 p. m.

Proposals for running this mail to Dover and back, daily, will be considered. Also for carrying a mail every Sunday and Tuesday from Wilmington to New Castle.

1354 From *Wilmington*, by New Castle, Summit Bridge, Middletown, Warwick, Md. Head of St. Georges, Georgetown X Roads, Charlestown, Church Hill, Centerville, and Wye Mills, to Easton, 84 miles and back three times a week in stages.

Leave Wilmington every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 a. m., connect with steamboat at New Castle, arrive at Centerville same days by 10 p. m., and arrive at Easton next days by 10 a. m.

Leave Easton every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 2 p. m., arrive at Centerville same days by 7 p. m., and arrive at New Castle next days in time to connect with the Baltimore mail for Philadelphia, say at 12 m., and at Wilmington by 3 p. m.

1355 From *Wilmington*, by Centerville, to Hamorton, Pa., 11 miles and back once a week.

Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Hamorton same day by 10 a. m.

Leave Hamorton every Wednesday at 10 a. m., arrive at Wilmington same day by 4 p. m.

p. m., arrive at Wilmington same day by 4 p. m.

1356 From *St. Georges* (1833) by Delaware City, to Port Penn, 9 miles and back once a week.

Leave St. Georges every Wednesday, after the arrival of the mail from Wilmington, say at 12 m., arrive at Port Penn same day by 2 p. m.

Leave Port Penn every Wednesday at 4 p. m., arrive at St. Georges same day by 6 p. m.

1357 From *Milford* (1833) by Williamsboro, Vermon, Bursville, Md., Denton, and Hillsboro, to Easton, 46 miles and back once a week.

Leave Milford every Friday at 4 a. m., arrive at Easton same day by 12 m.

Leave Easton every Saturday at 4 a. m., arrive at Milford same day by 6 p. m.

1358 From *Milford*, by St. Johnstown and Bridgeville, to Seaford, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Milford every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Seaford same day by 12 m.

Leave Seaford every Saturday at 1 p. m., arrive at Milford same day by 8 p. m.

1359 From *Milford*, by Williamsboro, Whiteleysburg, Greensboro, Md., Denton, and Hillsboro, to Easton, 57 miles and back once a week.

Leave Milford every Tuesday, at 8 a. m., arrive at Easton next day by 10 a. m.

Leave Easton every Wednesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Milford next day by 4 m.

1360 From *Mt. N.* (1833) to Lewes, 12 miles and back 3 times a week.

Leave Milford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, after the arrival of the mail from Wilmington, say at 6 a. m., arrive at Lewes by 9 a. m.

Leave Lewes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 a. m., arrive at Milford same days by 2 p. m., in time for the mail to Wilmington.

1361 From *Georgetown* (1833) by Millsboro, Dagsboro, St. Martins, Md., Berlin, Poplarville, Newark, Snow Hill, Accomack, H. Onancock, Pungoteague, Belle Haven, and Franktown, to Eastville, 130 miles and back 3 times a week between Georgetown and Snow Hill, and twice a week the residue, in stages.

Leave Georgetown every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 10 a. m., or as soon as the Wilmington mail arrives; arrive at Snow Hill same days by 9 p. m.

Leave Snow Hill every Friday and Monday at 4 a. m., arrive at Belle Haven same days by 8 p. m.

Leave Belle Haven every Saturday and Tuesday at 4 a. m., arrive at Eastville same days by 8 a. m.

Leave Eastville every Saturday and Tuesday at 4 p. m., arrive at Belle Haven same days by 8 p. m.

Leave Snow Hill every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 a. m., arrive at Georgetown same days by 2 p. m., in time to connect with the mail for Wilmington.

1362 From *Georgetown*, by Collinsville, Bridgeville, Federalburg, Md., and East New Market, to Cambridge, 49 miles and back once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday at 4 a. m., arrive at Cambridge same day by 8 p. m.

Leave Cambridge every Saturday at 4 a. m., arrive at Georgetown same day by 8 p. m.

1363 From *Georgetown*, by Concord and Laurel, to Salisbury, Md., 35 miles and back once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Salisbury same day by 4 p. m.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Georgetown same day by 5 p. m.

1364 From *Warwick*, Md. (1834) to Cecilton, 5 miles and back 3 times a week.

Leave Warwick every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, after the arrival of the mail from Wilmington, say 12 m., arrive at Cecilton same days by 2 p. m.

Leave Cecilton same days at 5 p. m., arrive at Warwick same days by 7 p. m.

1365 From *Head of Sassafras*, Md. (1834) by Millington and Suddlers' X Roads, to Church Hill, 21 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Head of Sassafras every Monday and Thursday after the arrival of the Wilmington mail, say at 2 p. m., arrive at Church Hill same days by 8 p. m.

Leave Church Hill every Tuesday and Thursday after the arrival of mail from Easton, say 6 a. m., arrive at Head of Sassafras same days by 11 a. m., or in time to connect with the mail for Wilmington.

1366 From *Dagsboro* (1831) by Fruit's Store and Hill's Store, to Tunnell's Store, 20 miles and back once a week.

Leave Dagsboro every Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Tunnell's Store same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Tunnell's Store every Friday at 1 p. m., arrive at Dagsboro same day by 7 p. m.

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS

Somerset, Co. E. S. Maryland.

THE buildings and grounds of this ancient establishment have been recently repaired and improved for the reception of travelers or visitants in search of health or pleasure, for whom the best means of entertainment and accommodation within the ability of the proprietors will be provided.

The situation, which is easily accessible, being within half a day's ride of White Haven, Cambridge, or Easton, to which towns steamboats regularly resort, is one of the most airy and comfortable in this section of country.

The waters of these Springs have recently been analyzed by Professor Duclat, the State Geologist, and classed by him among the ALKALINE FERUGINOUS WATERS. Many who have enjoyed the inestimable blessing of their healing and invigorating virtues, have pronounced them to be the best of their class in the United States.

They are particularly beneficial in bilious disorders, as well as during convalescence from most diseases, and debilities, proceeding from protracted sickness, may be effectually relieved and vigorous health in a short time restored by their purifying and tonic powers.

The undersigned, in offering the benefits of these waters to his fellow citizens, can only add that he will do all in his power to render the sojourn of ladies and gentlemen at his establishment as agreeable as possible.

LEVIN L. PORTER.
July 18

This is to give Notice

THAT the undersigned, as agent for Captain Archibald McClish, of Baltimore, intends to proceed; in conformity with the law in such cases, to make an entire new division fence, on his lands in Caroline county, Maryland, between him and Thomas Edgell, sen'r. so as to cast off the said Edgell, from all participation in the benefits of said division fence.

WILLIAM KELLEY, Caroline County, Agent for Archibald McClish.
July 18

NOTICE.

THE CELEBRATED HUNTING HORSE

GRAY MESSENGER.

HAVING completed his services for the season, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. He will remain here a few weeks.—Any person or persons wishing to breed their mares can put by the single service while he remains here, on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase the above horse may get a good bargain by applying to the subscriber

RICHARD C. LAIN.
Easton, July 18
The Centerville Times will copy the above three times and present the account to R. C. LAIN.

Talbot County, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of James Seymour, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said James Seymour having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James Seymour be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said James Seymour to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said James Seymour should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 21st day of February, 1835.

LAURENT W. SPENCER.
July 18

Public School Notice.

THE Trustees and Clerks of the several school districts in Talbot county, where there are no school houses, stationery, books, fuel, &c. provided, or where the school houses require to be repaired, are requested to make a report thereof to the Commissioners for Talbot county without delay. Also to furnish a list of all the taxable inhabitants of the district with a description of their property. It is also requested that the Trustees, when they send in their contracts with teachers for ratification by the Commissioners, will furnish a list, or the number of children belonging to each school district; as it is thought expedient that the price of teaching should be proportioned to the number of children to be instructed.

Per order, THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. to Commissioners for Talbot County.
July 18

Six Cents Reward.

THE above reward will be given, but no thanks, nor charges paid, to any one who will apprehend and deliver to me in Easton, my bound apprentice, William Warner, who ran away on or about the 3d of June last. Said boy had on when he left, brown roundabout, figured vest, black fur hat, crossbarred linen pantaloons, and murre shoes. All persons are hereby cautioned against employing or harboring said boy.

JNO. B. FIRBANKS.
July 18

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 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, (except from one to ten dollars, Shares in prizes, are respectively 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

ARCADIA FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm adjoining the town of Easton, well known as "ARCADIA."

This Farm contains about two hundred and fifty acres of land, and in natural advantages, is not excelled by any in this section of country. The soil is well adapted to the growth of both wheat and corn—with a body of valuable meadow land. The soil of the meadow is a rich loam, free from gravel, varying from one to two feet in depth, with a substratum of the richest SHELL MARL, from 3 to 6 feet in depth, and runs entirely through the farm.

There is a sufficiency of TIMBER for the use of the place, with proper care.—THE BUILDINGS are indifferent.

The location of this land, (adjoining the town of Easton,) the constitution of the soil, and its extraordinary natural sources of manure, render it one of the most desirable estates on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

If not sold before the first of September at private sale, it will then be offered at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on the following terms, viz. one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on or before the 1st of November next; one other fourth, with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the 1st of November 1837, one other fourth with interest on the 1st of November 1838, and the remaining fourth with interest thereon, on the 1st of November 1839.

On the passing of a bond with satisfactory security for its payment, according to the above terms, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be made to the purchaser, and possession delivered at or before the end of the year, with the privilege of seeding wheat in proper season.

ROBT. ROSE.
Easton Md.

June 6

68—The Baltimore American, and Delaware Gazette & Watchman, will insert the above once a week till sale, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

ROBT. RO

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

IT has fallen to the humble lot of the undersigned to have presented to the American People a third edition of the Biographies of the two above named highly distinguished patriotic citizens, whose constant devotion to the best interests of our Government has led to their designation, as a testimony of the estimation in which their services are regarded by the People whom they have served, as candidates for the two first offices within the gift of a FREE, HAPPY, and PROSPEROUS NATION. This token of respect gives to the world additional proof that faithful services shall not go unrewarded.

The object of this appeal to the republican portion of our fellow citizens, is to obtain their co-operation in the circulation of an edition of 100,000 copies of the joint Biography of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, enlarged, revised, and corrected, so as to be valuable to every lover of his country, and like honorable to the distinguished citizens whom we, THE PEOPLE, intend still further to honor, by their elevation to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, in the election of 1836. Thus we shall perpetuate the principles of Jefferson, which have been so signally revived, nobly acted upon, and triumphantly carried out by ANDREW JACKSON, who, spurning all flattery, knew nothing but the PEOPLE, the whole People, and their respective rights, regardless of their fortunes, whether rich or poor, thus rendering his NAME and his REPUTATION as durable as the "EVERLASTING HILLS."

The arrangement of the volume will be as follows:

1st. Portrait of Andrew Jackson, To whom the volume will be inscribed, with an address by the Publisher.

2d. Portrait of Martin Van Buren, To be followed by his Biography, enlarged including several valuable documents, illustrative of his public character, and exhibiting the magical powers of his gigantic mind, which has ever been devoted to sustain the rights of his country, and the country, and the glory and prosperity of his fellow-citizens.

3d. Portrait of Richard M. Johnson, To be followed by his Biography, enlarged, including various speeches, STUPEFIED MAIL REPORTS, and other documents, illustrative of his long continued and highly valuable public life, which has ever been devoted to the good of his country; including an authentic account of the fall of the renowned Indian warrior, TECUMSEH, on the ever memorable 5th of October, 1813—with an engraved view of the battle field.

The work will be complete in one volume of about 400 pages. The price to be fixed at the moderate sum of one dollar, neatly bound with cloth back, or calf and gilt, with the additional expense of binding. The work which is now in a state of preparation, shall be such as to give entire satisfaction; as it is in the hands of gentlemen who have for nearly forty years been personally and intimately acquainted with the private and public life of the above named distinguished citizens.

The celebrated address of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, bearing testimony to the high character of Martin Van Buren; and the eloquent speech of the Hon. James Barbour, of Virginia, in the United States Senate, portraying the chivalry of Colonel Johnson on the field and in the councils of the nation.

As there is among our republican citizens, an extensive population of German origin, the work will appear simultaneously in both the English and the German languages. It will, therefore, be necessary for subscribers who wish to have the work in the German, to signify the same on the subscription book.

It will, in order to give prompt and extensive circulation to the work, be indispensable for all subscribers to pay at the time of subscription—all money to be at a proper time forwarded to the list of signatures to the publishing committee—which will be duly made known by a notice in the Washington Globe.

*Democratic editors disposed to encourage the work, will confer a favor, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the subscribers, in giving publicity to the above and receiving subscriptions at their respective offices, to whom a reasonable per centage will be allowed.

The People's obedient servant,
WM. EDMONSON.
Washington City, June 1, 1835.

*The public must be aware the Engravings are worth nearly the price fixed for the book.

62-Subscriptions to the above work received at this office.

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES, CONSISTING OF PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ Gentlemen's fine Monroes. Do do do. Women's Boots and Shoes. Children's Shoes, cut different fashions. Some good strong Calf Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, hags, 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 McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozment & 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 serv't,
SOLOMON MERRICK.
April 4

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

regularly, as they come out, and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN SATTERFIELD.
May 16

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 liberal patronage it has received, as well as the kind which has followed in its track, show that the plan of the work is approved, and has given it a permanency which induces the publisher to make such improvement 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 Washington Irving, Edward Everett, Julian C. Verplanck, Charles F. Hoffman, &c. The change in the form of the work, from quarto to octavo, has met with the approbation of all the subscribers with whom the publisher has been enabled to confer.

The work will be published weekly, as usual, at 61 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.

Postmasters throughout the United States are requested to act as Agents—the work will be charged to them \$2.50 per year.

