

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown. RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1835.

NO. 36.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S
Boarding School for Young Ladies,
Corner of Saratoga and Courtland Streets,
BALTIMORE.

Will be re-opened on the first day of September next.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have provided their Seminary with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their Philosophical Apparatus is equal to any that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the School. Their Cabinet of Minerals, though small, contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's, and Gardner's Globes; several Pianos, and a Harp. The instruments they possess are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

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

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

The course of instruction is carried on in a regular system of Academic studies, embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches. Parents and Guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a prospectus of the Seminary, by writing, post paid, to the Principals.

August 22 1835

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & F. GROOME,
HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of

SPRING GOODS,
which added to their former stock makes their assortment very complete. They respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call. Among the articles received are a variety of
English & French Ginghams,
French Painted Lawns and Chintzes, and
Fancy Gauze and other Handkerchiefs
may 2

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach and Harness Making business, four smart, active, well grown boys, of good moral habits, (born 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 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 the short notice and as cheap as they can have it done in the city.

August 1

TEACHERS WANTED.

A gentleman and lady of respectable standing who can produce satisfactory testimonials of their competency to teach the several branches of an English education, may obtain employment in the above mentioned capacity, if speedy application be made to

James Parrot
Peter Tarr
Samuel Roberts
William C. Ridgway
Lambert W. Spencer
Trustees of School District, No. 2.
aug 22 31

To Rent for the next year.

The house at present occupied by Mrs. Scott, near the residence of the subscriber MARGARET GOLDSBOROUGH.
aug 22 31

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 & from which they expect to be able to supply all those who may be disposed to purchase, with as good lumber and 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 WIDE 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.

William H. Groome.
William Loveday.
Easton, June 27

For Rent or Sale.

That handsome and substantial brick dwelling with every convenience attached, at present occupied by John Stevens, Esq. situated on Harrison Street in Easton.—For terms apply to the Subscriber of Alex. P. Taylor.
JACOB C. WILLSON.
Easton, Aug. 29, 1835.

To Country Merchants & others JACOB BALDERSTON

Manufactures and has always for sale, at his Sieve and Wire Manufactory, No. 60 South Calvert, a few doors from Pratt Street the following articles, viz: Wire Sieves of the most approved kinds. Rolling Screens for Merchant and flax seed Mills; Riddles and Sieves for coal, corn, ore, barley, rye, oats, flax and clover seeds, wheat, buckwheat, lime, sand, snuff, starch, and brick dust; plain and fancy Wire work for windows, libraries, &c. Also an assortment of Bird Cages and Rat Traps, all of which are made of the best materials, and will be sold as reasonable as at any manufactory in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore.
Baltimore, 4 April

AN APPEAL

To the People of the Old States particularly.

Among the many wagons conveying moves to the west, which daily pass through this town, was on Tuesday attended by thirty-five persons, twenty six of whom were upon it, the others followed on foot. They were five families from the western shore of Maryland, who had united in chartering a single wagon, the upper loading of which was bedding piled to the height of 12 feet from the ground, on the top of which 26 women and children were perched. On the next day, four families, containing 29 persons, with a single wagon, followed from the same neighborhood.

Wheeling Gazette.

We know not what effect such paragraphs have upon the feelings of others, but for ourselves we can, in sincerity and truth, aver, that they cause the blood to course through our veins with more than icy-coldness. We love, we trust, our whole country with all the ardor of genuine patriotism; but as all human affections have their grades and degrees, so are ours regulated with respect to that particular member of the great American family of states, in which it was our humble lot to be born. For Maryland, we cherish an affection which we will not name, and although we rejoice with all the warmth of young love in the advance of any member of the confederacy in the march of prosperity and greatness, when we see any such evidences of the downward course of things in the "old thirteen"—that glorious galaxy, whose chivalry and blood was the price of our freedom—as is to be found in the paragraph which forms our text, we confess it makes us sick at heart. What is the spectacle presented. In two short days, sixty-four of our citizens, from the same neighborhood, are seen passing through a single town on the Ohio, wending their way to the far west, or southwest, and how many there are who follow, our imagination cannot conceive; for it is but a few months since, we heard of a gentleman from one of the lower counties on the western shore of this state, who was deputed as an agent for thirty five families to go to the West, to seek out an eligible location for them to emigrate to. But why do they leave those green fields—those cherished haunts of childhood? Why do they depart from the soil where their forefathers dwelt for centuries? Why do they desert those sacred fane, in which their ancestors and themselves have so often, and so long, offered up their prayers and their prayers to Him, who listens in mercy and decides in justice? Have those green fields, those haunts, that soil, and those fane, no longer any hold upon their affections? Do not the associations of early life—do not those connexions formed in the spring-tide of their existence, never cease their mind?—do not those fond recollections of earlier and more lasting friendships, remind them of those hallowed scenes which were once so dear to them? If reflections such as we have described, do not obtrude upon the thoughts of those whose eyes are cast towards the setting sun, there is no hope left for human nature is not what we took her to be: she is more obdurate than marble—colder than the arms of death. But if these thoughts do sometimes steal over their minds, there may still be hope that all may yet be well—that the tide of emigration which almost threatens to take from many of the middle and southern members of the old states, the healthful, the industrious, the enterprising and the young, may be stayed, and that those who have contemplated breaking away from the ties of their youthful and more mature age, may be prevailed upon to abandon their intentions, and once more turn their thoughts towards the improvement of the loved soil that gave them birth. Ask those who have gone, or are going west, why they have left, or intend to leave, their native hills, and they will tell you "the soil is worn out." We admit that much of it is worn out, and that in numerous instances its products do not repay the toil and expense of cultivation; but then this is not the fault of the soil; it was all originally kind, much of it fertile, and yielded generous returns for the labor bestowed upon it. Bad tillage, an injurious system of cultivation, and too long continuance in exhausting crops, have brought it to its present deteriorated state, but this, certainly, does not justify the conclusion that its former fertility cannot be restored. We believe that all of those worn out fields can be thus restored by the adoption of a judi-

cious system of culture; and that such as are within the reach of the advantages of those reseeded beds of shell and other marl, in the tide water districts, may be carried far beyond the highest point of their original fruitfulness, and that too, at a cost which will bear no comparison with the increased amount and value of the produce which may be raised from a given quantity of land. If this be practicable, should not the whisperings of patriotism—the veneration for ancient and present associations—those ties which bind man to the place of his birth—should not these, admonish him to make one noble, one generous effort in its behalf? This question is so simple as not to admit of debate—every virtuous and ennobling impulse of the heart responds a warm, a sincere, an ardent affirmative. They call upon us, one and all, to make that effort. Who is there among us, whose fortune it may have been to have been born in one of the Old States—of those states which laid the foundation of human liberty—no matter how humble his sphere of life—that does not feel the distinction an enviable one? When we say this, we mean nothing disparaging to the new states—those vigorous and patriotic scions of the old stock—for God knows we love them all, in sincerity and singleness of heart. Then let each and all of those whom we address, turn with renewed affection with renovated regard, and an unswerving determination, to make another manly effort, one which shall be alike worthy of ourselves and of our respective states. The rotation of crops, wherever tried, with the aid of clover and plaster alone in many instances, have wrought wonders in the way of ameliorating the condition of the soil, and where lime, and an economical and discreet husbanding, and application of those manures produced on estates, have been adopted, the improvement has been still the more manifest. Lime, it will probably be said, is costly—it is costly, in one sense to all who have to purchase it—to many whose localities are remote from its depots, its obtaining may be said to be impracticable; but to those who live within a distance accessible to navigation, its first cost, whether that be twelve or 25 cents the bushel, is not, and should not be, an object; for it will pay an interest of more than an hundred per cent. So also would the marl prove cheap to such as can procure it, so as to have it delivered in their fields at these prices; and we have been favored with the perusal of a correspondence, which shows that in some situations within the marl district, it can be delivered on the landings of many gentlemen, at from 6 to 8 cents, and in some situations, more favorably located, at 4 cents the bushel. No one acquainted with the fruitifying properties of marl, will question the correctness of our assertion, when we state that by the application of from 100 to 200 bushels to the acre, according to the degree of exhaustion of the soil to which it is to be applied, its rate of yield may be raised from its present depressed state, to from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre; in favourable seasons, that of corn to from 8 to 10 lbs and other articles of produce in like proportions. The first cost of either lime, shells, marl, or ashes, should not deter any farmer from trying their efficacy, where they do not exceed the prices named, as there can be no question but that the investment would prove safe, and of lasting benefit to him who may make it. The farmers on Long Island New York, pay from 6 to 10 cents a bushel for leached ashes, then have to pay freight for fifteen or twenty miles of water carriage, and the expense of land transportation from 5 to 6 miles, and still grow rich. The *modus operandi*, is easy of solution. By the use of these ashes they make one acre produce what it formerly required three to do, and thus they save the expense of cultivation and of labor on two acres, together with the interest on the value of the land.

But there is another field open to those who desire to remain—a field rich in promise, and which should gratify even the most exorbitant thirst for the accumulation of wealth. We allude to the SILK CULTURE—a business which, if well conducted, is calculated of itself, to make every owner of a small farm comfortable, each holder of a large one rich—we use both terms in their broad and most ample sense.—As we have before remarked, by the adoption of this as a branch of husbandry, those very worn-out fields, which are now driving the people of NEW JERSEY, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, to seek homes among strangers, and encounter all the hardships and privations incident to new and border settlements—may be converted into so many mines of wealth. We ask no man to go into it as an exclusive business—we desire no one to risk the support of his family upon it, but we do ask—we do conjure every one, who still clings with affection to his first home—to his birth place—to engage in it as a part of his business. Let those who can afford to buy the trees from the various nurseries in our country, buy them and commence the work, so that the influence of their example may be felt and followed. Let those who cannot afford to make an outlay for the trees, buy one, two, three or

four ounces of the *Morus Alba*—the White or Italian mulberry, & begin the raising of the trees for themselves. Let those who cannot spare a larger quantity of land than one acre, appropriate that to the culture of the mulberry, and let each, according to his ability, set in mulberry, whatever number of acres, which, to him may seem fit and proper, from the number named, to fifty, either in hedges or standard trees, and we pledge ourselves, that if those plantations of the mulberry be nurtured with care, and turned to the advantage of which they are susceptible, the necessity for emigration will cease to exist in any of the middle or southern states.—there is not an acre of those very lands about to be deserted, that may not thus, in silk culture, be made to produce more than twice as much in value as any western, or south western lands which might be procured, if cultivated in the present staples of those states. Why then go beyond the boundary of domestic comfort in search of the land which abounds in the elements of wealth, when that land is at your own door, if you but improve the resources which God has placed within your reach? Let us test it by the results of experience. An acre of mulberry trees, full grown will feed 50,000 worms, and these, as 8,000 cocoons are equal to a pound of silk will make, if properly attended to, 180 lbs, which when reeled, at the very lowest calculation, would be worth \$4 per lb., equal to \$720. Now let us see what would be the expense attending the feeding of the worms. The experience of Europe, as well as that of our own country, show that 2 persons are competent to feed one million of worms the first week, 4 the second, 8 the third, and from 16 to 20 the remainder of the time, which for the sake of data, we will set down at 2 weeks more. This we wish it recollected, is the calculation of the number of hands requisite to attend to 1,000,000 worms, but as we wish in all charges against the culture, to be rather over than under the amount, we shall tax the 540,000 worms with the expense of almost twice that number for attendants. And now let us see how the account will stand.

By	Balance as per country.	By	Balance as per country.
Interest on 1 acre land, value at \$200 at 6 per cent.	\$12 00	By 180 lbs of Silk at \$4 per lb.	\$720 00
Interest on 2 men 5 weeks at \$5 per month each.	15 00		
Food of 2 men 5 weeks at \$1 1/2 per week.	15 00		
Food of 2 women 4 weeks at \$2 per week.	16 00		
Food of 4 women 4 weeks at \$2 per week.	32 00		
Food of 8 women 4 weeks at \$2 per week.	64 00		
Food of 12 children from 7 to 14 years old, 2 weeks at \$1 per week.	24 00		
What board at \$1 per week.	24 00		
At \$4 per week.	24 00		
At \$10 per week.	24 00		
At \$20 per week.	24 00		
By balance or duty paid on 1 acre in the silk culture.	\$720 00		
	\$720 00		

Here then we have as the clear profit resulting from an acre of ground in the silk culture, after making the most liberal allowances for all possible charges accruing—after allowing \$20 for an acre of worn out land, which in many cases would not bring one fourth of that sum; and but seldom more than a moiety, after taxing one acre with nearly the expenses of labor for two, and after paying the silk at the lowest or minimum value—we say after dealing thus hardly with the produce, we have a clear profit on 1 acre thus appropriated, of \$565.80

We recommend the *Morus Alba*, not that we would not give the preference to the *Morus Multicaulis*, if it could be obtained in sufficient quantities to make its introduction general. We believe it very far superior to all other kinds of the mulberry tribe; but we are not certain, though we could wish to believe otherwise, that for some years at least, we shall have to depend chiefly upon the first named, for a supply of food for the silk worm, and for sufficiently aged to produce aged. The Italians have for centuries made a most beautiful liana have glossy silk from it; we see no possible reason why we cannot do so likewise, and we are for going to work with that which is at present attainable, in preference to waiting for hopes that may never be realized. We know that the Italian mulberry withstands our climate—we know the worm eats it kindly, and we know it makes good silk, and that should suffice.

This calculation allows 3,000 cocoons to make 1 lb. of reeled silk, whereas the experiment of Mr. Elias Frost, of Plainfield, Massachusetts, proved that 1243 yielded him 7 1/2 ounces of silk, when reeled, being rather better than 18 1/2 ounces of silk to 3,000 worms; or of 1 pound to a fraction less than 2,527 worms. This experiment was upon a small scale, it may be said—granted—it was upon a small scale—but by due vigilance, unremitting vigilance, and a proportionate increase of attendants, the same result might be realized to the extent of many acres. We do not wish to conceal the fact from the agricultural community, that those who enter into the silk business must imitate the worm in its toils. He who expects without exertion during their feeding, to realize profit from their labors, had better not engage in it. But if he will give during the very limited period of their probation here—say five weeks—due vigilance, he will, indeed, reap a harvest worthy of his garner.

The calculation of food for the worms is based upon the production of 103 full grown trees, placed on an acre, 20 square feet apart; but the same, or a greater quantity of leaves might be raised on an acre of land planted in hedges six feet apart, the fourth year after sowing the seed, if the seedlings were pushed ahead by manuring and clean cultivation.

We have spoken of worn out lands being adapted to the culture of the mulberry tree, and we repeat that the experience of Europe shows, that thin sandy or gravelly lands, yielded a nutriment which produces the finest, most elastic and glossy silk; but here we would not be understood as wishing to recommend that the mulberry plant be confined to poor worn-out lands without their being first liberally manured; and whether planted in standard trees, or in hedges, the soil should, most assuredly, be kept in a state of generous till for the first four years, by cultivation. Clover between the rows, to be well plastered, and a lay turned in twice during that time, taking care to keep the young plants or trees free from the obstruction of grass or weeds, would be sufficient to ensure their subsequent growth. Potatoes or other roots, as parsnips, mangel wurtzel, carrots, or beets, might also be raised between the standard or hedge rows, so that while the mulberry was maturing, the ground appropriated to their culture, could be made to more than repay for all expense attending it. Thus would the long bear of having to wait so long be stripped of its hideousness.

A few words more and we will bring this article to a close. How shall the good work be begun? There are various ways by which it might be. In individuals may, and we hope will, begin it. In the eastern states, it has already been laid hold of in every possible form,—societies, companies, and individuals, are there already exerting their respective capacities to give it motion. In Connecticut alone, four county societies have been specially formed for furthering its culture, since the 1st of March last, and almost daily we see notices of new companies about being formed.—The things are as they should be, and we would appeal to the pride of the middle and southern states, whose soil and climate are so much better suited to the culture of the mulberry, not to let our eastern and northern brethren outstrip us in this lucrative branch of husbandry, but rather join with them in the generous rivalry of brothers, for the palm of victory. And may we not here ask every agriculturist living in those states immediately interested, to step forward to the rescue. In a business which equally concerns all, none should indulge in indifference of feeling. What we ask, therefore, is, that some gentlemen in each neighborhood, will take an active part and give an impetus to the ball of the revolution—it needs but a beginning, and he who shall be foremost in this glorious work of regeneration, will deserve to live in the fondest recollections of his countrymen. The organization of societies for agricultural purposes wherever they have been formed, have conferred blessings, and we join in it upon those who possess influence to exert it now, for now is the time when their country needs it.—Farmer & Gardener.

[Reported for the Courier & Enquirer.]

Police, Tuesday.—A comical incident. During one of the moments of tranquillity which those connected with our police sometimes enjoy, when the magistrate does, after a good dinner, over the evening paper, and the officials watch with the patience of hungry mousers for their prey, two persons the very antipodes in appearance—one of them tall and thin, looking melancholy and gentleman like; the other a well fed portly Englishman, entered the court in great haste. Sir said the lean personage, (addressing the Judge, and raising him from his pleasing slumber.) I want protection.

Magistrate. Against whom?

Complainant. Against this man pointing to the morsel of flesh that stood beside him.

Magistrate. What has he done to you?

Complainant. He follows me; and I am afraid of him.

Magistrate. Follows you!

Complainant. Yes, follows me wherever I go. If I walk the street, he is close at my heels; if I walk into the Exchange there he is close at my elbow; and if I walk into my counting house, I am sure to have his company.

Mag. I can't help you. There is no law to prevent his following you.

Com. But he threatens to follow me even into my own dwelling.

Mag. Ah, if he does that,

Com. Well sir,

Mag. Then sue him for a trespass.

Com. But I tell you I am afraid of him.

Mag. And I tell you I can't help your being afraid of him.

Com. But he threatens me.

Mag. O ho he threatens you, does he?

Com. Yes, he threatens to follow me wherever I go, even if he breaks the law.

Mag. Well, wait till he breaks the law, and then come to me. But what's it all about? Now comes my turn, said the defendant—who during the dialogue preserved the most profound silence, now it's my turn to speak. All I want is to have my property back again; and I will have it too.

Mag. What property?

Def. My Charter Party, and my bills of lading, which he stole from me.

Com. Stole from you—

Def. Yes, stole from me, and I'll swear it. Look here Mr. Hobson, my name is Joseph Barlow, and his name is Meeks. The other day I deposited in his hands for safe keeping, the charter party and bills of lading of the brig Lexington which cleared out, and sailed on Sunday. To day when I asked him for my papers back again he refused them, and I won't be robbed of my property.

Mag. How did he rob you?

Com. and Def. I'll tell you sir—

Mag. Hold your tongues both of you—if you speak for an hour you must hear me at last. Between you, a man can't get a word in edge ways. Now I ask you sir, how did he rob you?

Def. Why I gave him the papers, and now he won't give them up to me.

Mag. That's no robbery—

Def. No robbery! Well, that's what I call a pretty how-do-you-do.

Com. I refused to surrender them, because Mr. Westervelt, who is out of town, forbid me in this letter. He says they were fraudulently obtained from him, and I have them in my iron chest, and there they shall stick.

Def. And I'll stick to you till you give them to me, that you may depend upon.

Com. Can't I then have any protection?

Def. (earnestly.) Protection. Why look here Mr. Hobson, I will soon explain the whole matter—

Mag. But I don't want to hear any explanation.

Def. You may as well hear the whole as not, it won't do either of us any harm. If you go to a man, and offer him papers to take care of (during this short colloquy, Mr. Meeks slyly slipped into the next room, and made his exit by the back door) and he keeps the papers when you want them, what do you call that? (turning to the spot where his adversary once stood) Ay, sir what do you call that? What do you call—looking about with the most ludicrous air of amusement—and then rushing into the adjoining room; does any body know what has become of him? Yes, said Collins the officer in a whisper, the bird has flown.

Def. Well then I am pretty humbugged. The brig has cleared out, Westervelt has cleared out, Meeks has cleared out, and damn me if it isn't high time for me to clear out too—so saying, Mr. Barlow turned on his heel, and left the office much quicker than he came into it.

We have been favored with the annexed extract of a letter from a respectable and extensive flour dealer in Baltimore.

Frederick Examiner.

Baltimore, Aug. 14, 1835.

Dear Sir:—The market for the Wheat crops just harvested, being about to open, it may interest millers to have views presented of the prospect of future prices.

In every part of the country the crop has surpassed the expectations of the growers. In eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware there is a full average crop. In Frederick and Washington counties in this State, and Jefferson county Va., it may be something less than an average. In N. York, western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, there is two thirds of a crop, and on the eastern shore of this State, and throughout Virginia there is about one half crop, but as the growing corn crop promises to be abundant, there will be no doubt an ample supply of bread stuff for the consumption of the country, and for the usual demand; hence, in the absence of a demand from Europe prices may be expected to decline. The result of the European harvest will be known here about the middle of October, in the mean time under moderate receipts of the reduction may not be great, but some decline may be looked for, and it will be considerable if it be ascertained that the crop in Europe has proved a good one.—From this view of the subject, it is my

impression that early sales will prove the best.

August 17th 1835.—Flour has declined, and prices unsettled. Holders are asking \$6.50, but no sales. Wheat is coming in freely and selling at \$1.20 and 1.25.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

TOWSON vs. ELLIOTT.

It was unfortunate for the brave and gallant Towson, the *Declarer* of the Army, that he should, under any circumstances, get into a collision with such a man as Commodore Jesse D. Elliott. For, however such collision might terminate, some degree of discredit must inevitably attach to him. But the collision has taken place; the correspondence between the two individuals has been published; it has been read; and in it every one may see the true character of General Nathan Towson, and of Commodore Jesse D. Elliott! Each is so clearly drawn that he who runs may read—and yet the *New York Times*, the organ, mouth piece and bolsters up of the unenvied Commodore, has the effrontery to declare that General Towson came off "second best;" that Elliott disgraced and insulted him out and out; that he did every thing which should draw a challenge from a high-minded officer and a gentleman, void of religious scruples in those matters, and yet Towson refused to challenge, because he feared losing his commission in the army! This is the story of the *New York Times*! Now how stands the matter? Towson's first letter to Elliott was courteous, decided and respectful. The *Times* admits this. Towson had seen, in a recently published biography of Elliott, the whole credit of cutting out the *Detroit* and *Caledonia* from under the British Fort, awarded to the latter, whereas one half of it at least, belonged to himself—and this act of injustice received the silent approbation of the narrow-souled hero of nothing, but the "Figure Head." He wrote Elliott to have him correct the error of his biography, as every gentleman and man of honor would be most ready and happy to do. But not so, the figure head man. He writes back a long letter, in which he goes into an argument to prove that it is unnecessary for him to make the correction proposed, taking care every now and then to speak in complimentary terms of Towson's courage and bravery. Not one word in this letter would warrant a challenge from Towson, as every man of candor will admit, and yet, such was his character, that, seeing Towson had commenced the correspondence, it absolutely required an answer. And it did receive an answer, biting and stinging enough, to have drawn a challenge from "all the Gods at once." Towson found that Elliott was not disposed to unrobe himself of his borrowed plumes and do another justice; he had at last learned the full and true character of the man, and he sends him the letter alluded to. Here is an extract from it—

"I will be candid with you on this as well as on every other subject. I do think that you might have made greater efforts to have brought the *Detroit* into harbor before you abandoned her; that the circumstances under which she was burnt, if such as to justify the act, did not imperiously require it; and that it was not in keeping with the chivalrous daring which could plan and execute so hazardous an enterprise as the boarding, with an inferior force, and capturing 'a public armed brig mounting six guns with a crew of fifty men, directed by naval discipline.' Some years past I was applied to by a personal friend of Commodore Perry, for a statement of facts contained in the last paragraph, to be used to your prejudice in the controversy then pending between you; but I refused to give it—informing him that I had no official claims on you, as he supposed, for neglecting me in your report; and that the fact of your planning and undertaking so hazardous an enterprise removed from my mind all suspicion of what many of Commodore Perry's friends seemed to suppose had prevented your aiding him in the action on Lake Erie, as he expected. Candor requires me to say that I then, and until lately, did believe the *Detroit* was commanded by a regular officer of the British Navy. If such was not the fact, as I am informed, and that the commander was your relation, the enterprise in my judgment, loses much of its daring character."

What than the above language could be more stinging and tormenting? It was touching Elliott in the tenderest and sorest of all points. Hints referring to these cowardly things had before been thrown out in the distance and crept into some of the newspapers; but through charity, or in the general hope that the statements might not be true, they had been suffered to slumber almost in oblivion. But now they are revived, coupled with other facts which make them too evident to be disbelieved, and thrown into his very teeth by a gentleman of the highest character and most distinguished standing, and under circumstances to which were enough allured to "draw a challenge" from a minister of the Gospel! But how was this lashing, biting, withering imputation upon his honor and bravery, received by Elliott? Did he send a challenge to wipe off the damning stain upon his honor and courage? No, not he! But like a whiplash, he undertakes to growl and bark at the man who pinned the mingled scorn, pity and contempt of the public. He writes a long abusive letter to Towson, in which he acknowledges how much his pride had been wounded and his feelings outraged. He declares he can hardly bear calmly under the infliction! And yet he could not "renew his courage to the sticking place," and send a challenge! Jesse D.

Elliott had better forewarn duelling forth with. According to the laws of duelling, whether justifiable or unjustifiable, there was the first provocation for a challenge in the correspondence. Elliott in neglecting to challenge, when he holds to duelling, and bemoaning himself so much as to send an abusive letter instead, proved at once, beyond all doubt, surmise, conjecture or quibble, that he was beneath the notice of a gentleman and a man of honor; and the short letter which follows from General Towson can only be accounted for on the supposition that he wanted to still tantalize and triumph over the disgraced and insignificant Commodore! He says to him, "if my letter was such as you describe it, a gentleman and a man of honor would have known how to reply to it! But answer for you! Oh you are a mere blusterer!" Insult upon insult! And yet no challenge from the trembling Commodore! O no, nothing ever provokes a challenge from him!

To say that Gen. Towson ought to have sent the challenge, under any view of the case, at any point of the controversy, is more, decidedly more, than the facts in the case will warrant. He was reluctantly drawn into the controversy; it was his duty to himself, his comrades, and the public, to have history corrected in relation to an important military and naval exploit. It was alike honorable and gentlemanly on his part to give Commodore Elliott the privilege of correcting the error and doing a little band of gallant artists justice. This being refused, who could act more gentlemanly and honorably, agreeably to the rules of honor, than did General Towson in a controversy, with such a man as Commodore Jesse D. Elliott. Towson could not, at any point of the controversy, send a challenge without dishonoring himself—nor, without the same result, could Elliott refuse to send one, after receiving Towson's second letter.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

MR. BARNES, Editor of the Chronicle:

Dear Sir—I feel it a duty, at a time like the present, to offer through the columns of your paper, information that may be highly useful, if properly approved to the community at large. You will therefore oblige by giving the following a place in your paper as speedily as possible.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. WEEMS.

La Grange, Elkrige, Aug. 28th, 1835.

FARMERS AND OTHER CITIZENS OF MARYLAND, LOOK OUT!

I understand from a part of my family who returned last evening from West River, that a rick of straw, out of which between 600 and 700 bushels of wheat had just been threshed, within fifteen feet of my son John W. Weems' barn, at West River, was set fire to on Sunday night last, (or rather on Monday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock), and burnt every straw to ashes. There was not a breath of air, or all the farm establishment must have been consumed, to wit: a 60 feet barn, shedded round for stabling &c. the granary, threshing machine, mill house and mill, corn house, &c. &c. The plank and boards of the barn were so hot as not to allow the hand to remain comfortably against them. There was a house at the time, at the African Methodist meeting house, about 1 1/2 miles distant, what is called their Three Days Meeting, viz: on Friday and Saturday nights, Sunday all day, Sunday night, and again I understand, on the Monday night, (the night after the fire), during which time hundreds of negroes were assembled, particularly on Sunday night. The night of the fire there were, it is said, upwards of 1000 negroes assembled. There is not the slightest reason to doubt but it was the act of an incendiary, not yet known; and although it might be uncharitable to attribute it to any particular person or set of persons, yet surely at a time like the present, it ought to be the desire of every good citizen to have all such meetings suspended, more especially of the African race, and those most friendly to their true interest, & the duty of all to restrain such as are differently disposed. A reward of \$500 will be cheerfully paid to witnesses, (white or black) whose testimony shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the incendiary, by the subscriber.

JOHN C. WEEMS.

BALTIMORE, 20th August, 1835.

The undersigned Ministers, within the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, respectfully request those individuals North of us who are agitating the question of immediate Abolition, to desist from sending to any of their inflammatory Periodicals, or other publications on that subject, as we never ordered or desired them, & are determined to have nothing to do with any of them, of which we request all Post Masters to take notice.

We beg leave to assure them also, that though we are neither slave holders nor the friends of slavery, yet that, in our judgment, the rash and violent course they are pursuing, in conjunction with foreign emissaries, is doing immense mischief in all our Southern country, and especially calculated and tending to overwhelm our colored population, both bond and free, with greatly aggravated afflictions and dangers, both temporal and spiritual, and to embroil the country in disgraceful and murderous riots.

It is well known that the Baltimore Annual Conference has always taken, and still takes, a decided stand in favor of gradual and ultimate emancipation; yet, so far as we know, the sentiments herein expressed are those of our brethren generally in this section, in regard to the interference of foreign agitators, in this most delicate and embarrassing of all our domestic difficulties.

Stephen G. Roach, James Sewell,

Jacob Gruber,
Joseph Frye,
John Davis,
John Hamilton,
Robert S. Vinton,
Thomas C. Thornton,
John A. Gere.

From the Emancipator.

THE BURNED PAPERS.

So far as we have the means of ascertaining, the publications destroyed in Charleston, amount to 1000 copies of the *Emancipator*, A. S. Reed and Slave's Friend. There were printed in the month of July as follows,

Human Rights,	50,000 copies,
A. S. Reed,	50,000 "
Emancipator,	50,000 "
Slave's Friend,	25,000 "
Total	175,000

Most of them have been issued chiefly in the northern states. Those sent to the slave states have been directed to professional and distinguished citizens, and in no instance, to our knowledge, to any slave or even free colored man.

The Postmaster in New York, Mr. Gouverneur, has given notice to Author Tappan and his confederate incendiaries in that city, that he shall take the liberty of stopping in that office, the incendiary publications, which these gentlemen are wickedly circulating in the South.

Jokes of Lord Alvanley.—The evening before Lord Alvanley went to meet Mr. Morgan O'Connell, he left a dinner party at an hour that was early, with the quiet apology that he "was going on a shooting excursion!" Then, again, when the second of Mr. O'Connell announced the unreasonable and force requisition, that they should fire after the second exchange of shots, and Lord Alvanley's friend, Colonel Dawson, handed him a loaded pistol for the third time, he aptly remarked, "why, Dawson, we shall go on firing till the 1st of September."

Finally, when he got out of a hackney coach, on his return, he presented the driver with a sovereign. "Lord, sir, I can't have all this for taking you such a short way!" "No, my good fellow," quoth his lordship, "its for bringing me back!"

DEATH OF THE KENTUCKY GIANT.

—Benjamin B. Pritchard, died on the 30th of June, in Montgomery. His disease was the dropsy. Mr. Pritchard was a man of unblemished character, and a member of the Methodist Church. He was forty-five years old, and weighed at the time of his death five hundred and twenty-five pounds.

The Mobile papers, in noticing the recent attempt in that city to extort a large sum of money from a gentleman by the abduction of his child, make no mention of the disposition of the two persons engaged in the nefarious transaction, by the citizens who restored the child to its parents. Private letters have since been received in Richmond, stating that "they were immediately hung upon the nearest tree!"

From the United States Gazette.

"Fifteen Bits and Elevenpenny Bits."

Mr. Chandler—As your valuable paper is widely circulated amongst housekeepers, would it not be doing them a favor to notice the fact that the banks of our city will not receive the "fips" for a greater value than 5 cents, and that they are refused in our markets, by the vendors of produce for a greater sum. Indeed our good farmers go farther than the banks, and do not receive the "old levis" or 12 1/2 cent pieces for more than 10 cents. This is as it should be. In my opinion it is high time these fish scales were driven out of circulation, but it is well that we should all know it. The fact of my having got a \$5 bill changed and receiving some dozen of "fips and levis" for which I could only pass in the market for 10 cents and 5 cents, induces me to make these remarks. It is said, in many instances, it takes 20 and 25 of the "old fips" to buy a dollar. Under these circumstances, I am one to say, give us more small change of our own coinage, 25 cent pieces, 10 cents and 5 cents—away with the "old fips."

A HOUSEKEEPER.

From the U. S. Gazette.

The cashier of the Thompson (Conn.) Bank has offered \$750 reward for the recovery of a bundle of bank notes entrusted to a gentleman to carry to Providence. The messenger gave the bundle into the hands of a rogue, who had purposely stationed himself at the door of the house, and called himself by the name of the cashier who was to receive the money.

We have an anecdote in point, which will serve to aid and sanction the caution which we would inculcate. Some time since, an estimable friend of ours from New York, who has made money by regular business, and made business by his money, called upon us, and after some conversation, observed that he had called the previous day with a view of having us introduce him to Mr. —, the cashier of one of the city banks, as it was after bank hours. He had a bundle of bank notes to give him from some institution in New York. We assured him of the pleasure we should have had in making him acquainted with the cashier, "but," said we, "as you had the bundle into the hands of a rogue, who had purposely stationed himself at the door of the house, and called himself by the name of the cashier who was to receive the money."

"Well, how did you know it?"
"I called at his house," found him in, told him that I had a large sum of money for him, and if he would take the key and go into his banking house, I would give him the money there, and there take his receipt for the same. He promptly complied with the condition, and I am sure I have committed no mistake."