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

The Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie.—The Tales of the Hall, by Crabbe.—The Letters of Lady Wortley Montague.—Rasselas, by Dr. Johnson.—Castle of Otranto, by Horace Walpole.—The Old English Baron, by Clara Reeve.—Dr. Franklin's Life and Essays, by himself.—Lights & Shadows of Scottish Life.—The Adventures of Gill Blas, from the French of Le Sage, by Smollett.—Julia de Roubigne, by Mackenzie.—Mazeppa, by Lord Byron.—The Teupestriat Chamber by Walter Scott.—The Dream of Eugene Aram, by Hood.—Zezuco by Dr. Moore.—Essays, moral, economical, and political by the Lord Chancellor Bacon.—Chevy Chase.—L'Allegro, by Milton.—Il Penseroso, by Milton.—Italian and Spanish Proverbs.—The History of Charles XII, by Voltaire.—Mansfield, by Lord Byron.—Ah's Bride, A Tale by T. Moore, Esq.—Elizabeth, by Mad. Cotton.—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.—The Deserted Village, by Goldsmith.—Life of Henry Lord Bolingbroke.—Belshazzar, by Marmontel.—Pope's Essay on Man.—Collection of Apophthegms, by Lord Bacon.

All communications relating to the work to be addressed, post paid, to the publisher.

GEORGE DEARBORN,
38 Gold street, New York.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if they pay at once, they will be discharged, and the debt will be cancelled. 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

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been falsely 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.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-office at Easton, Md., on the first day of July, 1835, which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

A Hancock John
Adams Sally James John
Anderson William Jackson Miss C.

Barnett John H.
Baily Ann P.
Bates John W.
Blake Mary E.
Banning Maria
Benny Margaret
Burchell Wm.
Bayne Revd. Thos.
Bignell John

Carson David
Camper John
Callahan Samuel T.
Coleman Revd. Mr.
Clark Cain
Crisp Edward
Cole Selah
Corkrel Rachel
Colston Samuel
Coroner of Talbot county.

Cal Elizabeth
Dene Lucy
Dorsey John R. 2
Dean John
Dinsmore Robert
Dickson Isaac New-ton

Faulkner Wm. B.
Faulkner Joshua M.
Floyd Joseph
Floyd Thomas

Green John D.
Graham A.
Gordy Nutter
Husted N. R.
Humphries Rev. Josh.

Hayward Miss Harriet
Haden William
Hopper P. B.
Persons indebted for Postage are reminded that their quarter bills are now due.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.
July 4

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 Terrapine, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

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 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, Terrapine, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. &c.

may 2

NOTICE

THE subscriber will on the first of April, open 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 himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.
march 28

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,
Silver Thimbles,
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 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 28

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Purs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest reasonable prices.
ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 10

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SWEENEY'S HORSE, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Mill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.
Baltimore.
may 29

Town and Country Residence in one.

THE undersigned would sell his place adjoining the town of Easton and Cumberland, the advantages of town and country.—It is not disposed of before the 21st inst. it will then be offered at public sale on a credit of one, two, three and four years; interest payable annually. 63-If not disposed of, the above farm will be for Rent.

A. C. BULLITT.
July 11th

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, .50
All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
Easton, April 4, 1835.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments for their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers, giving the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel Springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. Sailing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers' hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.

A. & H.
Jan 20

THE EASTON GAZETTE, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

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. Constock Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom also Communications may be addressed, which, post paid, will be attended to.

60-Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

JOB PRINTING.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office, SUCH AS

Pamphlets,
Handbills, of every description,
Blanks,
Cards, &c. &c. &c.

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:

Hard Solder Bits and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Gigs, Twigs, and Shay Whips, foreign and domestic, Iron Traces, Plough Bits, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

April 25

TO RENT

For the ensuing Year,

AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmonstons Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Morlings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to

MARIA ROGERS.
Perry Hall, 25th May, 1835.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. WILLIS, who is authorized to settle the same.

SAM'L W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.
Easton, April 24th, 1835—April 25

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

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, oxen, 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

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 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.

63- 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.

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, 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.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON 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 schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton, Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) 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 Emily Jane 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 & Son, 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.
Feb 17

BLANKS.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

S. K. LYON, M. D.

DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Easton, and will be happy to wait on those who may require his services either at his room at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, or at their dwellings.

Dr. Lyon is aware that the best recommendation any professional man can have is the favorable opinion of his employers. Nevertheless, he takes the liberty of adding to this advertisement, an extract from the Lynchburg Virginian, published in 1833.

"Dr. Lyon comes amongst us highly recommended as a medical man and an experienced and successful Dentist, having been formerly Lecturer on the principles of Dental Surgery in the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and having testimonials of his professional skill from Professors of that institution, and Dr. Chapman of Philadelphia," &c. &c.

June 27

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

April 25

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, offers for sale his entire stock of goods on hand, at the most reduced prices for cash. Persons disposed to purchase will meet with

GOOD BARGAINS,

by calling at his store.

N. B. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close up his business as speedily as possible.

R. P. SPENCER.
May 19

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

THE POINDEXTER DINNER.

At Lexington, Kentucky, took place at Brennan's Hotel, on Saturday, the 11th inst. The Lexington Intelligence of the 14th, gives a glowing account of the proceedings. The following was the *hon. GEO. POINDEXTER*—The Patriot and Statesman. Once high on the list of Executive favor—he is now pursued by the blood-hounds of the palace. His fate is that of every patriot who has the firmness to throw himself in the breach to check the career of Executive corruption and usurpation.

After this toast and the long continued and hearty applause which its enunciation excited, says the Intelligence, Senator Poindexter rose and tendered his acknowledgments for the honor done him on this occasion, and for the sentiment just pronounced. His remarks were continued for an hour and a half in which he had suffered at the reckless hands of a dictatorial Executive and his subversive minions, he laid before the company, with a master mind, the corrupting tendencies of the Executive's claims to unlimited power over all the branches of the government, which, though not distinctly and in all their hideous deformity asserted by President Jackson in words, are practically enforced, to the utter subversion of the principles of Constitutional Liberty, for which our revolutionary fathers fought and bled, and the certain enjoyment of which the illustrious framers of our Constitution intended to secure in that all embracing document, in that memorable monument of the highest human wisdom, the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

On concluding his speech, Mr. Poindexter gave the following sentiment—
The memory of Isaac Shelby—May the laurels of King's Mountain and the Thames, won by his valor and flourish, an ever-green o'er his tomb, watered by the tears of a grateful people.

Mr. Clay, and many other distinguished gentlemen were present. The following are some of the regular toasts:—
The Senate of the United States—The last hope of American freedom against the corrupt influence of a reckless Executive. Opposed by those only who cannot expect undesired favors at its hands, it will go down to posterity as one of the proudest monuments of the prudence, vigilance and wisdom of our ancestors.

Washington's March—A Patriot without disguise, and a Statesman without fear.—*Bonnet's O' Blue*.
The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98—Rightly construed, they will be regarded as containing the true principles of our government, when their revilers shall have been forgotten with the party spirit which called them into existence.—*The White Cockade*.

Daniel Webster—Liberty and union, now and forever, are inseparable.—(Great applause).—*Yankee Doodle*.

The Spoils of Victory—Have blessed the accused, made the poor leprosy adored, placed thieves, and given them titles, knee and approbation high as Senators.—*Clay of Kitchen*.
Our fellow-citizen, HENRY CLAY—Persecuted, slandered and abused by the minions of power; he has pursued the even tenor of his way, with an eye steadily fixed on the good of his country, and the happiness of his people.—His name links a responding thrill of gratitude in the heart of the votaries of liberty in every clime.—(Three cheers).—*Scots wha ha' we Wallace bled*.

This sentiment was greeted by the company with the most marked evidences of heartfelt approbation being long continued and loud. After the plaudits with which it was received, he ceased.

Mr. Clay rose to return his thanks, and to make his grateful acknowledgments for the unexpected and unanticipated expression just made of friendly feelings towards him. He had received many proofs of the attachment and approbation of the friends and neighbors by whom he was surrounded, and he felt most happy to find that he still enjoyed their warm regard, sympathy and confidence. But highly acceptable and consoling as was this testimony, he came here, by their invitation, to unite with them in conferring merited honor on the distinguished guest for whom this entertainment was given.

You have this day (said Mr. Clay) witnessed the ability and eloquence with which he exposes the alarming inroads of Executive power, and vindicated the Constitution. On another theatre, the floor of the Senate of the United States, where few if any of you have heard him, I can with truth, as I do with pleasure, bear testimony to the undiminished firmness, ability and zeal which he has displayed in the same cause. In the recent great contest, in which the Senate has been the sole barrier against the daring encroachments of the Executive, he has stood in the front rank among those who have struggled to preserve balances of the Constitution, and to maintain unimpaired Public Liberty. I wish that contest had successfully terminated, but it is still in progress, and the question remains to be decided whether the will of one man, in all public measures is to have unquestioned and unbounded sway, or we shall continue to have a carefully balanced and cautiously regulated Government. What department, what branch of the Government, (the Senate excepted) what institution of the General Government is there, into which Executive power or influence has not insidiously crept, to destroy or render it subservient to Executive pleasure.

The late House of Representatives was a mere registry of Executive edicts totally destitute of all independence, conniving at abuses and exhibiting spectacles of disorder, which would have been disgraceful to any primary assembly of the people. The Senate has indeed hitherto stood erect; but it has not escaped the contemptuous treatment of the Executive; and its frequently disregarded and trampled upon.—The authority of the supreme Court has been despised and contemned; principles have been avowed by the Executive which, if practically acted upon, place the execution of all its decisions at his pleasure. The only institution that the wisdom of Congress has hitherto been able to establish to supply a safe general currency, in which I agree with your distinguished guest in thinking that the Valley of the Mississippi more than any other quarter of the Union is deeply interested, has been overturned and prostrated. In lieu of it, the people have to rely upon the paper of a countless number of local institutions: multiplied daily, acting without concert, tending inevitably to general disorder and ending in a common explosion! But I will not dwell on, or enlarge this frightful picture, although materials are amply supplied by the present administration, to give it greater extent and deeper coloring.

The Senate has been the sole, if not the last, refuge of the Constitution and of the Public Liberty. Whether it will be able much longer to impede the march of the Executive to despotic power, remains to be developed. It is with deep mortification and regret that I am compelled to own, that it has not been sustained by the people, throughout the Union, as its patriotic efforts and aims deserved. But here, at

least, in our own State, its motives and labors have been justly appreciated. And I sincerely hope that, whatever discouragements elsewhere may exist, however gloomy for the moment the prospects of civil liberty may seem to be, Kentucky, whilst a shot remains in the locker, or she has a single gallant son left, will never strike the Whig flag, but, if she stand aloof, will faithfully and to the last adhere to her principles. (Great and long continued cheering.)

The President is not satisfied with the undisputed and general way which he has acquired. Like the monarchs, and Emperors and Despots, whose story History tells, he is desirous, whilst he is yet in office, in the full possession of all his power and means of influence, to name his successor; and, under forms and veils which the feeblest vision can penetrate, has designated his successor. Is there any substantial difference between the hereditary principle and the practice, it is to be doubted that, if the President's bed had been fruitful instead of barren, the same means which are now employed, with his concurrence and approbation, to ensure the election of his favorite, would have been directed to the elevation of his own son?

With respect to the gentleman who has been thus designated, I feel myself most reluctantly called upon, and this appears to me a fit occasion, to say a few words. The public press, private letters, and other evidences have reached me, of opinions and preferences being ascribed to me by his friends or partisans, so as to create, I think, a duty on my part to undeceive the public. My personal relations with the Vice President, before and since he came into office, have been those of civility and respect; but I have never for a moment affected myself as to the propriety of his election as Chief Magistrate. In no aspect of the contest, in no conceivable contingency, in no imaginable alternative, do I think it would be for the interest or honor of the people of the U. States to elevate him to that office. Without stooping to insist upon objections to him, from the exceptional system of party-faction, which prevails in his own State, and which, in the event of his success, he would endeavor to spread over the whole Union; from the manner in which he has been so far advanced, from my utter inability to comprehend what his principles now are, in reference to great measures of National policy, there is one objection to him which, in my mind, is absolutely conclusive. He is the nominated Candidate of the President and the official corps, and sought to be forced upon the People by all the weight of the administration. If he were the most pure and perfect of all American Statesmen, this single objection would, in my opinion, be absolutely decisive against him. And I must have been false to every principle which has guided my public life, and faithless in my devotion to civil liberty, if I could have entertained an opinion that under such circumstances, the Vice President should be preferred to any Candidate. (Throughout the delivery of these sentiments Mr. Clay was repeatedly interrupted by animated bursts of applause and cheering.)

These expressions have been forced from me. I wished to have expressed myself, without taking any part in the Presidential question; but opinions having been often erroneously attributed to me, on that subject, I have not been left at liberty to remain silent. Humble and without influence as my name purposes, I hope this is the last and only occasion in which it may be necessary for me publicly to say any thing respecting the contest. Whilst I entertain no opinion in favor of any candidate, I make myself a partisan of no candidate. This resolution is due to my friends, to the relations in which I have stood to them, and to my own character. Leaving the People free to make their own unbiased choice, I shall, as one of them, at the proper time exercise my right of suffrage in such manner, as under all circumstances, shall appear to me best calculated to secure the honor, the interests & liberties of my Country.

I now, for the purpose of returning you, Mr. President and Gentlemen, my cordial and respectful thanks for the sentiment with which you have honored me. I hope the digression in which I have indulged will be excused; and that you will, in conclusion, allow me to offer to your acceptance the sentiment—
Executive Power—It must be checked, and restrained within constitutional limits, or American liberty will find a speedy grave.

Communicated for the Baltimore Patriot.
On the organization and Government of "THE REAL ESTATE BANK."

Loans, at a moderate interest, and for a convenient time, regulated by law, conduce to the relief of the debtor, and to free him from the influence and dominion of wealth.

The stock, as proposed by the bill, amounts to twelve millions of dollars, and the cash capital to ten millions. The stock to consist of one hundred and twenty thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, and to be subscribed in real estate. On this basis, the cash capital is to be raised, and to effect which, the bank is authorized to issue ten thousand bonds, of one thousand dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and to facilitate the sale of these bonds, the State is to endorse them. The bonds to be sold by the bank, and to issue in four series—of two thousand five hundred each—the first series payable five years after date—the second twenty years after date—the third thirty years, and the fourth forty years after date. These bonds will probably command a premium of ten per cent. for their guarantee will be of the highest character. First, twelve millions of land, at its cash value, are pledged to secure the payment of these bonds, amounting only to ten millions. The funds of the bank are also pledged, including the ten millions borrowed—and ultimately the faith of the State. The stock and the cash capital are distributed in equitable proportions among all the counties of the State. The stock as follows, to wit—

Shares.	Equal to
To the city of Baltimore, 16,000	\$1,600,000
To the county of Baltimore, 9,000	900,000
To the county of Hartford, 4,000	400,000
Total, 29,000	\$2,900,000

Shares.	Equal to
To Allegany county, 2,750	\$275,000
To Washington county, 7,500	750,000
To Frederick county, 14,000	1,400,000
To Montgomery county, 5,000	500,000
Total, 29,250	\$2,925,000

Shares.	Equal to
To St. Mary's county, 2,500	\$250,000
To Charles county, 5,000	500,000
To Anne Arundel county, 8,600	860,000
To Prince George's county, 6,750	675,000
To Calvert county, 2,500	250,000
Total, 27,350	\$2,735,000

Shares.	Equal to
To Cecil county, 5,200	\$520,000
To Queen Anne's county, 4,900	490,000
To Kent county, 4,400	440,000
To Talbot county, 3,000	300,000
Total, 16,500	\$1,650,000

Shares.	Equal to
To Caroline county, 2,000	\$200,000
To Dorchester county, 5,300	530,000
To Somerset county, 5,400	540,000
To Worcester county, 5,200	520,000
Total, 17,900	\$1,790,000

which compose the fifth district, and constitute the stock of the fourth branch, to be established at—

The location of each branch to be designated by the stockholders of the several districts. To manage and govern the institution, there are to be four directors, to be chosen from among the stockholders, viz: Nine for the principal bank, and nine for each branch—of whom, two for the principal bank, and two for each branch, are to be annually appointed by the Governor and Council, and seven are to be elected at each of the banking houses, by the stockholders of each district. The directors of the principal bank and branches severally appoint their own officers, freely and independently of each other.

The cash capital of the bank is divided among the counties of the State, by the same rule of apportionment, adopted for the division of the stock, and is appropriated as follows, to wit: five millions to and among the stockholders, in the proportion of the quantum of stock held by each—at five per cent. per annum; provided, that no stockholder shall be entitled to any loan or credit exceeding five-twelfths the par value of his stock and the land pledged for it. The loan or credit is reimbursable as follows—one-fourth in ten years from the date of the charter; one-fourth in twenty years; one-fourth in thirty years; and one-fourth in forty years—and as much, sooner as the borrower may choose to pay. The remaining part of the capital may be let out in part on mortgage for fifteen years, to any landholder; whether stockholder or not, and in part on promissory notes, with personal security, according to the usage of commercial banks.

Much injustice has been done this novel, but superior scheme of a bank, by representing it as a monster, with powers to create branches at pleasure, and to monopolize and control all the officers, and a monopoly to favor the aristocracy of wealth, &c. &c. than which nothing can be more foreign from the truth. So far from this bank's possessing dangerous or inordinate powers, or creating a monopoly to favor the aristocracy of wealth, it is established upon the most free and republican principles, and its direct and inflexible tendency will be to check and counteract the aristocracy of wealth, by releasing the debtor from its influence and control.

This bank has no mother bank, nor has it any power whatever to establish branches, much less to govern and control them. All the departments of this institution are created by law, with free and independent powers to choose their own officers, and to govern themselves, and each and every department is free and independent of the other. What constitutes the dangerous and invidious power of a bank, is that sole, exclusive, and omnipotent control which is given to the directors over the personal liberty and property of all who borrow from the bank. Now the bank in question possesses this power in a less degree than it is possessed by the most insignificant commercial bank in town or country, and the borrower or debtor in general put upon a footing in relation to the directors, which renders him completely independent of their influence or control.

It has been represented that here are ten millions of money placed under the control of directors. This is not so. For the capital of this bank, for the most part, is placed under the control of the law and not the directors.—The law directs that the capital shall be equitably apportioned among all the counties of the State—and then it directs how it shall be loaned out to the citizens of those counties—and it directs the terms of the loan to be such, as to render the borrower in the main comparatively easy and independent of the Bank! Nor does any one board of directors possess this limited control over more than one-fourth of the capital, for there are five boards of directors, each independent of the other, and the capital is divided among them in manner before stated.

The principal bank is so called for the sake of distinguishing it from the branches, and is not to perform, but no extra powers. The President and Cashier, for instance, have to sign all the notes issued by the institution, leaving a blank in each note designed for the branches to be filled up by the names of the Presidents of the branches—all the accounts of the branches are to be returned to the principal bank—and kept there, &c. &c.

To keep the several departments within their proper sphere, and to maintain unity and harmony of action, a *Board of Directors* is provided, as a sort of balance wheel. Besides a superintending power, this board revises and settles finally all the accounts of the institution, strikes the dividends of profits, pays the interest on the bonds of the bank, and finally the instalments of principal as they become due. This Board, however, is an emanation from the principal bank and branches, being composed of all the Presidents and three Directors of each county, chosen by the stockholders.

This bank then is under the mildest form of government—the powers that govern it being so divided and checked, and so well limited and defined by law, and the rights of the debtor so well guarded and secured, that no well grounded fears can be entertained either for his personal liberty or property.

That money is power, all admit—whether in the hands of a corporation or individual, and the laws of debtor and creditor have rendered this power over the person and property of the debtor, most formidable and dangerous.

Whether this power may be most safely entrusted, with a bank or an individual, I shall not enquire—but for my own part, I had rather place myself at the mercy of a Board of Bank Directors, than any individual. With banks we are at least safe against usury and extortion and the vindictive and avaricious passions which sometimes govern the conduct of individuals. We know of no instance of a bank having demanded or sacrificed the personal liberty of the debtor. Still the powers of the existing banks are to be feared. Over their capital the powers of the Directors are without limitation, save their own discretion. They lend it to whom they please—to what amount they please, and for as long as they please, but rarely part with their arbitrary and powerful control over the person and property of the debtor, for a longer period than sixty or ninety days.

And can it be doubted that such a power has its influences upon the opinions and actions of men.—The policy then of a free people should

be to limit and restrain this power, as far as may be comfortable with just rights of property. The relation between debtor and creditor by the existing laws of this State, is severe, and has been most unjustly, compared to the relation between master and servant. Any measure therefore which will tend to mitigate the severity of this relation and render the debtor more easy and independent, without injury to the rights and security of the creditor, would be a measure of relief and conducive to the liberty and happiness of the citizen.

Is the Real Estate Bank such a measure? In the opinion of many judicious and sober thinking men, it is. As far as the experiment has been tried, it is. It will serve as a medium to render money more abundant and cheaper. It will raise the power of land and labor, and reduce the overgrown power of money. It will relieve and cheer a depressed yeomanry, add to their influence and render them comparatively easy and independent. Such is the character and such the tendency of the bank proposed; and will the people of Maryland reject the relief and blessings it proffers? I think not. The next will consider the superior facilities of this bank.

A VETERAN.—The *Wabash Courier*, in an article respecting the claims of the venerable Col. FRANCIS VIGO, of Indiana, (which were ably set forth in a report by Mr. KASKASKIA, of Indiana, at the last session of Congress,) furnishes the following account of the generous and valuable services rendered by that veteran in our Revolutionary struggle.

"The history of Francis Vigo is the history of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. The first among those who settled Upper Louisiana, he came with Chouteau to St. Louis, at the first establishment of a trading post on the Mississippi. Enterprising, bold, and ardent, he pushed his establishment to the waters of the Illinois and the Wabash, as early as 1771. A republican in feeling, though the subject of a monarch, he early entered into the controversy between the Colonists and the mother country. His feelings were altogether American. In the possession of a fortune perfectly independent, a resident of St. Louis, then under the Spanish Government, high in the confidence of that Government, and the warm friend and confidential adviser of the Governor of Upper Louisiana, who then resided at St. Louis, as the seat of Government, Col. Vigo in the year 1778, joined Gen. Clark, with his regiment, went to Kaskaskia, without provisions, without clothing, destitute of the munitions of war, and without aid—unlike to be supplied with these absolute necessities. As a foreigner, the subject of another Government, Colonel Vigo might have stood aloof, and seen the expedition abandoned for the want of means to carry it out. The troops, disheartened, fatigued, and suffering, would but for his aid, have sunk under the misfortunes which oppressed them. Virginia, nor her military commander at Kaskaskia, had credit for a single dollar with the French inhabitants of that place. Not so of Vigo. They would have trusted him with millions. He at once became responsible for the supplies furnished—confidence was restored at once—every doubt removed, and in one week after Col. Vigo's arrival, Clark's troops proceeded on their march of victory to Vincennes."

"The capture of Hamilton, and the post, with about ten thousand pounds sterling worth of goods, the ultimate possession of the country by the Americans, and the subsequent result of that victory, are matters of history. It was the advances of money made to produce these results that Vigo claims for his actual cash advances—when Virginia, on her own account, could not command a dollar. To no man in the West is the Government under greater obligations, the greater because they are voluntary, on the part of one upon whom it had no claim. The simple memorial which he has presented carries with it conviction, even with those who do not know him; with those who do, the name of Vigo and integrity are synonymous. We have no doubt that Congress will, at the next session, adjust this claim, and smooth the path of that existence now so near its close, full in years and ripe in the affections of all who know him. Who when the last sand is shaken, will go to the tomb the Chevalier Bayard of the West—*sans peur et sans reproche*—without an enemy—beloved, respected and lamented by a whole People.—*Wabash Courier*.

MR. CLAYTON'S ACCOUNT.

OF HIS AERIAL VOYAGE, reported by himself. At a quarter before six P. M., I cast off the last rope that secured my Aerial bark to the earth, and immediately she rose majestically into the atmosphere. In an instant I beheld the thousand of spectators lay flat of collected on the outside of the Amphitheatre, and in a few moments a rich panorama of Cincinnati and its surrounding country opened to my view.

How delightful was now my situation! High in the air I was suspended by materials capable of bearing twenty or thirty times my weight and knowing this, I felt as safe as if I had been standing on a firm rock, with bulwarks around me. Beneath me I could view the "Queen of the West," New York and Covington, and towns, villages, and green and fertile fields. My view was more extensive than some might imagine. I could see objects in every direction, distinctly, 20 miles at least, consequently, the area of my scene was more than twelve hundred square miles. Around this view several dense clouds floated, their upper surface were illumined by the rays of the sun, and they appeared like vast fields, mountains, projecting rocks and caverns, all clothed in pure white.

On leaving Cincinnati, I passed in an East and South East direction, and was on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River for a short time, but soon crossed the river again and moved about East by South. At half after six o'clock I lost sight of the Amphitheatre. Thirty five minutes after six heard the firing of a gun. Ten minutes after seven could hear people shouting, and heard the firing of cannon three times in succession which seemed at considerable distance.

At seven I took the first observation with the instrument for ascertaining the rate of my travelling, and found that I was moving at the rate of one mile 4 minutes and 17 seconds—or about 14 miles per hour. The above mentioned instrument is simple, and to me valuable; it was constructed by Dr. Locke, of Cincinnati, to whom I am greatly indebted, not only for the instrument, but for his advice on various subjects, and the interest he has taken in my welfare. It is now marked on a number of the way-bills (which Dr. Darnes had politely prepared for me) the height of the Thermometer and Barometer, the course and rate I was travelling, and threw these and also a number which were not marked, overboard. At the time I took my departure, the Thermometer was 53 deg. Barometer 29.3-10 inches. At 7 after seven, passed a little to the left of a town, which I mistake not, was Batavia, the town bell was ringing, music playing and people shouting. The inhabitants

noticed me passing over, I waved my flag and threw out several way-bills to them: I was at an altitude of nearly a mile. I continued to pass over a fine open country. At half past seven o'clock I lost sight of the Ohio River. At eight o'clock I took my second observation. Thermometer 30 deg. Barometer 21 inches; course East by South, rate 1 mile and a half in nine minutes, saw Williamsburg to the south of me.

Several clouds were now floating above and below me, and as they had lost their pure white appearance, cast a dullness over all beneath, and robbed me of a scene of grandeur—the setting of the sun. Moisture from the clouds began to accumulate on the surface of my vessel, and to run down the neck, so as to completely soak my pantaloons and feet with water. At 9 o'clock took 3d observation; the thermometer 35 degrees, barometer 24 1-10 inches, course east by south, rate 1 mile to 6 minutes. The moon now shown, but it was not clear, and I had but a very imperfect view of the earth. A little before 10 o'clock, water poured down upon me; the blankets and sheets, the ballast bags, mail bags and every thing on board were wet. I threw out a great weight of ballast to gain a more elevated and drier region in the atmosphere, and in a short time I found myself in a situation, though drier, much more unpleasant. The silk had become as hard as wool, icicles hung from the valve rope; I stood in wet clothes upon blankets and sheets that were stiff with ice, and it ever I felt cold in my life, it was at this time. I felt desirous to know the height of the thermometer and barometer, but it was with great difficulty that I could hold my phosphorus bottle to see their readings. The thermometer 10 degrees, the barometer down to 15 inches. I felt badly and sick at the stomach, and was stiff with cold and wet, and it was with the greatest difficulty, and only by beating my arms and body, and stamping with my feet, that I was enabled to keep awake; for I caught myself, even when in the act of striking my body, nodding, & falling insensibly asleep. The cause of this drowsiness was the coldness and rarification of the atmosphere.

Being desirous of preserving my gas, I would not open the valve to descend to a milder atmosphere; I soon found myself descending, and found that I had to discharge a great quantity of ballast, more than double the quantity I discharged on my former voyage, to keep me at a safe distance from the earth. At first I thought the loss of the levity of my vessel was owing to the accumulation of water and ice on its surface, but I have since found it was owing principally to the two holes which I discovered and temporarily mended before I left Cincinnati, but which had broken again and formed large apertures. At 10 o'clock I felt too cold to pay any attention to my rate of travel. Shortly after, passed a little to the left of Florence. At 11 o'clock took an observation; thermometer 35 deg., barometer 24 1-10 inches, course about east by north, rate 1 mile in 6 minutes. At 12 o'clock thermometer 40 deg. barometer 26 inches course east by north, rate 10 miles an hour.