How little trouble there would be in the world, if all were thus careful. *Camden* future is a most excellent mercantile and banking motto. We stepped a few days since into a bank, to have a slight omission of a friend supplied, and while we waited our turn, we heard the cashier say to another officer of some business then before them, "more than half our labor comes by the negligence and carelessness of others." We added to the strength and application of the remark and took leave.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

THE GLOBE'S VERACITY.

We received, as usual, the Extra Globe of yesterday's date, and, as usual, threw it aside without examination—but a friend who happened to be present having looked it over, pointed out to us the following article, which we copy as a sample of the veracity of the editors of that paper.

A friend has shown us the following, taken from the Baltimore Chronicle:

"We know not what sin we have committed that should inflict on us the punishment of having the Extra Globe sent to us. Or perhaps the Editors entertain the impression that we may become converts, and send their paper with that view; but if this be their notion, they may as well save their paper—for we can assure them that we seldom glance at its contents. As these extra papers appear to be gratuitously circulated, we should like to know who pays the expense of their publication."

We have never sent the Extra Globe to the Baltimore Chronicle, nor any other Globe, since 26th September, 1833, when we refused to exchange with that paper. The Extra Globe is sent to those only who subscribe and pay for it.

We should like to know if the Editor of the Chronicle indites these falsehoods 'gratuitously'?"

We are not subscribers to the Extra Globe, nor do we exchange papers with its editors, and yet we have received this Extra for some time, past with as much regularity as any of its subscribers—it is therefore gratuitously circulated, at least to us—Who sends it? it must come directed to us, or we should not receive it; and, as the paper of Friday must be put into the Post-office at Washington on Thursday night, in order to arrive in Baltimore in the mail of Friday morning, it is impossible that it can be sent to us from any other quarter than the Globe office—because it must be mailed previous to its circulation in Washington. It is too bad to have this paper thrust upon us against our wishes, and then to have a gratuitous falsehood issued denying the act.

N. B. After the above was in type, we received a second copy of the Extra Globe of yesterday's date. We learn that they are 'as plenty as blackberries,' and are certainly less valuable. As we have a double supply gratuitously, any good Van Burenite who may have failed to receive his copy, can have one of our's on application.

Michigan.—The *Gales* Gazette says: "A gentleman from the territory, calls and informs us, that he has received letters from his Excellency, Gov. Mason, and the Hon. Lucius Lyon, purporting that Michigan proper—that is, Michigan east of the Lake, will take no part in the election of Delegates to Congress, at the coming election. She rests upon the presumption, that having formed her constitution, she is now a state, and will consequently fight upon her own hook; and that the country on the west of the lake, is in reality the Territory, and entitled to a separate organization and Delegate, accordingly. If this presumption is correct, the contest must be decided of course on this side, in the Territory. The candidates are Col. George W. Jones, Judge Irvine and Judge Doty."

Monseur Tanson Come again!—It was but a week or two ago we saw in the Globe the Baltimore Van Buren Rucker Address, occupying nearly ten solid columns in small type. Yesterday we opened the Globe and saw the identical ten-column small type Address again parallel. We understand that it, having been ascertained that nobody read it the first time it appeared, it is designed to make an impression by iteration. We pity the man who undertakes to peruse this production—the specific gravity of its sentences is equal to that of the types from which it is printed. We have no doubt that half an hour devoted to its two first columns would act as effectually as a powerful opiate.—[*Alex. Gazette.*]

From the Hartford Repub. of the 27th.

BANK TRIALS.

Yesterday the Bank cases were called up and after some discussion, one of the indictments was quashed, on the ground that there were two for the same offence. Poutney then offered ready for trial on all or any of indictments against him, but the counsel for the prosecution stated that they were not ready, and the court adjourned 'till to-day to give the Attorney General an opportunity to prepare for trial.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

BEL-AIR, Md. Aug. 25.

You are aware that I live in this County, and have daily communication with the inhabitants of Bel-Air, with the jurors and visitors from the county, &c. &c. yet, with these opportunities of obtaining information, in respect to the trials now pending in our Court, I am not aware, nor do I believe, that any of the parties implicated are obnoxious to the charge of improper conduct here. The trials are progressing quietly. The civil causes have commenced with the case of Thomas Elliott for the \$25,000 paid him for negotiating the Tennessee bonds. It will not terminate, I think, this week. The other causes, civil and criminal, will, no doubt, proceed without causing any excitement among our quiet citizens.—Nor is it supposed for a moment, that any of the citizens of Baltimore, or elsewhere, who are now here, will attempt, improperly, to interfere with the proceedings of our court. The gentlemen of the Bar, upon each side, treat each other with courtesy. None of them have been killed—none of them, so far as we know, have quarrelled—the idle reports to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The citizens of Baltimore may rest assured, that the trials will go on quietly and that, according to the law and evidence, a Hartford Jury will decide.—They have no cause for excitement on account of any proceedings here.

Mr. McMahon has been quite unwell since he has been here, so much so, as not to be able to attend to business, but his health is now improving and I suppose he will be in Court next week.

The *New York Gazette*, says:—"We have now in this country a son of the Prince of Orange. A son of Louis Philippe, the Prince de Joinville, is daily expected at this port. Vice Admiral Sir George Cockburn, Lord Valentia, the celebrated traveller, Lord Jocelyn, Miss Stroma and a select party of fashionable are hourly expected at Quebec from Halifax to make a tour to Niagara."

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Sept. 5.

The Whites of Talbot county are respectfully notified, that there will be a public meeting at the Court-House, in Easton, on TUESDAY, 8th September next. Those of our friends, desirous of seeing and we hope hearing our worthy Candidate for Congress, James A. Pearce, will be gratified on that day.

There will be public meetings of the Whites in each district of the county on the following days, viz. At St. Michaels, on Saturday 12th SEPTEMBER NEXT. At the Trappe on Saturday the 19th, & at the Chappel on Saturday the 26th SEPTEMBER NEXT.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Second Congressional District.

FOR CONGRESS.

JAMES A. PEARCE.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

Samuel Hambleton, Jr.

Solomon Mullikin,

George Dudley,

Joseph Bruff.

For County Commissioner.

THOMAS O. MARTIN.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Dorchester County.

Joseph Nicola Josiah Bayly, Jr.

William I. Ford John Brothman.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Somerset County.

Isaac D. Jones, Daniel Ballard,

John Dennis, Benj. I. Dashiell,

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Caroline County.

James Turner, Wm. M. Harlecastle

Thos. Burchenal, Thos. S. Carter.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Kent County.

Edward Boyer, James S. Primrose,

Joseph Rasin, Wm. S. Lassell.

On the first page of our paper of to-day, we insert an "Appeal" to the Farmers of Maryland, from the "Farmer and Gardener," for which we bespeak a careful and attentive perusal.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

The *Jackson, Van Buren, Democrats* of '98, met at Centerville on Monday last and nominated William Grason, Esq. of Queen Anne's County as their Candidate for Congress for this district, (the 2d) to be supported by the Democratic Voters, vice J. Evans, Esq. of Cecil, who has declined standing a poll—not bad for the exclusive Democrats of '98.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

At length we have definitive information from the Congressional election in the State of North Carolina, the last district having been heard from, represented by Mr. Graham, (White) who is re-elected by a small majority over Mr. Newland, (another White man), and by a majority of some thousands over the avowed Van Buren candidate. Of these, seven are understood to be either Whigs or Whitemen, and six Van Burenites.

The "great meetings" at the North to express disapprobation of the proceedings of the Abolitionists, have become so numerous, that it is impossible to chronicle them in detail.

The value and importance of some of the principal articles manufactured in the United States are placed in an imposing point of view in a few brief paragraphs published in the *N. Y. Merchantile Advertiser*.

The quantity of cotton consumed in the United States is about 200,000 bales, and the value of these when manufactured, is more than forty millions of dollars.

The wool crop of the present year was probably worth twenty-five millions—and, as a general calculation, of its manufacture, about fifty millions.

The manufacturers of leather and iron (not including the common smith-work, as to the latter are worth not less than eighty millions a year.

A new business is making rapid strides to importance, the manufacture of silk. This it is said, will be in five years, or less, worth from ten to twenty millions a year & give a profitable employment to vast numbers of woman and children, at their own homes.

Col. BENTON and Col. BROTHMAN.—We are in daily expectation of hearing something unpleasant respecting the individuals who head this article. We learn from gentlemen, just from St. Louis, that when Col. Benton refused the challenge of Colonel Strother, the latter publicly denounced the former as a coward and scoundrel, and announced his intention to shoot Benton at sight. Strother's purpose had been communicated to Benton, who it is said, had prepared himself for the assault. We should not, therefore, be surprised to learn, that one or both of them has been killed. Cincinnati Whig.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31, 1835.

Dear G.—What a year we are having of it! I mean the "potent, grave, and reverend," mobocracy of Baltimore. First there was the ransacking of the Athenæum, then that of the Court-house, then the attempts to fire the Churches, &c. Afterwards the Gwynn Jones affair, and then the Bossiere and Spencer business which for a couple of weeks filled the mouths of even every dirty brat in every alley in town. Last of all the mob, with its "three days" reign of terror, making bonfires of John Needles' best—demolishing porches of Italian marble, and tearing down 18 inch walls, I will give you an anecdote or two, which will give you a better idea of that glorious epoch of liberty—than you can have got through the papers. On Sunday the 9th, boys were to be seen in every part of the city lawlessly offering for sale Glenn's Champagne and Madeira, at 12 1/2 cents per bottle. On that day and Monday, Glenn's & Johnson's law books—such as escaped burning—were in like manner offered at "reduced prices." At the moment Gen. Smith was harranging the citizens in Howard's Park on Monday, a drunken desperado, wanted to quarrel with me, because I would not give him 12 1/2 cents to carry me home a backload of Johnson's superb mat.

On Sunday morning, some way of a mobite told some half dozen freshly imported Germans, who could neither speak English, nor comprehend clearly what was going forward, that they must go to work that day in helping to tear down Glenn's house, and call on Monday at the Mayor's Office for their pay. The fellows took hold and hammered at the walls with exemplary perseverance; and the next morning called at the office of the Mayor as directed. The maxim "ignorantia legis, &c." was, in their case, reversed, for I believe, they are not among the arrested. During the sack of Johnson's house, a ruffian was heard loudly to complain, "that it was a d—d mean mob—such was not the way these were done in Philadelphia, that he had come on to join in the fun; that if he had known the Baltimoreans were such asses as to delve away at one house only at a time, and burn the spoil into the bargain, he would not have come! he'd be d—d if he would that the Baltimoreans treated strangers badly, &c. &c." It is evident that had not the rioters been suppressed, our C—y and R—t—n Lane-men would, by Tuesday, have been powerfully reinforced from Kensington, the Five Points, and God knows where not."

A TULLY LAUNCH.

Extract from a letter to the editors of the Globe, dated

Constantinople, May 19, 1835.

Messrs. Editors: I have just returned from witnessing the launch of the two decked 74, built by the naval constructor of His Highness the Sultan, Mr. F. Rhodes, an American. She is indeed a magnificent ship, being the largest in the world, and for symmetry and beauty, unequalled by any other.

Although by the 11th she was ready for launching, His Highness, on consulting the Imperial Astrologists, deemed it proper to delay the ceremony until the nineteenth. A state tent was erected near the hulk, richly ornamented, for the Sultan, and another for the Grand Vizier, the Ser Asker, and other high officers of State. To our Charge de Affaires, Com. Porter, was sent, direct from His Highness, a special invitation, expressed in the most flattering words. "The Capudan Pacha placed two steamers and his Highness's yacht (American built) off the Arsenal, for the accommodation of his family, and of the Americans in Constantinople. Some of the other foreign Ministers requested and obtained permission to witness the pageant, bringing with them the gentlemen of their Legation, and some of their families. Guard boats, belonging to the vessels of the Arsenal, formed a line round the intended passage of the ship. Hundred of *Kaiks* filled with people of both sexes, from among the different nations in this city, absolutely filled every inch of space allotted to them in the harbor, and the shores, for a great distance, were covered with spectators. The harem of His Highness was accommodated in an opposite house in the Fanar, he himself having previously examined and prepared it for their comfort—(so much for Turkish barbarism!)—and near it the families of all the different Ministers of State.

At a little before meridian, his Highness came down the stream in his twenty-oared barge; was received by the Grand Vizier, the Ser Asker, the Imperial Son-in-law, the Capudan Pacha, and Chiek Islam, and conducted to his tent under a military escort of music and presentation of arms.

The shores were now commenced being knocked away—every eye was intensely fixed upon the ship, and, excepting the noise made by those at work, a dead silence prevailed.—Another support fell—a moment, and the saw was applied to the sliding launching ways, and the immense structure glided smoothly and beautifully into the Golden Horn, amid ten thousand cheers, the decking of the fleet in flags, the glad sound of military music, and the deafening roar of artillery. Descending deep into the water—almost even with the cabin windows—she nobly rose again, and ploughed high the waves on each side of her.

All the foreigners present were extravagant in their encomiums on the talent of the constructor, and indeed I feel assured that there was not an American present but felt proud of him, and of being proud to call him a countryman. Some were proud to call him his Highness than myself, remarked his surprise and admiration when the immense hulk moved off so suddenly into the water, and at her first movement, rushed with outstretched arms, to stop her. Immediately after all was hauled together, he called Mr. R. and asked the Capudan Pacha to place upon his breast a *Vic-chase Iftikar*, or decoration of glory. The Capudan Pacha presented him with a Cachmere Shawl, and the Ser Asker offered him the present of a horse and a house.

"This is the first vessel of any great size launched in this manner in Turkey. The Turkish mode is to haul them off gradually—a work of several weeks, and the cause of most Turkish vessels being 'broken backed.'"

Saving One's Bacon.—During the late devastating conflagration at Charleston, an old wooden house, of which an old lady was the only inmate at the time, was threatened with fire, and two of the Boston firemen entered her dwelling to assist in packing up and preserving her most valuable property. While they were thus busily employed, the pig was heard to make a most dolorous noise, and on looking out the back window, it was discovered that the flames had already communicated to the dwelling of his swinehouse. The old lady threw on the floor some of her choicest clothing, which she was about to deposit in a trunk, and hastened into the yard exclaiming, "my pig, my poor pig will be burnt to death." She rescued her darling from the flames, took him in her arms, and turning her back upon her house and property, stopped not until she had deposited him in a place of safety, more than a quarter of a mile off. When she returned, the flames were bursting out of every window in the dwelling. But she had saved her bacon.—Boston Journal.

Queen Ann's ticket for the Ho Messrs. Geo. N. Oldson, R. B. A. T. rimore, Mr. Lar the present house.

The Richmond a large number of papers which had north to that city lily burnt on Saturday direction of the Po

General Land the Washington S the Hon Ethan A was duly installed the General Land Elijah Hayward derstand, return

PRICES

Wheat (red)
Corn
Rye

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JOHN M. G. E. ceto thanks to the two Fire Engine Co (the citizens generally) and successful exor which had been com by some unknown m sept 4

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of the most

CYLINDRICAL

a superior article, larly advantageous, sent when grain is reduce straw, hay, state for the food of

11 inch box \$27

14 inch do 43

20 in. do suited

Queen Ann's County—Van Buren
ticket for the House of Delegates—
Messrs. Geo. N. Newman, Samuel R.
Oldson, R. B. A. Tate, and Robert Lar-
rimore. Mr. Larimore is a member of
the present house.

The Richmond Compiler states that
a large number of Abolition tracts and
papers which had been sent from the
north to that city by mail, were pub-
licly burnt on Saturday last, under the
direction of the Post Office Committee.

General Land Office.—It is stated in
the Washington Sun that on Thursday
the Hon. Ethan Allen Brown, of Ohio,
was duly installed as Commissioner of
the General Land Office, vice the Hon.
Elijah Hayward resigned, who, we un-
derstand, returns to the West.

PRICES CURRENT.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.
Wheat (red) \$1 18 a 1 20
Corn 76 a 80
Rye 70 a 73

A CARD.

JOHN M. G. EMORY, tenders his sin-
cere thanks to the respective members of the
two Fire Engine Company's of Easton, and
the citizens generally, for their prompt, active
and successful exertions in putting out the fire,
which had been communicated to his Stable
by some unknown means.
Sept 4

Agricultural Implements, &c.



The Subscriber is prepared with a supply of
PLOUGHS

carefully and well manufactured of the best
materials, consisting of both Cast and Wrought
sheared kinds, of the different models and
sizes most approved in Maryland and Virginia.

Also extra castings for every part of the
ploughs as they may want renewing which
will be furnished at moderate prices.

WHEAT FANS

with some recent improvements which facili-
tate the work by concentrating the wind to the
proper point.

CORN SHELLERS

of the most approved kinds.

CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS

a superior article the use of which is particu-
larly advantageous in a season like the pre-
sent when grain is scarce, as they very rapidly
reduce straw, hay, corn tops, &c. to a proper
state for the food of animals.

11 inch box \$27 extra knives per pair 4
14 inch do 43 do
20 inch do suited to horse power 75
do do do extra knives 8

with several other kinds of straw cutters at
\$5 to \$15. Hinge and common seedling Har-
rows. Cast steel Axes, Mattocks, Picks,
shovels, &c.

GRASS SEEDS, Orchard Grass, Hoards,

Timothy, &c.

Having an Iron Foundry connected with the
establishment I can furnish castings of the best
quality for horse powers, mill gearing, elder
mills, &c. &c.

JAMES MOORE, successor
of Sinclair & Moore
Light Street,
Baltimore.

Sept. 5 8w

NOTICE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale at
the Court-house door in Easton, on Tuesday
the 22d inst. (September) at 3 o'clock, P. M.
All that valuable lot of ground and premises,
situated on Goldsborough street, with an ex-
cellent two story framed dwelling
house, a tolerable smoke house, and a
good spring of water.

The terms—One third of the purchase
money will be required on the day of sale, and
the residue in two equal payments of six and
twelve months with interest from the day of
sale, to be secured by bond, with surety to be
approved by Trustee.

JNO. M. G. EMORY, Trustee.
Easton, Sept. 5

ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given to the Voters of Tal-
bot county, that an Election will be held in the
several Election districts of the county, on the
first Monday of October next; being the fifth
day of the month, for one member of Congress,
four Delegates to the General Assembly of
Maryland, and one county Commissioner for
District, No. 4.

Sept. 5

Jo. Graham, Sheriff.

Public Vendue.

The subscriber having determined to quit
trading, will on Monday the 23d inst. offer for
sale at the Presidium Bottom Farm, in Chap-
lin district, in Talbot county, his entire stock of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep

and Hogs and Farming Utensils. A credit of
six months will be given on all sums above
five dollars, by the purchaser giving note with
approved security, bearing interest from the
day of sale—on all sums of and under five dol-
lars the cash will be required.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock.

THOS. C. NICOLS.

Sept. 5

To rent for the next year,

A house and two lots with the im-
provements at the Chapel, a Wind-
mill, house and garden.

Also two other tenements with
some ground attached to them. Any person
wanting to rent, will apply to

ENNALLS MARTIN, Agent
for Wm. Fife.

Sept. 5 3w

PRINTING

Of every description executed at this office, on
the most reasonable terms.

aug 29

LUMBER! LUMBER!

CHEAP FOR CASH

The Subscriber has just received from Port
Deposit 40,000 feet White Pine board (seas-
oned) embracing Panel, common and cuttings
10,000 do 6 inch plank. Also on hand a
few shingles.

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

COME AND SEE.

Also a first rate New Gig and Harness,
which will be sold on a liberal credit, for ne-
gotiable paper.

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

GOODS, &c. &c.

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

N. B. TO RENT, the house on Dover
street, (for 1836), where Mr. Thos. Beason
resides, (a handsome situation) Possession
can be had immediately. J. H. McN.

Sept. 5 6w3w (W)

TAILORING.

The subscriber presents his grateful ac-
knowledgments to the inhabitants of Easton
and the adjoining counties, for the flattering
patronage he has met with, since he com-
menced the above business, and begs leave to in-
form them that he has just returned from Bal-
timore, with

A New Mode of Cutting,

That has never been practised in Easton,
but one, that is almost universally used in
Baltimore and in the best establishments; he
has also engaged a

FIRST RATE WORKMAN.

that none can surpass; which will enable him to
meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind
of garments cut and made in the first style.
His work shall be warranted to fit in all cases;
otherwise he pays them for their goods, or
a continuance of the favors of a generous public.
The public's obedient servant.

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

Sept 5

Tract of Land,

Purchased by Edward Johnston, of Allega-
ny county, Md. sold by the Collector of said
county, by order of the Commissioners of the
Tax, for the payment of Taxes due thereon to
said county, viz.

"Will's Disappointment,"

containing 98 acres, sold in the name of Brook
Beal's heirs, August 22d, 1837, for the sum of
\$3 00.

And I hereby give notice, that if the above
Tract of Land shall not be redeemed within
two years from the 1st day of January, 1836,
agreed to by the Act of Assembly of Maryland,
passed at December session, 1834, Chap. 44,
the original owner of owners will be precluded
from all right of redeeming the same.

EDWD. JOHNSTON.

Cumberland, Md. Sept. 5, 1835. 8w

A Teacher Wanted.

The subscribers wish to employ a teacher
for the next year, 1836. A gentleman of good
moral standing who can produce satisfactory
testimonials of his competency as a teacher of
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the Eng-
lish Grammar, may obtain employment if
speedy application be made to the subscribers.

Jacob Leverton,
James Turner,
James Davis,
Henry T. Dean,
Caleb Conoly.

Hunting Creek, Caroline county, Sept. 5

POSTPONED SALE.

The sale of the real estate of the late Sam-
uel Yarnell heretofore advertised by the sub-
scribers as Commissioners, having been but
partially effected, notice is hereby given
that the subscribers will offer another prop-
erty, on Tuesday the 3d inst. at 10 o'clock, at
present occupied by Mr. Joseph H. H. H. H.

This place is beautifully situated on the road
leading from Easton to Centerville, about one
mile from the former place. The improve-
ments consist in a fine brick dwelling, and out-
house in good repair. The advantages of
this farm as a residence must be obvious, com-
bining the advantages of town and country
residence—as a market farm it might be made
valuable from its proximity to Easton, it has
a great quantity of the most productive fruit up-
on it, and a large and productive garden.

The farm contains one hundred and forty
seven and a half acres of land. Those desir-
ing of viewing the place can call, and every facili-
ty of examination will be afforded by Mr.
H. H. H. The other property made known on
the day of sale.

The terms are one third of the purchase
money on the day of sale, one third in six months,
and the remaining third in twelve months
with interest from the day of sale, secured by
Bond and approved sureties. Sale to com-
mence at 12 o'clock, and attendance given by

E. N. Hamilton,
John Stevens,
S. T. Kennard,
John Edmondson,
John M. G. Emory.

Commissioners.

August 29

Public Sale.

The subscriber, intending to leave off farm-
ing, will on Wednesday the 23d of Septem-
ber, offer at Public Sale, at his residence, near
Bennett's Mill, all his personal property, con-
sisting of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, household
and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, and
many other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will
be given on all sums over five dollars, the pur-
chaser or purchasers giving note with approv-
ed security bearing interest from the day of
sale—on all sums of and under five dollars
the cash will be required before the removal of
the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock,
A. M. and attendance given by

EDMON SHEHAN.

Talbot county, Aug 27

P. S.—E. S. respectfully solicits his credi-
tors to attend the above sale and purchase any
article that may suit them.

An Overseer Wanted.

A man with a small family who can produce
good recommendations for capability, sobriety
and honesty, may hear of a good situation, by
applying at this office.

aug 29

A LIST OF LANDS

PURCHASED by JOHN HOYE, of Allegany county, Maryland, sold by order of the Com-
missioners of the Tax of said county, for the payment of Taxes due said county by persons
not residing in the county.

Description of the Lands sold by the Collector.	Supposed Owners Names in which sold.	Time of sale & purchase.	Am't. sold for & paid.
Lots Nos. 1304, 1048, 1842, containing 50 acres each.	Peter Casanova's heirs.	Aug. 31, 1819.	81
Lots 1311, containing 50 acres.	Philip Graybill.	Aug. 31, 1819.	2 33
Lots 1234 315 1677, con. 50 acres each.	William Meley.	Aug. 31, 1819.	2 121
Lots 1801 951 1830, con. 50 acres each.	John H. Stone's heirs.	Aug. 31, 1819.	7 25
A tract called "Good Prospect," contain- ing 200 acres.	William Alexander.	Aug. 31, 1819.	2 00
Lots 2350, containing 50 acres.	James Clarke.	Aug. 31, 1819.	0 75
A tract called "Hoye's Neglect."	Adam Sap.	Aug. 31, 1819.	3 00
Lots 1978 1555 1037, con. 50 acres each.	Abner Ritchie.	Aug. 30, 1830.	8 49
A tract called "Foggy Seat," containing 16 acres, and part of a tract called "Bry- an's Farm," containing 85 3/4 acres.	Francis Deakins' heirs.	Aug. 20, 1830.	13 99
Lots No. 34, in Cumberland.	Richard L. Orme.	Aug. 20, 1830.	4 65
Lots 489 1186 1912, con. 50 acres each.	Thomas Donaldson.	Aug. 16, 1831.	4 02
Lots 874 and 940, con. 50 acres each.	Charles Hoge.	Aug. 16, 1831.	3 27
A tract of land called "Uncleton," con- taining 945 5/8 acres.	Samuel Hoge.	Aug. 16, 1831.	4 08
Lots 1058, containing 50 acres.	Robert McClann.	Aug. 16, 1831.	2 05
Lots 244 and 903, con. 50 acres each.	Abner Ritchie.	Aug. 16, 1831.	3 00
An undivided half of the Tract called "Mount Pisgah," con. 512 acres.	Francis Deakins.	Aug. 16, 1831.	11 00
A part of the Tract called "Hoye's."	L. M. Deakins' heirs.	Aug. 16, 1831.	7 67
Lots 2530 2551 3023, con. 50 acres each.	Francis Deakins.	Aug. 24, 1832.	0 53
Lots 817 1760 1996, con. 50 acres each.	Abner Ritchie.	Aug. 24, 1832.	8 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That if the above described Lands shall not be redeemed within two years from the 1st
day of January, 1836, agreeably to the Act of Assembly, passed at December session, 1834,
Chapter 44, the original owner or owners will be precluded from all right of redeeming the
same. Any part of said property can be redeemed by payment made to JOHN HOYE, in
Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland, at any time prior to the 1st day of January, 1838,
with all costs and interest.
August 3, 1835 -aug 15

A LIST OF LANDS

PURCHASED by Wm. W. HOYE, of Allegany county, Maryland, sold by order of the Com-
missioners of the Tax of said county, for the payment of Taxes due said county by
persons not residing in the county.

Description of the Lands sold by the Collector.	Supposed Owners Names in which sold.	Time of sale & purchase.	Am't. sold for & paid.
Lots Nos. 160, 342, con. 50 acres each.	John H. Stone's heirs.	Aug. 28, 1826.	\$2 50
Lot " 9178, containing 50 acres.	William Warfield.	Aug. 28, 1826.	10 25
Lot " 5119, " 50 acres.	Anthony Reitzel.	Aug. 28, 1826.	2 424
Lots " 1574, 1575, con. 50 acres each.	Edward Prall.	Aug. 28, 1826.	3 11
A Tract of Land called "Black Oak Lev- el," containing 50 acres.	Mary Murdoch.	Aug. 21, 1834.	8 42
Lots Nos. 440 442 444 443, containing 50 acres each.	Thomas Donaldson.	Aug. 21, 1834.	7 90
Lot No. 1730, containing 50 acres.	Emmanuel Ebbes, Jr.	Aug. 21, 1834.	2 55
Lots " 475 1087, " 50 acres each.	Honour Martin's heirs.	Aug. 21, 1834.	22 34
Lots " 2063 2063 2064 2065, contain- ing 50 acres each.	Abner Ritchie.	Aug. 21, 1834.	3 09
A tract of Land called "Lovely," contain- ing 50 acres, and Lots Nos. 818 and 819, containing 50 acres each.	Osborn Sprigg's heirs.	Aug. 21, 1834.	3 50
Lots Nos. 2295 2296, & 2297, containing 50 acres each.	Richard Ridgely's heirs.	Aug. 21, 1834.	4 70
Lot No. 1570 1572 1573 & 1574, con- taining 50 acres each.	George Hamilton.	Aug. 21, 1834.	3 50
Lots Nos. 3194 3195 3196 & 3197, con- taining 50 acres each.	Mary A. Brock.	Aug. 21, 1834.	2 94
Lot No. 2434 2435, con. 50 acres each.	Levi L. Stephenson.	Aug. 21, 1834.	5 48

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That if the above described Lands shall not be redeemed within two years from the 1st day
of January, 1836, agreeably to an Act of Assembly, passed at December session, 1834, Chap-
ter 44, the original owner or owners will be precluded from all right of redeeming the same.
Any person wishing to redeem any of the above described Lands, will please to make pay-
ment to Mr. JOHN HOYE, in Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland, at any time before the
1st day of January, 1838, with all costs and interest on the amount paid.
August 3, 1835 -aug 15 8w

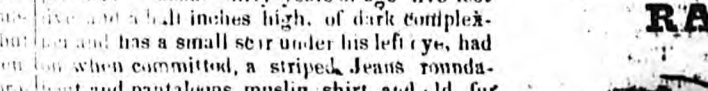
TO RENT.

For the ensuing year a farm situated on
the head waters of Bullingbrook Creek—
a good tenant the terms will be made accom-
modating. Apply to
Aug. 15.

EDWARD MARTIN.

Eastern Shore Jockey Club

RACES,



WILL commence, over the Easton Course
on the last Wednesday in September next
(the 30th) and continue three days—the course
is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C.
Bullitt. Esq. about half a mile from Easton
and will be in first rate order on the days of
racing.

First Day—A Colts purse of 200 dollars
two miles and repeat.

Second Day—A purse of 300 dollars four
miles and repeat, the two for horse, mare or
gelding, foaled on the Eastern Shore of Md.
Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Dela-
ware.

Third Day—A Handy cap purse of 100
dollars best three in five, one mile heat.

The interest of the first days race will be
much enhanced by an inside Sweepstakes to be
run for by the colts starting for the two mile
race. There are already 3 entries, one hun-
dred dollars each, and although the time of
entrance has elapsed, it is understood other ap-
licants will be permitted to enter.

Easton, Aug 8

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

Talbot County, to wit,

On application to the Subscriber, one of
the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the
county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Hen-
ry Hardin, stating that he is under execution
for debts he is unable to pay, and praying
for the benefit of the act of assembly,
passed at November session, eighteen
hundred and five, for the relief of insol-
vent Debtors, and the several supplements
thereon, on the terms mentioned in the said
acts—and the said Henry Hardin hav-
ing complied with the several requisites re-
quired by the said act of assembly—do hereby
order and adjudge, that the said Henry
Hardin, be discharged from his imprisonment
and that he be and appear before the Judge of
Talbot County Court, on the first Monday
of November Term next, &c. at such other days
and times as the Court shall direct, the same
times as appointed for the creditors of the said
Henry Hardin, to attend and show cause,
if any they have, why the said Henry
Hardin should not have the benefit of the
said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 4th day of August,
1835.

JNO. HARRINGTON, Collector
of Talbot county.

Aug. 8

WAS committed to the Queen Ann's

county, on the 27th day of July last, by Seth
Tucker, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for
the county aforesaid a negro man by the name
of

EDWARD LADDIE

as a runaway property of William Dal of
Washington county. Said negro man is sup-
posed to be about thirty years of age five feet
seven and a half inches high, of dark complex-
ion and has a small scar under his left eye, had
on when committed, a striped, jeans round-
about and pantaloons, mouslin shirt and old for-
at. He says he was sold by Col. William
Wickes of Kent county Maryland to a cer-
tain Owen Edwards about 25 or thirty years
ago, and that his real name is Pere Laddie.

The owner (if any) of the above described
negro man, is requested to come forward, prove
property, pay charges and take him away, oth-
erwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS H. FORD, Sheriff.

Queen Ann's county.

Aug. 15 8w

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

SCHOONER JOHN EDMONDSON,
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 new and substantially built Schooner
has commenced her regular trips between
Easton point and Baltimore, leaving East-
on 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, dur-
ing the season. Passage one dollar—and
twenty five cents for each meal. All freights
intended for the John Edmondson will be thank-
fully 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 Rob. Leonard who will attend to all
business pertaining to the Packet concern, will
meet with prompt attention.

The public's obdt. servt.

J. E. LEONARD.

Aug. 8 W

Collector's Second Notice for 1834.

The subscriber being desirous of completing
his collections for the year, 1834, earnestly
requests all persons who stand indebted to
him for county taxes to come forward and set-
tle their accounts without delay; as he must if pos-
sible settle with all those who have claims up-
on the County in the time specified by law
which will expire on or about the 1st of March
next, and it is impossible for him to pay them
unless he is first paid; therefore all those that
do not comply with this notice on or before
that time may certainly expect the letter of
the law enforced against them, without respect
to persons; as his duty as an officer will com-
pel him to this course. Persons holding prop-
erty in the county and residing out of it will
please pay attention to this notice and save
themselves trouble.

JNO. HARRINGTON, Collector
of Talbot county.

Aug. 8

A House-keeper Wanted.

To a woman who can come well recom-
mended for good character and capability of man-
aging the domestic economy of a large fam-
ily, liberal wages and immediate employment will
be given. Apply to the Editor.
July 23

THE SILK CULTURIST.