After dark the objects I took for measuring the angle, for ascertaining the rates of travel, were lights appeared every now and then just beneath me. Before one o'clock, the moon was down, and I was left with no better lights to cheer me over the wilderness, than a few stars that appeared to struggle through the vapor or mist in which I was floating. I thought before the moon went down, that I should have sufficient ballast to keep me aloft till sunrise, but at half after one o'clock my last bag of sand went overboard, next in turn went six sand bottles and their contents and my provisions, then my cable and anchor, and after a while I found myself again descending, then went my blankets and sheets and soon after my great coat & at last some of my instruments, and after all I could not keep aloft till sunrise. My vessel had sprung a leak, and although all her valuable burthen, except myself, had gone overboard, yet she was compelled to sink to the bottom of her element. I at last found myself touching the tops of the trees in a dense wood. I stopped myself with one hand without any difficulty, for I was moving, nor had been for the last half hour, at a rate exceeding two or three miles per hour. I could perceive that there was no space between the trees to bring my vessel to the ground. I therefore secured her by means of a rope to a branch and then laid myself down in my cold and disagreeable berth, without any great coat or blanket, or drink to warm me, and with nothing to gaze upon but darkness, or to listen to but frightful noises in the woods. As soon as the sun arose in the morning, I began to exercise my lungs for the purpose of attracting some one to my assistance, but could not succeed in making any one hear. At seven o'clock in the morning I unlashed my vessel from the tree, and drew her to within twenty feet of the ground, and descended by the means of a rope. I struck off in a West direction, marking the trees, so as to be enabled to find my way back. I soon found a path which led me to Mr. Bryan's house, about a mile from where I had descended. The news of the man having arrived who had travelled through the air from Cincinnati to the Allegheny Mountains, spread in quick time for miles around; and a great number of ladies and gentlemen came to see me and my aerial ship: I allowed the "Star of the West" to remain inflated and to ornament the woods until Sunday evening. I was then kindly assisted by Mr. Bryan, Mr. Benning, (Justice of the Peace,) Mr. Joseph Pennington, and two or three others. We cut down several trees, and were enabled to secure her, without any injury.

The spot on which I landed is Peltite township, Pike county, 9 miles from Pickett, 18 miles from Chillicothe, and 100 miles from Cincinnati. The letters entrusted to my care were safely deposited in the Post Office at Waverly, a few miles from where I landed. I take this opportunity of expressing my grateful feelings to the ladies and gentlemen of Cincinnati for their liberal patronage on the day of my ascension, and to assure the public that had it not been for the unforeseen occupancy of the gas through the apertures before alluded to, I would have remained in the atmosphere at least 30 hours, and accomplished my proposed voyage to the Seaboard.

R. CLAYTON.
 Cincinnati, July 9th, 1835.

MAKING CLOVER HAY—IN COCKS.

Nothing is so hard to combat as the prejudice of farmers, who think they can learn nothing in their business. We have often seen farmers curing clover hay in cocks, as the means of doubling the value of this kind of hay, besides lessening the expense of curing it. Many good farmers and intelligent men, have ridiculed the process, because it run counter to their practice, and was what they could not reconcile to their idea of good management. But they would never make the trial; if they had done so, they would have seen that their way was wrong, and we right. We beg leave here to say, that in many districts of Great Britain, the prevailing mode of practice, is causing unnecessary labor, and as diminishing

the value of the hay. But they are not blessed with our ordinary sunshine and heat in the haying season. The hay curing process, with them is a business of some days, on account of their comparatively cool climate and humid atmosphere. But what is when the grass is matured, and thin, and the weather is so often the business of a day. But this cannot be the case with us with early-mown hay, particularly where clover abounds. The grass is then full of juices, and the succulent stalks of the clover require time, as well as sunshine to part with their moisture. Spread and exposed to a hot sun, the leaves, blossoms, and exterior of the stems soon dry, but in drying the exterior of the stems become indurated, and refuse like wood painted green, to part with the interior moisture. The consequence is, the grass must either be housed in this half-cured condition, and spoil in the mow, or if the curing process is completed, so as to prevent damage, the leaves and blossoms, which constitute the best parts of the hay, are over dried, crumble and are lost.—Cured in cock, every part of the grass, whether the leaves or the thick stalks, dries alike, and is alike preserved; I believe in even wet weather, for a partial, though in no wise a prejudicial, fermentation takes place, & the rarified air which it generates being specifically lighter than the atmosphere, is constantly passing off.

We have been induced to these remarks, at this untimely season, on consequence of finding in the *Farmer and Gardener*, an agricultural paper published at Baltimore, a communication from John Smith, fully confirming the utility of our recommendation, and long practice. It would seem that Mr. Smith was led to make the experiment rather out of necessity than from choice. But we will let him tell his own story.

"It will perhaps be recollected," he says, "by no means all attentive agricultural readers of that paper (the *American Farmer*) that it was recommended to farmers to put their hay, in its green state, or as soon as cut, into small cocks, and cure it by sweating. "When I commenced cutting my clover hay the present season, I had the prospect for favorable weather was flattering, but in a short time it changed, and it became evident we should have a wet spell. I then dropped the styes and put all hands to putting up the grass (then perfectly dry but even put from external wet) in cocks of about 200 pounds, cured hay, building them compact and high, to avoid the introduction of rain as much as possible.—Rain came on before I secured all the cut grass, but the next day was fair, and I succeeded, by uniting attention in getting the water dried out of the remaining hay, in putting it up in a dry way. It continued raining three days, and afforded no opportunity to cure in the sun; the cocks were examined daily, by running the hand and arm into them, and contrary to all expectation, gave no indications of fermentation. At the end of ten days the weather became fair, the cocks were opened and found to be in a perfectly sound condition, except so far as the rain had penetrated, and the external wetting alone, in my opinion, made it necessary to open it at all: Tell farmers they need not fear losing their hay on account of unfavorable weather at harvest. I have never seen worse weather inflame harvest, and I saved mine entirely well. It is most excellent hay."

Our practice has been, except in cases of necessity, like the one above, to let our hay wilt in swath, that is, to cock in the afternoon, that which is cut in the forenoon, and to have the cocks not to exceed fifty to seventy pounds hay when cured.—We are glad to see that a larger quantity will cure well. Let it be remembered that the cocks must not be made by rolling, but by piling with a fork one layer above another, till the cock is completed.—*Abany Cultivator*.

AWFUL HURRICANE.

A VILLAGE DESTROYED.—The Illinois Register of the 19th June, mentions that on Thursday evening, the 18th ult., at about half past 8 o'clock, P. M., the town of Canton, in Fulton county, was visited by one of the most awful hurricanes that has ever been witnessed in any part of the United States. Out of fifty or sixty houses or more in the village, not more than three or four have been left standing, and those more or less injured.—Mr. Swan and child, and Col. Elias Foster's little daughter, 12, or 13 years of age, were killed upon the spot; Col. Foster himself, and another gentleman, were so much injured, as to be beyond the hope of recovery—many others were badly bruised, but not seriously injured—scarcely a person escaped without more or less injury. Horses, cattle, and hogs in great numbers were usually killed, and lay scattered about the streets and adjacent fields. Fences were blown down, and many of the rails carried to great distances.—The crops of wheat and corn were prostrated, and beat flat to the earth. The grass upon the commons seemed withered by its blighting touch—and the very ground itself did not escape untouched. Torrents of rain drenched the houseless inhabitants, accompanied by hail-stones as large as the fist, which fell in great quantities, adding to the terror of the scene.—merchandise of all descriptions, and household furniture were scattered for miles around, a large portion of which would be almost wholly lost to the owners, or so much damaged as to be of little use. The streets and lots, and adjacent fields were all around swept as with the besom of destruction; and this beautiful little village but a short time ago, is now a heap of ruins."

The summer of 1835 will long be remembered as having been fraught with distressing disasters. The newspapers from the four quarters of the Union contain accounts of hurricanes, &c., while we in Baltimore have fortunately escaped, so far, with one or two hard blows and a little hail, which did not do any material injury. We have great cause to be thankful.—*Bal Gaz.*

From the Georgia Federal Union. PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

We have most cheering news from counties not represented in the Union Convention. A vast majority of the party approve of the nominations of that patriotic and enlightened assembly, and those who disapprove of the nominations, with a very small number of exceptions, cheerfully acquiesce in its decisions and will cordially unite in the operations of the party. Jasper and Henry, where injurious dissensions were most apprehended, are safe. The body of the people have taken the reins into their own hands, and have decided the question for themselves. They approve of the measures and principles of Andrew Jackson, and they will support the candidates chosen by the friends of his administration, to sustain his measures, and carry out his principles. The entire party, with perhaps a few exceptions, will support Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, and Richard M. Johnson for the Vice Presidency; and it is believed that the very small number in our ranks, who have pressed the name of Judge White, will resign their own individual opinions and feelings, to the judgment and wish of the party.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1835.
FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Meeting.
The Democratic Republicans of Talbot County are requested to meet at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. for the purpose of appointing Delegates to meet the Convention at Centreville, to select a Candidate to represent the District in the next Congress. A punctual attendance is requested by.

MANY DEMOCRATS.
Easton, July 11th, 1835.

Democratic Convention.
The Delegates from the several Counties of the Congressional District, will meet at Centreville, on the first Monday in August, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Democratic Meeting in Caroline County.
The Democratic citizens of Caroline county are requested to meet at Denton, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to meet in Convention at Centreville, on the first Monday in August next, to make choice of a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress.

MANY CITIZENS.
Mr. CLAY'S SPEECH.—If any thing were wanting to prove that Mr. Clay had undergone a total change in his political views and opinions, that from being the eloquent defender and supporter of popular rights and of the capacity of the people for self Government, he had become the champion of Aristocracy, it is found in his recent speech delivered at the dinner given to Mr. Poindexter at Lexington Ky. This speech, with the accompanying proceedings, we have copied from the Baltimore Patriot, once the organ of Democracy in this State. It was applauded by the editor, and the principles adopted as the true faith in modern Whigism.

Throughout this whole speech Mr. Clay has never once looked to the people as the great source of power, whose happiness is the sole object of all good Government, and whose wisdom formed our Constitution, and created the checks & balances with which it is guarded. He treats the immediate Representatives of the people, those who had come fresh from the great source of power, with the most object contempt, charging them with base subservience to the Executive will. He says "The late House of Representatives was a mere registry of Executive edicts totally destitute of all independence, conniving at all abuses" &c. He then goes on to eulogize the Senate as "the sole, if not the last refuge of the Constitution and public Liberty" and says, "It is with deep mortification and regret that I am compelled to own, that it has not been sustained by the people, throughout the Union, as its patriotic efforts and aims deserved."

What have we here but the clear and pointed declaration that the people are incapable of self Government. He says the "Senate is the sole, if not the last refuge of the Constitution and Public Liberty, and yet with deep mortification and regret he had to say the people, although appealed to, have not sustained it. Could he say in plainer language that the people were too much blinded by their passions and prejudices, to be capable of self government. The Senate must be looked to as the great Preservers of the People's rights, the People are not to rely on their own wisdom and virtue for safety. Does Mr. Clay call himself a Democratic Republican after uttering such sentiments as these? Is not such language wholly at war with the very principles of our Government? Is there a freeman in the nation whose spirit is not roused by the arrogance of such a Senate? Not only is the Chief Magistrate of a free people, elected by a vast majority of their unthought suffrages, insulted, and stigmatized as a fool, a knave or a tyrant, and their immediate representatives branded as the slaves of power, but the people themselves are insulted and pronounced incapable of acting for their own good.

Such language as this of Mr. Clay might be passed over as the extravagant ebullitions of an over-excited imagination, not uncommon at a public dinner, were it not in strict accordance with the constant action of the body in which he is so distinguished a member. A Southern, a Mangum, a Moore, a Black, and now we suppose a Leigh, hold their seats in that body against the known and expressed will of the people they represent, according to Mr. Clay's doctrine, to preserve the people from the consequences of their own blindness and folly. The people are to be dragged into obedience; they are to be enlightened by panis speeches and Bank memorials and receive wisdom from the instruction of their mas-

ters of the Senate. Such are the principles of modern Whigism and old Federalism. "Take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor" is the declaration of their great leader, Webster. This and the 30 pound qualification, go well together, sworn brothers of Ancient Federalism.

We shall probably have occasion to notice this speech again.

Has our old friend the Baltimore American cut our acquaintance, we have not had the pleasure of receiving his paper for two weeks past?

FOREIGN NEWS.—The New York Commercial Advertiser gives copious extracts from English Journals received by the Calcedonia. The following paragraph in relation to our affairs with France, will be of some interest to our readers.
FRANCE.
The American Indemnification bill was passed by the Chamber of Peers, on Friday, the 12th inst. by a large majority, (125 to 22) exactly as it had been brought up from the Deputies. The only question that now remains, is the explanation—not apology, as we have already informed the gentlemen who make toasts at public dinners—and we think it not improbable that Mr. Livingston's letter to the Duke de Broglie, backed by the unqualified approval of the President, may be held satisfactory in the accommodating mood of the French Ministry.

For the Whig.
Mr. Spencer. Either you or myself, or both of us, have been called on in the last Gazette, to defend the law of 1833, which, as I understand it, is a supplement to the Primary School Law of 1825, commonly called "Teakle's School Law." The burden of the defence of this law seems of right to fall on you, but as you complain of the duties which are thrown on you by your friends, and allege that you have already more "irons in the fire than you can work well," I will undertake to answer "A Taxable Parent" provided you will allow me to choose my own time, and meet him in my own way. I will at present merely remark, that it is not my wish to engage in a newspaper controversy; that the law has been passed by the Legislature, adopted by the people, and is about to be carried into operation by the County Commissioners; whenever a demonstration shall be made against it, or the Commissioners shall neglect or refuse to carry it into operation, then, and not till then, will "Observe" feel himself called upon to defend the law and assert the people's rights.

"A Taxable Parent" will not catch "Observe" napping. He is silently watching the signs of the times, and when the occasion seems to require it, will "cry aloud and spare not" even if he should invade the sanctum sanctorum of the honorable County Commissioners.

I wish distinctly to understand the objections of "A Taxable Parent" to the present law. Is he opposed to schools at the county charge, or does he wish them supported at the charge of the school districts? Does he wish the levy of \$80 for each school district, to be laid on the county generally, or on the school districts? Is this levy, with the present school fund, to be applied to the education of the poor children, and those who are able, to be left to pay for the instruction of their children? If he intend to make an attack on the law, let him be explicit, and not "doze the question." When this is the case he will be answered by
OBSERVER.
Trappe, July 20th, 1835.

THE "AMERICAN PARTY."—The federalists have won the name of whig threadbare, and are casting it by sooner than we expected, although we never supposed it could stand them long. They are now assuming to themselves the name of "American Party." There is not a thief in a penitentiary with so many aliases as this same federal party—and yet their principles have never been sufficiently disguised to suffer them to escape detection. Like the ears of the ass who would pass himself off for a lion, their anti-republican principles always betray them.—N. H. Patriot.

From the Vermont Patriot.

GREAT MOVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

We believe it is conceded on all hands that the Democratic Convention, which assembled at this place on the 8th inst. was the largest ever convened in the State to express and concentrate the popular will; and in point of talents, weight of character, sound democracy, and unalloyed patriotism, it cannot suffer in comparison with any other body of men under heaven. In fact, as we have said, the most ardent friends of the people, and equal rights; the friends of Van Buren and Johnson; must have been fully gratified in all their feelings and desires. More than 400 delegates were in attendance, from every county in the State, except Bennington and Grand Isle. The Hall of Representatives was crowded to overflowing; and a considerable number of delegates were compelled to seek accommodations in the lobbies. It is impossible for us to do justice to the description of this unrivalled assemblage. It was a spectacle cheering to the hearts of all genuine friends of equal rights and that inheritance of freedom, purchased by the blood of the illustrious heroes and patriots of the revolution, and withering to the prospects of monopolists, banksters, and federal Whigs—the vigorous and ardent youth, the firm and invincible of the middle age, and the grey headed veterans in democracy, assembled together for a common purpose, actuated by a common feeling, harmonious animated, determined, in thought and action.

With respect to the nominations for Governor, and Lt. Governor, universal harmony characterized the proceedings, (both in county and State Convention, as we are informed,) and as it regards the other nominations but one faint negative was heard on two occasions. In this unusual unanimity, we recognise a flattering augury of ultimate success to the ticket selected—a sure indication that the sovereign people are about to make a grand rally to carry it in triumphantly in September, to inaugurate all the attempts of the anties to purchase the support of the Whigs by presenting a coalition ticket; despite the transfer which the leading Whigs are determined to make of themselves and their followers! And, gentlemen of the opposition, we trust you will accept this as a seasonable notice of the intention of the democratic party to give you a warm reception at the ballot box—may, more to "row you up Salt River" entirely—to the head of navigation.

VIRGINIA.
It must be highly gratifying to the Democratic party to witness the frank avowals of the Virginia press, in relation to Colonel Johnson. Every day brings fresh evidence, if any were needed, of the chivalry and devotion to liberal principles, of the warm hearted sons of the "Old Dominion." We looked with confidence

for such a state of things. We know that those who had always fought in the defence of equal rights, would not now be found in the ranks of our enemies. Virginia has added to her fame both by her opposition to Col. Johnson and her espousing him. So long as any doubt hung upon the minds of the Virginia delegation respecting the purity of his principles, so long they did right in opposing him. We honor them for such opposition. Let such ever be the policy of the Democratic party, and the public servant will be honest. But if any doubts were entertained as to the soundness of Col. Johnson's democracy, none are now; and those who did doubt are the first to acknowledge their error. The magnanimous course of the Virginians is worthy of them.—Cincinnati Republican

Mr. Leigh.—The following card leaves no room to doubt that Mr. Leigh, notwithstanding his professions of submission to the will of the people, and his able advocacy of the right of instruction, may justly be classed with the enemies of popular rights, and those who believe the people incapable of self-government.

"A CARD."—Mr. Leigh, being informed that the opinion is spreading far and wide, that the speculations in some recent editorial articles of the Whig, concerning his purposes, sentiments and probable course, were, in effect communications from himself; therefore requests the Editors of the Whig to repeat, what they have already stated, in the most explicit terms, that whatever they have said on that subject, previously to their paper of the 4th inst. was said without authority from him or communication with him; and to inform their readers, that they were authorized by him to state as they did in their paper of the 4th, that it is his purpose to take his seat in the Senate, unless an imperious necessity arising out of the state of his own private affairs shall prevent him from doing so. And he desires them now to say, further, that whatever censures he may incur, he will never expose himself to the charge of recanting; and that, in his conduct in the Senate, he shall take counsel only from his own sense of duty to his constituents and to his country, taking care to do nothing but upon the maturest and most dispassionate deliberation.

SCALE OF ESTIMATION.
By the Bank, of certain distinguished Politicians, whose labors for the Bank it pays for publishing.
The highest in the scale is No. 1, and the depression it goes on as the numbers advance. Mr. Calhoun has the high honor of heading the list, and Messrs. Clayton, Ewing, and McKim of footing it—or of forming the tail to Mr. Calhoun, Webster, and Adams:

No.	Name	Voices.
1.	Mr. Calhoun's Speech on the deposits,	100,000
2.	Mr. Webster's Speech on power assumed by the Executive over the Bank,	75,000
3.	Mr. Adams's Speech,	50,000
4.	Mr. McDuffie's Speech, on removal of deposits,	50,000
5.	Mr. Binney's Speech,	50,000
6.	Mr. Clayton's do,	25,000
7.	Mr. Southard's do,	10,000
8.	Mr. Poindexter's do,	10,000
9.	Mr. Archer's do,	10,000
10.	Mr. Huntington's do,	5,000
11.	Mr. Allen of Ky. do,	5,000
12.	Mr. Sprague do,	3,000
13.	Mr. Ewing do,	3,000
14.	Mr. Caldwell do,	2,000
15.	Mr. Corwin do,	2,000
16.	Mr. Clayton do,	1,000
17.	Mr. Ewing do,	1,000
18.	Mr. McKim do,	1,000

There are some supplements and addenda to some of these, and a great many reprints, not noticed, but paid for by the Bank, according to Mr. Tyler and Co's official report.
Thus it appears that Mr. Calhoun is esteemed about one hundred times as useful an ally to the Bank as Mr. Clayton, and that Mr. Webster is worth seventy five times of Mr. Ewing. That Mr. Leigh only counts as the General Mammoth, and Mr. McDuffie, though more in favor than even Mr. Freminghuysen, while Mr. Archer and Mr. Poindexter are held to be equally inferior to Mr. Adams, and equally superior to Mr. Sprague.—Globe.

North Carolina Convention.—This body adjourned on Saturday last, after a session of a little more than five weeks. The principal acts of the Convention, in amendment of the constitution, are, an equalization of the representation in both houses; an alteration of the sessions of the Legislature from annual to biennial; to elect the election of members in the General Assembly and giving it to the People, and making his election biennial instead of annual, making the office of Attorney General to continue for four years only, instead of during good behavior, as heretofore; excluding Borough Members in future, and abrogating the privilege of free persons of colour to vote for Members of Assembly; requiring the General Assembly to vote for all its officers vice versa; to amend the 32d article of the constitution, which prohibited any person from holding office who did not believe in the Protestant Religion; by striking out the word Christian; to provide for future amendments of the constitution; to provide a mode of impeaching the judges and other principal officers of the State, to provide for the removal of any judges for mental or physical disability; and to provide against unnecessary private legislation. These amendments are to be submitted to the people for their ratification, on the 2d Monday in November next.—Bal. Gaz.

A Sign.—The National Intelligencer is white-washing Judge White and Mr. Webster together. One brush answers for both.—Boston Post

Sales of 200 shares Merchants' Bank of Baltimore took place in Philadelphia on the 15th, at \$18.75 for \$10 paid in.

Matthew Carey presided at the meeting of the Seaporters, in Philadelphia, and Noah therefore calls them "Mother Carey's chickens."

From the Baltimore Republican of Friday.
PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—Small parcels of the new crop are arriving daily of a fair quality, and have been disposed of at \$1.40a1.50; white, suitable for family flour, would bring \$1.60a1.63.
Rye.—Remains without alteration, the small lots of the new crop that have arrived have sold for 90 cts.
Corn.—Several parcels of white and yellow were sold yesterday at 95 cts for white and 90 cts for yellow; the demand is quite brisk, and these prices readily obtained.
Oats.—The receipts of new crop Maryland, are small. A small lot of superior brought 65 cts. We quote 50a53. Susquehanna, sales were made at 55.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next, on the premises, at 3 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title and interest of John Mcconekin, deceased, of, in and to a house and premises on Harrison street, in the town of Easton, between the premises lately occupied by Mrs. Goldborough. The above property is subject to a small ground rent. A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.
P. F. THOMAS, Adm'r.
of John Mcconekin, dec'd.
July 25

A Housekeeper Wanted.
TO a woman who can come well recommended for good character and capability of managing the domestic concerns of a large farm, liberal wages and immediate employment will be given. Apply at this office.
July 25

WANTED. in a private family, a negro girl, about twenty years old, honest and sober, with good disposition. For this kind a fair price will be given. Enquire of the editor of the Cecil Gazette, Elkton, Md.
July 25—11
93 The Eastern Shore Whig and Kent Bulletin will insert the above to the amount of \$1, and charge this office.

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. 62 Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month or year, upon moderate terms.
HENRY C. MIDDLETON.
Centreville July 18—July 25.

LUMBER YARD.
THE SUBSCRIBERS are about to establish a LUMBER YARD IN EASTON, IN which they intend keeping all the various kinds of Plank, Scantling, Shingles, &c. that may be wanted, and from which they expect to be able to supply all those who may be disposed to purchase, with as good lumber and at prices fully as low as it can be obtained in the Baltimore market, without the addition of freight.
They have already received from Port Deposits and elsewhere, and now offer for sale at 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 White Pine Plank, Cypress Shingles and Scantling.
They also intend keeping a part of the above at Easton Point, for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied by water.
Any person wishing to purchase any of the above will please call on William Lovelady, who will attend to the business.
WM. H. GROOME,
WM. LOVEDAY.
June 27 edit

Post Office Notice.
The subscriber respectfully notifies those persons indebted for postage, who do not settle their accounts by the end of the present month, that after that date they will be found in the hands of an officer. This course is rendered necessary, as the long continued ill health of the subscriber, obliges him to close up his business, without delay, with a view to his removal to a place to which he wishes to settle every just claim against him.
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.
Easton, July 21

For Sale or Rent.
AND immediate possession given; a that large and convenient two story brick house, with office, stables, &c. &c. all in complete repair, formerly the residence of Dr. Emmels Wallin, situated on Washington Street. For terms apply to
JAMES G. MARTIN.
July 21

Union Camp Meeting.
A CAMP MEETING of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for Talbot and Queen Ann Circuits, will be held in Mr. George's woods, near Wye Mills, to commence on the 7th day of August next. The ministers and friends of the adjoining circuits are respectfully invited to attend.
LEVI STORKS,
JOSHUA HUMPHRIS.
July 21

EASTON ACADEMY.
A public examination of the scholars belonging to this Institution will be held on Thursday and Friday the 13th and 14th of August, at the Academy, at which the parents and guardians of the pupils, and the friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend. After the examination, the summer vacation will commence.
By the Board,
THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.
July 21

SALE OF LAND.
THE subscriber will expose to public sale to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY the 12th of August, all that farm adjoining "Lewis Town" in Talbot county, which was formerly the property of Alexander Anderson. As this farm lies near to Tuckahoe Creek, and contains field of valuable wood land, it is believed, that to a man of enterprise, its sale will present an opportunity for a profitable investment of money. The sale will take place on the premises at 11 o'clock, A. M., when the terms will be made known. In the mean time persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, and to call on the subscriber who will give the most satisfactory information respecting title, &c. The farm is supposed to contain five hundred acres.
WM. HAYWARD.
July 21

NOTICE.
THE CELEBRATED HUNTING HORSE GRAY MESSENGER.
HAVING completed his services for the season, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. He will remain here a few weeks. Any person or persons wishing to breed their mares can put by the single service while he remains here, on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase the above horse may get a good bargain by applying to the subscriber RICHARD C. LAIN.
Easton, July 18
The Centreville Times will copy the above three times and present the account to R. C. LAIN.

Talbot County, to wit.
ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of James Seymour, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; and the said James Seymour having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James Seymour be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said James Seymour to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said James Seymour should not have the benefit of the said act of Assembly. Given under my hand the 21st day of February, 1835.
LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
July 18 w3t

Public School Notice.
THE Trustees and Clerks of the several school districts in Talbot county, where there are no school houses, stationery, books, &c. are notified, or where the school houses require to be repaired, are requested to make a report thereof to the Commissioners for Talbot county without delay. Also to furnish a list of all the taxable inhabitants of the district with a description of their property. It is also requested that the Trustees, when they send in their contracts with teachers for ratification by the Commissioners, will furnish a list, or the number of children belonging to each school district, as is thought expedient that the price of teaching should be proportioned to the number of children to be instructed.
Per order,
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to Commissioners for Talbot county.
July 18 w3t

Six Cents Reward.
THE above reward will be given, but no thanks, nor charges paid, to any one who will apprehend and deliver to me in Easton, my bound apprentice, William Warner, who ran away on or about the 3d of June last. Said boy had on when he left, brown roundabout, figured vest, black fur hat, crossgrained linen pantaloons, and murren shoes. All persons are hereby cautioned against employing or harboring said boy.
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.
July 18 w3t
The Dorchester Aurora will publish the above three weeks and charge the Whig office.

CLARK'S OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE.
(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 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

ARCADIA FOR SALE.
THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm adjoining the town of Easton, well known as "ARCADIA."
This farm contains about two hundred and fifty acres of land, and in natural advantages, is not excelled by any in this section of country. The soil is well adapted to the growth of both wheat and corn—with a body of valuable meadow land. The soil of the meadow is a rich loam, free from gravel, varying from one to two feet in depth, with a substratum of the richest SUELL MARL, from 3 to 6 feet in depth, and runs entirely through the farm. There is a sufficiency of TIMBER for the use of the place, with the proper care.—THE BUILDINGS are indifferent.
The location of this land, (adjoining the town of Easton,) the constitution of the soil, and its extraordinary natural sources of manure, render it one of the most desirable estates on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.
If not sold before the first of September at private sale, it will then be offered at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on the following terms, viz. one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on or before the 1st of November next; one other fourth, with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the first of November 1837, one other fourth with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the 1st November, 1838, and the remaining fourth with interest thereon, on the 1st November 1839.—On the payment of the whole purchase money, or, on the passing of a bond with satisfactory security for its payment, according to the above terms, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be made to the purchaser, and possession delivered at or before the end of the year, with the privilege of seeding wheat in proper season.
ROBT. ROSE.
Easton Md.
June 6 to

93 The Baltimore American, and Delaware Gazette & Watchman, will insert the above once a week till sale, and send their accounts to this office for collection.
WM. HAYWARD.
July 21

NOTICE.
BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at this office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.
I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.
PETER TARR.
Feb 3 u (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 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 Bridle-bits, Stirrups, &c. &c. Persons in this and the adjacent counties, wanting any article plating, 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
93 The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above and discontinue our last.

Notice to the Public.
CONTINUED and severe indisposition rendering it probable that I shall not be able to give my personal attention to the business of the Post Office for some time to come, I have appointed HENRY THOMAS, Esq. my deputy, who will have charge of the office until my health will enable me to resume its duties.
The public's obedient servant,
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.
July 7

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of June, 1835, by Robert Dutton, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, as a runaway, who calls himself ALEXANDER WILSON, says he was born free, and was raised by his mother Polly Wilson, who lives in Briton's Row, Washington City, D. C. Said negro is 5 feet 9 inches in height, aged about 24 years, a scar on the back of left hand, one on the wrist, four on his left leg near the knee, and one near the corner of the left eye, short stump nose and very thick lips. Had on when committed a gray summer coat, drab country cloth pantaloons, summer vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes and black 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.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore city & county Jail.
July 14 w3t

WANTED.
THE subscriber wishes to rent a Farm; one of three or four fields of one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand corn hills each, would be preferred. It may probably be as well to say, that, to those to whom I am not known, satisfactory reference will be given.
LODMAN SHIELDS.
June 20th

BARRON ORRIS SPRINGS
Somerset Co. E. S. Maryland.

THE buildings and grounds of this ancient establishment have been recently repaired and improved for the reception of travellers or visitants in search of health or pleasure, for whom the best means of entertainment and accommodation within the ability of the proprietor will be provided.
The situation, which is easily accessible, being within half a day's ride of White Haven, Cambridge, or Easton, to which towns steam boats regularly resort, is one of the most airy and comfortable in this section of country.
The waters of these Springs have recently been analyzed by Professor Duclat, the State Geologist, and classed by him among the ALKALINE FERRUGINOUS WATERS. Many who have enjoyed the inestimable blessing of their healing and invigorating virtues, have pronounced them to be the best of their class in the United States.
They are particularly beneficial in bilious disorders, as well as during convalescence from most diseases; and debilities, proceeding from protracted sickness, may be effectually relieved and vigorous health in a short time restored by their purifying and tonic powers.
The undersigned, in offering the benefits of these waters to his fellow citizens, can only add that he will do all in his power to render the sojourn of ladies and gentlemen at his establishment as agreeable as possible.
LEVIN L. PORTER.
July 18 if

This is to give Notice
THAT the undersigned, as agent for Captain Archibald McClish, of Baltimore, intends to proceed, in conformity with the law in such cases, to make an entire new division fence, on his lands in Caroline county, Maryland, between him and Thomas Edgell, senior, so as to cast off the said Edgell, from all participation in the benefits of said division fence.
WILLIAM KELLEY,
Caroline County,
Agent for Archibald McClish.
July 18 w3t

A MEETING of the Vestry of St. Michael's Parish is requested on Saturday morning next, the 25th inst. at the church in the town of St. Michaels. The hour of meeting 11 o'clock.
JOSEPH SPENCER.
July 21

NOTICE.—The members of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club are requested to meet at the Easton Hotel on Tuesday the 28th inst. for the purpose of fixing the days of running, and amount of purses.
A. GRAHAM, Sec.
July 21

MARTIN VAN BUREN, OF NEW YORK, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF KENTUCKY.

IT has fallen to the lot of the undersigned to have presented to the American People a third edition of the Biographies of the two above named highly distinguished patriotic citizens, whose constant devotion to the best interests of our Government has led to their designation, as a testimony of the estimation in which their services are regarded by the PEOPLE whom they have served, as candidates for the two first offices within the gift of a FREE, HAPPY, and FLOURISHING NATION. This token of respect gives to the world additional proof that faithful services shall not go unrewarded.

The object of this appeal to the republican portion of our fellow citizens, is to obtain their co-operation in the circulation of an edition of 100,000 copies of the joint Biography of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, enlarged, revised, and corrected, so as to be valuable to every lover of his country, and like honorable to the distinguished citizens whom we, THE PEOPLE, intend still further to honor, by their elevation to the office of President and Vice President of the United States, in the election of 1835. This we shall perpetuate the principles of Jefferson, which have been so signally revived, nobly acted upon, and triumphantly carried out by ANDREW JACKSON, who, spurning all flattery, knew nothing but the PEOPLE, the whole PEOPLE, and their respective rights, poor! thus rendering his NAME and his REPUTATION as durable as the "EVERLASTING ARTS."

The arrangement of the volume will be as follows:

1. A Portrait of Andrew Jackson, To whom the volume will be inscribed, with an address by the Publisher.

2. A Portrait of Martin Van Buren, To be followed by his Biography, enlarged including several valuable documents, illustrative of his public character, and exhibiting the magical powers of his gigantic mind, which has ever been devoted to sustain the rights of his country, and the country, and the glory and prosperity of his fellow-citizens.

3. A Portrait of Richard M. Johnson, To be followed by his Biography, enlarged, including various interesting facts, and other documents, illustrative of his long continued and highly valuable public life, which has ever been devoted to the good of his country, including an authentic account of the fall of the renowned Indian warrior, Tecumseh, on the ever memorable 5th of October, 1812—with an engraved view of the battle field.

The volume will be complete in one volume of about 400 pages. The price to be fixed at the moderate sum of one dollar, neatly bound with cloth backs; or call and gift, with the additional expense of binding. The work which is now in a state of preparation, shall be such as to give entire satisfaction; as it is in the hands of gentlemen who have for nearly forty years been personally and intimately acquainted with the private and public life of the above named distinguished citizens.

The celebrated address of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, bearing testimony to the high character of Martin Van Buren; and the eloquent speech of the Hon. James Barbour, of Virginia, in the United States Senate, portraying the chivalry of Colonel Johnson on the field and in the councils of the nation.

As there is among our republican citizens, an extensive population of German origin, the work will appear simultaneously in both the English and the German languages. It will, therefore, be necessary for subscribers who wish to have the work in the German, to signify the name on the subscription book.

It will, in order to give prompt and extensive circulation to the work, be indispensable for all subscribers to pay at the time of subscribing—all money to be at a proper time forwarded with the list of signatures to the publishing committee—which will be duly made known by a notice in the Washington Globe.

*Democratic editors disposed to encourage the work, will confer a favor, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the subscriber, in giving publicity to the above and receiving subscriptions at their respective offices, to whom a reasonable per centage will be allowed.

The People's obedient servant,
WM. EMMONS.
Washington City, June 1, 1835.

*The public must be aware the Engravings are worth nearly the price fixed for the book.
*Subscriptions to the above work received at this office.
June 20

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

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,
CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ

Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
Do do do do.
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 McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite 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

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS
regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN SATTERFIELD.
May 16

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 liberal 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 improvement 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

William Irving, Edward Everett, Julian C. Yerplanck, Charles F. Hoffman, The change in the form of the work, from quarto to octavo, has met with the approbation of all the subscribers with whom the publisher has been enabled to confer.

The work will be published weekly, as usual, at 64 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.

Postmasters throughout the United States are requested to act as Agents—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 Year of Wakefield, by Goldsmith.—The Tales of the Two, by Crabbe.—The Letters of Lady Wortley Montague.—Rasselas, by Dr. Johnson.—Castle of Otranto, by Horace Walpole.—The Old English Baron, by Clara Reece.—Dr. Franklin's Life and Essays, by himself.—Lights & Shadows of Scottish Life.—The adventures of Gill Blas, from the French of Le Sage, by Smollet.—Julia de Roubrigne, by Mackenzie.—Mazeppa, by Lord Byron.—The Tapestry Chamber, by Walter Scott.—The Dream of Eugene Aram, by Hood.—Zezeco, by Dr. Moore.—Essays, moral, economical, and political, by the Lord Chancellor Bacon.—Chevy Chase, by Milton.—The Penitents, by Milton.—Italian and Spanish Proverbs.—The history of Charles XII., by Voltaire.—Manfred, by Lord Byron.—A Tale by T. Moore, Esq.—Elizabeth, by Mad. Cotton.—Retaliation, by Goldsmith.—The man of the World, by Mackenzie.—Gulliver's Travels, by Swift.—Essays on the Human Understanding, by Locke.—Disquisition, by Cervantes.—Memoirs of Prince Eugene, by himself, &c.—The Diary of an Invalid, by the Deserter, by Goldsmith.—Life of Henry Lord Bolingbroke, by Batisarins, by Marmontel.—Pope's Essay on Man.—Collection of Apothegms, by Lord Bacon.

All communications relating to the work to be addressed, post paid, to the publisher,
GEORGE DEARBORN,
38 Gold street, New York.
June 20

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 punctual in executing 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

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and North 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.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-office at Easton, Md., on the first day of July, 1835, which is not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

A	Hancock John
Adams Sally	James John
Anderson William	Jackson Miss C.
Anderson & Hopkins	K
Barnett John H.	Kerby David
Bailey Ann P.	Knight James M.
Baitee John W.	L
Blake Mary E.	Leonard Daniel
Banning Maria	Lanham Mrs.
Benny Margaret	M
Burchell Wm.	Milburn John H. 2
Byrne Revd. Thos.	Mackey Samuel
Bignell John	Mackey Miss Eliza-
C	Mount Joseph H. 2
Carson David	O
Camper John	Ozment Jonathan
Callahan Samuel T.	P
Coleman Revd. Mr.	Parrott James
Clark Cain	Palmer William
Crisp Edward	Pettyman Thos. G.
Cole Selah	R
Corkrel Rachel	Rhodes Henry
Colston Samuel	Richardson Capt. Wm.
Corner of Talbot coun-	Roberts Samuel
ty	Rose Robert R. 2
Calah Elizabeth	Rose Robert
D	S
Dene Lucy	Sackett P. 37
Dorsey John R. 2	Sackett & Doyle 8
Dean John	Snyder Caroline
Dinsmore Robert	Stears Ann Maria S.
Dickson Isaac New-	Stevens Mrs. S.
ton	Stevens Samuel
F	Slaughter Turbutt K.
Faulkner Wm. B.	T
Faulkner Joshua M.	Todd Albert
Floyd Joseph	Tidgham Wm. H.
Floyed Thomas	Thomas Nicholas
G	Turner Joseph L.
Green John D.	Tarbutton John W.
Graham A.	Turbutt Wm. Jr.
Gordy Nutter	U
H	Valiant Hugh
Husted N. R.	W
Humphries Rev. Joh-	Wallis John or J. L.
ua	White 2
Hayward Miss Har-	Weatherly Susan
riett 2	Wilson Rosanna
Haden William	Wright Elizabeth
Hopper P. B.	Persons indebted for
I	Postage are reminded
Joan Satterfield.	that their quarterly bills
July 4	are now due.
(G)	EDW'D. MULLIKIN, P. M.
July 4	3w

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 Hambleton, 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.

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 their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. &c.
C. B.
May 2

NOTICE

THE subscriber will on the first of April, open 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 himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.
March 28

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,
Silver Thimbles,
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 customers and the public generally, for their 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 28

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms. To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the most liberal cash prices.
ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 10

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SHERMAN'S 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

Town and Country Residence in

one.

THE undersigned would sell his place adjoining the town of Easton and combining the advantages of town and country.—It is disposed of before the 21st inst. it will then be offered at public sale on a credit of one, two, three and four years; interest payable annually. If not disposed of, the above farm will be for Rent.

A. C. BULLITT.
July 11th

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.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a planter's shop and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages, or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel Springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take the apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, on each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.
A. & H.

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

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 its various varieties—the rearing of Silk Worms.—The production of Cocoon 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—far 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. COMSTOCK Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom also Communications may be addressed, which, post paid, will be attended to.

63-Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.
Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

JOB PRINTING.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office, SUCH AS

Pamphlets, Handbills, of every description, Blanks, Cards, &c. &c. &c.

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:
Hard Solder Bits and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers,
Gig, Twig, and Shay Whips,
foreign and domestic,
Iron Traces, Plough Bits,
Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

April 28

TO RENT

For the ensuing Year,

AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Bartlett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Morings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to

MARIA ROGERS,
Perry Hall, 25th May, 1835.
May 26

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. WILLIS, who is authorised to settle the same.

SAM'L W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.
Easton, April 24th, 1835—April 25

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

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, coon, rabbit, mink, and other skins; geese, ducks, and chickens; eathers; 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

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPECTRUM 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.

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, 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.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—Master.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY JULY, 28. 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic Republicans of Talbot County are requested to meet at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. for the purpose of appointing Delegates to meet the Convention at Centerville, to select a Candidate to represent the District in the next Congress. A punctual attendance is requested by.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Easton, July 11th, 1835.

Democratic Convention.

The Delegates from the several Counties of the Congressional District, will meet at Centerville, on the first MONDAY in August, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Democratic Meeting in Caroline County.

The Democratic citizens of Caroline county are requested to meet at Denton, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to meet in Convention at Centerville, on the first Monday in August next, to make choice of a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress.

MANY CITIZENS.

In the many, and sometimes hastily written, articles which appear under the Editorial head of the best conducted newspapers, there will inevitably occur expressions which will bear a construction that the writer never designed. This has been the case in a recent article of ours. In the Whig of the 14th inst. speaking of the principles of Democracy, we used this language.

"We mean not Democracy in name only, but Democracy in fact. The principles of Jefferson of 83—strict construction of the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States and of the People, as reserved under the compact. Opposition to a U. S. Bank, to a system of internal improvement by the General Government, and to a protective tariff beyond the wants of an economical administration. In support of these principles, with a firm reliance on the purity and intelligence of the People, their capacity to choose their own rulers, and to perform all the other duties incident to self government, without the aid or advice of a factious Senate, we believe to consist the true spirit of Jeffersonian Democracy."

The Editor of the Kent Bugle, in commenting on this article, has construed it so as to make us say, the true spirit of Democracy would dispense with the Senate as a co-ordinate branch of the Government. Nothing could be more foreign to our views. We intended to say simply, that the true spirit of Democracy looked to the "purity and intelligence of the people, with a firm reliance on their capacity to choose their own rulers, and to perform all the other duties incident to self government," not certainly by the DISCHARGE of the EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE and JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT, BUT BY MEANS OF DELEGATED AGENTS TO BE BY THEM [THE PEOPLE] CHOSEN, AND, IF NECESSARY, INSTRUCTED IN REFERENCE TO THE EXERCISE OF THEIR TRUST.

In using the expression "without the aid or advice of a factious Senate" we intended to denounce the course pursued by the majority of the present Senate, openly avowed and acted upon, that of attempting to ENLIGHTEN and CONTROL the public mind, IN THE CHOICE OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE of the Republic, by reports and speeches in and out of Congress. We have at this moment in that body no less than four aspirants to the Presidential Chair, each professing principles at war with the others, each aiming to defeat the election of Mr. Van Buren that he may build his own fortunes upon his downfall, all alike claiming the character of DISINTERESTED PATRIOTS, and attempting to instruct the people whom they shall elect for their Chief Magistrate, in no such spectacle discreditable to a nation of enlightened freemen; Is it not at war with the spirit of our institutions?

But Mr. Mathews harps upon the word "factious." What would he call a body of men, who, without being united in principle, with ulterior objects as opposite as the poles, elected to represent the will or to protect the interests of the people, set about to embarrass the operations of the Government of the people's choice, to traduce and defame their Chief Magistrate, as a fool, a knave, or a tyrant, to tell the people, your immediate representatives are "mere registers of Executive edicts, totally destitute of all independence, continuing at all abuses," you are unacquainted with your true interests, we alone, understand them, and will not be paralyzed by your instructions? Is this the conduct and language of factious? If it be not, will Mr. Mathews say what is?

Does he say the character we have drawn of

the majority in the Senate is not a just one? We call upon him to point out the coincidence of principle or ulterior object between Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Calhoun? Does he say the President, and the House of Representatives have not been defamed and the people treated with contempt by the Senate? We refer him to Mr. Clay's recent speech at Lexington, where he says:—

"The late House of Representatives was a mere registry of Executive edicts totally destitute of all independence, continuing at all abuses. And again—
"The Senate has been the sole, if not the last, refuge, of the Constitution and of the Public Liberty. Whether it will be able much longer to impede the march of the Executive to despotism, remains to be developed. It is with deep mortification and regret that I am compelled to own, that it has not been sustained by the people, throughout the Union, as its patriotic efforts and aims deserved."

We refer him to the conduct of Southard and Frelinghuysen, of Dell, of Mangum, of Moore, of Black, of Poindexter. What does it say but that the people do not understand their own interest, that they, their Senators, alone do understand them, and mean not to be paralyzed by their instructions?

It will not serve your purpose Mr. Mathews to sing out "intrigue," "corruption," "executive usurpation." Point out the "Intrigue" and we will heartily unite with you in exposing it to shame and contempt. Show us where "corruption" lies and we will join heart and hand with you in ferretting it out and punishing it—specify the "Executive usurpation" and we will not be found backward in checking and restraining it. Until you do this say no more of "Intrigue," "Corruption," "Executive usurpation." Be not like the boy in the fable who cried "Wolf, Wolf," and when the people ran to his assistance no wolf was there, lest by and by when the wolf comes, the people refuse to believe you.

We commend to the attention of the Editor of the Kent Bugle, whose last paper contained a long article in relation to the private affairs of Col. Johnson, the following article from the Louisville Advertiser, a paper published in the neighborhood in which the Col. has resided for the last 30 years.

"UNFORTUNATE.—It is stated in the Lexington Observer and Louisville Advertiser, received by this morning's mail, that Col. JOHNSON's second wife, or colored paragon, Madame PATERNA—(Julia, his first wife, died two years since of cholera) has eloped with one of the young Indians of the Choctaw Academy of Georgetown, Ky., carrying off with her a check of \$1000, and cash to the amount of \$500, which she took out of her tiled husband's drawer, of which she had the key. The Colonel sent his overseer after them; but it was too late—they had got off clear. The Colonel is in great tribulation. The Government has paid him a great deal of money to establish and keep up this Choctaw Academy for the education and advancement of Indian youths—but not after his own example, in the way of licentiousness. The Colonel has been felled by an Indian—not Temeuch—at his own game."

We copy the paragraph above from the Baltimore Patriot of the 8th inst. for the purpose of bringing it again under the eye of its editor, with the expectation that he will do us the justice to say that he did not derive his information from this paper. We have noticed the avidity with which the Patriot seizes every piece of black-guardism for republication which appears in the columns of the Louisville Journal; we suspect it has got ashamed of giving that press as authority, and has therefore added us with its calumny. A rier or more unfounded libel was never penned than the paragraph attributed to us by the Patriot. It is so totally without foundation, that even the Journal is ashamed to defend the paltry puppy from whom it was derived.—Louisville Ad.

The much talked of letter from R. M. Johnson to the Editor of the Boston Investigator, the infidel paper to which Mr. Mathews has alluded, turns out to be from a certain R. M. Johnson of N. York, not from Col. Johnson of Kentucky. Will you write as long an article Mr. M. to wipe out a stain as you have written to create it?

THINGS AS THEY ARE.—We have heard the friends of the Administration, the Democrats, often denounced in the Federal papers as INTERESTED PARTISANS, SUBVERSIVE OFFICE HOLDERS, MINIONS OF POWER &c but looked upon such trash, put forth, as it has been, in open contradiction to notorious facts, as unworthy of notice; since, however, the U. S. Senator, R. H. Goldsborough, has thought fit to introduce this contemptible cant, into a long string of Resolutions, which he offered at a public meeting got up for the nomination of a candidate of Congress, and procured their adoption as expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, we have taken the trouble to look into the matter, and hereto annex a list of the Office holders, dependents and bangers on, both under the Federal and State Governments, which will show, in a manner which cannot be controverted, who are the "INTERESTED PARTISANS," who the "SPOILS PARTY."

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

names	offices	politics	pay
R. H. Goldsborough	U. S. Senator	Federal	\$1200.00
E. Mullikin	P. Master	Dem.	300.00
John Willis	Collector	do	400.00
Thos. Auld, P. Master	do	doubtful	50.00
Mullikin do	do	Fed.	50.00
Thos. Hopkins do	do	do	30.00
P. Robinson	Mail contr.	Dem.	300.00
R. Spencer	Publ. of laws do	do	61.25
OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT			
Wm. Hugh-	let	State Senator Fed.	\$300.00
sol. Mullikin	Delegate	do	300.00
S. Hambleton do	do	do	300.00
J. Bruff do	do	do	300.00
G. Dudley do	do	do	300.00

J. Lookerman Clk. Co.	do	1500.00
J. Price	Reg. of Wills do	1200.00
Jas. Parrott	CK. cl. appls. do	800.00
Jo. Graham	Shff. Dem.	1000.00
T. J. Bullitt	J. land office unknown	450.00
J. M. G. Em-	ory	200.00
S. Roberts	Examiner do Dem.	200.00
W. K. Lamb-	Reg. do Federal	200.00
din	Treas. E. S. do	400.00
W. Newnam	Armorer do	300.00
A. Graham	Naty. Public do	300.00
do	Printer of laws do	75.00
W. Hayward	Prosecutor Dem.	100.00
Ed. N. Ham-	bliton	100.00
S. Dickinson	Judge O. Ct. Fed.	100.00
L. W. Spen-	cer do	100.00
J. Edmondson	Coty. Com. Fed.	100.00
W. H. Tilgh-	man do	100.00
Wm. Benny	do do	100.00
Hy. Spencer	do do	100.00
Spy Denny	do do	100.00
A. J. Loveday	Inspir. of wts. & meas.	A. V. B. 65.00
S. Roberts	Justice of Peace Fed.	100.00
T. C. Nicols	do do	100.00
J. M. Faulk-	ner do	100.00
T. G. G.	do do	100.00
Thomas do	do do	100.00
Wm. H. Hay-	ward do	unknown 100.00
E. B. Gibbs	do do	100.00
John Redman	do do	100.00
T. Arringdale	do do	100.00
W. Slaughter	do do	100.00
S. Mullikin	do do	100.00
J. Chaplain	do do	100.00
John Bullen	do do	100.00
Thos. Bruff	do do	100.00
W. Townsend	do do	100.00
James M. Seth	do do	100.00
Wm. H. Daw-	son do	100.00
W. Leonard	do do	100.00
Wm. Barnett	Constable do	200.00
S. S. Satterfield	do do	200.00
J. B. Harring-	ton do	200.00
John Harring-	ton do	200.00
Ph. T. Ham-	bleton do	200.00
S. T. Watts	do do	200.00
Sol. Troy	do do	200.00
John Council	do do	200.00
C. D. Brown-	well do	200.00
J. Arringdale	do do	200.00
J. Harwood	do do	200.00
Sol. Barrott	do do	200.00
Thos. Graham	do do	200.00
Thos. Harring-	ton do	200.00
Paul Shepard	Crier of the orphans ct.	Fed. 500
and county commissioners.	Fed.	150
Jas. C. Wheeler, Crier of County ct.	A. V. B.	150
and court of appeals	all Fed.	50

In many of the foregoing offices the incumbents receive the emoluments in the form of fees; we have in such cases given the estimated emolument. The magistrates for instance, we have estimated the pay (taking such only as have qualified) at \$100 each; some of them do not receive one fourth the amount of the estimate others however receive three or four times the amount. So in like manner with constables. The estimate we have placed on the emolument does not vary far, we think, from a fair average.

Will Mr. Goldsborough look over this list and then say who are the "PRESCRIBED" and then say who are the "SPOILS MEN."

A TEACHER WANTED.

A Gentleman of good Moral standing, that can produce satisfactory testimonials of his competency as a teacher of reading, writing, Arithmetic, and the English grammar, may obtain employment in the above named capacity if speedily application be made to the subscribers.

WRIGHTSON LOWE,
WM. H. HAMBLETON,
JAMES M. HOPKINS,
JAMES M. DANIEL,
DANIEL WEEDON,
Bay Side, Talbot County
July 28 w3t

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of McNeal & Robinson, is now dissolved by mutual consent all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims, and those having claims against the firm will please present them.

The business will hereafter be conducted by J. H. McNeal.

JAMES H. MCNEAL,
CHARLES ROBINSON,
July 24—28

Talbot County, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of John Fisher stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, 1834, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; and the said John Fisher having complied with the several requisites required by the act of Assembly, I do hereby order & adjudge that the said John Fisher be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said John Fisher to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said John Fisher should not have the benefit of the said act of Assembly. Given under my hand the 25th day of July, 1835.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

July 28 w3t

SALE OF LAND.

THE subscriber will expose to public sale to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY the 10th of August, all that farm adjoining "Lewis Town" in Talbot county, which was formerly the property of Alexander Anderson. As this Farm lies near to Tuckahoe Creek, and contains a body of valuable wood land, it is believed, that to a man of enterprise, its sale will present an opportunity for a profitable investment of money. The sale will take place on the premises at 11 o'clock, A. M., when the terms will be made known. In the mean time persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, and to call on the subscriber who will give the most satisfactory information respecting title, &c. The Farm is supposed to contain five hundred acres.

WM. HAYWARD.

July 21

Talbot County, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of James Seymour, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, 1834, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; and the said James Seymour having complied with the several requisites required by the act of Assembly, I do hereby order & adjudge that the said James Seymour be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said James Seymour to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said James Seymour should not have the benefit of the said act of Assembly. Given under my hand the 25th day of July, 1835.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

July 28 w3t

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.

LUMBER YARD

THE SUBSCRIBERS are about to establish a LUMBER YARD

IN EASTON,

IN which they intend keeping all the various kinds of Plank, Scantling, Shingles, &c. that may be wanted, and from which they expect to be able to supply all those who may be disposed to purchase, with as good lumber and at prices fully as low as it can be obtained in the Baltimore market, without the addition of freight.

They have already received from Port Deposit and elsewhere, and now offer for sale at their yard in Easton, an excellent lot of 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 White Pine Plank, Cypress Shingles and Scantling.

They also intend keeping a part of the above at Easton Point, for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied by water.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above will please call on William Loveday, who will attend to the business.

WM. H. GROOME,
WM. LOVEDAY.

June 27 east

Talbot County, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of James H. Hopkins stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, 1834, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; and the said James H. Hopkins having complied with the several requisites required by the act of Assembly, I do hereby order & adjudge that the said James H. Hopkins be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said James H. Hopkins to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said James H. Hopkins should not have the benefit of the said act of Assembly. Given under my hand the 6th day of May, 1835.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

July 28 w3t

WANTED.

A girl, about twenty years old, honest and sober, with good disposition. For one of this kind a fair price will be given. Enquire of the editor of the Cecil Gazette, Elkton, Md.

July 25—31

30—The Eastern Shore Whig and Kent Bugle will insert the above to the amount of \$1, and charge this office.

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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.

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They also intend keeping a part of the above at Easton Point, for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied by water.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above will please call on William Loveday, who will attend to the business.

WM. H. GROOME,
WM. LOVEDAY.

June 27 east

Post Office Notice.

The subscriber respectfully notifies those persons indebted for postage, who do not settle their accounts by the end of the present month, that after that date they will be found in the hands of an officer. This course is rendered necessary, as the long continued ill health of the subscriber, obliges him to close up his business, without delay, with a view to his removal; previous to which, he wishes to settle every just claim against him.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.

Easton, July 21

For Sale or Rent.

AND immediate possession given; that large and convenient two story brick house, with office, stables, &c. &c. all in complete repair, formerly the residence of Dr. Ennalls Martin, situated on Washington Street. For terms apply to JAMES G. MARTIN.

July 21

Union Camp Meeting.

A CAMP MEETING of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for Talbot and Queen Anne Circuits, will be held in Mr. George's woods, near Wye Mills, to commence on the 7th of August next. The ministers and friends of the adjoining circuits are respectfully invited to attend.

LEVI STORKS.

JOSHUA HUMPHRIS.

July 21

EASTON ACADEMY.

A public examination of the scholars belonging to this Institution will be held on Thursday and Friday the 13th and 14th of August, at the Academy, at which the parents and guardians of the pupils, and the friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend. After the examination, the summer vacation will commence.

By the Board,

THOS. L. BULLITT, Pres't.

July 21

SALE OF LAND.

THE subscriber will expose to public sale to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY the 10th of August, all that farm adjoining "Lewis Town" in Talbot county, which was formerly the property of Alexander Anderson. As this Farm lies near to Tuckahoe Creek, and contains a body of valuable wood land, it is believed, that to a man of enterprise, its sale will present an opportunity for a profitable investment of money. The sale will take place on the premises at 11 o'clock, A. M., when the terms will be made known. In the mean time persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, and to call on the subscriber who will give the most satisfactory information respecting title, &c. The Farm is supposed to contain five hundred acres.

WM. HAYWARD.

July 21

NOTICE.

THE CELEBRATED HUNTING HORSE

GRAY MESSENGER.

HAVING completed his services for the season, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. He will remain here a few weeks. Any person or persons wishing to breed their mares can put by the single service while he remains here, on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase the above horse may get a good bargain by applying to the subscriber.

RICHARD C. LAIN.

Easton, July 18 3w

The Centerville Times will copy the above three times and present the account to R. C. LAIN.

Talbot County, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of James Seymour, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, 1834, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; and the said James Seymour having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly, I do hereby order & adjudge that the said James Seymour be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said James Seymour to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said James Seymour should not have the benefit of the said act of Assembly. Given under my hand the 21st day of February, 1835.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

July 18 w3t

Public School Notice.

THE Trustees and Clerks of the several school districts in Talbot county, where there are no school houses, stationery, books, fuel, &c. provided, or where the school houses require to be repaired, are requested to make a report thereof to the Commissioners for Talbot county without delay. Also to furnish a list of all the taxable inhabitants of the district with a description of their property. It is also requested that the Trustees, when they send in their contracts with teachers for ratification by the Commissioners, will furnish a list, or the number of children belonging to each school district, as it is thought expedient that the price of teaching should be proportioned to the number of children to be instructed.

Per order,

MARTIN VAN BUREN, OF NEW YORK. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF KENTUCKY.

IT has fallen to the lot of the undersigned to have presented to the American People a third edition of the Biographies of the two above named highly distinguished patriotic citizens, whose constant devotion to the best interests of our Government has led to their designation, as a testimony of the estimation in which their services are regarded by the People whom they have served, as candidates for the two first offices within the gift of a FREE, HAPPY, and FLOURISHING NATION. This token of respect gives to the world additional proof that faithful services shall not go unrewarded.

The object of this appeal to the republican portion of our fellow citizens, is to obtain their co-operation in the circulation of an edition of 100,000 copies of the joint Biography of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, enlarged, revised, and corrected, so as to be valuable to every lover of his country, and like honorable to the distinguished citizens whom we, this people, intend still further to honor, by their elevation to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, in the election of 1836. Thus we shall perpetuate the principles of Jefferson, which have been so signally revived, nobly acted upon, and triumphantly carried out by ANDREW JACKSON, who, spurning all flattery, knew nothing but the PEOPLE, the whole PEOPLE, and their respective rights, regardless of their fortunes, whether rich or poor; thus rendering his NAME and his DEEDS as durable as the "EVERLASTING HILLS."

The arrangement of the volume will be as follows: 1. Portrait of Andrew Jackson, to whom the volume will be inscribed, with an address by the Publisher. 2. Portrait of Martin Van Buren. To be followed by his Biography, enlarged including several new documents, illustrating the magical powers of his gigantic mind, which has ever been devoted to sustain the rights of his country, and the country, and the glory and prosperity of his fellow-citizens.

3. Portrait of Richard M. Johnson, to be followed by his Biography, enlarged, including various speeches, SUNDAY MAIL REPORTS, and other documents, illustrative of his long continued and highly valuable public life, which has ever been devoted to the good of his country; including an authentic account of the fall of the renowned Indian warrior, TECUMSEH, on the ever memorable fifth of October, 1813—with an engraved view of the battle field.

The work will be complete in one volume of about 400 pages. The price to be fixed at the moderate sum of one dollar, neatly bound with cloth backs; or calf and gilt, with the additional expense of binding. The work which is now in a state of preparation, shall be such as to give entire satisfaction; as it is in the hands of gentlemen who have for nearly forty years been personally and intimately acquainted with the private and public life of the above named distinguished citizens.

The celebrated address of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, bearing testimony to the high character of Martin Van Buren; and the eloquent speech of the Hon. James Barbour, of Virginia, in the United States Senate, portraying the chivalry of Colonel Johnson on the field and in the councils of the nation.

As there is among our republican citizens, an extensive population of German origin, the work will appear simultaneously in both the English and the German languages. It will, therefore, be necessary for subscribers who wish to have the work in the German, to signify the same on the subscription book. It will, in order to give prompt and extensive circulation to the work, be indispensable for all subscribers to pay at the time of subscription—all money to be at a proper time forwarded with the list of signatures to the publishing committee—which will be duly made known by a notice in the Washington Globe.

*Democratic editors disposed to encourage the work, will confer a favor, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the subscriber, in giving publicity to the above and receiving subscriptions at their respective offices, to whom a reasonable per centage will be allowed.

The People's obedient servant, WM. EMMONS. Washington City, June 1, 1835.

*The public must be aware the Engravings are worth nearly the price fixed for the book. *Subscriptions to the above work received at this office. June 20

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of GOOD HOMI-MADE SHOES, CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ Gentlemen's fine Monroes. Do do Shoes. Women's Boots and Shoes. Children's Shoes, cut different fashions. Some good strong Course Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which is determined to sell low for cash, hoon, 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 McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozment & 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

TAILORING. THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Easton and the vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant, JOHN SATTERFIELD. July 16

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 liberal 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 improvement 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 Washington Irving, Edward Everett, Gulian C. Verplanck, Charles F. Hoffman, &c.

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

The work will be published weekly, as usual, at 6 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.

Postmasters throughout the United States are requested to act as Agents—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 Letters of the Hall, by Crabbe.—The Letters of Lady Wortley Montague—Rasselas, by Dr. Johnson.—Castle of Otranto, by Horace Walpole.—The Old English Baron, by Clara Reece.—Dr. Franklin's Life and Essays, by himself.—Lights & Shadows of Scottish Life.—The adventures of Gill Blas, from the French of Le Sage, by Smollet.—Julia de Ruyter, by Mackenzie.—Mazeppa, by Lord Byron.—The Dream of Eugene Aram, by Hood.—Zenobia, by Dr. Moore.—Essays, moral, economical, and political by the Lord Chancellor Bacon.—Chevy Chase.—L'Allegro, by Milton.—Il Penseroso, by Milton.—Italian and Spanish Proverbs.—The history of Charles XII., by Voltaire.—Manfred, by Lord Byron.—Al's Bride, A Tale by T. Moore, Esq.—Elizabeth, by Mad. Cotton.—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.—The Deserted Village, by Goldsmith.—Life of Henry Lord Bolingbroke, by Palisarius, by Marmontel.—Pope's Essay on Man.—Collection of Apophthegms, by Lord Bacon.

All communications relating to the work to be addressed, post paid, to the publisher, GEORGE DEARBORN, 35 Gold street, New York.

June 29

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, Shif. march 21

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and North 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.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-office at Easton, Md., on the first day of July, 1835, which if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| A | Hancock John |
| Adams Sally | J |
| Anderson William | James John |
| Anderson & Hopkins | Jackson Miss C |
| B | K |
| Barnett John H. | Kerby David |
| Baily Ann P. | Knight James M. |
| Battle John W. | L |
| Blake Mary E. | Leonard Daniel |
| Burnett Maria | Lauman Mrs. M |
| Benny Margaret | M |
| Burclimell Wm. | Milburn John H. 2 |
| Bayne Revd. Thos. | Mackey Samuel |
| Biggell John | Mackey Miss Elizabeth |
| C | Mount Joseph H. 2 |
| Carson David | O |
| Camper John | Ozment Jonathan |
| Callahan Samuel T. | P |
| Clemens Revd. Mr. | Parrott Thomas |
| Clark C. | Palmer William |
| Crisp Edward | Petryman Thos. G. |
| Cole Selah | R |
| Corkrel Rachel | Rhodes Henry |
| Colston Samuel | Richardson Capt. Wm. |
| Corner of Talbot county | Roberts Samuel |
| D | Ross Robert R. 2 |
| Calal Elizabeth | Rose Robert |
| Dene Lucy | S |
| Dorsey John R. 2 | Sackett P. 37 |
| Dean John | Sackett & Doyle 8 |
| Dinsmore Robert | Snyder Caroline |
| Dickson Isaac New- | Sears Ann Maria S. |
| ton | Stewart Mrs. S. |
| F | Stevens Samuel |
| Faulkner Wm. B. | Slaughter Turbutt K. |
| Faulkner Joshua M. | T |
| Floyd Joseph | Todd Albert |
| Floyd Thomas | Tighman Wm. H. |
| G | Thomas Nicholas |
| Green John D. | Turner Joseph L. |
| Graham A. | Turbutt John W. |
| Gordy Nutter | Turbutt Wm. Jr. |
| H | V |
| Husted N. R. | Valiant Hugh |
| Humphries Rev. Jos- | W |
| ua | Wallin John or J. L. |
| Howard Miss Har- | White 2 |
| riet 2 | Weatherly Susan |
| Haden William | Wilson Benjamin |
| Hopper P. B. | Wright Elizabeth |
| I | Persons indebted for Postage are reminded that their quarter bills are now due. |
| J | EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M. |

July 4

SOLOMON BARRETT,



Tavern Keeper,

EASTON, Md.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, 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.

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 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 their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. C. B. may 2

NOTICE

THE subscriber has opened on the first of April, 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 unflinching disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL. march 28

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, Silver Thimbles, Silver and Gold 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.

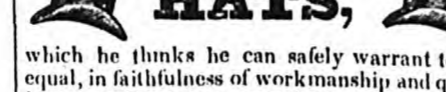
The public's humble servant, JAMES BENNY. april 28

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF



HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms. To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Pure of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash price in the city.

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at STEVENS' Hatter, 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

Town and Country Residence in one.

THE undersigned would sell his place adjoining the town of Easton and containing the advantages of town and country.—If disposed of before the 21st inst. it will then be offered at public sale on credit of one, two, three and four years; interest payable annually. If not disposed of, the above farm will be for Rent.

July 11th A. C. BULLITT.

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, 50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners. Easton, April 4, 1835.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plaster's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages, or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

THE PUBLIC'S OBLIGED SERVANTS,

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H. Jan 20

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

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 raising 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 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. CONWICK 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

JOB PRINTING.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office, SUCH AS

Pamphlets, Handbills, of every description, Blanks, Cards, &c. &c. &c.

June 17

BLANKS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit: Hard Solder Bits and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Gigs, Triggs, and Shay Whips, foreign and domestic, Iron Traces, Plough Bits, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments. april 28

TO RENT

For the ensuing Year, AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Morlings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to MARY ROGERS, Perry Hall, 25th May, 1835.

DISOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. WILLIS, who is authorized to settle the same. SAMUEL W. SPENCER, C. F. WILLIS. Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25

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

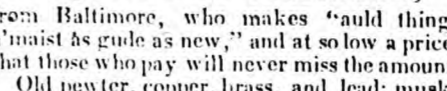
Experienced Workman, from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; musket, room, rabbit, mink, and other kinds; goose, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and all other goods, 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

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.

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.

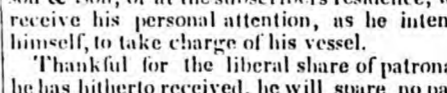
The public's obedient servant, SAMUEL H. BENNY. feb 10

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, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for one to give that personal attention, as I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county.

S. H. B.

Easton and Baltimore Packet



SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON 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 schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) 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 Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obedient servant, J. E. LEONARD. feb 17

BLANKS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

S. K. LYON, P. M.

DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Easton, and will be happy to wait on those who may require his services, either at his room at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, or at their dwellings.

Dr. Lyon is aware that the best recommendation any professional man can have is the favorable opinion of his employers. Nevertheless, he takes the liberty of adding to this advertisement, an extract from the Lynchburg Virginian, published in 1833.

"Dr. Lyon comes amongst us highly recommended as a medical man and an experienced and successful Dentist, having been formerly Lecturer on the principles of Dental Surgery in the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and having testimonials of his professional skill from Professors of that institution, and Dr. Chapman of Philadelphia," &c. June 27

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. april 25

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, offers for sale his entire stock of goods on hand, at the most reduced prices for cash. Persons disposed to purchase will meet with

GOOD BARGAINS,

by calling at his store. N. B. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close up his business as speedily as possible. R. P. SPENCER. May 19

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE