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

The object of the publication is to dissemi-
nate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation
of the Mulberry Tree in all its varieties—
The rearing of Silk Worms—The production
of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the
most approved method. The importance of
this knowledge will appear from the fact that
the net profit of land devoted to the cultiva-
tion of Silk, is double, if not triple, to that de-
voted from any other crop which can be put upon it.
It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer
can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk,
without interfering with his ordinary agricul-
tural operations. But in order to avail him-
self of this facility to obtain competency and
wealth, which out 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 com-
plete 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 sub-
jects 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 not
less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. Coddock,
Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to which also
Communications may be addressed, which, if
post paid, will be attended to.

Editors who will copy the above, shall
receive the publication for

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture takes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1835.

NO. 37.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.
TERMS
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times
for ONE DOLLAR; and Twenty Five
cents for every subsequent insertion.

TEACHERS WANTED.
A gentleman and lady of respectable standing who can produce satisfactory testimonials of their competency to teach the several branches of an English education, may obtain employment in the above mentioned capacity, if speedy application be made to
James Parrott
Peter Tarr
Samuel Roberts
William C. Ridgway
Lambert W. Spencer
Trustees of School District, No. 2.
Aug 22 3t

To Rent for the next year.
The house at present occupied by Mrs. Scott, near the residence of the subscriber.
MARGARET GOLDSBOROUGH.
Aug 22 3t

For Rent or Sale.
That handsome and substantial brick dwelling with every convenience attached, at present occupied by John Stevens, Esq., situated on Harrison Street in Easton.—For terms apply to the Subscriber or Alex. P. Taylor.
JACOB C. WILLSON.
Easton, Aug. 29, 1835. 3w

LUMBER YARD.
The Subscribers are about to establish a
LUMBER YARD IN EASTON
in which they intend keeping all the various kinds of Plant, Scantling, Shingles, &c., that may be wanted & from which they expect to be able to supply all those who may be disposed to purchase, with as good lumber and 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 4-6-4 and 8-4 WIDE 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.
William H. Groome.
William Loveday.
Easton, June 27 eow1w

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S
Boarding School for Young Ladies,
Corner of Saratoga and Courtland Streets,
BALTIMORE.

Will be re-opened on the first day of September next.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have provided their Seminary with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their Philosophical Apparatus is equal to any that can be found in private Seminars in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the School. Their Cabinet of Minerals, though small, contains upwards of 700 specimens.—Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere; Cary's, Wilson's, and Gardner's Globes; several Pinus, and a Harp.—The instruments they possess are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

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

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

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

Parents and Guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a prospectus of the Seminary, by writing, post paid, to the Principals.
August 22 1835 8t

NEW SPRING GOODS.
WM. H. & P. GROOME,
HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of
SPRING GOODS,
which added to their former stock makes their assortment very complete. They respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call. Among the articles received are a variety of
English & French Ginghams,
French Painted Lawns and Chintzes, and
Fancy Gause and other Handkerchiefs.
may 2

NOTICE.
THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach 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 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 the short notice and as cheap as they can have it done in the city.
August 1

From the Young Men's Paper.
VILLAGE LEGENDARY.
By the Silent Gentleman.

THE CONSUMPTIVE.

In the little hamlet where I remained a short time, as has before been stated, was an old physician, a septuagenarian, who besides possessing the graveness of age, retained all of his mental faculties unimpaired. He had long been the sole meander of constitutions in the village and was still the only one who practiced doctorcraft in the vicinity. The neighbourhood being but thinly populated, he was not kept more busily engaged than comported with his convenience, and he was thus left with as much leisure in his hands as he wished. The old man abounded in anecdote, and occasionally indulged in a little pleasant trifling, but he very rarely gave way to trifling & insignificant mirth,—there was always a dignity of character about him that ensured respect. While I remained, an intimacy grew up between us, and as he was one, who, if a friend would remain silent of choice, was fully able and willing to entertain him, I was of course in my very element with such a companion.

"You physicians," said I to him, one day, "are so used to scenes of misery, that you no doubt become so callous as to look upon your patient and calculate the chances of his life or death with the cool self-possession of a merchant, who turns over his goods and thinks only of his profit." He seemed half offended at the reflection cast upon his profession, but in a moment after smiled good humouredly at my "mistake," as he called it, and proceeded in his usual manner of tracing out his subjects of conversation from hints of his own, occasionally dropped and picked up again.

It is a common prejudice, said he, that physicians have no feeling, and a popular error that they are included with butchers in an exclusion from the jury-box, because they are too hardened in their sensibilities to be able to give an unbiased verdict upon a case tried before them. A physician has feeling, I can assure you, but it will never do for him to manifest it in all cases, it might be death to the patient. Often he is called in to see some one, in whose disease he perceives symptoms of malignancy which if not reached at once must terminate fatally, the slightest alarm produced in the sufferer or family may give energy to a fever, which would soon defy the influence of medicine; and often, while his skill is taxed for a remedy and his spirits flagging in dread of a failure to save the patient, he must put on a careless indifference of manner to reassure those whom it is so necessary should not take alarm,—and then, if the patient dies, why, the doctor knew it, and said there was little danger,—appeared careless, &c.—the verdict is, he has lost all feeling.

But it is not so. Every patient is a weight upon a physician's mind; he feels it through the day, often pressing down his spirits, and all night long dreams of remedies or death. Of all the diseases which he dreads most to come in contact is consumption; for, if he is not radically cold hearted and indifferent to human suffering, every patient whom he is called upon to attend through the wasting months or years of existence which are surely numbered, will take away, as life goes out, some portion of his mental stamina, and leave him a burden that will press for days and weeks upon his mind. We grow so familiar with consumptive patients—more so than with any other. They look up to us with that trusting confidence which begets affection. They are, in most cases, amongst the young and beautiful, and often those whose earthly ties are too strong to be easily torn asunder; and when they do sever it is the rending of heart strings. They are not paralyzed like those in many other diseases, in mind as well as body,—we are not chilled in our feelings towards them by witnessing a prostration of the mental and physical energies. They greet us at each returning visit with bright eyes; and often a cheerful, smiling countenance, and tell us of their hopes of the future, and ask so earnestly when they will be able to go out; and if we do not think them better,—and all this when we know, and feel that life is surely wearing away, and that no skill which we can bring to bear upon the insidious disease can check its progress.—Oh, when one such passes away, after we have for months and months sat daily by their bedside, and grown familiar with their tones and listened often to their plans for the future, which we know to be vain, their voices haunt us long afterwards; and we cannot pass by their deserted dwelling without a shadow stealing over our hearts.

One of the many cases of consumption which I have attended, I will relate—the rank grass now waves over her grave I cannot recur back without experiencing a mournful tone of feeling, which makes me wish to steal away from observation and ponder over life's mysterious changes, alone and in silence.

It is now thirty five years since a family, who were wending their way slowly across the mountains, stopped for a few

days in our pleasant village, that a wife & mother might recruit her health which was suffering with the fatigue of a long and laborious journey. Medical attendance being deemed necessary, I was called in to see her. I found an interesting family, composed of a fine robust New Englander, of about thirty five; his wife, some five years younger, a lovely woman, but in whose face was wit-consumption; and a fair complexioned, blue-eyed daughter, about ten or twelve years old. I found that, in sleeping at night in their wagon, in one or two instances it had rained, and the dampness penetrating through the thin covering spread over it, had affected her with cold, which seeking the most tender place had settled upon her lungs, causing an inflammation and constant irritation, which kept her coughing almost incessantly.—This was accompanied with alternate fevers and profuse cold sweats. I saw early in my visits, that her case was beyond the skill of medicine. She had remained so long in her present condition without aid that her lungs had ulcerated, and in the then condition of the profession there was no remedy for her. I could only smooth her way to the grave.

With a heavy heart I broke the solemn truth to her husband. He bore the announcement like a man—that is, he did not give way to vain demonstrations of grief; but the struggle within was one that shook his frame like a leaf quivering in the wind.

Week after week, day after day, and hour after hour, she lingered on, gradually sinking away, though she was scarce conscious of her approaching dissolution, until the lamp of life went out. The sympathies of all in the village were roused in favor of the interesting strangers, and every care and attention were bestowed that kindness of heart could offer. After the burial, and when the remainder of a once happy family were preparing to leave us, Mrs. —, your kind friend, begged that the daughter might be left with her until the father should return back or finish his intended journey.—The proposition, after much hesitation on both sides at length agreed upon, and the broken-hearted father parted with his weeping daughter with the shrinking reluctance that a drowning man would unloose his hold of the most feeble support he had clung to.

Year after year passed away and no tidings came of the father of our little stranger, who had now begun to expand like a beautiful bud, into the exquisite and glowing perfections of womanhood. No step was so light, no laugh so free & joyous, no heart so full of tender sympathies as Ruth Colburn's (such was her name. She had never been known to have day's illness. Watching never made her weary, nor would toil produce fatigue. Her cheek glowed with the rich crimson of health and her eye sparkled with the fulness of her spirit's gladness. She was of a gay temperament when any were present; but she has often been observed when leaving her chamber, where she had secluded herself for hours, with a tear on her cheek; but the smile that played over her face made you almost instantly forget that she must have wept with some heart sorrow in sadness and silence. Like almost every female of a consumptive family which I have seen, her face had a decided character of its own; a something that attracted every eye who looked upon it and called out a feeling of tenderness in all.

As she grew up into womanhood, she became the centre of attraction for our village beaux; and many were the little jealous bickerings of which she was the cause. She soon however fixed her mind upon the one she liked best.—And they were married. Up to this time I had watched her with the careful eye of a physician.—I had noted every change in her tone of spirits; marked the fluctuations of her cheek and the expression of her eye, to see if I could find any indication that the fearful malady which had borne her mother to an early grave was lurking about her system. I was the more anxious in this, as she had, by her sweetness of disposition as well as by the peculiarity of her situation, entwined herself about my feelings; and I looked forward with something like shuddering to the time when she should begin to waste away towards the grave, as I felt she assuredly must, ere time should have silvered a single fibre in her raven curls.

A year passed away and she became the mother of a lovely child—her own concentrated image of beauty. I anxiously awaited the time when she should resume her wonted health; but alas! That rose never again brightened on her cheek. As time wore on she presented her husband with another sweet babe, but she had scarce recovered from her illness ere she was attacked with a violent fever, and in a few days was no more. This shock fixed the rankling arrow in her vitals.—A sickly languor stole over her, and she declined in health and spirits with fearful rapidity. I saw too plainly that she was beyond the power of medicine to cure; and I applied all my skill to lengthen out her term of life.

In most cases of consumption I have remarked that there was a willingness to die, notwithstanding the indisposition to believe that the moment of death was near; but here there was a fearful clinging

to life. "These my ties—Doctor—Oh! she said to me, one day, when I had gently hinted my fears, and she lifted her bright-eyed girl that was playing by her side and looked long at me, and then bent down over her bosom, and wept, and said, "Don't you think I'm better?" and when I would ask her, she did yesterday say, "not quite," and then, as if trying to satisfy herself that it was not the failing of the system, she would urge with a faint smile—"but it is the effect of the medicine, Doctor, the medicine was a strong tonic!" "I shall grow stronger soon, I know," but she sank more and more under her disease, until she became so weak as to be obliged to keep her bed most of the time. Still she clung to life with an almost agonized tenacity; and still asked the same mournful question, but with increased earnestness—"Don't you think I'm better to-day, Doctor?"

I called one evening, after having left her on the preceding evening completely prostrated in body and mind, and was startled to see her sitting on her bonnet before the fire, and all dressed for a walk. She turned toward me as I entered and greeted me with such a glad, free smile, that I was doubtful for the moment if I was not dreaming.

"You look as if you were getting better," she said, "I have not felt so well for a long time. I am just going to take a little walk out to see mother, she always called Mrs. — by that name, and she had been as a mother to her, and little Ruth you see is all that I go with me."

I tried to moderate but it was no use. "I tell you," she said, at last, with half offended earnestness, "that I am better. Don't I know my own feelings,—why, I could tell you!"

"If you are determined to go, I will walk down to the river with you."

"Do Doctor," she said with so lively and pleased a manner, that I really, for a moment, began to doubt whether she were not really better. She drew her arm in mine, and we slowly walked down toward the river. Her step faltered long, but she reached the door; the heavy door of her chamber faded, and when we entered the house she sank fainting in my arms. She was never able to return back to her home. The light of life had but flashed up, and expired much of its fuel at a single glare. Still she clung to existence for the sake of her children, and would ask on every successive visit, with such mournful earnestness—"Doctor, don't you think I'm better?" that it made me shrink from my accustomed calls with a kind of nervous fear,—and if I failed to see her twice or three times a day, I could observe when I next went a tear of reproach in her eye, and she would be so silent and so dejected that it made my very heart bleed to look upon her pale sorrowful face.

One lovely June evening, just before the sun went down, when the whole earth and heavens seemed lulled into a pulseless quiet, we were gathered around the bed of Ruth. And we were there to see her die. Her babes had been taken to a neighbour's, and the house was hushed, the still preparations for death were going on. Here a group conversed in low whispers of the necessary arrangements for shrouding and waking and there a very dear friend, who had stolen from the bed side away to weep, might be seen sitting in mournful silence while around the dying couch were a group bending earnestly forward as if to catch the last faint sigh of mortality. Suddenly she who had been thought just passing away opened her eyes which were lit up with a gleam of intelligence,—her whole countenance brightened, and raising up strongly from the pillow she asked for her children. They were brought, and with the deep fondness of a mother she gathered them to her heart and wept over them until her whole frame quivered with emotion. Then she handed them back, pressing her pale lips to each fair cheek, and followed them with her eager eyes as they were borne from the room; when she turned her face despondently to the wall and sunk away into insensibility.

We were still watching over her when a heavy and earnest tread heard below, and in a moment after, Mr. Colburn entered the chamber. He heeded no one, but leaning over the bed of his daughter, called her in a low tone that was firm only by a strong effort. That voice thrilled through her even in death's last agony—she sprang up—threw herself forward into his arms, and as she buried her face in his bosom, murmured, "My father—O my father!" She never raised her head from that sacred resting place.

From the Frederick Herald.
BREACH OF MARRIAGE PROMISE.

Umhaugh vs. Bollenbacher.
"Had I known that woman's love
Had been so hard to win,
I had never offered her 'bobs, not gold,'
Or a beautiful gilt breast pin."
Hogg, improved.
We regret to state that the influence

of the late decision of a New York Jury, which compelled a lady to pay one thousand dollars for jilting her first lover, when a more advantageous match offered, has invaded our quiet community, & attempted to stain our halls of justice with the same indelible disgrace which rests on the courts of New York. But thanks to the firmness and dignity of the judiciary of Frederick, and double thanks to the spirit of gallantry which pervades the community, "the age of chivalry is not gone," for here, at least the privileges of woman are imperishable, and she can jilt or flirt, make promises or break them, in defiance of John Doe and Richard Roe, those two crusty old bachelors, who thrust themselves into every suit, in defiance of the rulers of the court of Hyman, for the impertinent purpose of exposing love letters and broken hearts.

The parties to this law suit, the decision of which is so honorable to the county of Frederick, and the spirit of gallantry, were John Umhaugh and Julia Bollenbacher, both natives of the Feder land. Julia is an "interesting" young lady, who has just bid "good bye" to her teens, and stands arisep in all the blushing charms of ripe womanhood. A bright eye, filled with the artillery of Cupid, lights up a cheek who-e rich hue would remain you of a pulpit cushion, did not a row of pearly teeth, which obtrude themselves upon your notice when she blushes suggest a cabbage rose encircled by a snow flake as a more happy emblem. Her bust, though not as graceful as that of Juno, sets off a form that most ladies could not counterfeit, though aided by all the appliances of that female Phidias, Madame Cantele. Her foot, the true test of aristocracy, and to us the most graceful appendage of the female figure, would not, perhaps, permit the primroses to rise their heads after it had pressed them, is yet sufficient graceful to win hearts in a waltz, as we shall presently show.

John Umhaugh, the other party to the suit, is probably ten years older than Julia, and has just such a face and figure as a man should have, who is so mean as to prosecute a poor girl for love presents. That is he is as ugly as a snapping turtle, and with the disposition of one, if we can form an opinion of it from his conduct during the trial.

With this brief description of the personages, let us proceed to the facts of the case. Umhaugh, it appears, had long sighed for Julia, who was not disposed to listen to his suit, but repulsed him in all his attempts, "proper, and improper," and he was about to give up in despair, when he was encouraged to persevere by the following incident. Our readers are aware that the vicinity of "The Depot" was during the last winter and spring, the scene of much gaiety.—One of the buildings in that neighbourhood was splendidly fitted up as a ball room, and the floor carefully swept on every ball night for the reception of company to witness the waltzing of certain German ladies and gentlemen, who repaired thither for their own amusement. To this ball room strangers were admitted on paying twenty five cents—with the privilege of waltzing with any of the fair ones, provided they treated to cakes and cider, which were to be had at the bar in a corner of the room.

Many of our citizens availed themselves of the privilege, and more than one expended double the sum for "refreshments" that was demanded for admittance. The balls increased in popularity, and became the rage. Every crowd and madly was infected with a desire to shine in the mazes of the waltz and partake of cakes and cider from the generous stranger—which were alas! the cause of the base attempt to mulct the fair Julia in damages. Musing on the pleasure of the ball room, as she was one day resting upon the handle of a sweeping brush, Umhaugh with that spirit of cunning which tempted our first mother, quietly approached, and asked the cause of her sadness? She replied with expressive silence! He persisted, and yet she was silent! At length guessing the reason of her dejection, he tenderly asked her if she would go to the ball that was to take place that night? A modest blush instantly suffused her cheek, and she became indignant that one so hateful to her should have guessed the current of her thoughts. But she suppressed her anger and instead of knocking Umhaugh on the head with the brush handle, replied—"Why John, how should I go! I have got no shawl!" This was just the thing for the lover. His whole soul instantly shone out in his face, and his hand rushed into his pocket, from which he produced a Spanish milled dollar,—and with an air not unlike that with which Coriolanus yielded to his mother's entreaties, placed it in her hand—saying take this—go buy a shawl and go to the ball!

This evidence of her lover's liberality for a moment overcame her antipathy to his person; but in the next she was on the point of hurling the dollar into his face, as the father of mischief would have it, an itinerant grinder of music stopped at the door, and struck up a favorite waltz, in which she had excelled in her native village. Music can melt rocks & bend knarled coaks, and has driven back the deadly venom from the fangs of the

rattle snake. Who then, will censure Julia, when we say that she was conquered by the combined association of music & home, and consented to accept the dollar—more fatal to her than the gift of Jupiter to Pandora. The shawl was purchased & she went to the ball, where all agree she was a fairest of the fair, and is recorded to her honor that she waltzed down more partners than any lady in the room. Whether her success rendered her more grateful to her lover Umhaugh, we are not informed, certain it is however, that her exhibition at the ball increased the intensity of the flame that had been kindled in his bosom, and which he now thought could only be extinguished in her arms. He thought not of the Spanish milled dollar that he had been appropriated for the shawl, and so magnificent was he in spirit, that the mines of Golconda were as useless dross, compared to her smiles. Hence he plied her with presents, and finally succeeded in inducing her to receive a pair of "ear bobs" valued at \$7 1/2 cents, two rings valued at 25 cents; and one horn comb valued at 50 cents; (we quote from his bill;) making, with the Spanish milled dollar, a sum total it presents of Two Dollars and eighty-seven and a half cents. We will not stop to inquire whether any lady should receive such an enormous sum in presents from a gentleman without being "engaged" to him—for that is a question which is the gist of this suit—but proceed with our narrative. No testimony was offered to show the conduct of Julia at the period of receiving the jewels. Certain it is, however, that while they were in her possession she refused to have the plaintiff's Astonishment for a while, overthrew Mr. Umhaugh's faculties. He was not in his senses, as the phrase is, and instead of attending to his business, went about sighing like a furnace! Bitter indeed, are the pangs of despised love; but sweet are the pleasures of revenge.

Thus thought Mr. Umhaugh, at the first dawn of reason; as he walked to Patrick street on a moonshiny night with his hands in his breeches pockets. But it was not until he reached the centre of Bentz-Townbridge, and the bright laugh of Julia, (who was surrounded by his rivals), burst upon his ear like moonlight upon the waters, that he swore to be revenged. He did not think of the dagger and ratsbane—of the leaden ball or hemp. No, he was too peaceable for that. He thought of the laws of the land—for the memorable cause of Barnard vs. Gaul was fresh upon his mind. "What! thought he, 'are Barnards woe to mine—he only gave me on to his lady love, I gave two—he gave no Spanish dollar—no horn comb—no breast pin!—What then, I say, are his ills compared to mine?—Yes, I will sue her!" Execution followed his resolve, and he proceeded to the magistrate with his bill thus stated.

Julia Bollenbacher.
To John Umhaugh, Dr.
To 1 pair of ear bobs \$0 87 1/2
To 2 rings 25
To 1 breast pin 25
To 1 comb 50
To cash 1 00
To beads 50
\$2 87 1/2

A warrant was issued, and Tuesday last, appointed as the day of trial. At the time appointed the parties appeared by their respective friends, and the trial proceeded in the German language; and from what transpired we gathered the above particulars, which furnished much amusement to the spectators. Julia appeared in fine spirits, whilst her lover looked unutterable things, and as if he wished himself at the bottom of the Dead Sea. After an awful pause, the magistrate, having duly weighed the testimony, decided in favor of the defendant! Then succeeded a tempest of Dutch words, that threw both speakers and hearers into convulsions of laughter, and the unfortunate lover into the most ludicrous perplexity, during which the beautiful Julia moved off to a waltz movement that sounded in our ears very much like "Go to the Devil and shake yourself!"

A letter published in the Natchez Courier, from Madison county, Mi. 24th ult states that few arrests and no new developments occur there now; that the internal danger has passed; and that no just apprehension need be entertained of the few scattered remnants of the abolition crew.

But it contains a singular narrative of a proceeding under the Lynch code, in Livingston county, whither two brothers William and John Earle had been sent by the committee of safety at Vicksburg, in order to be tried there where they were best known. They had been implicated by Dr. Cotton, as intended leaders of the conspiracy in Warren county. Judge Lynch's committee sat in trial on the brothers, confining and examining them separately; and each without any hope, fear, or compulsion, confessed a knowledge of the conspiracy some months previously—but denied having taken any part in it. John indeed accused his brother; and they both accused Boyd, who escaped conviction at Vicksburg, and singularly escaped pursuit in Madison county, where he was chased

with track dogs for 25 miles—when he jumped on a horse, espied in the woods, and has not since been detected.

Towards the evening of examining the brothers Earle, William (as being the eldest, most cunning and most strongly suspected) was taken from his confinement, and resort was had to the lash to force confession. He amused his executioners with lies for a time; but finding the lynchmen would not be cajoled, he promised to make confession next morning when more composed. On going in the morning to the jail, they found William composed and deaf to their enquiries and entreaties; he had hung himself during the night.

John was again put on his trial. He felt glad that his brother had died so for he himself would have been killed for turning informer. Such was the oath of the conspirators. He then stated more minutely the facts implicating Lloyd; and his having himself been compelled at Vicksburg by his own mother as well as brother to prove an alibi when Boyd was tried. He also narrated several matters concerning the conspiracy, which proved him in the opinion of his judges to be guilty. He was consequently condemned, and re-delivered to the Vicksburg committee, where his exploits were to have been; so that Judge Lynch has some method in his madness.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

POWER OF CONSCIENCE.
Mr. Editor:—Sir, I take much pleasure in acknowledging through the columns of your newspaper the receipt of a letter by me, through the Post Office containing \$125. The letter enclosing it as follows:—

New-York, Sept. 2, 1835

"Sir: I have you enclosed the sum of \$125, four hundred of which I stole from you about four years ago. Having been for some time past, as I suppose, on my death bed, owing to the rupture of a blood vessel, all my evil deeds which I had done in my past life, (and they were many,) at once came across my mind, and, O! my God! what horrors did I feel!—The horrors of a guilty conscience. I ventured to pray, and I promised the Father of all good, that if He would again restore my health, I would do all in my power to repay all those whom I had wronged. My petition was granted. I am now, by the blessing of God, in a fair way to recover, though I am unable to walk far at present. I hope in a short time to pay others as well as myself, the amount taken by me from them. In many cases the amounts taken are greater than my years. By persevering industry I hope to be able to pay every cent I owe them. Have the goodness to acknowledge the receipt of the money in one of the papers in the city, that I may know it has been received by you.

I have not the courage to sign my name."

It was about four years ago that I was robbed of this money in your city. The circumstances, doubtless are familiar to many of your readers, since which time, until the present, nothing has been heard respecting it. As the borrower has paid me good interest, the loan has turned out much more fortunate than I expected.

J. S. WHEELER.

(Extract of a letter from Com. Porter.)

GENUINE ARABIAN HORSE—HOW DISTINGUISHED.

About a month since I saw a singularly beautiful light chestnut sorrel horse standing in my yard; no one was holding him; his bridle was lying over his neck, and the person having charge of him was standing behind him, plaiting his beautiful long silky tail, which trailed on the ground; he appeared to be full of life, spirit and intelligence, and as docile as a dog.

There was something so fascinating in the appearance of this animal, something so gaudy like that I was determined if he was for sale I would have him. His age I ascertained to be a little over seven years. He had come from the city of Sultaniyah, in Thauristan, which is a province bordering on Persia on one side, and on the other side by the Pacific of Bagdad, which latter borders on the great desert of Arabia. The horse belonged to an Agha, who had recently arrived from thence; he said the horse was a little sick, and would not eat, and that as the Agha was compelled to return immediately he had offered the horse for a sum which no one knowing the value of a Thauristan horse could refuse to give. I finally closed the bargain for the horse, adding a present of two hundred and fifty piastres to the groom. After trying the horse under the saddle, and approving of his gait and fleetness, I sent for the Sultan's farrier, who the moment he saw the horse pronounced him not only a pure Arabian, but a beautiful one, and said that he had seen but one so pure before in his life.

I now sent immediately to the Agha to request him, if in his power, to give me the pedigree of the horse; he sent me word that he did not know his pedigree, nor did the person from whom he bought him—that the Kurds when they stole a horse, stole only the best and did not stop to inquire after the pedigree; but if I wished to satisfy myself that the horse was of the pure Arabian breed, I must examine his neck, on both sides of which I should find a beautiful natural tree projecting upwards from half way down the neck, and that I should find spurs on his fetlock joints, both of which were certain indications of the purity of his blood.

About half way down his neck, a few inches from the mane, on both sides, I found a dark spot rather larger than a duck shot, destitute of hair, but around the spot to the size of a dollar, the short and silky hair made several eccentric turns, then shot up towards the ears in the form of an ostrich plume; nothing can be more beautiful.

On examining the fetlocks, I found that he had on each of the fore, a spur of two inches long, of the size of the little finger, at the root, gradually tapering to a point, and turning up like those of a cock. On the hind fetlocks were the same, but not more than half the length, all were slightly fringed about the root with soft silk hair.

On being satisfied of the value of this horse which circumstances had placed in my possession, I told the doctor to go to work and cure him if possible. He felt the pulse of his legs, then examined his mouth, and felt his ears; and turning to me, said he had the gynec k-wick which when translated means the eye of bone or bone eye. Never having heard of such a disease, I asked him what it was; he thrust his finger into the lower part of the horse's eye, and turning the lower lid wrong side out, desired me to feel of it. I did so, and felt a hard bony substance; the lid was much inflamed. He now thrust a needle with horse hair through the black rim of the inner lid and pulling it out of the eye, cut therefrom the bony substance. The eye bled, perhaps a half spoonful; he performed the same operation on the other eye, after which he blew up each nostril through a short tube, about a spoonful of burnt alum and black pepper, which brought on a violent sneezing. He then directed that some garlic, vinegar and salt should be mixed with a kind of red earth, which had the appearance of red ochre, and that his mouth should be washed with it three or four times a day, for four or five days; he next scathed his mouth and put him into the stable. We have followed his directions, and the horse, that for a long time past would not touch barley, now eats it freely, and is to all appearance well.

This disease and the mode of treatment is to me altogether new—it may not be so to others. From the inquiries I have made I am satisfied that in ten days more the horse would have been ruined—the farrier said he would have been in five. The disease, it is said, is brought on by straining their eyes in anxious watching for their food. A Turkish horse is double haltered to both ends of his trough, so that he cannot turn his head, which of course brings a great strain on the eye when he wants to look on one side or other.

I have measured this horse from the shoulder to the ground—he is exactly four feet, nine and a half inches high, (fourteen hands, one and a half inches high.) Those who know Eclipse, say that this horse is a highly flattering likeness of him. I shall keep the horse, although I have been strongly advised to send him to America, but I am apprehensive it might turn out like many, nay, I may say all such speculations. But if you know of any one who wishes this horse, they may write to any disinterested person in this country to examine and report on him, and then we will agree on the terms.

I am now satisfied there is not another Arabian in Constantinople; the Sultan's horses are generally spotted, very fat and very spirited; they look extremely well with their trappings on; but I am assured that he has not a pure Arabian among them.—*Am. Turf Reg.*

SHOEING OF HORSES.—A discovery has been lately made why that useful animal the horse has been subjected to so much lameness by the shoeing of the smiths. The blame is not actually attributed to the shoe, but to the impetuous disposition of the rider in commanding the smith to complete the shoeing of the horse in a limited time, which consequently would oblige the smith to put on the shoes before the iron is cold; and which, if the least degree of warmth is remaining within the iron affixed to the horse's feet must unquestionably occasion them to become too much heated and produce a tenderness in the feet. Our correspondent observes that the shoes when properly made to suit the size and shape of the foot, should be put into cold water for a quarter of an hour, and were proprietor of coaches and carriages to adopt the system, the complaints of the badness of the roads would then subside, from the improved state of the condition of the feet of their cattle.

A gentleman and lady made a move to the West. After a short journey they made another move to the west, also, and after that again, a third, still westward! It was during the third move, that the narrator happened to fall in with this family. He referred to the east and the home they had left and inquired if it would be agreeable to revisit them. The lady with the attachment of woman's heart to the husband of her love, resolved, however, to continue in his company, lead where he might. But, shaking her head, at the prospect of another move, she said, amidst all this I have one consolation, and that is derived from the circumstance, that this earth is round, and by keeping on we shall be home at last!

SHOCKING MURDER.

We have various verbal accounts of most fiendish outrage committed in Randolph in Orange county, a few days since, all of which concur substantially in the following particulars. A Mr. Peake, between twenty and thirty years of age who resided with his father, an elderly gentleman in low circumstances, was engaged to a young lady in the vicinity, and was to have been married in a few days. His mother-in-law was opposed to the union, and the contemplated residence of the couple with the young man's parents. One morning last week, the old lady got breakfast for the family, the principal dish of which consisted of "hash." Her husband, his son, and two daughters, ate of it, the son quite freely, and soon after they all became sick. The

young man complained first, when the old lady anxious to ensure the work of destruction, advised him to take some pearlash and water, which he prepared for him. On taking the tumbler, he raised it to his nose, and to her it had the same smell as the "hash." He had just eaten, and he suspected it was poisonous. Refusing to drink the infernal decoction, she asked for the tumbler; but he was determined to hold it to it, and sent for a physician.

On his arrival it was soon ascertained that the "hash" and water the tumbler were highly charged with arsenic. The young man grew worse rapidly, and finding that he could not be relieved, made his will bequeathing all his property—about \$1500—to his intended wife, and died before night. It is said that the old gentleman has since died, and the recovery of one of the girls was considerably doubtful. On being arrested and examined, Mrs. P. confessed her crime, and was committed to jail for trial in December. Such horrible atrocities, occur rarely in our state.

Woodstock (Vermont) Courier.

EXCITEMENT.—Mr. James F. Otis, a lawyer of Portland (Me.) and assistant editor of a paper in that place, being on his return from the White Sulphur Springs, (Va.) on the 23d ult. was arrested on suspicion of being an abolitionist incendiary. Mr. O. vehemently protested his innocence; but was with great difficulty saved from being lynched. It is said his conversation in the stage on the subject of slavery, exasperated some of the passengers, who, upon their arrival at Lexington (Va.) made the matter public, and thus caused the excitement.—*Am. Gazette.*

COMMENT.—The above is a brief account of an incident related at large in the Lynchburg papers, on whose part, as well as of those of the people of Virginia, a very great misapprehension exists as to the character of Mr. Otis, who is a most peaceable and respectable citizen. The Richmond Enquirer actually engaged to extract from the Argus (perhaps the most unprincipled paper in New England) stating that Mr. Otis, who is the editor of a rival paper in Portland, had, when "been a furious anti-slavery fanatic," delivered public addresses on the subject, attended conventions, and dissipated, so far as "this public influence extends, the disgusting and detestable principles of that crew of 'fanatics'"; and warning the people of the South to be on their guard against him—him, having visited the Virginia Springs, this summer, as others do, for health or recreation. The Lynchburg Virginian, in reference to the above publication, thus says: "The gentleman was lucky in leaving Lexington before the Enquirer reached that place. Had it preceded him, he would, we are assured, have been 'lynched'—a fate which, in his case, would not have been read or read certain." This statement, the truth of which we cannot permit ourselves to doubt, is the most alarming indication of the inflammatory state of the public mind in Virginia that we have yet seen. It is lamentable—deplorable.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

[A word more. The members of the National Intelligencer are perfectly just and appropriate towards the gentleman who was as disgracefully treated in a State that has always boasted so much of its respect for law, liberty and individual rights. What may have been the views or declarations of Mr. Otis here, on the subject of slavery, we know not. We saw him some time since on his way to the Virginia Springs, laboring under severe indisposition from inflammatory rheumatism, whether he was wending his way by the advice of his physician, and on his return we were gratified to observe his health greatly improved. He then spoke of the excitement growing out of the abolition question, and fully assented to the positions taken at the recent meeting at Faneuil Hall in Boston, and spoke with enthusiasm of the masterly speech delivered by his venerable uncle, the Hon. Charles Gray Otis. And is it a little remarkable, that while the Clero of the present age was pointing forth the terrors of his religion in the "Old Code of Liberty" in favor of the Virginia doctrine on slavery, that that State should be laying the hands of death upon his kinsman on a mere suspicion of a "colored" editor of a despicable print. We will not permit ourselves to doubt, that upon a review of the case, those who so unjustifiably attacked Mr. Otis at Lexington, will do him justice. We are gratified to observe that the Gazette published where the outrage was committed, deprecates it in an honest and becoming manner, and says—"We hope that your citizens will keep cool, and do nothing rashly. As for Judge Lynch, he ought to be lynched. We go for the law, and for nothing but the law! Overstop that barrier, and you are at sea in a storm, without compass or rudder."

These are sentiments worthy of the better days of the Republic, and in these times ought to be written in letters of gold and held up as glowing capitals to the dim vision of every citizen, speaking in the land.

The Richmond Whig, remarking upon the subject, speaks in many terms.—It says—"Mr. Otis we understand to be a man of reputation and talents, and a scholar; and he is remembered, that four years ago, numbers in Virginia and in Lexington itself, ourselves as well as our neighbor, (Richie) whose vindictiveness was near subjecting Otis to a public flogging, in all probability went full as far as he seems to have done. This we observe, not as enlisting as his apologist, but to remind the public of mitigating circumstances, and to stay the hand of hasty and summary punishment; moreover to warn public congratulation that Mr. Otis escaped an infliction which would have been more disgraceful to Virginia than to him."

"We assume that he is the individual mentioned in the Maine Argus, as republished in the Enquirer; remarking however, that Eastern Argus is bad authority for any thing, as worthless a print as any in New England. We have spoken of the vindictiveness of the Editor of the Enquirer, and it is proper that we should explain ourselves. There has appeared in the Baltimore Patriot, a series of letters from the Virginia Springs, signed Hamden, descriptive of the country and of manners, occasionally political, and written with a display of excellent feeling towards Virginia, and with great point, spirit and elegance. Our contemporary was handled roughly in parts of the correspondence, ascribed to Otis, and by way of retaliation, as we suppose, republished the article from the Maine Argus, which it trod in the outline, is evidently deeply colored by personal hatred."

We have no doubt Mr. Otis will notice the subject as it deserves and take the occasion to develop his opinions in a manner in which there can be no mistake. He is a gentleman

of education, possessing a high order of talents, and a polished and eloquent writer.—*Editor Baltimore Patriot.*

WHO ARE THE PANIC MAKERS.

Some few days since there was quite a stir in Wall Street, in consequence of the United States Bank drawing on several banks in this city for 300,000 dollars, the payment of which created considerable sensation and alarm. The presses under pay of the government immediately set up a hue and cry against the Bank, and charged the institution with endeavoring to create a panic, and to make money scarce—now let us see where the fault lies. When the drafts arrived it was suggested, and very properly, that the deposit banks having nearly three millions of dollars of the people's money in specie, should meet the payment and then, in order not to make money scarce or create an unnecessary panic in the market, the deposit banks, at their convenience, could repay the several amounts borrowed. This proposition or suggestion was instantly discarded by the deposit banks, and the Manhattan, taking advantage of the opportunity, began to put the screws on her neighbors, and at that moment of panic, not only drew every thing within reach, but sent in her checks on one bank alone for \$195,000. The consequence was that every small bank, not prepared at the moment, felt the pressure, and were compelled to borrow, and at the same time a general retrenchment took place—people became frightened, and for the time a panic prevailed.

Thus we see that when the United States Bank, in preparing to wind up, calls in her checks, the managers of the deposit banks, and the great foreign monopolies, the Manhattan, taking the lead, instead of making the money market easy, which they are bound to do and have contracted to do, being in possession of the people's money, they set to work to make money scarce—to drive the needy into their private broker's shop to be usurious, and then give orders to their presses to cry out against the United States Bank.

The hour of delusion is about passing away. The people have long suspected that this constant, unwearied attack on the U. S. Bank concealed speculative objects, and that the parties were shaving with the deposits for their private gains, whilst they were creating a scarcity and attempting to throw the blame on the U. S. Bank.

It is not to be concealed that the deposit or pet banks, having always a large sum of the people's money in their vaults, are bound to prevent a panic by keeping the money market easy. They can do this, and it must be made the condition of their holding the public moneys. They stand pledged to every thing for the people that the U. S. Bank has done, and the responsibility of keeping their word should be enforced.

N. Y. Ev. Star.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FRANCE.

[From the New Bedford Gazette.]
The packet ship Poland, Capt. Anthony, 33 days from Havre for New York, was spoken yesterday off Gay Head, by the pilot boat, Capt. Hirsch, of Cutchuck. Capt. Anthony was very kindly forwarded us by Mr. Barnum, a passenger, who has arrived here the other day, files of Paris papers to the 30th of July, and Havre to the 31st, containing a full and highly important intelligence, for which, as also for previous estimable favours, we will receive our renewed and hearty acknowledgments of thanks.

We give the following summary and extracts relating to an attempt upon the life of the King of the French, during the celebration of the anniversary of 'The Three Days' on the 25th of July.

[From Galignani's Messenger.]

ATTEMPT UPON THE KING'S LIFE BY AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

PARIS, July 29.—It is with the deepest concern that we lay before our readers the details of the above horrible event, that took place at the review yesterday. After having passed along the Boulevard to the farthest point at which the National Guards and the troops were drawn up, his Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Orleans, the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, and a numerous and brilliant staff, was returning along the same line to the Place Vendôme, where the troops were to file off before him. At 12, at the moment when he had reached the Boulevard du Temple, a little before the Theatre des Funambules, a tremendous explosion, resembling irregular platoon firing, was heard. At first it was supposed to be a discharge of fire-works, but the falling and cries of the victims soon revealed the reality, and excessive tumult ensued—an infernal machine had just poured forth a shower of balls upon the cortege that surrounded the King. Marshal Mortier (Duke de Treviso) fell and expired without uttering a word. Several other officers and some of the National Guards were also killed, and a considerable number of persons wounded. The falling of some horses, among which was that of Marshal Mortier, and the carrying of others, added to the tumult which it would be difficult to describe. During this scene the King, whose arm had been grazed by a bullet and whose horse had received a wound in the neck, maintained the calmness by which he is distinguished, and displayed remarkable courage by taking up in the direction of the house from which the explosion came. After the first emotion passed, the cortege continued its route amidst shouts of joy for the preservation of the King's life, and threats of vengeance against the assassins.

The bodies of the slain and the persons who were wounded were immediately carried to the Cafe Turc opposite, where medical assistance was immediately afforded to such as were still alive. Smoke was seen to proceed from the third story of the house No. 50, on the Boulevard du Temple, of which the ground floor and first floor are occupied by a wine-dealer named Parault. Each story consists of one chamber which is lighted by a single window in front. The house was immediately surrounded, and all the persons found in it arrested. The room in which the machine had been constructed is very small, its dimensions being only six and a half feet by seven. The machine was made with great skill, and with iron braces, and extremely light. The uprights supported two cross bars of wood, placed parallel to the window, and in these were formed grooves in which were laid 25 gun barrels. The front cross bar placed at about a foot from the window was rather lower than that behind, so that the balls might reach the body of a man on horseback in the middle of the Boulevard. The charge was so heavy, that five out of the twenty five barrels had burst, notwithstanding that they were very substantial and new. The assassin was immediately taken into custody. About three months ago he hired the rooms of the second and third stories of M. Dallenbourg, the proprietor. He gave his name Girard; a mechanic, and appears to be 24 years of age. His room has a window in

front on another behind, and he had taken the precaution to fasten a rope to the latter to assist him in making his escape. By the bursting of some of the barrels, at the moment of the explosion, the assassin was wounded in the head, the neck, and the hip. Notwithstanding his wounds, he rushed out of the window. Some police officers having run into the inner court, and seeing Girard slipping down the rope, one of them exclaimed, 'Ah, wretch! we have you.' Girard, who was at the moment at the height of a wall, threw himself over it into an adjoining court, and there a police officer apprehended him. He was placed upon a hand barrow, and conveyed to the Conciergerie.

The Minister of the Interior, the Prefect of Police and several Magistrates went to the house, and in the assassin's chamber, they found the remains of the infernal machine still smoking, a straw bed, and a fire lighted. A delay of half a second perhaps in the explosion, saved the life of the King. The cortege advanced in the following order:—The King, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke of Orleans, the Duke de Nemours, Marshal Moban, and Marshal Mortier. The news of the attempt was rapidly propagated through the capital, and produced a powerful sensation. General Rungius, Aid-de-Camp, to the King, set off full gallop to inform the Queen that his Majesty and the Princes had escaped the danger, fearing that she might have been seriously alarmed if she had heard of the event from any one who had not witnessed it. In passing along the lines he mentioned to several officers what had occurred, and soon there was not a soldier that remained ignorant of it. As the troops of the line did not extend to the Boulevard du Temple, they were ordered to shift in that direction, that they might be ready to act in case of attempt at disturbance. At the moment of firing off before the King, the National Guards shouted 'Vive le Roi!' which was answered by the troops of the line. The Guards of the 8th legion, which had lost some of its officers and men, added cries of 'A bas les assassins!' The King returned to the Tuileries about 5 o'clock; evidently deeply affected by the scene he had witnessed. During the afternoon and evening, crowds flocked out of curiosity to the melancholy spot, in consequence of which a strong detachment of Municipal Guards were stationed there to keep the peace. The following are the persons whose lives are ascertained to have been sacrificed. Marshal the Duke de Treviso, struck in the heart by a ball; General de Lachasse de Torigny, struck on the forehead by a ball; Captain Villate, aide de camp to Marshal Maison; Lieutenant Col. Riensse, of the 8th legion, struck by three balls; Messrs. Proudhomme, Richard Leger, and Benetier, Gre. aides of the 8th Legion; a Colonel in the army two citizens, a woman and a child, whose names we were unable to learn.

Galignani's Messenger of the 30th says:—The number of victims is much more considerable than was at first believed. Several persons wounded were immediately taken to their homes, and the rest were not included in the list before published. The number of killed and wounded it is said to be 31, including 16 who died immediately, or subsequently perished from their wounds. Among them was M. Lachasse, aged 70, a member of the Legion of Honour, one of the oldest receivers of taxes in Paris. His wounds are very serious, but hopes are entertained that his life may be saved. Out of 8 persons carried to the Hospital, St. Louis, 4 have undergone amputation. At the moment the explosion took place, the King had inclined slightly on one side to receive a petition.

The Duke de Broglie received a ballot through the collar of his coat.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Sept. 12.

There will be public meetings of the Whigs in each district of the county on the following days, viz. At St. Michaels, on Saturday 12th SEPTEMBER NEXT. At the Trappe on Saturday the 19th, & at the Chappel on Saturday the 26th SEPTEMBER NEXT.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Second Congressional District. FOR CONGRESS.

JAMES A. PEARCE.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

Samuel Hambleton, Jr.

Solomon Mullikin,

George Dudley,

Joseph Bruff.

For County Commissioner.

THOMAS O. MARTIN.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Dorchester County.

Joseph Nicols | Josiah Bayly, Jr.

William I. Ford | John Browne.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Somerset County.

Isaac D. Jones, | Daniel Ballard,

John Dennis, | Benj. I. Dashiell,

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Caroline County.

James Turner | Wm. M. Hordenstle

Thos. Burchenal | Thos. S. Carter.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Kent County.

Edward Boyer | James S. Primrose

Joseph Rasin | Wm. S. Lassel.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Cecil County.

George C. Venzey | William Maxwell

Col. Edward Wilson | Joseph Roman, Jr.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Queen Ann's County.

Wm. Hemsley | John McKenny

Wm. Kirby | John Palmer, Esqrs.

FOR LEVY COURT.

JAMES MERRICK.

General SAMUEL SMITH was on Monday last, elected Mayor of the City of Baltimore vice Hunt resigned.

THE MEETING

Called by the Whigs of Talbot to enable their candidate for Congress to appear before them, took place in Easton on Tuesday last. Mr. Pearce was present, and addressed the People in a style that did credit to himself and gave universal satisfaction to his friends—his opponent for Congress was at the meeting also, and he too addressed the People. Anxiety was somewhat up on all sides, as these two candidates were looked to with high expectations—but Mr. Pearce's superiority in all points stood confessed by friend and foe, and he is now rated as a first grade debater. He touched the subjects now at issue, belonging to these times, with great ability and clearness—and when drawn off by the finess of his adversary to old times trappers and irrelevant things to keep him from his severe scrutiny into the corruptions and outrages of the administration, into the palpable fraud of the Van Buren Convention of Baltimore, and the characters and pretensions of Mr. Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, Mr. Pearce showed himself as well acquainted with those matters and as much at home, as on the more modern and more interesting points. In truth, the cause is well committed to his hands, and he deserves the generous, the ardent, and the united support of every freeman in the district, who is independent enough to think for himself, and virtuous enough to act as he thinks.

When Mr. Pearce expressed his approbation of the principles of the land bill that had been introduced into Congress by Mr. Clay, and which passed both bodies of Congress and was voted by General Jackson, we were astonished to hear his opponent express his opinions directly against that bill—we hardly thought there was a man in Maryland opposed to that bill.—Mr. Pearce presented it in its true light, as a Bill to divide the proceeds from the sales of the Western Lands annually among the several States of this Union, according to their federal ratio of population as established by the constitution.

The sale of these lands will produce a lasting fund of wealth to the States, and as the lands are the common property of all, all ought to be proportionably benefited by them. The proceeds from the sales of these lands were pledged, as long as the country was in debt, for the payment of that debt.—But that being now extinguished, it is a free fund that goes into the public treasury subject to all public purposes. The revenue derived from Commerce is more than adequate to all the demands of the Government and country, and is likely long so to continue to be.—The additional proceeds from the sales of Western lands are still making that surplus greater,—there can be no necessity, no propriety—nay, no safety therefore in keeping up surpluses of treasure that are either to become inviting means of corruption in the hands of men in power, or the sources of future quarrels and uneasiness among ourselves as to their future application. The best, and safest, and justest mode then is to divide them among the States as they annually arise, to whom they properly belong. This will constitute an abundant fund for Schools, Colleges, &c. as well as something important for public improvements, without tax or burden on the people—and it will enable those to carry on Internal Improvements within the states by State authority alone, who object to such improvements in a state in any other way.

To all this Mr. Grason objected and held up the idea of the States becoming stipendiaries to the General Government as a terrible and alarming affair. What, we reply—Stipendiaries to the General Government because the States merely receive their own through the agency of the peoples own collectors—strange sort of stipendiaries these—You might as well call the Heirs to a great estate, stipendiaries to the Trustee, who collects the annual proceeds and pays over the distributive share to each.—No—the Representatives of the people of the States have arranged the whole system for the sale of the Western Lands—these Representatives of the People and the States made use of the fund derived from the sale of these lands as a pledge to redeem the National Debt—that paid off, these Representatives of the People and the States have a right to appropriate this fund in any manner not contrary to the federal Constitution—and as this fund is unquestionably the property of the People and the States, and is not wanting for national purposes, we desire to know one reason why it should not be divided among the States justly, to aid and to relieve them in their progressive improvements in Education of youth and other things.

The pretence of rendering the States stipendiaries was first set up by the western men themselves, who resisted Mr. Clay's proposed distribution of the fund, with a view wrongfully and unjustly to rob the other States of their just property—these lands, and to appropriate this enormous treasure to the few western States themselves within whose assigned bounds these lands lay—a greater robbery, a more iniquitous wrong, was never contemplated by man.—It is bad enough in a western man to entertain such designs, but for an 'Atlantic State man, a citizen of one of the Old Thirteen States to entertain views that afford an opportunity to the West to attempt such a flagrant wrong, is wholly unpardonable—and the longer this subject is procrastinated the worse it is—for the West is daily gaining power and Maryland is losing it—so that in a few years to come, accumulated power in the West will wrest our rights out of our hands and riot before our faces on the spoil. This matter deeply interests the people of Maryland in a pecuniary point of view—it interests them as a matter of clear right—it interests them as a matter of fundamental compact sustaining

the Union of the States, we ought to have ought to demand ought to insist on it.

[The Purchase of the United States and was ceded to the now is such as to the fact. To avoid the line between the line between the two governments unsettled, to avoid sy hereafter, for a to be made to the United States, it is Norte shall be the Corridor.

On Tuesday evening Hazel, Mr. Stephen Neal, all of this country. On Thursday Mr. James Henry Hopkins, all of this

[COM-OB]

Died in this town Mrs. ANNIAN W. G. Gage, the virtuous and far from the extreme an incentive to Vir-

"The religion of Of fleeting life it And we are wee

A large circle of an interesting family mourn the loss of a son, endeared to moral virtue, but the moral hope for an earth has been re- the righteous spirit unite forever and 'Tis nothing but a one state of being to passport from earth who lived so worth to be happy hereafter.

Society at large, to which Mrs. C. demise, one of its is most exemplary infinite gain. The passing abolition torian and poet, after that their names m- erty, but Christie higher and holier cause his first love The tano of the Hi- the Poet crumbl- advancing time, h- one cadence."

Easton, Sept. 9.

PRICE

Wheat (red) (white)

Corn Rye

ATTENTION

Easton

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THE

COUNCIL

Annapolis

ORDERED,

have one thousand from the Army

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Accoutrements in possession of

to the Army at

THO-

In obedience to hereby given, the to the collection

possession of re all persons havin State, are heret to deliver them in any they may hav officers are requi the subscriber to

WY-

Sept. 12

THE Co

Centerville Th

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Borderer, will p ment it and lay collection.

EASTO

THE Easton the reception of

the Union of the States. It is our right, and we ought to have it—it is our right, and we ought to demand it—it is our right and we ought to insist on it and never give it up.

The Purchase of Texas.—We mentioned a few weeks ago, that there was a rumor abroad that a treaty was in Washington between the United States and Mexico, by which Texas was ceded to the former. Our information now is such as to leave us but little doubt of the fact. To avoid all constitutional questions as to the right to purchase, the following plan; we understand, has been adopted as the line between Mexico and the United States, has never been run by the authority of the two governments, and of course is still unsettled, to avoid all expense and controversy hereafter, for a certain payment in money to be made to the Mexican government, by the United States, it is agreed that the Rio del Norte shall be the dividing line.—Natchez Courier.

MARRIED.
On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. M. Hazel, Mr. Stephen Siechberry, to Miss Mary Neal, all of this county.
On Thursday evening last, by the same, Mr. James Henry Benson, to Miss Ann Maria Hopkins, all of this county.

OBITUARY.
Died in this town on Sunday morning last, Mrs. ARIAN W. CHAMBERLAIN. To eulogize the virtuous and lamented dead would be farcical in the extreme were it not to operate as an incentive to virtue.

"The religion alone that gives the flower
Of fleeting life its luster and perfume
And we are weeds without it."

A large circle of friends and relatives, and an interesting family of children are left to mourn the loss of a neighbor, friend and parent, endeared to them by every social and moral virtue, but they mourn not as those having no hope; for surely, the star that shone on earth has been removed to those regions where the righteous shine as stars of the first magnitude forever and ever. What is death? 'Tis nothing but a change; a transition from one state of being to another; 'tis the Christians' passport from earth to Heaven! Hence she who lived so worthily here must necessarily be happy hereafter.

Society at large, and especially the church to which Mrs. C. was attached, has lost in her demise, one of its brightest ornaments, one of its most exemplary members; but our loss is her infinite gain. The warrior braves death for the passing acclamation of a moment, the historian and poet, often trim the midnight lamp, that their names may be handed down to posterity, but Christians serve their God from higher and holier motives! They love him, because he first loved them!

The name of the hero will be forgotten, the wreath of the historian wither and the urn of the poet crumble beneath the footsteps of advancing time, but the reward of the righteous endure.

Easton, Sept. 9.

PRICES CURRENT.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.
Wheat (red) \$1 15 a 32
Wheat (white) 1 25 a 30
Corn 77 a 80
Rye 70 a 73

ATTENTION

Easton Guards.

There will be a meeting of the company
THIS AFTERNOON,
at three o'clock, on the Public Square.
The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance and equip for parade.
By order,
JAS. H. McNEAL, O. Sg't.
Sept. 12

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annals, Aug. 19, 1835.
ORDERED, That the Adjutant General have one thousand Cartouch Boxes brought from the Armory at Easton to the Armory here, and direct the Armorer at Easton to have the Field Pieces and all other Arms and Accoutrements now at St. Michaels, Centreville or elsewhere on the Eastern Shore, not in possession of any organized corps, brought to the Armory at Easton to be preserved.
THOS. CULBRETH, Clk.

In obedience to the above order, Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber will proceed to the collection of all the Field Pieces not in possession of regularly organized corps, and all persons having small arms belonging to the State, are hereby directed with all diligence to deliver them into the possession of the officer highest in command, in whatever company they may have been attached to, and those officers are requested immediately to report to the subscriber the fact of such deliverance.
WM. NEWNAM, Armorer
E. S. of Md. at Easton.

Sept. 12
The Cecil Republican, Kent Begle, Centerville Times, Caroline Advocate, Cambridge Chronicle, Village Herald, Snow-hill Borderer, will please copy the above advertisement 4 and forward account to this office for collection.

EASTON ACADEMY.
The Easton Academy will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday 21st September inst.
Mr. Neely will take charge of the Classical Department, till the 1st of December, then it is expected, a successor will be ready to take his place.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees
Sept. 12 3t

VENDUE NOTES DUE.
Those persons who purchased property at the sale of the personal estate of the late Doct. Ennalls Martin, dec'd, on the 4th March last, will take notice that their Notes became due on the 4th instant, and that unless they are paid very soon, they will be put in the hands of an officer for collection, without respect to persons.
JAS. G. MARTIN, Ex'r.
of Doct. Ennalls Martin, dec'd.
Sept. 12 3t

PRINTING
Of every description, neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

BLACKSMITHING



THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in his old Shop on Dover street, and immediately adjoining the Carl-Wright Shop of Mr. John B. Firbanks,—where he intends conducting it in its several Branches.
He has just received from Baltimore, a supply of the necessary materials of the very best, and is prepared to manufacture them to order and in a workmanlike manner, and on very accommodating terms. Horses shod at short notice. He intends keeping on hand ready made work of every description, that will admit of it. Such as Axes, Drawing-Knives, Grubbing-hoes, Mattocks, Iron Wedges, Dung forks, &c. &c. Cast-steel axes made and insured.

The public's ob'dt. servant,
ALEXANDER DODD
N. B. He will give a liberal price for old iron in any kind of work in his line, or to such as have no work to do he will give a fair price in cash.
A. D.
Sept. 12 3d3w

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from Jacob C. Wilson one of the subscribers, living near Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline County, (Md.) on Saturday the 5th September, 1835, a negro woman who calls herself

MILLY PINKETT.
The above negro is apparently from 35 to 40 years of age, and of a dark color. She is very large and fat, with an erect walk and forbidding appearance. No particular marks upon her person recollected, except that one lock of her hair in front, is grey, the rest has not changed its hue. The clothing she had on when she went off is not recollected, but she looks a good supply with her. It is supposed, she has made her way through Delaware, intending to reach New Jersey or Pennsylvania. The above reward will be given, if she is apprehended without the limits of the State, or \$50 if taken in the State. To be entitled to the reward, she must be delivered in the Easton or Cambridge Jail.

FRANCIS B. C. TURPIN.
JACOB C. WILSON, Adm'r.
of Francis Turpin, dec'd.
Sept. 12 4w

The Delaware Journal, will please copy the above advertisement, for four weeks, and send account to this office for collection.

Agricultural Implements, &c.

The Subscriber is prepared with a supply of

PLOUGHS

carefully and well manufactured of the best materials, consisting of both Cast and wrought sheared kinds, of the different models and sizes most approved in Maryland and Virginia. Also extra castings for every part of the ploughs as they may want renewing which will be furnished at moderate prices.

WHEAT FANS

with some recent improvements which facilitate the work by concentrating the wind to the proper point.

CORN SHELLERS

of the most approved kinds.
CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS,
a superior article the use of which is particularly advantageous, in a season like the present when grain is scarce, as they very rapidly reduce straw, hay, corn tops, &c. to a proper state for the food of animals.

11 inch box \$27 extra knives per pair 4
14 inch do 45 do 6
20 in. do suited to horse power 75
extra knives 8

with several other kinds of straw cutters at \$5 to \$15. Hinge and common seedling Harrows. Cast steel Axes, Mattocks, Pickers, shovels, &c.

GRASS SEEDS, Orchard Grass, Heards, Timothy, &c.
Having an Iron Foundry connected with the establishment I can furnish castings of the best quality for horse powers, mill gearing, cider mills, &c. &c.

JAMES MOORE, successor
of Sinclair & Moore
Light Street,
Baltimore.
Sept. 5 3w

NOTICE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court house door in Easton, on Tuesday the 22d inst. (September) at 3 o'clock, P. M. All that valuable lot of ground and premises, situated on Goldsborough street, with an excellent two story framed dwelling house, a tolerable smoke house, and a good spring of water, late the property of Gen. Martin, dec'd.

The terms—One third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal payments of six and twelve months with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond, with surety to be approved by Trustee.

JNO. M. G. EMORY, Trustee.
Easton, Sept. 5

ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given to the Voters of Talbot county, that an Election will be held in the several Election districts of the county, on the first Monday of October next; being the fifth day of the month, for one member of Congress, four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, and one county Commissioner for District, No. 2.

Jo. Graham, Shif
Sept. 5

Notice.
The Commissioners for Talbot county being desirous of closing the levy for Primary Schools, and desirous that all the school districts in the county may receive the benefits of the law. This is therefore to give notice, that all contracts and bills for the building of school houses, &c. must be handed in on or before the 3rd Tuesday of September next.

Per order,
T. C. NICOLS, Clerk.
aug 29 3t

Public Ven lue.

The subscriber having determined to quit farming, will on Monday the 28th inst. offer for sale at the Freeman Bottom Farm, in Chapel district, in Talbot county, his entire stock of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep
and Hogs and Farming Utensils. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five dollars, by the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.
Sale will commence at 10 o'clock.
THOS. C. NICOLS.
sept. 5

To rent for the next year,

A house and two lots with the improvements at the Chapel, a Windmill, house and garden.
Also two other tenements with some ground attached to them. Any person wanting to rent, will apply to
ENNALLS MARTIN, Agent
for Wm. Fife.
sept. 5 3w

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

CHEAP FOR CASH
The Subscriber has just received from Port Deposit 40,000 feet White Pine board (seasoned) embracing Panel, common and cullings 10,000 do 2 inch plank. Also on hand a few shingles.
The public may be assured of obtaining Lumber from the undersigned as cheap, as any where else in Easton, or even in Baltimore, exclusive of freight.

COME AND SEE.

Also a first rate New Gig and Harness, which will be sold on a liberal credit, for negotiable paper.
Grateful for past encouragement, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a supply of
Groceries, Confectionary, Fancy GOODS, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell as low as any one in town.
J. H. McNEAL.
N. B. TO RENT, the house on Dover street, (for 1836), where Mr. Thos. Beaton resides, (a handsome situation.) Possession can be had immediately.
J. H. McN.
sept. 5 3w3w (W)

TAILORING.

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

A New Mode of Cutting,

That has never been practised in Easton; but one, that is almost universally used in Baltimore and in the best establishments; he has also engaged a

FIRST RATE WORKMAN.

that none can surpass; which will enable him to meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind of garments cut and made in the first style; otherwise he pays them for their goods at the market rates. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the favors of a generous public. The public's obedient servant.
JOHN SATTERFIELD.
sept 5 1f

Tract of Land,

Purchased by Edward Johnston, of Allegany county, Md. sold by the Collector of said county, by order of the Commissioners of the Tax, for the payment of Taxes due thereon to said county, viz.

"Will's Disappointment," containing 98 acres, sold in the name of Brook Beall's heirs, August 24, 1827, for the sum of \$5 00.
And I hereby give notice, that if the above Tract of Land shall not be redeemed within two years from the 1st day of January, 1836, agreeably to the act of Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1834, Chap. 44, the original owner or owners will be precluded from all right of redeeming the same.

EDWARD JOHNSTON.
Cumberland, Md. sept. 5, 1835. 8w

A Teacher Wanted.

The subscribers wish to employ a teacher for the next year, 1836. A gentleman of good moral standing who can produce satisfactory testimonials of his competency as a teacher of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the English Grammar, may obtain employment if speedy application be made to the subscribers.

Jacob Leavelle,
James Turner,
James Davis,
Henry T. Dean,
Caleb Conoly.
Hunting Creek, Caroline county, Sept. 5

Public Sale.

The subscriber, intending to leave off farming, will on Wednesday the 23d of September, offer at Public Sale, at his residence, near Bennett's Mill, all his personal property, consisting of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
EDMON SHEHAN.
Talbot county, aug 29

An Overseer Wanted

A man with a small family who can produce good recommendations for capability, sobriety and honesty, may hear of a good situation, by applying at this office.
aug 29

For Rent,

The House and Store now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, next door to the Easton Gazette office. Apply to the subscriber,
K. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
aug 1

A LIST OF LANDS

PURCHASED by JOHN HOYE, of Allegany county, Maryland, sold by order of the Commissioners of the Tax of said county, for the payment of Taxes due said county by persons not residing in the county.

Description of the Lands sold by the Collector.	Supposed Owners' Names in which sold	Time of sale & purchase.	Am't. sold for & paid.
Lots Nos. 1304, 1045, 1842, containing 50 acres each;	Peter Casiove's heirs	Aug. 31, 1819.	\$14
Lot 441, containing 50 acres;	Philip Graybill	Aug. 31, 1819.	2 32
Lots 1294 210 1677, con. 50 acres each.	William Meley	Aug. 31, 1819.	2 124
Lot 1801 951 1830, con. 50 acres each.	John H. Stone's heirs	Aug. 31, 1819.	7 25
A tract called "Good Prospect," containing 200 acres.	William Alexander	Aug. 31, 1819.	2 00
Lot 2350, containing 50 acres.	James Clarke	Aug. 31, 1819.	0 75
A tract called "Hoye's Neglect."	Adam Sap	Aug. 31, 1819.	3 00
Lots 1978 1555 1637, con. 50 acres each.	Abner Ritchie	Aug. 20, 1830.	3 49
A tract called "Fortie Soil," containing 16 acres, and part of a tract called "Byan's Farm," containing 35.54 acres.	Francis Deakins' heirs	Aug. 20, 1830.	13 99
Lot No. 34, in Cumberland,	Richard L. Orme	Aug. 20, 1830.	4 65
Lots 469 1186 1912, con. 50 acres each.	Thomas Donaldson	Aug. 16, 1831.	4 02
Lots 874 and 910, con. 50 acres each.	Charles Hove	Aug. 16, 1831.	3 27
A tract of land called "Uncton," containing 945 5-8 acres.	Samuel Hove	Aug. 16, 1831.	4 08
Lot 1056, containing 50 acres.	Robert McClann	Aug. 16, 1831.	2 05
Lots 244 and 903, con. 50 acres each.	Abner Ritchie	Aug. 16, 1831.	3 00
An undivided half of the Tract called "Mount Pisgah," con. 512 acres.	Francis Deakins	Aug. 16, 1831.	11 00
A part of the Tract called "Hope"	L'd. M. Deakins' heirs	Aug. 16, 1831.	7 67
Lots 2540 2551 3023, con. 50 acres each.	Francis Deakins	Aug. 24, 1832.	9 55
Lots 817 1760 1996, con. 50 acres each.	Abner Ritchie	Aug. 24, 1832.	3 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That if the above described Lands shall not be redeemed within two years from the 1st day of January, 1836, agreeably to the Act of Assembly, passed at December session, 1834, Chap. 44, the original owner or owners will be precluded from all right of redeeming the same. Any part of said property can be redeemed by payment made to JOHN HOYE, in Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland, at any time prior to the 1st day of January, 1836, with all costs and interest.
August 3, 1835—aug 18
JOHN HOYE.

A LIST OF LANDS

PURCHASED by Wm. W. HOYE, of Allegany county, Maryland, sold by order of the Commissioners of the Tax of said county, for the payment of Taxes due said county, by persons not residing in the county.

Description of the Lands sold by the Collector.	Supposed Owners' Names in which sold	Time of sale & purchase.	Am't. sold for & paid.
Lots Nos. 1601, 342, con. 50 acres each.	John H. Stone's heirs	Aug. 28, 1826.	\$2 50
Lot " 973, containing 50 acres;	William Warfield	Aug. 28, 1826.	10 25
Lot " 3113, " 50 acres,	Anthony Reitzell	Aug. 28, 1826.	2 424
Lots " 1574, 1575, con. 50 acres each.	Edward Prall	Aug. 28, 1826.	3 11
A Tract of Land called "Black Oak Level," containing 500 acres.	Mary Murdock	Aug. 21, 1834.	8 42
Lots Nos. 440 412 444 443, containing 50 acres each.	Thomas Donaldson	Aug. 21, 1834.	7 90
Lot No. 1730, containing 50 acres.	Emanuel Eblis, Jr.	Aug. 21, 1834.	2 55
Lots " 475 1087, " 50 acres each.	Honorable Martin's heirs	Aug. 21, 1834.	22 34
Lots " 2062 2063 2064 2065, containing 50 acres each.	Abner Ritchie	Aug. 21, 1834.	3 09
A tract of Land called "Lovely," containing 50 acres, and Lots Nos. 818 and 819, containing 50 acres each.	Osborn Sprigg's heirs	Aug. 21, 1834.	3 36
Lots Nos. 2295 2296, & 2297, containing 50 acres each.	Richard Ridgely's heirs	Aug. 21, 1834.	4 70
Lots No. 1570 1572 1573, & 1574, containing 50 acres each.	George Hamilton	Aug. 21, 1834.	8 50
Lots Nos. 3194 3195 3196 & 3197, containing 50 acres each.	Mar. A. Brook	Aug. 21, 1834.	2 94
Lots Nos. 2134 2435, con. 50 acres each.	Levi L. Stephenson	Aug. 21, 1834.	9 48

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That if the above described Lands shall not be redeemed within two years from the 1st day of January, 1836, agreeably to an Act of Assembly, passed at December session, 1834, Chap. 41, the original owner or owners will be precluded from all right of redeeming the same. Any person wishing to redeem any of the above described Lands, will please to make pay ment to Mr. JOHN HOYE, in Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland, at any time before the 1st day of January, 1838, with all costs and interest on the amount paid.
August 3, 1835—aug 15 8w
WILLIAM W. HOYE.

Notice.

WAS committed, to the jail of Queen Anne's county, on the 27th day of July last, by Seth Tucker, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid a negro man by the name of

EDWARD LADDIE.

as a runaway the property of William Dal of Washington county. Said negro man is supposed to be about thirty years of age five feet five and a half inches high, of dark complexion and has a small scar under his left eye, had on when committed, a striped Jeans frock coat and pantaloons, maulin shirt and old hat. He says he was sold by Col. William Wickes of Kent county Maryland to a certain Owen Edwards about 25 or thirty years ago, and that his real name is Pere Laddie. 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.
THOMAS H. FORD, Shif.
Queen Anne's county.

Aug. 15 8w
The National Intelligencer, Washington, and the Patriot, Baltimore, will copy the above notice 8 times and forward their bills to this office for collection.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

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

The public's ob'dt. serv't.
J. O. LEONARD.
Aug 9 W

Collector's Second Notice for 1834.

The subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the year 1834, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for county taxes to come forward and settle them without delay; as he must if possible settle with all those who have claims upon the County in the time specified by law which will expire on or about the 1st of March next, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore all those that do not comply with this notice on or before that time may certainly expect the letter of the law enforced against them, without respect to persons; as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.
JNO. HARRINGTON, Collector
of Talbot county.
Jan. 13

A House-keeper Wanted.

A woman who can do well recommended for good character and capability of managing the domestic concerns of a large family liberal wages and immediate employment will be given. Apply to the editor.
July 25

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 his knowledge will appear from the fact that the most 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 of 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 not less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMBRIE, Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom also Communications may be addressed, which, if post paid, will be attended to.

Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.
Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

JOHN W. MILLIS,



MAKER

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

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.

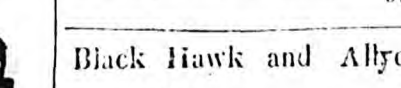
He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

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 of, he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.

April 11
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 fortunately them all; and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

The subscriber wishes to obtain a Hairy Maker. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.
J. W. M.

Black Hawk and Alycroaker



FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, the above Horses, the property of Wm. Rayne of Ohio. Black Hawk was brought into this county in January last, and has stood for Mares at Georgetown, Roads, and at the subscribers, his Pedigree is good he is guided by the celebrated horse Oat, who was raised by Gen. Charles Ridgely of Hampton, the pedigree of his Dam is also good and can be seen by calling on the subscriber. Black Hawk is a beautiful dark bay, or brown, young and of good size, and perfectly sound.

Alycroaker is now believed to be in fact by Black Hawk; and has a horse colt about 2 months old (by uncle Sam, who was raised by Gen. Fortman.) This colt is said, by those who have seen it, to be the best formed and finest proportioned one they have seen, and bids fair to make a splendid Horse.

Alycroaker is too well known to need a description, or to refer to his pedigree, as the purchase money will not be wanted immediately,

POETRY.

From the Churchman.

RELIGIOUS TRUTH.
The stream beside his father's door
The boy will gaze upon with awe,
And oft in childish terror shrink,
While sporting on its grassy brink;
Or deem the hills which round him rise
Are mounting up to kiss the skies,
And with the very stars are blending,
With angels to their tops descending,
From the bright realms which gave them
birth,
To do God's bidding on the earth.
But with what wonder looks that child
Upon the ocean dark and wild,
As billows breaking on the shore,
As they have done in years before,
As they will do till earth is o'er—
Is his own majesty sublime,
Embraced by all else changing time!

But years will seem to dry the rill,
And sadly change the lofty hill,
For when the altar, care-worn man,
Pours those childhood's scenes to scan—
The scenes at which, in years gone by,
His pulse throbb'd quick in ecstasy—
He will all wonder that he felt
His boyish heart within him melt,
Or in its fearfulness grow still,
While gazing on that stream and hill—
The stream which seems so tiny now,
The hill with its diminished brow,
Yet hid him stand again beside
The waters of that ceaseless tide,
And look upon the bounding ocean,
White with its billows' playful motion,
Or hush'd to slumber calm and deep,
As some fair infant's quiet sleep;
And with the awe of early days
Over that will seem alone will gaze;
Feeling its spell of magic power
Within his soul increase each hour,
Until at last, beside the shore,
He almost bends him to adore,
Sense, thought and feeling, all intent
Upon the monarch element.

With wonder thus the unfatigued youth
Will listen to each new found truth;
The weary grammar's rules, and
All the sciences of schools;
But hear, with deeper awe, how God
Awoke, with his creating word,
In his own image, man to life,
And form'd the world with beauty rife;
And shrink in very fear to see
In mortal essence, Divinity.
Veiling in flesh each dazzling beam,
Earth's guilty children to redeem;
Completing, 'mid the awful shock
Of quaking earth and rending rock,
The rising dead the dark'd skies,
The everlasting Sacrifice.

The man will wonder at the pain
It cost his school boy lore to gain,
Now thinking learning's varied road,
Once tedious deem'd, with roses strew'd,
But, if the Spirit hath outshin'd
Its lady influence round his head,
How will his soul shrink back in fear,
The Bible's mysteries to hear!
How will his heart within him melt
If but its truths are duly felt!
A wonder deep, an awe sublime,
To be dispell'd, not even by time;
But seeking out through endless ages
The truths inscribed upon his pages,
As he acquires each day new store
Of heavenly wisdom's sacred lore,
Each day—each moment will increase
His child-like awe, his love, his peace.
Savior! thus often may we learn
From all the lore of earth to turn—
The tuneful poet's glowing fire,
The breathings of his magic lyre,
The deep philosophy which scans
The secrets of God's hidden plans,
The tongues of ancient days, repeat
With learning rich and poetry sweet,
To Gospel truth, where all unfold,
The wonders coveted of old,
Enough the soul to overwhelm,
Yet hid it seek that distant realm,
Where calm and bright true wisdom stands
With victor laurels in her hands,
Imparting knowledge, sacred, pure,
For ever destined to endure,
Where loftiest soul and humblest mind
Alike their happiness shall find.

THE FARMER'S AND 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 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 of the market will afford him furnished with the choicest liquors, and with his knowledge of the business, together with his extensive acquaintance and a perfect good understanding with the public, induces him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private Parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments & attentive servants and he intends to keep at all times white in season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Fowls, &c. &c. &c.
The public's obedient servant,
may 2 C. B.

Notice.

I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a note of hand of about fifty THREE DOLLARS, passed by me, to wit: Sarah Gannon, as adm'r. of Thos. Clark, and dated on the 14th day of April, 1855. As I am induced to believe that the letters of administration have been illegally obtained, and I am determined not to pay it, until compelled by law.

THOS. ARRINDILL.

To Country Merchants & others

JACOB BALDERSTON
Manufactures and has always for sale, at his Sieve and Wire Manufactory, No 60 South Calvert, a few doors from Pratt Street the following articles, viz: Wire Sifts of the most approved kinds, Rolling Screens for Merchant and flax seed Mills; Riddles and Sieves for coal, corn, barley, rye, oats, flax and clover seeds, wheat, cockle, lime, sand, snuff, starch, and brick dust; plain and fancy Wire work for window, &c. &c. Also an assortment of Bird Cages and Rat Traps all of which are made of the best materials, and will be sold as reasonable as at any manufactory in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore.
Baltimore, 4 april

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 oystermen and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.
Easton, Jan. 31, 1855

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

FOR SALE.

IN consequence of a settled disease, I have for more than two years, deprived me of paying that attention to my farm, that is necessary to my interest, and I have come to the conclusion of disposing at private sale my farm, lying within four miles of the Trappe and about one mile from Great Choptank river, containing 484 1/2 acres of land—this farm is now laid off in three lots, and three fields, the former is well improved, and the latter can be made so, as the soil is chiefly white oak land; there is a new brick well of first rate water in the yard, and also a fine Mineral Spring with

in 300 yards of the dwelling, this tract of land was formerly in two farms, and can be made so again, if persons should be disposed to purchase together—A FINE FARM is very abundant, being much more than is necessary for the farm, which could be disposed of to great advantage by a person living on the estate. The timber consists chiefly of white oak. The situation is considered healthy. Persons disposed to purchase, will of course view the property.

Terms of sale.—On the delivery of the estate, one fourth of the purchase money must be paid in cash, and the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, equal payments with approved security, interest from the date until paid—and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, a good and sufficient Deed will be given. Apply to the subscriber, residing on his farm in Oxford Neck, Talbot county.

NICHOLAS THOMAS.

Anderton may 9

Six Cents Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber residing in Talbot county, State of Maryland, in February last, an apprentice boy by the name of JOHN FRAMPTON, about five feet nine inches high, well built and twenty years of age—he had on when he absconded, a linen suit—the coat made in the fashion of a Pea Jacket—Whoever will take up said runaway and deliver him in the Jail at Easton, shall receive the above reward of six cents but no charges paid.

JAMES C. HAMBLETON.

Talbot county, Md. Aug. 1

Barron Creek Springs.

SOMERSETT 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 the country. The waters of these Springs have been recently analysed by Professor Dietrich, the State Geologist, and classed by him among the ALKALINE FERROUGINOUS WATERS.

Many who have enjoyed the inestimable blessings of their healing and invigorating virtues, have pronounced them the best of their class in the United States. They are particularly beneficial in bilious disorders, as well as during convalescence from most diseases & 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.

Somerset, Co. July 18,

A Miller Wanted.

A single man, of steady habits & well skilled in the Milling business, will find employment and receive liberal wages for one next year. Apply to the editor, or

PARROTT ROE.

Near Greensborough, Caroline county, Md. N. B. None need apply without good recommendations, from persons well known.

august 22 3t

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of George W. Pratt, late of Dorchester county, deceased, who hold judgments against the estate of the said deceased, to file them, with the vouchers thereof, in the Register of Wills' office, on or before Wednesday, the 8th day of September next, as a dividend on the said deceased's estate will be struck that day. Those who fail to do this, may be excluded from any part of said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 13th day of August, 1855.

REUBEN TALL.

Adm'r. of G. W. Pratt, dec'd

A notice similar to this, requesting the creditors mentioned above, to file their judgments in the Register of Wills' office on or before the 12th instant, as a dividend on the said deceased's estate would be struck that day, has been duly published according to law. But the administrator finding that several such creditors, the existence of whose claims he is aware of, have unaccountably neglected the notice, and he being unwilling to exclude them, the striking of the dividend is postponed until Tuesday, the 8th of September, after which, when it will positively take place, no matter whether all the claims shall then be filed or not, as the administrator is determined to submit to no further delay in the business because of the neglect of others.

R. TALL, Adm'r.

Persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, on judgment, note, or upon account, are notified to make payment previous to the 8th of September next.

R. TALL, Adm'r.

House, Sign, Ornamental and

FANCY PAINTING,

The subscribers having entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business, leave to assure the public that all orders left at their shop, opposite McNeal's & Robinson's Store, will be strictly and faithfully executed. Old Chairs handsomely repainted, Stands, Imitations of wood, Marble, &c. Also Odd Fellows Aprons and Banners neatly executed. Orders from a distance specifying any of the above, will have immediate attention. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

E. S. HOPKINS, JAS. HOPKINS.

P. S. E. S. Hopkins continues to paint Portraits and Miniatures at the Shop Back of Mr. John Wright's Shoe Store. Likeness warranted and Painting well executed. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, will please to call early as he wishes to pay a visit to the adjoining counties in a short time.

June 6 (W)

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 reasonable prices.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 17

To the Farmers and Gardeners

The undersigned, having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable SHELL MARL which exists on his estate in Talbot county, informs the agriculturists on and near the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay that her agent, Mr. Thomas Martin, is prepared to deliver the above article, in any quantities that may be required.

A platform or stage has been run out into deep water, where vessels of 12 feet draft of water may lie in safety. The Marl may be taken on the banks at the price of one cent per bushel cash.

The fertilizing properties of calcareous Marl are now so well known, that it is unnecessary to advert to the subject—in reference to this deposit it may be stated that it consists of Sea shells, with very little admixture of earth, and contains from 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English Marl—Those wishing to purchase will please address Mr. Thomas Martin, Trappe, near Easton, Md. or the undersigned, Baltimore—Vessels going for it will pass up the Great Choptank until the Dover bridge appears in sight—they will then come to Bakers landing where they will find the lands of the undersigned on the west bank of the river. Samples of the marl can be seen at Messrs. Tyson & Fisher's, Market street.

ISABELLA SMYTH.

Baltimore, may 30

The following is an extract from the report of the Geologist appointed by the state of Maryland to make a minute geological survey of the State.

"But perhaps the most valuable bed of shell marl in this part of Talbot county, inasmuch as they may be made extensively available to the public demands for the article, are those which were fully described in the preceding report. They occur three miles below Dover bridge, forming the high bank from fifteen to twenty feet above tide, being one compact mass of fossil shells, and extending nearly a mile along the river, on the farms of the late Col. Smyth and Mr. Atkinson. These beds are in continuous strata, apparently successive, and consist of vast accumulations principally, in the ascending order, of oyster shells, succeeded by clam shells, intermixed with other marine shells, sculpin, clam, and sculpin, and uppermost principally of sculpin. Endeavor was made to bring these beds into notice, with a view of enlisting them into the public service, by giving to their proprietors what was deemed proper directions for extracting the materials, and saluatory advice as to a just estimate of its value, in order to secure a constant and permanent disposal of it. The subject is now in progress of experiment. South of these banks on the Choptank, no other deposits of marl is known to occur."

may 20

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

21st day of August A. D. 1855.

On application of Elias Hopkins administrator of Joseph Stafford, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 21st day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

may 20

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Stafford late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of March next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of August 1855.

ELIAS HOPKINS, adm'r. of Joseph Stafford, dec'd

Aug. 29

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

This Institution has recently undergone extensive alterations, which have materially improved its condition and is now open for the reception of patients. Continuing to be recognized as a general Hospital, (exclusive of contagious diseases only,) its various departments have been revised with a careful reference to the purposes they are severally designed to fulfill.

In the changes effected in the Lunatic Department, attention has been directed no less to matters bearing upon the comfort of its inmates than to the introduction of such plans of medical & moral treatment as are sanctioned by the experience of the most popular foreign Asylums.

The department, destined for the reception of ordinary diseases, has likewise undergone important improvements. Its Fever Ward is a spacious and well ventilated, and is capable of accommodating comfortably a large number of patients. Rooms have been fitted up specially for the treatment of diseases of the Eye. Distinct apartments have likewise been appropriated for diseases of a Syphilitic character. The Surgical ward has in like manner, received due attention.

Gentlemen of professional ability have been appointed to take charge of the Medical and Surgical departments, but under circumstances where there exists a preference for any Physician or Surgeon, not connected with this institution, the privilege of election will be permitted the patient. There is at all times present a Resident Physician.

The terms vary according to the circumstances, &c. of the patient, the lowest charge being two dollars a week. Comfortable private rooms can always be had at a moderate advance. For information apply to Dr. R. S. Stewart, President of the Board of Directors, or to the Sister Superior of the house.

April 18 3m

The National Intelligencer and Globe, Washington, The Republican, Annapolis; the Whig, Richmond; the Herald, Norfolk, the Gazette, Easton, will publish the above once a week for three months, and forward their bills to the President of the Board, Dr. Stewart for payment.

TO PRINTERS.

The Borderer for Sale.

Whoever for sale this establishment. Possession will be given immediately. To a satisfactory purchaser, the terms would be accommodating. The establishment is at present, profitable, and we have no hesitation in saying, that a young man of industrious habits possessing a thorough knowledge of the business, and who would devote his undivided attention to the duties of the office, it could soon be made a source of revenue. The printing materials are complete. The assortment of JOB TYPE is varied, and nearly as good as new. Applications by mail, (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

July 14, 1855.

FARM TO RENT.

To rent, my farm in Talbot county, on Third Haven Creek, between the residence of J. Bartlett and H. Holiday, adjoining J. B. Bowers. The said farm is one half inclosed by Third Haven Creek. It is rented the present year to Ennalls Roszell, who is bound to deliver the farm to me or my tenant peacefully and without molestation at the expiration of the present year, also free access from the first of the ninth month, to seed in wheat and other purposes. All persons wishing to rent the said farm will please apply to Susanna Needles, Sharp Street, No. 140, Baltimore, and to A. Graham, Easton, for further information. A description of the farm is not deemed necessary as all persons wishing to rent can view the farm.

SUSANNA NEEDLES.

July 25

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 Lane, William Hambleton, James M. Hopkins, James M. McDaniel, Daniel Weeden.

Bay Side, Talbot county, aug 1

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Cash and liberal prices will at all times be given for any number of likely negroes of both sexes, between the ages of 10 and 30 years; persons having likely slaves to dispose of, would do well to call or communicate with me. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton. All communications will be promptly attended to, if directed to me in Easton.

WILLIAM HARKER.

august 22 3t

ATTENTION.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, on note, bond or Book account, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the first of October next, those neglecting to comply with the above request may expect to find their respective accounts, &c. in the hands of proper officers for collection. In future he will sell for cash or produce, such as Corn, Wheat, Feathers, Wool, Linens, &c. in consequence, he has reduced the price of all his stock of goods that will bear it. He is determined to sell very cheap on the above terms and is determined to keep a general supply of

FRESH GOODS.

Under a belief that it will be much better for him and his customers in the end particularly those who deal for cash.

The public's obedient servant.

SAMUEL MACKEY.

Easton, august 22

N. B. I have a quantity of Seasoned Board, and intend keeping a constant supply of Lumber on hand at the lowest cash prices.

S. M.

TO RENT.

The House and Lot where Caleb Brown now lives, on Washington Street.

Also, the two story brick dwelling situate on Washington Street, at present in the occupancy of Mr. William C. Ridgway.

J. LOCKERMAN.

august 22

TO RENT.

For the ensuing year, The farm on which Mr. Jesse Bullen now lives, situate near White Marsh Church.

Also the Farm on which William James now lives, adjoining McKnetts' Mill.

For terms apply to WILLIAM BULLEN, Adm'r. of Thomas Bullen, dec'd.

Aug. 29

COACH, GIG, & 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 AND,

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, 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, and all respects to persons.

A. & H.

Jan 24

\$100 REWARD.

RAN off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday 21st of this month of May, a negro lad named

JACOB,

of a tawny complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laborious and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holidays—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whoever will deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,

near Easton Talbot county, Eastern Shore of Maryland

May 27

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 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. Dawkins & Son, or at the subscriber's residence will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

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

The public's obedient servant.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Feb. 14</

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown. RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1835.

NO. 38.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR and Twenty Five CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,
HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of
SPRING GOODS,
which added to their former stock makes their assortment very complete. They respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call. Among the articles received are a variety of
English & French Gingham,
French Painted Lawns and Chintzes, and Fancy Gauze and other Handkerchiefs.
may 2

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach Gig and Harness Making business, four smart, active, well grown boys, of good moral habits, (boys from the country would be preferred) between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years: one at each of the following branches, viz. Body Making, Harness making, Saddling 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 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 the short notice and as cheap as they can have it done in the city.
August 1

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S
Boarding School for Young Ladies,
Corner of Saratoga and Courtland Streets,
BALTIMORE.

Will be re-opened on the first day of September next.
Mr. & Mrs. H. have provided their Seminary with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their Philosophical Apparatus is equal to any that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the School. Their Cabinet of Minerals, though small, contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere; Cary's, Wilson's, and Gardner's Globes; several Pisces, and a Harp. The instruments they possess are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

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

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

The course of instruction is carried on in a regular system of Academic studies, embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches. Parents and Guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a prospectus of the Seminary, by writing, post paid, to the Principals.
August 22 1835

To Rent for the next year,
The house at present occupied by Mrs. Scott, near the residence of the subscriber.
MARGARET GOLDSBOROUGH.
aug 22 3t

For Rent or Sale.
That handsome and substantial brick dwelling with every convenience attached, at present occupied by John Stevens, Esq. situated on Harrison Street in Easton. For terms apply to the Subscriber or Alex. P. Taylor.
JACOB C. WILLSON.
Easton, Aug. 29, 1835, 3w

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 & from which they expect to be able to supply all those who may be disposed to purchase, with as good lumber and 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 WIDE 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.

William H. Groome.
William Loveday.
Easton, June 27

EASTON ACADEMY.

THE Easton Academy will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday 21st September inst.
Mr. Neely will take charge of the Classical Department, till the 1st of December, then it is expected, a successor will be ready to take his place.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
sept. 2 13t

From Norman Leslie, a new Novel by T. S. Fay, now in the press of Harper & Brothers, N. Y.

A GERMAN STUDENT'S STORY.

"I have myself," said Kreutzner, "witnessed many duels; but we are not so blood thirsty, generally speaking, as you moral Americans. We usually settle these matters with a sword, a better method, by the way, and more worthy of a soldier than your cold, murderous pistol-firing. Any poltroon may pull a trigger, but it requires a firm hand and steady eye of a man to manage the steel. However, as I was saying, when I was at Jena they called each other out as merrily as beaux and belles to a dance. It was but the treading on the toe—the brushing of the elbow; nay, an accidental look that fell on them when they wished not observation, and the next day, or, by St. Andrew, the next hour there was a clash of steel, and the stamping of feet on the green sward; and the kindling and flashing of fiery eyes—and plunge and parry, and cut and thrust, till one or both lay stretched at length, a pass through the body—a gash open in the cheek—the scull cleft down, or a hand off, and the blood bubbling and gushing forth like a rill of mountain water. There were more than one of those fellows—devils, I must say, who, when they found among them some strange student, timid or retired, with whose character they were unacquainted, or whose courage they doubted, would pass the hint out of mere sport; brush his skirt, charge the offence upon him, demand an apology too humble for a hare, and dismiss him from the adventure only with an opened shoulder, or daylight through his body.

"There was among us one fellow named Mentz, who assumed, and wore with impunity the character of head bully. He was foremost in all the devilry. His pistol was death, and his broadsword cut like the scissoring of fate. It was curious to see the fellow fire—one, two, three, and good by to his antagonist. His friendship was courted by all; for to be his enemy was to lie in a bloody grave. At length, grown fearless of being called to account, he took pride in insulting strangers, and even women. His appearance was formidable: a great burly giant, with shaggy black hair, huge whiskers, and grim mustaches, three inches long, twisted under his nose. A sort of beauty he had too; and among the women— heaven help us—wherever those mustaches showed themselves every opponent abandoned the ground. It was, at last, really dangerous to have a sweet heart; for our pure bravado Mentz would push forward, make love to the lady, frighten her swain, and either terrify or fascinate herself. Should the doomed lover offer any resistance, he had no more to do but call a surgeon; and happy enough he considered himself if he escaped with the loss of his teeth or an eye. He had killed four men who never injured him—wounded seventeen, and fought twenty duels. He once challenged a whole club, who had blackballed him anonymously; and was pacified only by being re-admitted, though all the members immediately resigned, and the club was broken up.

"At last there came a youth into the university—slender, quiet, and boyish looking, with a handsome face, though somewhat pale. His demeanor, though generally shy, was noble and self-possessed. He had been but a short time among us, however, before he was set down as a cowardly creature, and prime game for the devils broke loose; as the gang of Mentz termed themselves. The youth shunned all the riots and revels of the university—insulted no one; and if his mantle brushed against that of another, apologized so immediately, so gracefully, and so gently, that the devil himself could not have fixed a quarrel upon him. It soon appeared, too, that Gertrude, the lovely daughter of the Baron de Saale—the toast of all the country—upon whom the most of us had gazed as on something quite above us—it soon appeared that the girl loved this youthful stranger. Now Mentz had singled Gertrude out for himself, and avowed his preference publicly. Arnold, for thus was the new student called, was rarely, if ever, tempted to our feast; but once he came unexpectedly on a casual invitation. To the great surprise and interest of the company Mentz himself was there, and seated himself unabashed at the table, though an unbidden guest. The strongest curiosity at once arose to witness the result, for Mentz had sworn that he would compel Arnold, on their first meeting, to beg pardon on his knees for the audacity of having addressed his mistress. It had not appeared that Arnold knew any thing of Mentz's character, for he sat cheerfully and gaily at the board, with so much the manners of a high-born gentleman, that every one admitted at once his goodness, his grace, and his beauty; and regretted the abyss on the brink of which he unconsciously stood.

"What, ho!" at length shouted Mentz, as the evening had a little advanced, and the wine began to mount, "a toast! Come—drink it all; and he who refuses is a poltroon and a coward. I quaff this goblet full to the brim—to the health and happiness of Gertrude de Saale—the

fairest of the fair! Who says he knows a fairer is a black liar, and I will write the word on his forehead with a red hot brand!"

"Every goblet was emptied but one, which stood untouched—untouched. On perceiving this, the ruffian leaned forward fixed his eyes on the cup; struck his eyes on the cup, struck his brawny hand down fiercely on the table, which returned a thundering crash and rattle, and then repeated, in a voice husky with rage—

"There is a cup full by St. Anthony! I will make the owner swallow its measure of molten lead, if it remains thus one instant longer."

"Drink it, Arnold—drink it, boy; keep thy hand out of useless broils," whispered a student near him, rather advanced in age.

"Drink, friend!" muttered another, dryly, "or he will not be slow in doing his threat, I promise thee."

"Empty the cup, man!" cried a third; "never frown and turn pale, or thy young head will lie lower than thy feet ere to-morrow's sunset."

"It is Mentz the duellist," said the fourth. "Dost thou not know his wondrous skill. He will kill thee as if thou wert a deer, if thou oppose him in his wine. He is more merciless than a wild boar. Drink, man, drink!"

"During this interesting scene, the youth had remained motionless, cool and silent. A slight pallor, but evidently more of indignation than fear, came over his handsome features, and his eyes dilated with emotion, resting full and firm upon Mentz.

"By the mass, gentlemen!" he said at length, "I am a stranger here, and ignorant of the manners prevalent in universities; but if yonder person be sane, and this no joke—

"Joke!" thundered Mentz, foaming at the lip.

"I must tell you that I come from a part of the country where we neither give nor take such jokes, or such insults."

"Hast thou taken leave of thy friends?" said Mentz partly hushed by astonishment, and art thou tired of life, that thou hurriest on so blindly to a bloody pillow? Boy! drink, as I have told thee, to Gertrude, fairest of the fair! And his huge round eyes opened, like those of a bull, upon a daring victim.

"That Gertrude de Saale is fair and lovely," cried the youth, rising, "may not be denied by me. But—I demand by what mischance I find her name thus mentioned at a board of rioters and poltroons, who mean shall be the case, thou bear me company."

"By the bones of my father," said Mentz, in a tone of deep and dire anger, which had ere that appalled many a stout heart—by the bones of my father, your fate is sealed! Be your blood upon your own head. But, said he, observing that the youth, instead of cowering, bore himself more loftily, "what folly is this! Drink, lad, drink! and I hurt thee not! I lovetly gallant bearing, and my game is not such as thou."

"He added this with a wavering manner which had never been witnessed in him, for never before had he been opposed so calmly and so fiercely, and, for a moment, he quailed beneath the fiery glances darted at him from one whom he supposed meek than the dove. But, ashamed of his transient fear, he added:

"Come to me, poor child! Bring with thee thy goblet—bend at my foot—quaff it as I said, and—out of pity—I spare thy young head."

"What was the astonishment of the company on beholding Arnold as if effectually awed by a moment's reflection, and the ferocious enmity of so celebrated and deadly a foe, actually do as he was commanded. He arose, took the cup, slowly approached the seat of his insulter, knelt and raised the rim to his lips. Murmurs of 'shame, shame, poltroon, coward!' came hot and thick from the group of spectators who had arisen in the excitement of their curiosity, and stood eagerly bending forward, with every eye fixed upon the object of their contempt. A grim smile of savage triumph distorted the features of Mentz, who shouted, with a hoarse and drunken laugh—

"Drink deep—down with it—to the dregs."

"Arnold, however only raised the brim to his lips, and waited a moment's silence, with an expression so scornful and composed that the hisses and exclamations were again quelled; when every sound had ceased to a dead silence.

"Never," he said, "shall I refuse to drink to the glory of a name once loved and honored—Gertrude, fairest of the fair! But," he added, suddenly arising and drawing up his figure, with a dignity that silenced every breath, "for thee, thou drunken, bragging, foolish beast! I scorn—I spit upon—I defy thee! and I scorn thee punished thy base, brutal insolence, and thy stupid presumption."

"As he spoke he dashed the contents of the ample goblet full into the face of Mentz; and then, with all his strength, hurled the mazy goblet itself at the same mark. The giant reeled and staggered, a few paces back, and amid the shining liquor on his drenched clothes and dripping features, a stream of blood was observed to trickle down his forehead.

"Never before was popular feeling more suddenly and violently reversed—

The object of their vilest execrations flashed upon them with the immediate brightness of a superior being. A loud and irrepressible burst of applause broke from every lip, all the broad and heavy rafters above their heads and the very foundation of the floor, shook and trembled. The peal of joy and approbation soon ceased; for although this inspiring drama had so nobly commenced it was uncertain how it might terminate. Before the tyrant recovered from the stunned and bewildered trance into which the blow combined with shame, grief, astonishment and drunkenness, had thrown him, several voices, after the obstinate calls for silence usual on such occasions, addressed the youth, who stood cool and erect, with folded arms, waiting the course of events.

"Bravo, Arnold! Noble Arnold! A gallant deed! The blood of a true gentleman in his veins."

"But cannot thou fight," cried one.

"I am only a simple student, and an artist by profession. I have devoted myself to the pencil—not the sword."

"But thou art a little—cant not?" asked another.

"But indifferently," answered the youth.

"And how dost thou with a pistol?" demanded a third.

"My hand is unpractised," replied Arnold. "I have no skill in shedding human blood."

"Fore and then, rash boy, what has tempted thee to this fatal extremity?"

"Hate, oppression," replied the youth, "in various forms, and a willingness to die rather than submit to insult."

"The youth shall! and that ere to-morrow's sunset!" thundered Mentz, starting up in a phrensy, and with a hoarse and broken voice that made the hearts of the hearers shudder as if at the howl of a dog or a demon. "I challenge thee to mortal combat!"

"And I accept the challenge."

"It is for thee to name time, place and weapon; but as thou lovest me, let it not be longer than to-morrow night, or I shall burn with rage and impatience."

"I love thee not, base dog!" replied Arnold, "but thou shalt not die so inglorious a death. I will fight with thee, therefore, to-night."

"By heaven, boy!" cried Mentz, more and more enraged, "thou art in haste to sup in hell! And the ruffian lowered his voice, but then mad?"

"Be it my chance," answered Arnold, "I shall not be likely to meet, even in hell, a more brutal scoundrel than thou, unless, which I mean shall be the case, thou bear me company."

"To-night then be it," said Mentz; "though to-night my hand is not steady, for wine and anger are no friends to the nerves."

"Dost thou refuse me, then?" demanded the youth with a sneer.

"By the mass, no! but to-night is dark, the moon is down; the stars are clouded, and the wind goes by in heavy pulls and gusts. Hear it even now!"

"Therefore," said the youth, apparently more coolly composed as his fierce rival grew more perceptibly agitated, "therefore will we lay down our lives here—in this hall—on this spot—on this instant—even as thou standest now."

"There is no one here who will be my friend," said Mentz, so evidently sobered and subdued by the singular composure and self-possession of his antagonist, that all present held him in contempt, and no one stirred.

"No matter," cried Arnold, "I will myself forego the same privilege."

"And your weapons?" said Mentz.

"Are here," cried Arnold, drawing them from his bosom—"a surer pair never drew blood. The choice is yours."

"The company began now the fancy that Arnold had evinced in disclaiming skill as a duelist; and, from his invincible composure, thought him a more fatal master of the weapon than the bully himself. The latter also partook of this opinion.

"Young man, he cried, in a voice clouded and low; but stopped and said no further.

"You choose?" said Arnold, presenting the pistols.

"Mentz seized on desperately and said—'Now name your distance.'"

"Blood-thirsty wretch!" said Arnold, "there shall be no distance!" He then turned and addressed the company—

"Gentlemen," said he, "deem me not either savage or insane, that I sacrifice myself to this brutal wretch thus before your eyes, and to certain and instant destruction. For me, I confess I have no value in life—her whom I loved I have sworn to forget; and if I existed a thousand years, should probably never see her again. This ruffian is a coward, and fears to die, though he does not fear duty to merit his death. I have long heard of his baseness, and regard him as an assassin—the enemy of the human race, and of God—a dangerous beast—whom it will be a mercy to destroy. My own life I would well be rid of, but would not fling it away idly when its loss may be made subservient to the destruction of vice and the relief of humanity. Here, then, I yield up my breath; and here, too, I yield up my shrinking craven soul to close his course of debauchery and murder. My companions, farewell! should any of you hereafter chance to meet

Gertrude de Saale, tell her I nobly flung away a life which her falsehood had made me despise. And now, recreant, he said in a fierce tone, turning suddenly toward Mentz, "plant thy pistol to my bosom, as I will plant mine to thine. Let one of the company cry three, and the third number be the signal to fire."

"With an increased pale ness in his countenance, but with even more ferocity and firmness, Arnold threw off his cap, displaying his high brow and glossy ringlets. His lips were close and firm; and his eyes, which glistened with a deadly glare, were fixed on Mentz. He then placed himself in an attitude for firing; broadened his exposed chest full before his foe; and with a stamp of fury and impatience raised the weapon. The browbeaten bully attempted to do the same; but the pistol, held loosely in his grasp, whether by accident or intention, went off before the signal. Its contents passed through the garments of Arnold; who, levelling the muzzle of his own, cried calmly—"On your knees, base slave! vile dog! Down! or you die!"

"Unable any longer to support his frame the unmasked coward sunk on both knees and prayed for life with right earnest vehemence. Again wild shouts of applause and delight, and peals of riotous laughter stunned his ears. As he rose from his humiliating posture, Arnold touched him contemptuously with his foot. Groans and hisses now began to be mingled with several missiles—Mentz covered his face with his hands and rushed from the room. He was never subsequently seen among us."

COCHRAN, THE IMPOSTOR.

Col. Stone in his recent work entitled Matthias and his Impostures, has the following references to the arch Impostor Cochran, who figured so successfully in Maine some years since. The scoundrel it will be recollected, succeeded in seducing many females, both married and single, and breaking up many families.

"In our own country, the most surprising instance of imposture and delusion, perhaps that has occurred, was that of the Cochranites, whose enormities in licentiousness made so much stir in Maine and New Hampshire a few years since. Cochran was an officer in the army, thrown out of a commission by the reduction of the military establishment of the United States, after the conclusion of the last war with England. Having become poor and penniless, he left one of the New England cities, and, in a mistake not—and struck off into the country, seeking his fortune, and caring not whither he went. One day, as night drew on, he found himself near a farm house, weary and hungry, and without a penny to purchase a mouthful of food, or the use of a pillow for the night. The thought struck him suddenly of throwing himself upon the hospitality of the farmer, for the occasion, in the character of a minister. Introducing himself as such to the family, he was gladly received; and as the country was new, and destitute of clergymen, the good people forthwith despatched messengers to the neighbors, that a minister had come among them, and invited them to attend a meeting. The impostor had not anticipated so speedy a trial of his clerical character; but having assumed it, there was no escape—he must act the part for the time being in the best way he could. Being neither ignorant nor destitute of talents, he succeeded in acquitting himself much better than he had anticipated, and gave so much satisfaction to his audience—not very discriminating, as may well be supposed—as to induce him to persevere in the imposture he had commenced. As he acquired skill and confidence by practice in his new vocation, his popularity increased; & he soon found it a profitable occupation. He was followed by multitudes; and it was not long before he announced himself as some great one & founded a new sect of religionists. His command over the audiences which he addressed is said to have been wonderful, and his influence unbounded. It seemed as though he possessed some potent spell by means of which he was enabled to hold the victims of his impostures in a state of enchantment. A clerical friend (a professor in an eastern college) has heard of the wonderful way which Cochran held over his disciples and inclined of the imposture he made upon his casual hearers, he determined one evening to go and witness his performances himself. While present, although a teetotaler & grave personage, he assures us that he felt some strange, undefinable, mysterious influence creeping over him to such a degree, that he was obliged actually to fear himself away in apprehension of the consequences. This gentleman, however, is a believer in animal magnetism, and is inclined to attribute the power of Cochran to that cause. It was said that if the impostor did but touch the hand or neck of a female, his power over her person & reason was complete. The consequence, therefore, was the most open and loathsome sensuality. So atrocious was his conduct, that he seduced great numbers of females, married and unmarried, under the pretext of raising up a holy race of men. The peace of many families was broken up, and the villain kept an establishment like a seraglio."

glio.—His career, however, was happily short.

In addition to the foregoing account of this infamous wretch, the Springfield Journal states the following particulars of his recent diabolical practices.

"On the discovery of his abominable imposture in Maine, he was tried on three indictments for adultery, in October 1819, and sentenced to the Massachusetts State Prison for three years.—A gentleman from South Hadley informs us that Cochran has recently figured in that vicinity, under the assumed name of 'Jacob the Prophet,' pretending to be a prophet of the Most High God, and to the power to work miracles. He succeeded there in making a number of proselytes and founding a small sect of religionists. As soon as his real name and character became known to the inhabitants, he absconded, and went to Stratford, N. H. taking with him some of his deluded followers, a number of whom were young females. He returned to South Hadley not long since, in female clothing! He thus escaped recognition, and the fact of his visit was not known until after he left. It is believed that he now occasionally visits Hadley, and holds secret meetings with his deluded followers, most of whom are females. We wish we were able to describe his person; as a further means of detection by the public. He is said to be about 50 years of age."

Matthias the Impostor, has at last put an end to his divine mission, by putting an end to himself. That he acted under strong delusion, his death was a proof. Fully persuaded of his miraculous power to walk upon the water, he induced one of his followers to jump with him over board, while on his way from Paulsboroek to New York. The body of the stranger was found, but Matthias is still missing. The power which this man's insanity had of infatuating others is very remarkable. Should he have escaped, or should the passengers in the boat have mistaken his identity, he will get more converts by the report of his death and his subsequent reappearance, than he ever made before. Or did he only an associate worthy of himself, the mere fact of his missing body, could be made the means of turning back the state of New York into believers of an Enoch-like translation to immortality.

Mr. Otis, who was assailed in Virginia from the Anti-Slavery Society, has returned to Portland and published an article exculpatory of his conduct, denying any agency for that or any other Society, and leaving us to believe that many persons at the South, who are drawn into debates by slave traders, are mistaken by the report of his death and his subsequent reappearance, than he ever made before. Or did he only an associate worthy of himself, the mere fact of his missing body, could be made the means of turning back the state of New York into believers of an Enoch-like translation to immortality.

NEW YORK MANSION-HOUSE,
Broadway, August 29, 1835
To the Exec. Com. of the Am. Anti-Slavery Society.

Gentlemen—If within the discretion granted you by the association whose organ you are, be pleased to expunge my name from the Declaration adopted at Philadelphia, in December, 1833, as the basis upon which that society has been reared.

When I gave in my adhesion to the sentiments expressed and promulgated in that instrument, I had no idea that they were to be maintained at the expense of all the relation which as an American citizen I feel myself bound to cherish; as forming the tefure by which the union and common weal of this Republic are to be preserved. When I put my hand to that declaration, I had no intention of enlisting in a crusade for the accomplishment of the possible advantage of one portion of my fellow-men, at the cost of the certain unhappiness, and perhaps death of another portion. Had I so viewed the plans and intentions of the association, out of the youngest of whose members I was, I certainly should never have enrolled my name among the advocates of sentiments, in their practical effects so abhorrent to my better judgment, and more matured reason.—If this in your view is a confession of former indiscretion, on my part, so receive it: it is, in my opinion, far better to retract the steps of error early, than to persist in treading them, until to that it is worse than to go forward.—But my conscience acquits me in this regard, most clearly.—It never was the avowed intention of those with whom I was at that time brought in contact, to take any step for the advancement of the abolition of Slavery in our common country; in advance of popular enlightenment and general ripeness for action on the part of the People of this Republic; in relating to this momentous question. Thus I viewed the proposed action of the Society as intended to be mild, pacificatory, tolerant and tolerable: to run in a judicious, temperate, and prudent course, influencing by arguments addressed to the judgment, reason and interest of the slaveholder, rather than the passions of the slave.

In the pursuit of this course, constitutional, legal, political, proper, temperate, and rational as I have ever viewed it, I am now that I have been somewhat assiduous. I have been in favor of adopting those measures that should convince our fellow citizens of the South, that the system of slavery as it exists among them is impolitic as well as criminal, and becoming a people boasting of free institutions; and in arguing in support of the right of the people of the North to discuss this topic with their southern brethren, in a temperate & discreet manner. I have at divers times and on various occasions, been as direct & enthusiastic as my poor abilities would permit. All this I admit, and will add that I deeply regret that I was mistaken in my estimate of the extent to which I was held to be bound to go, in urging this subject upon the attention of my countrymen, by those with whom I acted. This regret is far more deep and bitter for that I am compelled, (in view of what has been the result of the experiment that has been made upon the temper and feeling of the people of the South by the anti-slavery Society,) to declare that the practical working of the plan proposed by the Convention at Philadelphia, in 1833 and since acted on by the Society, has proved extremely deleterious to the west of the country, and to the best permanent interests, as to the present advantage and welfare of the very class for whose benefit the enterprise was proposed.

These sentiments, the result of much past reflection, and no little personal observation carry with them, as you will do me the justice to concede, the necessity of my adopting the course I have intimated in the commencement of this note. I cannot consent to be identified with a society, the operations of which are obviously so disastrous to the community to which it is alike bound, and the members and executive of which seem inclined to take so little heed of, and to derive so little practical benefit from, the plain manifestations that the general sense of those with whom it has to deal, is clearly, totally, and decidedly opposed to any action whatever on its part.

In relinquishing, therefore, my identification with your association, and its auxiliaries, I reserve my private opinion upon the main questions at issue, while I declare to you my firm and unalterable determination not to urge that opinion against the most distinct and decided sentiments of the great body of my countrymen.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

JAMES F. OTIS.

Case of Hydrophobia cured.—We have now before us an English paper, containing an extract from the "Essex Herald," announcing the successful treatment of a decided case of Hydrophobia, which recently occurred in that neighborhood. A woman, one of the household of John Gills, Esq. of Messing, was bitten in the arm by a favorite dog, which had been ill for some days and continued so for a week afterwards, when it was killed. About five days afterwards she was bitten and scratched on the face and neck by a dog, which became averse to food or drink, and was affected with priapism in the head and throat. In this state she continued about ten days, when the symptoms increasing to an alarming degree, the patient experienced all the horrors usually attendant on this dreadful malady. Mr. Varren of Helyden, was called in, and afterwards Mr. Tomkin of Witham, through whose united exertion the recovery of the patient was accomplished. Mr. Tomkin excited the parts bitten, and the operation had the immediate effect of reducing the inflammation of the arm which had become extremely painful. From that moment the patient became calm, and gradually grew better until she became permanently cured.

This is an interesting case, and it is to be wished that all the particulars drawn up by the medical attendants may be published for the good of mankind. Hydrophobia is without doubt the most dreadful disease which has been known to afflict mankind. It has been known to be discovered. In this country, however, the actual cause, we believe, have both failed to alleviate or prevent this terrible malady.—*Boston Morning Journal.*

NEW ORLEANS, August 19.

MORE DEEDS OF DEATH.—Mr. Sol. Lange, a respectable sugar planter in Attakapas, when returning a few days since from a visit to a neighbor and passing a bridge over the bayou Teche, had the contents of a gun lodged in his body. Although he did not immediately die it is feared that he was mortally wounded. On examining his wounds, some square pieces of iron were extracted from his side; which led to the suspicion of the deed being done by a mulatto blacksmith in whose forge were found many similar pieces. He denied the crime, but asserted that the gun had been charged by a negro. We have not heard the result of the investigation.

Day before yesterday, two dead bodies were found opposite the plantation of Mr. Lussups—one a white man, who had received three wounds of a dagger, one in the heart, one on the shoulder, and a third on the head—and the other a negro who had been bereft of his cranium.

On Sunday, a slave belonging to John M. Bach, was stabbed by a white person who was immediately arrested; and on Sunday night, a fellow being pursued by the 6th ward patrol, shot himself up in a house at the corner of Tchepitoulas and Gravier streets; and when close set, he pushed open the door, fired at and wounded two or three of his assailants. He was arrested.

Toxens Keepers in New Orleans.—The New Orleans Bee, in alluding to the immense profits made by this class of people there, says that one landlord cleared \$170,000 in three years and that many families who keep boarding houses have cleared \$8 or \$10,000 in a single season.

From the National Intelligencer.

The official paper notices Col. Cassin's letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, and so far from denying the statement of the Colonel, concerning the use of the President's frank to electing to re-election, states, in so many words, that one of Col. Cassin's constituents, for the purpose of inquiring him in the public opinion, "applied to the only person (meaning the President of the United States) who could command his servants to be made out, to have it done; and it was ordered accordingly, and transmitted to the applicant for the information of this District; and this is considered a most shocking instance of dictation by Davy, and this friends, the Editors."

How far this was justly considered "shocking" by Davy must be left to the judgment of our readers, and the body of readers and thinkers throughout the country. It will not be denied, however, after this admission, that the General was, in the field against the Colonel. Nor will it be denied, we presume, after perusing the following, copied from a late number of the Official paper, that the Executive influence is directly exerted in the pending canvass for the Presidency:

"The President has uniformly submitted to the labor of franking under his own hand, to each individual, every document separately, which he was inclined to disseminate. For this purpose, as his successive messages have appeared, he has purchased copies from our office, for distribution among his friends. In the same way he has procured speeches of Members of Congress, when such have been printed as he supposed calculated to inform the public upon great and leading questions, and sent them in separate envelopes, under his frank, to such individuals as he supposed would use the information they contained beneficially for the public. In this way, he has sent to many of his constituents, to whom he thought it would be gratifying, the speeches of Judge White, Mr. Benton, Mr. Grundy, and many others, on the Bank question—So, whenever interesting views of important questions have appeared in the Globe, he has ordered a few additional copies to be struck for this use. This has been the case recently, in regard to the number of the Globe containing the full report of the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, and still more recently that containing Mr. Livingston's last letter to the French Government."

The President's frank is left by the law unrestricted, that he might be enabled to transmit information to his constituents in any of the States, by the whole sale, and re-distribution, and not as in the case of members of Congress, be restricted to the retail two-copies distribution, by which it is evident the law meant to make the frank operate as a restraint, and prevent the breaking down of the mails. From the weight of business which it was foreseen would necessarily devolve on the President, who is as much the representative of the whole people as a member of Congress is of his particular district, it was thought right to exempt him from the restriction, and enable him to send in masses whatever he wished, and divide it upon individuals, to whom he might choose to frank his packages, the labor of the distribution in different sections or neighborhoods. If, therefore, the President had used his frank, as is stated in the Intelligencer, it would have been not only in conformity to the letter of the law, but its intention also."

From the Maryland Republican.

The following statement, which we copy from the New York Journal of Commerce, exhibits the strength of parties in the next House of Representatives, so far as the elections have terminated. It is a statement of the more interesting nature, as it exhibits the very close division, which there certainly is between the parties in case of the election of President devolving upon that body. If Maryland and Mississippi elections give a majority of whig representatives, there will be twelve Whigs to eleven Van Buren votes. Missouri being divided will be without a vote. If Mississippi elects Van Buren, and Maryland a whig majority, Van Buren will have twelve to eleven whig votes. If Mississippi and Maryland both elects a Van Buren majority of congressmen, then and not otherwise, Van Buren will have States enough in the House to elect him.

Writers have designated Pennsylvania as the key-stone State of our political arch. Not so. It is Maryland, that innumerable respect constitutes the centre and capstone of the structure. It has been her proud task in more instances than one to save our fortunes in most eventful circumstances. We will recur to a single incident—closely assimilated to such an occasion as the one which now again appeals to the patriotism of every Marylander. At the memorable election, in which the elder New York magnate, the senior Van Buren—Aaron Burr—was baloted for thirty six times for President in opposition to Thomas Jefferson—in that darkest hour of this Republic's History, it was a Marylander who emphatically stood in the breach and saved the country from the fangs of a faction and the dominion of a usurper—more, it was the enviable task of one of the daughters of Maryland to abandon, on that occasion, the domestic circle, and attend in the Legislative Hall of the Nation, that she might pillow the head of her husband who too ill to leave his bed, was conveyed through a tremendous snow storm upon it to the Hall, & there nursed by his wife, that the vote of Maryland might not be given to the New York intriguer,—that the nation might be spared from shipwreck.

The period is at hand when Marylanders are again called upon to do all in their power to save their country from the pit, into which the daring projects of a most daring party are on the eve of precipitating them. Especially is it the duty of the voters of this, and of the second congressional district, to perform with conscientious punctuality the sacred obligation of voting at the approaching election. Upon their performance, on that occasion, may depend whether Martin Van Buren may or may not succeed to the next Presidency. Our opponents are rallying their whole strength and energy to elect a majority of Congressmen from Maryland. Be not deceived by their apparent inactivity. Whigs of

—Mrs. Nicholson, now of this City, then the wife and now the widow of Joseph H. Nicholson, then a member of Congress.

Maryland, awaken to the importance of the contest for which we are now called upon to buckle on your armour.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.
The elections for members of the 24th Congress have been held in all the States except Maryland and Mississippi. In Maryland the election will take place on the first Monday in October. The delegations in all the other States are full with the exception of one vacancy in South Carolina, occasioned by the death of Mr. Davis, and four in Georgia occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Wayne, Sanford, Terrell, and Schley. The whole number of members elected, is therefore 225; leaving 1 to be chosen in South Carolina, 4 in Georgia, 2 in Mississippi, and 3 in Maryland. Total, when the houses are full, 435. The political sentiments of the members elect, may be thus stated:—

Whig V. Van Buren Doubtful.
Maine 2
N. Hampshire 5
Massachusetts 11
Rhode Island 1
Connecticut 5
Vermont 5
New York 9
New Jersey 9
Pennsylvania 11
Delaware 1
Virginia 5
N. Carolina 7
S. Carolina 6
Georgia 2
Alabama 5
Louisiana 5
Tennessee 11
Kentucky 8
Ohio 10
Indiana 1
Illinois 1
Missouri 1
95

Van Buren's majority.

In case the election of President should devolve upon the House, the votes of the above States would stand thus:—for Van Buren (House in Roman) 11, against him (House in Italics) 10, blank (Missouri) 1, total 22. Maryland will give its vote against Van Buren, and Mississippi probably for him. In this case Van Buren would have a majority of one vote, but not the constitutional majority. In order to be elected, he must have a majority of the whole number of States, viz. 13.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

What ought the whigs to do?—The cardinal principles of the Whig party now are identical with those of the Whig party of 1776. Then the Whigs had embarked a tyrant and an oppressor against a dictator and an army of office holders. If they succeeded, the people of this country were to be free—if they failed, every man felt that there was no hope for the liberties of his country. They triumphed. They achieved a conquest which gladdened the hearts of all liberal men and patriots throughout the civilized world.

The Whig party now are of a different order. They are a tyrant and an oppressor, against a dictator and an army of office holders. If they succeed, our liberties will be restored—if they fail who do not tremble for the fate of his country? In this state of things, it is much to be deplored that the Whigs are not like those of the revolution, united to a man upon the best of all to do for the liberties of his country. They are divided. They are divided into a party which gladdened the hearts of all liberal men and patriots throughout the civilized world.

Instead of the New York Courier & Enquirer, and American, and the Boston Courier and the Atlas, &c. of the one hand, contending stoutly against White and Harrison, and displaying a determination to run Webster at all hazards; and on the other hand, the Richmond Whig, the U. S. Telegraph, the New York Evening Star, &c. insisting upon running White or Harrison or both, and declaring that the South and West need give their support to Webster—instead of this, we say, every Whig journal and every society of Whigs party, should be warmly desirous of supporting either of the Whig candidates who may command the greatest amount of support. Who would not prefer for President, Daniel Webster, Hugh L. White, Wm. H. Harrison, Henry Clay or John C. Calhoun, to such a man as Martin Van Buren? None, none, who deserve to be called Whigs. If we know any thing of the characters of the distinguished Whigs we have named, either of them would receive the hearty and united support of all the others, were it found that he was the choice of the greatest portion of the Whig party. Why is it then that the friends and partisans of these distinguished men are found arrayed against each other, and pursuing a course which, if not ruinous, must prove a banishment to the party, and result in the election of the man nominated by the order of the South and West, and supported, in strict conformity to his will, by his army of office holders? Why is it that the great services and eminent worth of Daniel Webster are put forth in contrast with the claims of other Whig candidates, and the declaration made and insisted upon, that he is more entitled than they to the Presidency? Why are the distinguished services and claims of each of the other Whig candidates set forth in a like manner? What are Webster's claims, if he will not relinquish them and support another friend of the Constitution and the Laws and the Union, who may be found to possess more popularity? What are Harrison's? What are White's? What would be Clay's? What Calhoun's? It is no time for Whigs to talk about the claims and virtues and merits of their respective favorites. Let them first beat the enemy with that man of their party who is known to be honest and capable—who will support the Constitution and uphold the Laws and who, no matter from what cause, whether from civil or military renown, is found to be the most popular. Let them first succeed in putting down the degrading practice, attempted to be established in this country, of a President's dictating to the People who shall be his successor, in expelling the Goths and Vandals from Rome; in wresting the right of suffrage from the management and control of an army of office holders, and in

bringing back the country to its former health, and republican state. This is the first and foremost duty of the Whigs. No man of the party, whether distinguished for talents and services, or whether a candidate or not, deserves the name of Whig, if he will not, in these times, when Van Burenism is overrunning the land, give up every sectional feeling, every individual preference, for the public good, and heartily support either of the distinguished candidates whose name has been proposed by any portion of the Whig party. We feel assured that there is far less real than seeming disparity of feeling between the Whigs of the South and the West and the North. We believe that they only need see the absolute necessity of union and concert of action, to come together like brethren of the same family, in the support of either of the Whig candidates now before the people. But if the friends and supporters of either of these gentlemen, apprehend that they have gone too far to now recede, or withdraw their nomination, and pledges to support it, let them frame an electoral ticket in each State, which shall be a Whig in spirit & fact, pledged to support, not a particular Whig, but either of the Whig candidates who shall prove to be the greatest favorite of the party. The first choice of the Whigs in each State may be clearly expressed, and the second should be the strongest Whig in the field. Let the Whigs everywhere unite upon this principle and rally to the rescue if they would save the country.

Martin Van Buren.—Let it be remembered by the citizens of Maryland, that this man, who now aspires to become the President of the nation, voted in the New York convention, to extend the right of suffrage to negroes, which he denied to the white citizens the privilege of electing their own Sheriff. With Mr. Van Buren as President, and R. M. Johnson as Vice-President, the negroes might reasonably calculate on participating in a division of the "spoils," if they should even be denied the privilege of figuring at the levees, which we think doubtful.—ib

From the Columbus Journal.

MICHIGAN.
The latest news we have from Michigan is contained in the following article from the Cleveland Whig of last Tuesday:

A friend has loaned us the Detroit Free Press of Wednesday brought by a passenger in a boat which came down yesterday, from which we extract the following paragraphs:

"The Ohio Controversy.—The Legislative Council yesterday had this subject under consideration. They have made an appropriation of \$15,000 dollars to meet any emergency which may arise; and we learn that every arrangement will be made to afford a warm reception to any portion of the million of Ohio, that may visit our borders.—Michigan defends her soil and her rights, and we would wish our fellow citizens of Ohio to recollect, that 'thrice is he armed who has his quarrel just.'—Van! Van!—Orders have been issued for volunteers to rendezvous at Mulholland's in the county of Monroe, on the first of September next, for the purpose of resisting the military encroachment of Ohio. The territory, it is expected, will be on the alert, and we understand services will be accepted from all quarters."

Thus it will be seen that the Legislative Council of Michigan are determined to enforce jurisdiction over the disputed territory, and have backed their position with an appropriation of \$15,000 dollars for the purpose—also, that the head quarters of the army have been established and orders issued for the assembling of the troops, &c. We anticipate the most serious consequences from these reckless proceedings, and see no probability that they will be averted without the shedding of blood.

Lynch Law in personalities.—A correspondent of January and Mr. A. G. Gilpin, between whom some ill-revered had occurred, met at a dinner table at Manchester (Mississippi) some days since. A denunciation on one part was followed by a discharge of pistols over the heads of the party at dinner—several shots were fired, and a Mr. Hughes, of Tebeha, who was quietly taking his dinner and knew nothing of the parties, received a ball in the brain and instantly expired.

And, daughter of the late Lord Byron, was lately married to Lord King. A fortune of £30,000 accompanied her hand. Lord K. has other large expectations.

North Carolina.—Every effort was made by the parties to induce the friends of General Jackson to consider the late election as simply a Jackson and anti-Jackson question. That State having been as it were, without a dissenting voice in favour of the General, Van Buren's friends well knew that the success of their favourite depended upon concealing the interest he had in the issue—and the device was so far successful as to divide the vote very closely.—Seven Anti Van Buren, to six Van Buren Congressmen were returned, though the aggregate of Anti Van Buren votes for Congressmen exceeded the aggregate of Van Buren votes greatly. The division of number of the legislature is exceedingly close.

The aggregate votes for Van Buren candidates for Congress, in 11 of the 13 Congressional Districts, is 23,680;—the Anti Van Buren aggregate is 64,290.—Whig majority 11,610. Two districts to be heard from, will increase the majority to about 15,000.

A most interesting law case is before the Chancellor of N. Jersey, at Trenton, involving the great question whether a State Legislature can constitutionally grant a monopoly to a chartered company, an existing Turnpike Company having filed an injunction against the New Brunswick and Trenton Turnpike company. The most eminent Counsel are engaged, to accommodate whom the trial has been postponed till the 12th of October.

Since Tennessee has gone against Van Buren the Richmond Whig has directed

the pertinent question to the Richmond Enquirer, whether Mr. Felix Grundy ought not to resign his post as Senator. The Enquirer maintains that Mr. Watkins Leigh of Virginia, ought to resign, but will not probably give its opinion as to Mr. Morris of Ohio, or Mr. Grundy, of Tennessee.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Sept. 19.

There will be public meetings of the Whigs in each district of the county on the following days, viz. At St. Michaels, on Saturday 12TH SEPTEMBER NEXT, At the Trappe on Saturday the 19th, & at the Chappel on Saturday the 26th SEPTEMBER NEXT.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Second Congressional District.

FOR CONGRESS.

JAMES A. PEARCE.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

Samuel Hambleton, Jr.

Solomon Mullikin,

George Dudley,

Joseph Bruff.

For County Commissioner.

THOMAS O. MARTIN.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Dorchester County.

Joseph Nicols | Josiah Bayly, Jr.

William I. Ford | John Bruhawn.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Somerset County.

Isaac D. Jones, | Daniel Ballard,

John Dennis, | Benj. L. Dashiell,

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

James Turner | Wm. M. Hardestie,

Thos. Burchenal | Thos. S. Carter.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Edward Boyer | James S. Primrose,

Joseph Rasin | Wm. S. Lassell.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

FOR CECIL COUNTY.

George C. Veazey | William Maxwell,

Col. Edward Wilson | Joseph Roman, Jr.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Queen Anne's County.

Wm. Hamsley | John McKenny,

Wm. Kirby | John Palmer, Esqrs.

FOR LEVY COUNTY.

JAMES MERRICK.

We invite particularly the attention of the Citizens of Talbot county to the report of the debate in the House of Delegates of Maryland in the winter of 1833, and the conspicuous part Richard Spencer, Esq. played on that occasion, in the denunciation of Workingmen. Also to the reply of Joshua Jones, Esq. a real and true working man. Mr. S. may win as much as he pleases; but there is no getting over such charges uttered on the floor of the House of Delegates against a set of men as tearing up rail roads and burning plowing machines—a spirit of mischief. Let our workmen read and reflect, as he is now again a candidate for their suffrages in October next.

From the Maryland Republican.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Debate in the House of Delegates, Feb. 16, 1834, on the Bill to incorporate "The People's Gas Light Company of Baltimore."

MR. SPENCER, of Talbot county, rose and addressed the House at considerable length. He said the bill now before the House, originated in a combination of what was called "The Workingmen" of Baltimore—against whom, as a political party, he proceeded to utter some very severe remarks—the existing institutions of the country—referred to them as "the Rail Roads Panegyrists and Machines." &c. &c. introducing chaos & confusion into Society. He intimated, distinctly, that this in fluence had already found its way into the Council Chamber, and mixed with the Executive Department of the Government, where it had developed its operations by displacing two of the most unexceptionable members of the Board of Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, in order to gratify members of a party whose measures went to disgrace both the city & the State. Mr. S. concluded by earnestly calling upon all those who agreed with him in deprecating the influence of such a party in Maryland, to resist its encroachments.

MR. CARELL, of Montgomery, was sorry that the person who sometimes reported the remarks of gentlemen upon that floor, was not a desk, that the observations of the gentleman from Talbot, in relation to the Workingmen of Baltimore, might have gone to the public in his own language, and be duly appreciated.

For his own part, Mr. C. was glad the gentleman had thus openly announced his views in relation to the Workingmen's party, and that he had chosen to make even this question a party question. Let it be so understood and decided accordingly. The gentleman has drawn his line already, and plainly enough—we all recognize it, sir—we shall see then by this daring interference, which the Workingmen have presumed to attempt in political concerns. We shall see who are the friends and who are the enemies of this deserving class of our community—who it is that would prescribe them from due influence in society, and who it is that denounces them as a faction, disposed to uproot and overturn all the institutions of society.

MR. JONES, of Baltimore city, said, the remarks which had fallen from the gentleman from Talbot, (Mr. Spencer,) rendered it necessary that he should again obtrude himself upon the attention of the House. He felt the peculiarity of the situation in which he was placed, and believed he should be waiting in duty to himself as well as his constituents, if he suffered the charges and insinuations made by the gentleman, against the working men of Baltimore, to pass by unnoticed. The latitude allowed others in the discussion, he hoped might be extended to him, and if, in repelling the charges brought against the party, to which he had the honor of being attached, and whose humble representative he was, he might step beyond the bounds usually allowed by the rules of the House, he trusted that he would be excused. He did not expect, when he took his seat as a member of the Legislature, that he should have to defend his constituents against charges like those brought by the gentleman from Talbot; but he would not shrink from the task—confident that he could on no occasion have a more honorable duty to perform, certainly none more pleasing. He knew the men he had to defend, and that their character for high mindedness—genuine patriotism, and sacred love of liberty would furnish to the world undeniable evidence to their hands might with all safety be committed, the protection of the rights of the people and the destinies of their country. With little of wealth to advance them in life or to purchase the privileges conferred on it in other countries, the working-men of Baltimore felt that the security of their own unalienable rights, depended on the purity of our republican institutions, and the supremacy of the laws; and they would ever stand forward as their champions and defenders. The advocates of "equal rights and equal laws," they are unwilling that any man, however humble his situation in life may be, should be denied privileges which were granted to others—they hold the doctrine to be true, that all men are created free and equal, and that the honest citizen of our land may freely claim and be entitled to receive the respectful attention of the representatives of the people to any petition he might prefer.

Thus glancing, Mr. Speaker, at the character and principles of the working men of Baltimore, Mr. J. thought it could not but strike every eye who heard him, that they were most wrongfully calumniated and abused. He envied not, he would remark, the exalted station which the gentleman from Talbot thought he occupied, in the world's eye, and should feel himself degraded could he have given utterance to such sentiments as had fallen from his lips. Mr. Jones hoped that Mr. Spencer's remarks might gobble the people of Maryland, and that they might be disabused as to the estimate they had placed on the principles of those who proclaimed themselves the champions of the people's rights. Yes, sir, it would be well, that the people should know, to whom they have delegated their power—it would be well, that they should know the principles on which that gentleman opposes the bill—it would be well that they should know those who support him in this opposition. It would go far, sir, to awaken them to a proper estimate of what is due to themselves, and would have a tendency to show that the people of this country will not wear the yoke of party, nor the badge of vassals. The publication of the gentleman's remarks would teach him a lesson; that in private life he would never forget; and though he might not be benefited by it, rest assured, sir, that if his constituents are all that he (Mr. J.) believed them, and all that freemen should be, the gentleman would never again have an opportunity of here publicly repeating them.

Passing by, sir, the first part of the remarks of the gentleman, we come to that part, where he observes that he does not like the "source from whence this memorial comes." asserting that it emanates from the workingmen of Baltimore. It will be sufficient to say, that it bears on it the signatures of men of all parties & all classes—to show that he is mistaken in his supposition, and that the arguments that he builds on such premises must fall to the ground. Had the gentleman here rested his opposition, he (Mr. J.) would have been content to pursue the subject no farther; but the attack made on the workingmen, and particularly on the president of the Executive Council would he hoped, be a sufficient excuse for the additional remarks he might make. He (Mr. J.) would be respectful, and would strive to calm the honest indignation of his breast—and endeavor to adopt a tone due to the dignity of this house, but he feared the gross and disgraceful attack made on many of his personal and able political friends rendered it most probable that his language in reply would not be as respectful as his sense of propriety would exact, and he begged the House to recollect the terms in which the gentleman from Talbot had couched his remarks, as an apology for his (Mr. J.) own.

"Not like the source from whence this memorial comes." Not pay attention to it because the name of a workingman appears on it! Not vote for the bill because they ask it! Let that be the question then; let every gentleman, as he gives his vote, record at the same time his approbation or disapprobation of the cause of the workingmen; let him set himself up, as the gentleman from Talbot has done, as the judge of the opinions of the people, and by such judgment determine their rights. Let the vote on this question tell on whose neck the yoke of a party is bound,—a party that view in the face of the world, the downfall of its leaders, and the destruction of the hopes of those that would follow on the public peace. Let the party cry of the gentleman be heard, let his denunciation of workingmen be responded to by all who hold his sentiments; but above all, let the people know how this question was to be decided.—And has it come to this? Must every man write his political faith on his petition before he presents it to this house, and every member vote, not on the merits of the petition, but on the politics of the petitioner? Are we indeed held and bound by party trammels so palpable and degrading? Have we no voice but the voice of party leaders? Are not men to dare to think except within the pale of party discipline, according to rules and fashions and measures prescribed to them by master spirits, or be proscribed from the common benefits of petitioning this house? Why, sir, if this be truly our condition, then indeed, all is time to enquire where we are, and by whose authority the common prerogative of freemen is to be denied to any portion of our citizens because they call themselves workingmen.

Mr. Speaker, I understand full well to what point the remarks of the gentleman tend; I know why the workingmen of Baltimore are so obnoxious to him. I understand what he means, when he accuses the workingmen of "disturbing the regular order of things;" and I can assure you, sir, as well as every member of this house, that the cause of liberty and free principles have taken the place of "the regular order of things." I understand also, what he means when he accuses us of "uprooting our civil institutions;" and fully comprehend to what extent "the state has been deranged by electing one of the members of the workingmen's party to the Council of the Governor." Could I believe, sir, that such sentiments found a response in this house, I should disdain to reply. But standing here as the friend of the member of council alluded to, I challenge slander with its thousand tongues, to utter aught in truth against his character as a

man, or his political worth, as his constituents, if he suffered the charges and insinuations made by the gentleman, against the working men of Baltimore, to pass by unnoticed. The latitude allowed others in the discussion, he hoped might be extended to him, and if, in repelling the charges brought against the party, to which he had the honor of being attached, and whose humble representative he was, he might step beyond the bounds usually allowed by the rules of the House, he trusted that he would be excused. He did not expect, when he took his seat as a member of the Legislature, that he should have to defend his constituents against charges like those brought by the gentleman from Talbot; but he would not shrink from the task—confident that he could on no occasion have a more honorable duty to perform, certainly none more pleasing. He knew the men he had to defend, and that their character for high mindedness—genuine patriotism, and sacred love of liberty would furnish to the world undeniable evidence to their hands might with all safety be committed, the protection of the rights of the people and the destinies of their country. With little of wealth to advance them in life or to purchase the privileges conferred on it in other countries, the working-men of Baltimore felt that the security of their own unalienable rights, depended on the purity of our republican institutions, and the supremacy of the laws; and they would ever stand forward as their champions and defenders. The advocates of "equal rights and equal laws," they are unwilling that any man, however humble his situation in life may be, should be denied privileges which were granted to others—they hold the doctrine to be true, that all men are created free and equal, and that the honest citizen of our land may freely claim and be entitled to receive the respectful attention of the representatives of the people to any petition he might prefer.

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man, or his ability as an officer. I know his private worth, his intelligence, and integrity and genuine, though unassuming merit. I know him to be the noblest work of God, an honest man, it would be well, for our country, were politicians generally better acquainted to that name. I will not say that he owes part of the abuses which have been heaped upon him, to the fact that he is the architect of his own fortunes; but I fear sir, that too many in our country, look with a jealous and an envious eye on the rising merits of the workmen.

To him has been ascribed an influence in the Executive, (composed of high minded and honorable men,) and that influence the gentleman from Talbot would have us believe, has been directed so as to disgrace the State. And how, sir? By the appointment of a workman as one of the Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary. Is it possible, that in the year 1834, a member of the Legislature of Maryland will rise in his place, and make such a declaration? What, I think you, sir, will the people say when the occurrence of this day shall be laid before them? I know the honest and indignant feelings of the freemen of this State will be aroused, and that as they are ever ready to repel an attack upon themselves, so will they be found to resist this attempt to bring into disgrace the official acts of the Executive.

*Leader of the Jackson party in the House of Delegates, and contractor for carrying the mails on the Eastern Shore.

For the Eastern Gazette.

Mr. Graham:—I observe that some of the Van Buren men are very noisy about the primary school law passed last Fall. I have often noticed the cunning and address of these men in diverting attention from the rottenness of their political principles, by an appeal to the prejudices of the people with regard to some local question. The plan now is to try and persuade the people that the commissioners of the county are crushing the Law by dilatory proceedings—that they are hostile to it and intend to defeat it. I know, sir, that the commissioners have made every exertion to hurry on the law—they have been somewhat divided in their construction of the Bill and have at last resorted to the opinion of counsel on the subject. They have not repeatedly on the school law alone and are making every exertion and are yet falsely charged with a design to defeat it. But these men now say "that if you don't elect the Van Buren Ticket the School Law will go into effect until after the election and that then the Anti Van Buren men will repeal the Law next session"—say, eye, there's the chosen folk—they wish to enslave Van Burenism through by this trick—the plan leaked out from a Van Buren man a few days since in conversation—Can any intelligent man believe that the Anti Van Buren Delegates would attempt to repeal a Law that had received the majority this law did in its favour. No man can for a moment believe so—these men themselves don't think so—they are doing it for party purposes and beyond these they care not a fig for the Law—I have heard but one sentiment among the Whig candidates and that was a desire that the Law might go into effect and I know that some of them have used every exertion to procure proper and correct action under the Law.

I have heard the Delegates of the Whig ticket say that the Law must be carried on, and the commissioners are sparing no exertions so let not the people suffer themselves to be led astray on a subject. The system can't be gotten up in a moment; it is a new thing, and like all new systems works slow at first.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

For the Eastern Gazette.

Mr. Graham:—Having seen several publications in the Eastern Shore Whig, relative to the proceedings of the Commissioners for Talbot county, on the subject of Primary Schools. I have been induced to make some enquiry in to the course which has been pursued by them. So far from a disposition being shown on their part to thwart the intention of the people relative to public schools, it appears to me that they have been as diligent as any set of men could be. I perfectly well recollect seeing several advertisements in the newspapers, calling upon the people for aid to carry the law into effect; and I am informed that the Commissioners were under the impression that the county having been laid off into school districts by Commissioners heretofore appointed for that purpose, it was unnecessary to give further trouble in that way, but were going on to establish schools in those districts (and indeed many of them had already commenced) when the little man with the broad axe, no doubt assisted by some persons as little friendly to the poor as other men, thought proper to raise his mighty arm to hush down what the Commissioners had done, that it might appear to the people that they were determined to put down the law, notwithstanding the Sovereign people had so loudly spoken in its favor. Now sir, my own private opinion is, that the Editor of the Whig who has the honor, I am told, of being the father of this unwelcome like drawn argument, saw that the Commissioners were likely to be victorious in the difficulties attendant thereon to carry the law into execution, and he began to trouble the people with the heavy load of taxes which they were saddled by means thereof, and determined to encourage the people to resist the law by making them believe that the Commissioners had not proceeded legally. Now sir, if it is the wish of the people that this law be carried into effect immediately, that their children may receive the benefits thereof, why not proceed in the most speedy way rather than again to have the county laid off into districts, and to go through the long and tedious method prescribed by Toole's law. The answer is ready, by proceeding as the Commissioners have done, the taxes would be levied, and the people would feel the oppression of them before the election, and Mr. Editor of the Whig, being a candidate before the people, was afraid he might receive the frowns of those poor men against whom he was so vociferous the last time they honored him with their suffrages, whereas if he and his hewing friend could prevent the sending out of those taxes, he would be able to boast to the people, that he had given them free schools, and the Commissioners for the county had determined they should not have the benefit of them. But sir, the people cannot be so easily gulled, and as the law requires that the proceedings of the Commissioners should be open to the inspection of the people at any time, I am induced to believe from what I have seen of the proceedings upon the subject that the law would have been carried into effect as fully as such a law could have been in a very short time, had it not been for the objections that have been raised. I am told however, that the Commissioners have taken the advice of Mr. Hayward, and that he is of opinion that School Commissioners and Inspectors should be appointed, and that the whole business should be commenced again. In compliance with which the Commissioners have made the appointments necessary, but how long it will be before the law is now carried into effect, I can-

not tell, the probability is, that as the law has already been ten years standing, and nothing has resulted from its passage, that many a poor child will grow up in ignorance before it is carried into effect. I submit a list of the appointments as furnished me by the Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS.

Dr. Sol. M. Jenkins Ns. Goldsborough
Jno. M. G. Emory Samuel Stevens
Richd. Arrington John Redman, and
Robt. Benning Jos. Turner.
Wm. Caulk

INSPECTORS.

Richd. Spencer John Kemp
Dr. Theo. Denney Mr. W. J. Higgins
Edw. Lloyd James Chaplain
Saml. Roberts Peter Stevens
Lambert W. Spencer Charles Jaup
Jonathan Everts Richard Feddeman
John Lockerman Jesse Scott, and
Alex. B. Harrison John Redman.
James M. Seth

Merchants Bank.—The directors of this institution, at their meeting yesterday morning, appointed the several subordinate officers required for the transaction of its business. The appointments were as follow:

Thos B. Rutter 1st Tellr.
Alex. Coulter 2d do.
Wm. L. Gill 1st Book keeper.
Saml. S. Gaskins 2d do.
I. Hines, (of Annapolis) 3d do.
John F. Reese Discount Clerk.
John P. Miller Corresponding do.
—Alcock Runner.
J. Bryson Porter.
Jas B. Latimer Notary Public.

Messrs. Rutter, Gill, Reese, Miller & Bryson are now officers in the U. S. States Branch Bank of this city. The new Bank, we understand, will go into operation at an early day—occupying, temporarily, the vacant apartments under the Museum which have their entrance on Baltimore street.—*Baltimore American.*

In the Richmond Compiler, of Tuesday, we observe the following paragraph:—**"Mercantile League."**—We understand it is in contemplation to form a Mercantile Union in Virginia, which may be extended to other Southern States, the object of which will be to establish the importation of goods by the South, for its own use, and the encouragement of domestic manufacturing establishments. We believe it has been fully proved that both objects can be accomplished. Amongst the earliest measures of the coming session of the Legislature, we anticipate the following:—Acts to put the Army in active operation, for the purpose of furnishing the whole people with the means of defence—to organize our militia upon an efficient basis—to strengthen our internal police—and, if the work of the Legislature be continued, to establish some effectual method of excluding their agents and their tracts from our limits.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.
Wheat (red) \$1 20 a 1 25
Corn 70 a 71
Rye 70 a 71

DIED.

In this town yesterday, after a lingering illness, Bennett Jones, Esq. at an advanced age. Mr. Jones was one of our oldest & most respectable citizens.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this morning, at 8 o'clock.

[Communicated.]

OBITUARY.
Died in this county, on Saturday evening 12th inst. after a protracted and painful illness, Mr. Thomas Grace, Merchant of this place.
Mr. G. was a man of exemplary habits, and strictly moral in his deportment through life; which ensured to him the respect and esteem of all who knew him; in the early part of his life, he was tolerably healthy; but alas! when just in the prime of life, when all things around him, were a gay and cheerful aspect; and thoughts of worldly prosperity and happiness flitted before his fanciful vision; Consumption; with all its direful effects laid hold on him and made rapid inroads into his constitution and terminated his existence; did he repine or murmur, at the dispensation of Providence? not but he bore it all with christian fortitude and firmness; nor when death came was he shaken; but being filled with the love of God, and feeling that the spirit of God bore witness with him, that he was a child of God, he died even in the arms of death. He was interred on the Monday following, by the honors of Old-Fellowship, of which institution, he was a faithful member, and beloved by all his brethren—he has left a bereaved family to lament his irrevocable loss.

A FRIEND.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Robert Hamming, Esq. on Thursday next, the 24th inst. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order
M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will sell at public sale, on Thursday the 8th day of October next, at the Tan Yard Farm, all her farming utensils, also Horses, Cattle and Hogs and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of, and under five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale on all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

AMELIA A. SMITH.
Tan Yard Farm, Talbot County Md.
Sept. 19

EASTON SEMINARY.

This Seminary, for young Ladies, under the superintendence of Miss Nicols & Mrs. Scull, will be re-opened on Monday next 21st inst. N. B. The subscribers finding some inconvenience in collecting their accounts, have employed Mr. Satterfield as Collector.

MARY G. NICOLS.
ALMIRA SCULL.

NOTICE.

The Sites for Booths on the Eastern Course, will be offered, at Auction, on the ground on Wednesday next, the 23d inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M.
A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.
N. B. It is proposed to have Sweepstakes for two year old colts, to be run over the Eastern Course on or about the 1st Wednesday in November next—1 mile and repeat—entrance \$20.—2 entries already.
A. G.
Sept. 19

VENDUE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Talbot County will be sold at public sale on Monday the 29th inst. at the late residence of Edw'd. Mullikin deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.
Terms of Sale.—On all sums over five dollars, a credit of six months will be given the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale on all sums of, and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
P. F. THOMAS, Adm'r.
of Edward Mullikin, dec'd.

Sept. 19

To Rent for the next year.
The property in Denton, Caroline county, where Mr. Bishop now lives, consisting of a large dwelling house, kitchen and garden, meat house, stables, and carriage house. Also, a store-house and granary, the former occupied by Mr. West. There will be added to the property occupied by Mr. Bishop, a small farm adjoining the same, with some crumpled or low land attached to it. Apply to James Dukes, Esq. near Denton, or to the subscriber, near Easton, Talbot county.

ROBT. H. RHODES, Agent
for Mary A. Denny.
Sept. 19

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, Aug. 19, 1835.
ORDERED. That the Adjutant General have one thousand Cartouch Boxes brought from the Armory at Easton to the Armory here, and direct the Armourer at Easton to have the Field Pieces and all other Arms and Accoutrements now at St. Michaels, Centreville or elsewhere on the Eastern Shore, not in possession of any organized corps, brought to the Armory at Easton to be preserved.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clk.

In obedience to the above order, Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber will proceed to the collection of all the Field Pieces not in possession of regularly organized corps, and all persons having small arms belonging to the State, are hereby directed with all diligence to deliver them into the possession of the officer highest in command, in whatever company they may have been attached to, and those officers are requested immediately to report to the subscriber the fact of such deliverance.

WM. NEWNAM, Armourer
E. S. of Md. at Easton.
Sept. 12
The Cecil Republican, Kent Bogle, Centreville Times, Caroline Advocate, Cambridge Chronicle, Village Herald, Snow-Hill Borderer, will please copy the above advertisement at and forward account to this office for collection.

Public Vendue.

The subscriber having determined to quit farming, will on Monday the 29th inst. offer for sale at the Presimont Bottom Farm, in Chapel district, in Talbot county, his entire stock of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep
and Hogs and Farming Utensils. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five dollars, by the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale on all sums of, and under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock.

THOS. C. NICOLS.

Sept. 5
To rent for the next year.
A house and two lots with the improvements at the Chapel, a Windmill, house and garden.

Also two other tenements with some ground attached to them. Any person wanting to rent, will apply to
ENNALLS MARTIN, Agent
for Wm. Fife.

Sept. 5 3w

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

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

COME AND SEE.
Also a first rate New Gig and Harness, which will be sold on a liberal credit, for negotiable paper.

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

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

N. B. TO RENT. the house on Dover street, (for 1836,) where Mr. Thos. Beaton resides, (a handsome situation) Possession can be had immediately.
J. H. McNEAL.
Sept. 5 3w (W)

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

A New Mode of Cutting,
That has never been practised in Easton; but one, that is almost universally used in Baltimore and in the best establishments: he has also engaged a

FIRST RATE WORKMAN,
that none can surpass; which will enable him to meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind of garments cut and made in the first style. His work shall be warranted to fit in all cases; otherwise he pays them for their goods or makes them others. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the favors of a generous public.

The public's obedient servant.
JOHN SATTERFIELD.
Sept. 5 1f

BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sept. 5 1f

A LIST OF LANDS

PURCHASED BY JOHN HOYE, of Allegany county, Maryland, sold by order of the Commissioners of the Tax of said county, for the payment of Taxes due said county by persons not residing in the county.

Description of the Lands sold by the Collector.	Supposed Owners' Names in which sold.	Time of sale & purchase.	Am't. sold for & paid
Lots Nos. 1304, 1049 1842, containing 50 acres each.	Peter Cashove's heirs	Aug. 31, 1819	8 12
Lot 441, containing 56 acres.	Philip Graybill	Aug. 31, 1819	2 34
Lots 1294 315 1677, con. 50 acres each.	William Moley	Aug. 31, 1819	2 124
Lots 1801 951 1830, con. 50 acres each.	John H. Stone's heirs	Aug. 31, 1819	7 25
A tract called 'Good Prospect,' containing 300 acres.	William Alexander	Aug. 31, 1819.	2 00
Lot 2350, containing 10 acres.	James Clarke	Aug. 31, 1819.	0 75
Lots 1978 1555 1037, con. 50 acres each.	Adam Sap	Aug. 31, 1819.	3 00
A tract called 'Fruit Seat,' containing 16 acres, and part of a tract called 'Bray's Farm,' containing 35 3 4 acres.	Abner Ritchie	Aug. 20, 1830.	3 49
Lot No. 34, in Cumberland.	Francis Deakins' heirs	Aug. 20, 1830.	13 99
Lots 469 1186 1919, con. 50 acres each.	Richard L. Orme	Aug. 20, 1830	4 65
Lots 874 and 910, con. 50 acres each.	Thomas Donaldson	Aug. 16, 1831.	4 02
A tract of land called 'Union,' containing 945 5 8 acres.	Charles Hone	Aug. 16, 1831.	8 27
Lot 1056, containing 50 acres.	Samuel Hovey	Aug. 16, 1831.	4 08
Lots 244 and 903, con. 50 acres each.	Robert McCIann	Aug. 16, 1831.	2 05
An undivided half of the Tract called 'Mount Pisgah,' con. 512 acres.	Abner Ritchie	Aug. 16, 1831.	3 00
A part of the Tract called 'Hope'	Francis Deakins	Aug. 16, 1831.	11 00
Lots 2540 2551 3023, con. 50 acres each.	L. M. Deakins' heirs	Aug. 16, 1831.	7 67
Lots 517 1760 1996, con. 50 acres each.	Francis Deakins	Aug. 24, 1832.	9 55
	Abner Ritchie	Aug. 24, 1832.	3 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That if the above described Lands shall not be redeemed within two years from the 1st day of January, 1836, agreeably to the Act of Assembly, passed at December session, 1834, Chapter 44, the original owner or owners will be precluded from all right of redeeming the same. Any part of said property can be redeemed by payment made to JOHN HOYE, in Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland, at any time prior to the 1st day of January, 1838, with all costs and interest.

August 3, 1835—aug 15
JOHN HOYE.

A LIST OF LANDS

PURCHASED BY WM. W. HOYE, of Allegany county, Maryland, sold by order of the Commissioners of the Tax of said county, for the payment of Taxes due said county, by persons not residing in the county.

Description of the Lands sold by the Collector.	Supposed Owners' Names in which sold.	Time of sale & purchase.	Am't. sold for & paid
Lots Nos. 160, 342, con. 50 acres each.	John H. Stone's heirs	Aug. 28, 1826.	\$2 59
Lot " 878, containing 50 acres.	William Warfield	Aug. 28, 1826	10 25
Lot " 3118, " 50 acres.	Anthony Reitzell	Aug. 28, 1826	2 42
Lot " 1574, 1575, con. 50 acres each.	Edward Prall	Aug. 28, 1826.	3 11
A Tract of Land called 'Black Oak Level,' containing 500 acres.	Mary Murdoch	Aug. 21, 1834.	8 42
Lots Nos. 440 442 444 443, containing 50 acres each.	Thomas Donaldson	Aug. 21, 1834.	7 90
Lot No. 1750, containing 50 acres.	Emanuel Ediss, Jr.	Aug. 21, 1834.	2 55
Lots " 475 1087, " 50 acres each.	Honoré Martin's heirs	Aug. 21, 1834.	32 34
Lots " 2062 2033 2064 2065, containing 50 acres each.	Abner Ritchie	Aug. 21, 1834.	8 09
A tract of Land called 'Lovely,' containing 50 acres, and Lots Nos. 818 and 819, containing 50 acres each.	Osborn Sprigg's heirs	Aug. 21, 1834.	3 50
Lots Nos. 2295 2296 & 2407, containing 50 acres each.	Richard Ridgely's heirs	Aug. 21, 1834.	4 70
Lots No. 1570 1572 1573 & 1574, containing 50 acres each.	George Hamilton	Aug. 21, 1834.	3 50
Lots Nos. 3194 3195 3196 & 3197, containing 50 acres each.	Mary A. Brook	Aug. 21, 1834.	2 94
Lots Nos. 2134 2135, con. 50 acres each.	Levi L. Stephenson	Aug. 21, 1834.	5 48

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That if the above described Lands shall not be redeemed within two years from the 1st day of January, 1836, agreeably to an Act of Assembly, passed at December session, 1834, Chapter 44, the original owner or owners will be precluded from all right of redeeming the same.—Any person wishing to redeem any of the above described Lands, will please to make payment to Mr. JOHN HOYE, in Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland, at any time before the 1st day of January, 1838, with all costs and interest on the amount paid.

August 3, 1835—aug 15 8w
WILLIAM W. HOYE.

Notice.

WAS committed, to the jail of Queen Ann's county, on the 27th day of July last, by Selah Tucker, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid a negro man by the name of

EDWARD LADDIE
as a runaway the property of William Dal of Washington county. Said negro man is supposed to be about thirty years of age, five feet five and a half inches high, of dark complexion and has a small scar under his left eye, had on when committed, a striped Jersey foundation and pantaloons, muslin shirt and old frock. He says he was sold by Col. William Wickes of Kent county Maryland to a certain Owen Edwards about 25 or thirty years ago, and that his real name is Pere Laddie.

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.

THOMAS H. FORD, Sheriff.
Queen Ann's county.
Aug. 15 8w

The National Intelligencer, Washington, and the Patriot, Baltimore, will copy the above 8 times and forward their bills to this office for collection.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET
SCHOONER JOHN EDMONDSON,
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 schooner, new and substantially built Schooner has commenced her regular trips between Easton point and Baltimore leaving Easton point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar and twenty five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the John Edmondson will be thank fully 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 Rob. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obed't serv't.
J. E. LEONARD.

Ang 9 W

Collector's Second Notice for 1834.
The subscriber being desirous of completing his collection for the year 1834, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for county taxes to come forward and settle them without delay; as the most if possible settle with all those who have claims upon the County in the time specified by law which will expire on or about the 1st of March next, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore all those that do not comply with this notice on or before that time may certainly expect the letter of the law enforced against them, without respect to persons; as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.

JNO. HARRINGTON, Collector
of Talbot county.
Jan. 13

A House-Keeper Wanted.

To a woman who can cook well recommend for good character and capability of managing the domestic concerns of a large farm. liberal wages and immediate employment will be given. Apply to the editor.
July 35

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 not less than a year.

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

Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.
Hartford, April, 1835—m-y 2

JOHN W. MILLIS,


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 11
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 since returned, and is 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 Bond Master. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M.

Black Hawk and Allycroaker

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, the above Horses, the property of Wm. Rayne of Ohio. Black Hawk was brought into this county in January last, and has stood for Mares at Georgetown Roads, and at the subscribers, his Pedigree is good being sired by the celebrated horse Oscar, who was raised by Gen. Charles Ridgely of Hampton, the pedigree of his Dam is also good and can be seen by calling on the subscriber. Black Hawk is a beautiful dark bay, or brown, young and of good size, and perfectly sound.

Allycroaker is also believed to be in full by Black Hawk, and has a horse colt about 3 months old, (by Uncle Sam, who was raised by Gen. For-man.) this colt is said, by those who have seen it, to be the best framed and finest proportioned one they have seen, and bids fair to make a splendid Horse.

Allycroaker is too well known to need a description, or to refer to her pedigree, as the purchase money will not be given immediately, a long credit will be given if required upon the purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from date—any person wishing to possess either of the above described horses can see them, and be made acquainted with the terms, by applying to the subscriber, residing near New Market

POETRY.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

I love to look on a scene like this,
Of wild and careless play,
And persuade myself that I am not old,
And my locks are not yet gray;
For it stirs the blood in an old man's heart,
And it makes his pulses fly,
To catch the thrill of a happy voice,
And the light of a pleasant eye.

I have walked the world for four score years,
And there say that I am old,
And my heart is ripe for the reaper Death,
And my years are full of sighs,
It is very true, it is very true,
I'm old, and I "bide my time";
But my heart will leap at a scene like this,
And I half renew my prime.

Play on, play on; I am with you there,
In the midst of your merry ring,
I can feel the thrill of the dancing jump,
And the rush of the breathless swing,
I bide with you in the fragrant hay,
And I whoop the smothered call,
And my feet slip up on the seedy floor,
And I care not for the fall.

I am willing to die when my time shall come,
And I shall be glad to go,
For the world, at best, is a weary place,
And my pulse is getting low;
But the grave is dark, and the heart will fall
In treading its gloomy way;
And it wiles my heart from its dreariness,
To see the young so gay.

THE FARMER'S AND 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 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 of the market, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors, and with his extensive acquaintance and a perfect good understanding with the public, induces him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private Parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments & attentive servants, and he intends to keep at all times wine in season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Fowls, &c. &c.

The public's obedient servant,
may 2 C. B.

Notice.

I hereby forward all persons from taking an assignment on a note of hand of about fifty THREE DOLLARS, passed by me, to a certain Sarah Gannon, as admin'r. of Thos. Clark, and dated on the 14th day of April, 1835. As I am induced to believe that the letters of administration have been illegally obtained, and I am determined not to pay it, until compelled by law.

THOS. ARRINDILL.

TO RENT.

For the ensuing year,
The house in which Mr. Jesse Bullen now resides, on the White Marsh Church.
Also a two-story house, with a garden, on the same place, where Mr. William James now resides, on the same place.
For particulars apply to
WILLIAM BULLEN, Admin'r.
of Thomas Bullen, dec'd.
Aug. 29

NOTICE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court house in Easton, on Tuesday the 22d inst. (September), at 3 o'clock, P. M. All that valuable lot of ground and premises, situated on Goldsborough street, with an excellent two-story frame dwelling, a good house, a tolerable smoke house, and a good spring of water. Late the property of Geo. Martin, dec'd.

The terms—One third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal payments of six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond, with surety to be approved by Trustee.

JNO. M. G. EMORY, Trustee.

Easton, Sept. 5

For Rent.

The House and Store now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, next door to the Easton Gazette office. Apply to the subscriber.

R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

aug 1

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD.

Ran away from Jacob C. Wilson, one of the subscribers, living near Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline County, (Md.) on Saturday the 5th September, 1835, a negro woman who calls herself

MILLY PINKETT.

The above negro is apparently from 35 to 40 years of age, and of a dark color. She is very large and fat, with an erect walk and forbidding appearance. No particular marks upon her person recollectable, except that one lock of her hair in front, is grey, the rest has not changed its hue. The clothing she had on when she went off, is not recollectable, but she took a good supply with her. It is supposed, she has made her way through Delaware, intending to reach New Jersey or Pennsylvania. The above reward will be given, if she is apprehended without the limits of the State, or 500 taken in the State. To be entitled to the reward, she must be delivered in the Easton or Cambridge Jail.

FRANCIS B. C. TURPIN.

JACOB C. WILSON, Adm'r.

of Francis Turpin, dec'd.

Sept. 12 4w

The Delaware Journal, will please copy the above advertisement, for four weeks, and send account to this office for collection.

SOLOMON BARRETT House, Sign, Ornamental and FANCY PAINTING.

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 table 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 oystermen and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

Easton, Jan. 31, 1835

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

FOR SALE.

IN consequence of a settled disease, I have had for more than two years, deprives me of paying that attention to my farms, that is necessary to my interest, and I have come to the conclusion of disposing of private sale my farm, lying within four miles of the Trappe and about one mile from Great Choptank river, containing 484 1/2 acres of land—this farm is now laid off in three lots, and three fields, the former is well improved, and the latter can be made so, as the soil is chiefly white oak land; there is a new brick well of first rate water in the yard, and also a fine Mineral Spring within 300 yards of the dwelling, this tract of land was formerly in two farms, and can be made so again, if persons should be disposed to purchase together—

TIMBER is very abundant, being much more than is necessary for the farm, which could be disposed of to great advantage by a person living on the estate. The timber consists chiefly of white oak. The situation is considered healthy. Persons disposed to purchase, will of course view the property.

Terms of sale.—On the delivery of the estate, one fourth of the purchase money must be paid in cash, and the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, equal payments with approved security, interest from the date until paid—3rd on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, a good and sufficient Deed will be given. Apply to the subscriber, residing on his farm in Oxford Neck, Talbot county.

NICHOLAS THOMAS.

Anderson may 9

Barron 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 the country. The waters of these Springs have been recently analysed by Professor DuRoi, the State Geologist, and classed by him among the ALKALINE Ferruginous Waters.

Many who have enjoyed the inestimable blessings of their healing and invigorating virtues, have pronounced them the best of their class in the United States. They are particularly beneficial in bilious disorders, as well as during convalescence from most diseases & debilities, proceeding from protracted sickness, and 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 say that he will do all in his power to render the enjoyment of Ladies and Gentlemen at his establishment as agreeable as possible.

LEVIN L. PORTER.

Somerset, co. July 18.

Agricultural Implements, &c.

The Subscriber is prepared with a supply of

PLUGHS

carefully and well manufactured of the best materials, consisting of both Cast and Wrought ploughs, of the different models and sizes most approved in Maryland and Virginia. Also extra castings for every part of the ploughs as they may want renewing which will be furnished at moderate prices.

WHEAT FANS

with some recent improvements which facilitate the work by concentrating the wind to the proper point.

CORN SHELLERS

of the most approved kinds.

CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS.

A superior article the use of which is particularly advantageous, in a season like the present, when grain is scarce, as they very rapidly reduce straw, hay, corn tops, &c. to a proper state for the food of animals.

11 inch box \$27 extra knives per pair 4

14 inch do 45 do 4

20 in. do suited to horse power 75

extra knives 75

with several other kinds of straw cutters at \$5 to \$15. Hinge and common seeding Harrows. Cast steel Axes, Mattocks, Picks, shovels, &c.

GRASS SEEDS, Orchard Grass, Heards Timothy, &c.

Having an Iron Foundry connected with the establishment I can furnish castings of the best quality for horse powers, mill gearing, cider mills, &c. &c.

JAMES MOORE, successor

of Sinclair & Moore

Light Street, Baltimore.

Sept. 5 3w

A Teacher Wanted.

The subscribers wish to employ a teacher for the next year, 1836. A gentleman of good moral standing who can produce satisfactory testimonials of his competency as a teacher of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the English Grammar, may obtain employment if speedy application be made to the subscribers.

Jacob Leaverton,

James Turner,

James Davis,

Henry T. Dean,

Caleb Conolly,

Hunting Creek, Caroline county, Sept. 5

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 Saddle 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. 17 4

To the Farmers and Gardeners

The undersigned, having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable SHELL MARL which exists on her estate in Talbot county, informs the agriculturists and on near the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay that her agent, Mr. Thomas Martin, is prepared to deliver the above article, in any quantities that may be required.

A platform or stage has been run out into deep water, where vessels of 12 feet draft of water may lie in safety. The Marl may be taken from the banks at the price of one cent per bushel cash.

The fertilizing properties of calcareous marl are now so well known, that it is unnecessary to advert to the subject—in reference to this deposit it may be stated that it consists of Sea shells, with very little admixture of earth, and contains from 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English Marl.—Those wishing to purchase will please address Mr. Thomas Martin, Trappe, near Easton, Md. or the undersigned, Baltimore.—Vessels going for it will pass up the Great Choptank until the Dover bridge appears in sight—they will then come to Bakers landing, where they will find the heads of the undersigned on the west bank of the river. Samples of the marl can be seen at Messrs. Tyson & Fisher's, Market street.

ISABELLA SMYTH.

Baltimore, may 30

The following is an extract from the report of the Geologist appointed by the state of Maryland to make a minute geological survey of the State.

"But perhaps the most valuable beds of shell marl in this part of Talbot county, inasmuch as they may be made extensively available to the public demands for the article, are those which were fully described in the preceding report. They occur three miles below Dover bridge, forming the high bank from fifteen to twenty feet above tide, being one compact mass of fossil shells, and extending nearly a mile along the river, on the farms of the late Col. Smyth and Mr. Atkinson. These beds are in contiguous strata, apparently co-recessive, and consist of vast accumulations principally, in the ascending order, of oyster shells, with other marine shells, scallop, clam, and scollup, and uppermost principally of belpis. Endeavor was made to bring these beds into notice, with a view of enlisting them into the public service, by giving to their proprietors what was deemed proper directions for extracting the materials, and salutary advice as to a just estimate of its value, in order to secure a constant and permanent disposal of it. The subject is now in progress of experiment. South of these banks on the Choptank, another deposit of marl is known to occur."

may 20

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

21st day of August A. D. 1835.

On application of Elias Hopkins administrator of Joseph Stafford, late of Talbot county deceased.—It is

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and lawfully done, the minutes of proceedings of the said court of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 21st day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty fifth.

JAS. PRICE, Register

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Stafford late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of March next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of August 1835.

ELIAS HOPKINS, adm'r.

of Joseph Stafford, dec'd

Aug. 29

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

This Institution has recently undergone extensive alterations, which have materially improved its condition and is now open for the reception of patients. Continuing to be recognized as a general Hospital, (exclusive of contagious diseases only,) its various departments have been revised with a careful reference to the purposes they are severally designed to fulfill.

In the changes effected in the Lunatic Department, attention has been directed no less to matters bearing upon the comfort of its inmates than to the introduction of such plans of medical & moral treatment as are sanctioned by the experience of the most popular foreign Asylums.

The department, destined for the reception of ordinary diseases, has likewise undergone important improvements. Its Fever Wards are spacious and well ventilated, and are capable of accommodating comfortably a large number of patients. Rooms have been fitted up specially for the treatment of diseases of the Eye. Distinct apartments have likewise been appropriated for diseases of a Syphilitic character. The Surgical ward has in like manner, received due attention.

Gentlemen of professional ability have been appointed to take charge of the Medical and Surgical departments, but under circumstances where there exists a preference for any Physician or Surgeon, not connected with this institution, the privilege of election will be permitted the patient. There is at all times present a Resident Physician.

The terms vary according to the circumstances, &c. of the patient, the lowest charge being two dollars a week. Comfortable private rooms can always be had at a moderate rate. For information apply to Dr. R. S. Stewart, President of the Board of Directors, or to the Sister Superior of the house.

April 18 3m

The National Intelligencer and Globe, Washington, The Republican, Annapolis, the Whig, Richmond, the Herald, Norfolk, the Gazette, Easton, will publish the above once a week for three months, and forward their bills to the President of the Board, Dr. Stewart for payment.

TO PRINTERS.

The Borderer for Sale.

We offer for sale this establishment. Possession will be given immediately. To a satisfactory purchaser, the terms would be accommodating. The establishment is at present, profitable, and we have no hesitation in saying, that a young man of industrious habits possessing a thorough knowledge of the business, and who would devote his undivided attention to the duties of the office, it could soon be made a source of revenue. The printing materials are complete. The assortment of JOB TYPE is varied, and nearly as good as new. Applications by mail, (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

July 14, 1835.

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 speedy application be made to the subscribers.

Wrightson Loe,

William Hamilton,

James M. Hopkins,

James M. McDaniel,

Daniel Weeden.

Day Side, Talbot county, aug 1

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Cash and liberal prices will at all times be given for any number of likely negroes of both sexes, between the ages of 10 and 30 years; persons having likely slaves to dispose of, would do well to call or communicate with me. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton. All communications will be promptly attended to, if directed to me in Easton.

WILLIAM HARKER.

august 22 3t

ATTENTION.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, on note, bond or Book account, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the first of October next, those neglecting to comply with the above request may expect to find their respective accounts, &c. in the hands of proper officers for collection. In future he will sell for cash or produce, such as Corn, Wheat, Feathers, Wool, Linsey, &c. in consequence, he has reduced the price of all his stock of goods that will bear it. He is determined to sell very cheap on the above terms and is determined to keep a general supply.

FRESH GOODS.

Under a belief that it will be much better for him and his customers in the end particularly those who deal for cash.

The public's obt. servant,

SAMUEL MACKEY.

Easton, august 22

N. B. I have a quantity of Seasoned Board, and intend keeping a constant supply of Lumber on hand at the lowest cash prices.

S. M.

VENDUE NOTES DUE.

Those persons who purchased property at the sale of the personal estate of the late Doct. Ennalls Martin, dec'd. on the 4th March last, will take notice that their NOTES became due on the 4th instant, and that unless they are paid very soon, they will be put in the hands of an officer for collection, without respect to persons.

JAS. G. MARTIN, Exr.

of Doct. Ennalls Martin, dec'd.

sept. 12 3t

Public Sale.

The subscriber, intending to leave off farming, will on Wednesday the 23d of September, offer at Public Sale, at his residence, near Bennett's Mill, all his personal property, consisting of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums off and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

EDMON SHEHAN.

Talbot county, aug 29

P. S.—E. S. respectfully solicits his creditors to attend the above sale and purchase any article that may suit them.

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

of every description, neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

Sept. 5

THE STEAM BOAT

GOV WOLCOTT

CAPT. WM. VIRGIN.

Arrangements for 1835.

WILL leave Baltimore every Thursday morning for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown at 9 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Chestertown on Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 and Rock Hall at 12 noon.

The Wolcott has been much improved since last year, and the proprietors solicit for her a continuance of public patronage.

WM. OWEN—Agent.

ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given to the Voters of Talbot county, that an Election will be held in the several Election districts of the county, on the first Monday of October next; being the fifth day of the month, for one member of Congress, four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, and one county Commissioner for District, No. 4.

Jo. Graham, Shif

Sept. 5

PRINTING

of every description, neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

Sept. 12 203w

A. D.

COACH, GIG, & 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 AND,

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

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown. RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all."

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1835.

NO. 39.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.
TERMS
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times
for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE
CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

From the Portland Advertiser.

THINGS IN ENGLAND—SERVANTS.

There is one thing beyond description annoying to an American traveller,—a perfect nuisance, when he first enters England, and ever while he is in the kingdom, for which his previous habits of travelling at home have never educated him, as is the case with the people of the Continent,—and the most annoying of all things is, that he never knows when his bills are paid, such is the universal custom amounting to a law, of seeing every form and description of servants. I had heard much of this,—but I had no idea of the extent to which it was carried, and the various curious ways in which it manifests itself. The truth is, England is divided into two great classes—the big plunderers and the little plunderers, with a various corps of rangers between,—and the chief difference between the two is, that the big plunderers legally plunder the little on a magnificent scale, and the little plunderers revenge themselves as well as they can on a little scale, making up in ingenuity what they want in law.—The big plunderers are the nobility or the aristocracy, and the little plunderers are their servants and the servants of others. Hence there is a constant war among them, and hence the great origin of parties in England,—the little plunderers having an immense majority of numbers which avails them nothing, as they cannot use it, and the great plunderers having an immense majority of the wealth with almost all the landed interest and the church at their disposal. Bearing these facts in mind, an American when he lands upon the English coast, will move along very harmoniously. He must expect to engage perpetual vexations unless he lays in a large stock of good temper,—and if he is wise he will attempt no reforms, but give in cheerfully to all the customs he finds. The fact is, the servants are a different way of living, and they ought to plunder. They are very excusable. A porter, as he calls himself, brings a port-manteau down stairs, and tips his hat and cries "don't forget the porter, sir,"—and another hands it up two feet to the Guard of the coach—(a most useless animal with two legs, in a red coat, that the English perch up in a back seat of their coaches, and make their horses haul), and then this second porter repeats the cry of "don't forget the porter, sir,"—to which, if you demur, he adds, "this is the way I get my living, sir." Waiters, one certainly,—two or three perhaps,—rush to the door as the coach prepares to go away, and these must be settled with,—and then there is the chambermaid, and an humble personage who calls himself "the boots," which in American English means the boot-blacker. When you change the coachman, which is twice or thrice in twenty-four hours, he expects his fee; and last of all comes that good for nothing animal called the Guard, asking for his fee. Wherever you eat, the waiter is to be paid; and to such an extent is this carried, that my hand almost involuntarily rushes into my pocket whenever one even casts his eyes towards me. I have heard a good story of an American, who, when he first landed, after a summons or two from some of the servants, called all together & ranged them, beginning with the chamber maid; then parading the waiters, the boots, the porters, and the ostler in a regular platoon, & as they all claimed pay for something, he gave them a hearty cursing for their impudence and then departed much to their astonishment of course. This custom of seeing prevails wherever you go, whether you are on land or water. Where there are no porters and chambermaids, stewards and cabin boys take their places. As the masters plunder their servants out of their wages, or what is worse, make the servant, as they often do, buy his place, the servant must necessarily plunder wherever he can.—Whenever you remonstrate, the answer is, "we have no wages." Indeed, no one can calculate upon his expenditures or his bargains. If he enters a coach he knows not how many there are to be a-bout it; or if he enters a boat, even if the bargain is made, he knows not how much it will cost him when he escapes.

I have dwelt thus long on these matters, not so much because they are money matters as to show the American reader something of men and manners in England. They exhibit a picture of society. When we are called ingenious in extortions, the answer in truth can be, no people in this world the English. The cunningest Yankee on a peddling voyage is far, very far behind the hangers on of an English coach office, or an English Coachman in all the devices of extortion. But there is another point of view which makes these facts yet more interesting. The observing man must see in it an effect,—the moral servitude which it creates; the habit of depending, in a large mass of society, upon the caprice of every variety of temper. An ingenious Aristocracy could not have devised a more cunning way of impressing upon men in a more humble state of society, habits of servility which an American does not ask even of his slave; feelings of unnecessary humility among his fellow men, that degrade him as a thinking man. Instead of service, as with us claiming its honest pay, service here begs its pay, and receives it as if there was something more than reciprocity. Better attention must thus be secured it is true, by better pay, but bribery will in many cases do with us what this bribery does here; though here unless the bribe is given, a man is almost sure to be insulted. But how much is human nature degraded; how much of that honest pride that ought to distinguish man, is extinguished the moment he is made a beggar for his honest due! I would not utter one word against the politeness and civility which is due from the employed to the employer, and so reciprocally,—but if there is anything revolting it is the ever thickly showered and unmeaning "thank'ees," the profuse expenditure of bows that an Englishman harrasses you with when you have paid him for what he ought to have paid. The master of a Hotel in Edinburgh bowed us to death almost when we left him. Now one or two bows are civil enough when one man leaves another,—but if there is any object over ridiculous in my eye it is that of a man making such gyrations, automaton like. So it is every where, the tradesman kills you with kindness & thank'ees. For the time being he considers himself your slave, and acts accordingly; and the English employer looks upon him as his property at least until the job is done. The great difference in this respect between the two countries an Englishman marks the moment he puts his foot in the United States, and an American marks it whenever he comes to England. Which is the better system a reasonable man would soon decide upon. Our system advances and elevates the man. Theirs degrades and humbles him,—and if we were to adopt in the United States the practice of seeing waiters in our large Hotels, ours would be as attentive as theirs, as the are now, whenever a secret fee is given them. If I were a radical I should be a reformer of this system, so as to enable a man to respect himself and to expect and demand a fixed and sure compensation for their service.

[From the Correspondent of the Portland Advertiser.]

THINGS IN LONDON.

I have been travelling to and fro about this immense city for a week—and I have seen neither the beginning nor end. I have sought the end in long rides in omnibuses; but wherever they carried me all was city, city—one perpetual glittering of shops; one continued tramping of feet; one endless rattling over the pavements. Not yet have I been over the Thames, and there is a great city over there. Not yet have I seen a single show, and yet I have run about till I was tired and flushed with sights and novelties innumerable.—In all other cities I have been, one can find at least a place for the beginning of an observation but there seems to be none here. The very magnitude of the distances to be run over, deters one from attempting it at all.—There is so much to see that one does not know where to begin to see it. Six New-Yorks would make but one London.—The whole of Maine crowded upon one continuous territory, and then multiplied by four, would not make out London—so thickly is man jostled by man—such is his love for society! How would Daniel Boone feel here, he who could not endure the night of his neighbor's smoke, or to hear the harking of his dog? The Penny Post which is established here is a most admirable contrivance for connecting together the parts of this great metropolis. For two pence, about four cents, I can send a note to an acquaintance six miles off—and receive an answer the same day. The officers of the Penny Post are scattered all over the city—and then there is a travelling man with his letter-bag, who jingles his bell under almost every window.—The accuracy with which business is done in this miniature Post Office Establishment proves that it is under good regulation,—and I have been told that it is profitable, as it must be, when the notes of so many people daily run through it.

The first day I was in London I delivered myself up to street reveries, going just where a fancy carried me, without caring much where it was—and though I started as soon as breakfast was over, night was upon me before I dreamed of its approach. Much of the architecture was novel, such as an American never sees at home—the huge pile of Westminster for example; the tower of London; the images about Temple-Bar; the lofty St. Paul's; the many ancient churches in the middle of the most crowded streets. Equipages, the carriages, the rich liveries of servants, with their flashing coes and plumes, outsiders, &c.

&c. were all new. Here were a tribe of them in deep black with cockades on as signs of mourning; and there others in flaming red, and forcibly contrasting white. All looked like a grand parade day of the officers of an American militia. The Club Houses, magnificent structures, attracted my attention. I gazed with surprise upon the massive bridges of stone over the now smoked and dirty Thames. I fell upon St. James's Park; and indeed I thought I was in a paradise. Here in the heart of a city is the *rus in urbe*; a charming lake, artificial though it is; the most beautiful lawn I ever saw—walks as delightful as fancy can desire—trees of magnificent foliage; a little wilderness even of wild bushes; aye all the fascinations of country life, and this too open to the public in the heart of a city! You have but to wander a short way from the turbulence of the Strand or the bustle of Pall Mall, or *Pell Mell*, as they call it here, and you are all alone, with the wild birds chirping most merrily over your head, the lamb frisking about you, and the fish with his shining scales at your feet.

Before I had seen prettier things, I fancied Boston Common to be the most charming place on earth of the kind; but St. James's Park is as much its superior in beauty, as that is the superior of the common field. About it, there is a most delusive regular irregularity. Art has been managed as to conceal itself in nature. The trees have seemed to come up as they pleased. The bushes apparently have had their own way. The margin of the Lake is not as on Boston Common of regularly laid stones, but of stones apparently tumbled in by some chance or other. In all these things the English so much excel us, that we have the lessons of nature to learn.

The Parks in and about London are many; some public, more private; but all little Edens, made admirably beautiful by art, and enjoyed the more in a wide spread city. I wandered over Hyde Park, by the house of the Duke of Wellington, over Green Park, the largest in the city, much of which, however, is private property.—Wherever the English could reserve a green spot to be ornamented with side walls and shaded by trees, much to their credit they have reserved it,—and this it is which has made the West End of London so beautiful, and most of the people in it so happy. The display of pomp and finery,—appeared as if they had dropped from some more dazzling sphere.

There is a place in it called the Quadrant, in form of a quadrant,—and a prettier place for effect, architecture could not well design at an equal expense.—And then the shops (they never say stores here as we do)—I cannot describe the wealth they display, such is the profusion of it,—of silks and jewelry—of silver and gold—of all that can attract or fascinate the eye, set forth in unrivalled taste. An American woman (I never say lady when I can help it, except in a certain case, for woman is a better word) would grow frantic here unless she had money enough to spend,—and then if she had, have merry on her husband's pocket and so many temptations! In deed, I can hardly avoid purchasing almost every cheap, portable thing I see, and every thing is cheap here, compared with our prices, as I see by these labels of prices in the windows,—every thing in the silk, woollen, and linen line,—of hosiery and stocks and neckcloths, and jewelry, &c., but as to what is leather, or what is in America. Of books, I make no purchases—guide books except.

The price is enormous; Fanny Kemble's work, for example, selling for about four dollars, for there is an excise of about six cents a pound on paper, and the expense of advertising, without which a book will not sell here, is monstrous. But—the splendor of the shops of London, I could not exaggerate in description if I were to make the attempt. All the wealth and splendor of the world seems to centre and sparkle in some of them. For money a man can have every thing he wants, almost any thing he can fancy, whether it be of comfort or luxury. I love to wander among them for hours, and I often find myself lost from my way, as I have been tempted from street to street. But adieu for the present. To send this by the next Packet, I must send it immediately. You shall hear from me again, profusely too, when the next Liverpool packet comes.

THE REFORMER.

It's a miserable piece of business, said Neddy Brown, living in a miserable piece of business,—& mankind is a miserable dog. I've threatened to reform any time these ten years, because though I love liquor I hate intoxication, yet here I am the same old two and sixpence I was last night and every night, before that which I can remember. I'm pretty tall for an old man every night about 12 o'clock. Now to-morrow morning I'll be for passing the reform bill for the benefit of my own Constitution, but at night the reform bill will be laid under the table. 8 p.m.

I was to join the temperance society just by way of slant, and taper off with a quart or two of cider. But what's the use when I can taper off without joining? I was to be ruled by others when I can go straight by myself, if I've a mind to observe Brown, as he brought up against the wall. Temperance! did I think I must have a little now and then, only I can't never hit the right quantity. I've a great mind to get gassed. But if them temperance folks will go the animal, the whole sucker, the complete cat fish, I'm the boy to join 'em. Quit the cities and live upon acorns. Veto pigtail, long nose, and maccaboy. But they won't. They are just like my dad, who used to hammer me for lying in bed when I was a boy, and it was only because his coppers were so hot he couldn't sleep himself. I'm dizzier than an earlier riser than a chicken, and the way to get up early is to take a treble allowance. Bless my heart, said Brown, if I ain't getting the wher-to-go in my head.

What's the matter neighbor? said a man with a badge. Shall I assist you? Sir you're too polite. You are as insinuating as a cork-screw. I'll not bother you.

No bother by no means. It's my duty.

Here's a philanthropist! His duty to assist people in distress! Why your bird, a perfect tom tit Chesterfield.

Don't run your finger on my neck, or I'll give you another guess sort where to go. I've a sort of impression that you're sprung. You have had too much tea and too little water.

You hurt my feelings and brush the blue off the delicate plum of my character by your insinuations. After to-morrow, I won't touch toddy if it should cry for me to kiss it.

Well you shan't be took up on suspicion. Can you walk a crack, foot to foot, trustful fashion?

If it wasn't that I am troubled in my mind, I'm sure I could. I know I can to-morrow, if you'll step in after dinner to take off your things, bring your work and sit, to tea as the gals say.

That will never do. Walk a crack or you must walk your chalk before the Mayor.

You must laugh though.

Stand aside! roared Brown. Here goes! He made a desperate rush to escape, but his accommodating friend put out his foot, and Neddy Brown typified the decline and fall of the Roman Empire.

I'm down, and it's all up, sighed he. It's F for figs, I for figs, and N for knucklebones and I S for Jack stones, with me. My knees are stuv'd, and I can't tell whether I've got any hands or not. If I'd passed the reform bill or joined the temperance society, this wouldn't have happened I'm a prey to the law though I've prayed not to be many a time. I'll knock off, and come out cat-bird for the future. It will be great saving of figs and clothes, too, for pants are tore tantamount to the sack of fifty cents; old Canvasbacks will charge full for that sewing a pancake to each knee.

Why didn't you do nice, & do credit to them as took you up, instead of trying to break jail with no more manners than a hoosier?

Ah, now, let me go, that's a good man, and I'll never do so any more. Ah! do you're a clever fellow!

How often upon your deed and deed and cross your breath, have you promised that?

Don't ask me for I can't tell. I haven't got my spelling book. Long sums always bother me so.

Then the case is all up Dickey, and down Dennis. When you're once took, and your took now, as far as my reading goes, there's no acrobatic power vested under the constitution of the city, or the corporosity of State, in me for suffering you to money home, or cut stick any where else. For the law thinks if you're bad enough scorched to be took, you're bad enough scorched to be hung on to; and I'm inclined to think so too, seeing as how dimes in one street is pretty nigh as dimes in another; and men what corner can't go straight home, if to be fixed, so much bigger is my responsibility. The nature of the case is as clear as blue mud, especially as you tried to scratch gravel, break jail, and make yourself secretly my opinion that I must turtle off with you and hand you politely into quod.

The court was so prolix in delivering opinion, that Brown had fallen fast asleep before the awful termination that consign'd him to quod was reached. With some difficulty, he was aroused and carried to the grand depot of the bibulous, and in the morning was disposed of secundum artem.—Vade Macum.

New Hampshire furnishes a greater quantity of oats than any other State in the Union.—N. H. Patriot.

Yes—and a greater number of asses to eat them.—Low Journal.

IF I WAS HE.—If I was a Farmer, I would devote my whole attention to the cultivation of my farm, clothe and feed my servants well, take care of my stock, mend holes in my fences, take a fair price for my produce, and never indulge in idleness and dissipation.

If I was a lawyer, I would not charge a poor man five dollars for a few words of advice.

If I was a merchant, I would have an established price for my goods, and not undersell or injure my neighbors. I would sell at a moderate profit, giving good weight and measure, and deal as honestly as possible.

If I was a mechanic, I would apply myself industriously to my business, take care of my family, refrain from visiting taverns and grog shops; and when I had promised a man to have his work done at a particular time, I would endeavor to be punctual.

If I was a young buck, I would not cut as many ridiculous capers as some of them do—playing with watch chains, flourishing with their rattans, stamping; on the pavement with their heeled boots (probably not paid for) and making remarks on plain worthy people.—They render themselves contemptible in the eyes of the sensible and unassuming.

If I was a young lady, I would not be seen spinning street yarn every day, ogling this young fellow, nodding at another, and dispensing smiles to a third—sometimes having three holes in one stocking and two in the other.

If I was an old bachelor, I would make every exertion in my power to get married, and if I failed, I would buy a rope and hang myself.

And finally, Mr. Printer, if I was one of your useful and respectable profession, I would never refuse publishing a piece like this.

N. B. If I was a subscriber to a newspaper, more particularly such a "valuable" newspaper as you publish, I would pay for it like a decent & honest man. If I was not a subscriber, I would subscribe for it immediately, and to save trouble, comply with the terms.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.]

TOMATO.

In a public lecture, introductory to my course on the principles and practice of Medicine, delivered at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, on the 1st of September, 1834, in relation to the present state of the vegetable kingdom, relative to the *Solanum Lycopersicon*, or, as it is generally called, Tomato, Love-Apple, Jerusalem Apple, etc., to wit:

1st. That it (the Tomato) is one of the most powerful deobstruents of the Materia Medica, and that in all those affections of the liver, and other organs, where Calomel is indicated, it is probably the most effective, and least harmful remedial agent known to the profession. (It is an invaluable prophylactic; or preventive, against Asiatic or Asphyxiated Cholera.)

2d. That a chemical extract will probably soon be obtained from it, which will altogether supersede the use of Calomel in the cure of diseases.

3d. That I had successfully treated Serious Diarrhoea with this article alone.

4th. That when used as an article of diet, it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, or indigestion.

5th. That persons removing from the East or North, to the West or South, should by all means make use of it as an aliment, as it would in that event save them from the danger attendant upon those violent bilious attacks to which almost all unacclimated persons are liable.

6th. That the citizens in general should make use of it, either raw, cooked, or in form of catchup, with their daily food, as it is one of the most healthy articles of the Materia Alimentaria, etc.

Now, as the above extracts have gone, and are going the general round of publication, and have had the effect to awaken the public mind to an investigation of the merits of this invaluable exotica, and as the fruit is now ripe, and fit for use, in every form it may not be amiss to make a few observations by way of addenda.

1st In Duglison's Elements of Hygiene, page 300, the learned author uses the following language:

"In Europe, the Tomato or Love-Apple is chiefly employed as a sauce; but in the United States it is one of the most useful vegetables, although like the Potato, belonging to a family of plants some of which are extremely poisonous. The acid of this vegetable does not agree with every one (this, however, is not confirmed by experience); but on the whole, it may be looked upon as one of the most wholesome and valuable esculents, that belong to the vegetable kingdom."

The same author, in his Medical Dictionary, page 305, says:

"The fruit of this, (*Solanum Lycopersicon*), called Tomato or Love-Apple, is much eaten in the United States; and with the French, Spanish, Portuguese, &c. forms an esteemed sauce."

2d. The medicinal qualities of the Tomato, undoubtedly reside in one, or more, peculiar proximate principles, which are

most likely of an acid nature—perhaps the *Lycopertic Acid* (if such be found to extent) is the principal.

3d. As a medicine, (until a chemical extract is obtained,) it should be used raw, or in form of a sauce; as an aliment, the same preparations as above stated will be resorted to—the sauce and raw fruit—together with another form—its pickled state; as a condiment, the catchup will be made use of.

4th. Mode of preparing the Tomato for the table.

1st. The Raw Tomato.—In this state the ripe fruit should be plucked from the vine, and sliced up in vinegar, like cucumbers, with a little pepper and salt; or it may be eaten like other ripe fruit, without seasoning.

2d. Tomato sauce. Parboil the ripe Tomatoes until the skin will slip—peel and mash them—and add to every pound of the Tomatoes one ounce of butter, seasoned with pepper and salt, and simmer over a slow fire until perfectly cooked. If, however, least should be added to the same, the proportion of butter should be increased.

3. Fried Tomatoes.—Ripe Tomatoes sliced up, and fried in butter, is, to many quite delicious.

4th. Tomato Pickles.—Pickles are made of the green fruit, by the same process that you would observe in the pickling of cucumbers, or other articles. The ripe fruit may likewise be pickled; and, in fact, it is the preferable article; as it is in that case highly medicinal, and has much better flavor.

5th. Tomato Catchup, (Ketchup) —Take a peck of ripe Tomatoes, (or any other quantity, only observe proportions,) mash them well together, and simmer over a slow fire until they are dissolved, strain through a fine sieve; after straining (which requires some pains by mashing & forcing the pulp through the sieve with the hand), add to this liquid, or pulp mass, half an ounce of cloves, and the same quantity of black pepper grains, one root of garlic, three ounces of horse radish, and a sufficient quantity of salt to make it palatable; boil all these ingredients together over a gradual fire until you reduce the bulk to one half; then to each quart add two table spoonfuls of vinegar. When it is cool, cork it up in bottles and in a little time it will be fit for use.

6th. Persons who have a relief for the Tomato, at first, in any form, but when they learn to like it, they generally become extravagantly fond of it in all its preparations. I am satisfied that no person will be without the article, after he becomes acquainted with its virtues, and accustomed to its use.

7th. The able Editor of the Cincinnati Farmer and Mechanic, in his paper of July 30, 1834, says—

"The Tomato is an annual introduced from South America, and is one of the many horticultural articles for which we are indebted to that country. Its stem, if supported, will rise to the height of six or eight feet; the leaves are pinnated, and have a disagreeable odor when handled. Its flowers when raised in the open air, about the last of May or first of June, producing fruit in July which continues to ripen until frost. The fruit has an acid flavor, which by use becomes agreeable to most persons, though not always relished when first tasted. While green it makes a good pickle, when ripe it is put into soups, hachas, and stews; it is also used in confectionaries, and is an ingredient in catsup. In the United States, until within a few years, its use has been principally confined to the southern States, where it has long been a favorite. Of late, however, it has acquired a footing in the east and west, and now appears on our tables in a great variety of forms. In England it is used for soups, and is an ingredient in a distinguished sauce for mutton. In France it is in high estimation, and in Italy scarce a dinner is served, in which it is not in some form a part."

"CULTURE.—Seeds that have fallen on the ground in autumn will vegetate in the spring, and the plants thus produced, when they have attained a suitable size, may be set out, at proper distances, in a good wet soil, previously prepared. It will not be safe to rely on this method of obtaining plants. It is better to sow the seed in seed beds, about the first of April. For early plants, sow in a hot bed, sheltered with glass covers, about the 1st of March; and when the plants are two inches high, set them out, taking care to keep them covered when the weather is cool particularly during cold nights.—Some few plants might be left in the hot bed, or potted and forced in a greenhouse. As the Tomato requires free access of air and sun to open the fruit, shade should be avoided, and the plants tied up to stakes."

I am induced to make these observations from a firm conviction founded on long experience and close observation, that many diseases will be cured, and others relieved, in proportion to its more extensive use and surely as a culinary preparation, it is one of the best of fashionable desserts.

J. C. BARNES, M. D.

August 31, 1835.

For the Eastern Counties.

Mr. Graham.
There seems to be an honorable zeal on all hands to promote common and scientific education. The cause, important in all its bearings, is not confined to this county but that it is not lodged in the hands of one demagogic to be passed along, after it had chanced to serve his turn, to another. The people of Maryland know and feel its importance, and it is idle for any one man, or any set of men, to claim peculiar privileges on the ground of advocating what each citizen acknowledges to be desirable. It cost the concentrated wisdom of whole States to find the readiest means for so desirable an end, and yet to believe some among us, there was only needed a word or so with in the legislative hall to bring about the whole matter.

Who are true friends to a system of general education? When Teacher's Bill for introducing Primary Schools throughout the State was proposed to the people, as an entering wedge to a system, that would do honor to the virtue and intelligence of Marylanders, men who now bawl about equal rights, and go about proscribing every honest hearted citizen alive to the necessity of a system based upon equal taxation, were found in opposition to the principle, they would now persuade the people they are so warmly attached to. In the Eastern District with a minority of 54 may be found the name of Richard Spencer, and in the St. Michaels District, that of Morris O. Colton, in a minority of 55, recorded against Primary Schools. These two gentlemen are now before the people as candidates for the legislature and claim to be exclusive, so far as general education is concerned. Will the people be content with their loud professions in opposition to their DELIBERATE, RECORDED VOTES.

The New York Gazette publishes the following extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated August 22—
"The American Minister, (Mr. Barry) to the Court of Spain, is stopping at the same house with myself. His sleeping apartment is directly opposite mine, and if I can form an opinion from what I hear and see, he is much more likely to go very shortly a far longer journey than from hence to Madrid. He appears to be rapidly sinking under a consumption, scarcely over quitted his bed, and coughs continually. I learn he is in wretched health previous to leaving the United States, and was hardly ever out of his bed during the passage."

The honorable JOHN McLEAN has formally declined being a candidate for the Presidency. His influence will be given to GEN. HARRISON.

PRICES CURRENT.

Wheat, white,	\$1 30 a 1 35
Red,	1 20 a 1 24
Corn	85 a 87
Rye	70 a 73
Oats	52 a 54

DIED.

On Friday morning, last, (25th September), at Shal Creek, the residence of Mrs. Sarah Y. Goldsboro, in Dorchester county, Miss Henrietta Maria Goldsboro, third daughter of the Hon. Robert H. Goldsboro, of Myrtle Grove, in Talbot county.
The funeral will take place at Ashby, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, to which friends and relatives are invited.
In this county yesterday morning, September 25th, Capt. James Dawson, in the 65th year of his age, after a lingering illness.
In this county, suddenly on Thursday morning last, Col. Joseph Kemp.
In this county, on Friday the 18th instant, Mrs. Ann B. Mullikin, in the 48th year of her age.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale in the town of Easton, on Thursday the 8th day of October ensuing, the following property, to wit: all the personal estate of Thomas Grace, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and three head of cattle; also sundry articles of different kinds, in the store, together with many others too tedious to mention.
Terms of sale will be a credit of six months, on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser giving note with good security, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash must be paid before the removal of the property. Sale will commence at 9 o'clock and attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, Adm'r.
of Thos. Grace, dec'd.

NEW SADDLERY.

WM. W. HIGGINS
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of
SADDLERY.
Consisting in part of the following articles: Hard Saddle Bits and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Gigs, Twigs and Chay Whips, foreign and domestic. Harness of all descriptions kept on hand or made at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Harness of any kind will be repaired at the shortest notice and up on the most accommodative terms.
Easton, Sept. 26

Fulling Machine.
JAMES LUCAS respectfully informs the public, that his Fulling Machine is now in complete order, and he is prepared to have any work that may be put in his charge as well executed as it can be done on the Eastern Shore or elsewhere. His prices will be low.
Church Hill, Queen Anne's county, 7
Sept. 26, 1835.

TO THE PUBLIC, AND HAT MANUFACTURERS IN PARTICULAR.

WILLIAM CLAYTON
Takes this method to inform them that he has, at a very considerable expense, erected, and has now in full operation an improved plan, an establishment for the manufacturing of HAT BODIES in a superior manner to any thing now in use in the United States, as his work will abundantly show—this establishment is within ten miles of Baltimore, near Ely's Village, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a place of easy access—where, by forwarding their wool and orders, will receive immediate attention, and at prices which will be accommodating. Or if the wool is left in Baltimore, with Jacob Rogers, in South street, will meet with like attention.
Sept. 26.
The York (Pa.) Republican Gazette, Easton, Md., will publish the above to the amount of \$1, and charge the Baltimore Patriot Office.

VENUE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 7th October, at the late residence of Arianna W. Chamberlaine, deceased, in Easton, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.
Terms of Sale—On all sums over five dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
JOSEPH E. MUSE, Adm'r.
sept 26

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, by Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. one at the suit of Thomas Kelly, and the other at the suit of Elijah McDowell, use of Thomas Kelly, against Michael Pinkind, will be sold at the Chapel, in Talbot County, on Saturday the seventeenth day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day for cash, to the highest bidder, the following Property to wit: all the right title interest claim and demand, of him the said Michael Pinkind, either in Law or Equity, of, in and to that farm of plantation, situate lying and being in the Chapel District, where Mr. Bazel Ross now resides, adjoining the lands of Benjamin Richardson, Esq. late deceased, be the quantity of acres what they may or known by whatever name or names it may be called. Also two head of Horses, 3 head of Cows and 5 Hogs—all seized taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
SAMUEL S. SATERFIELD, Constable.
Sept. 26, 1835

For Sale, the well bred Horse IVANHOE.

Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hamilton's old Tom, out of an Ocar mare, was seven years old last Spring. He is a remarkably sure footed and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county of the same age. For terms apply to the subscriber,
FAYETTE GIBSON,
Sept. 26

One hundred and twenty bushels of Old Virginia White Wheat for Sale, at Easton Point. This wheat is of the best quality, and intended for seed—it weighs 61 1/2 lbs.—Terms cash. Apply to Robert Leonard, of the subscriber,
JAS. A. RIDGAWAY.
sept 26

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I will sell at the front door of the Court House in Easton, at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday the 6th day of October next, the wearing apparel of Lieutenant George W. Gary, dec'd., consisting in part of a very valuable Gold Watch, chain and seal, several good coats, pantaloons, vests, &c. And at ten o'clock, on the following day, I will sell at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Garey, dec'd., in the Trappe, all the personal estate of the dec'd. (negroes and wearing apparel excepted) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and a good 4 legged and 3 legged horse, cart, and many other articles too tedious to mention.
A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.
JOS. R. PRICE, Adm'r.
with the Will annexed of
Lieut. George W. Gary, dec'd.
and Adm'r. of Mrs. Elizabeth Garey, also deceased.
sept 26

Branch Bank at Easton,
September 22d, 1835.
The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the stockholders in the Branch Bank aforesaid, or their legal Representatives, on or after the first Monday in October ensuing.
By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.
Sept. 26

Notice.
All persons having claims against Wm. Elliott an insolvent petitioner, are hereby notified to file the same with the clerk of Queen Anne's county court, on or before the first Monday in November next, or they will be excluded.
BENJ. BENSON, Trustee.
sept 26

Wholesale and Retail HAT STORE.
163, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE.
Between Charles and St. Paul's Streets.
The subscriber having taken the store lately occupied by Bremond & Co. Hat Manufacturers, wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he has now, and intends keeping on hand, a good assortment of HATS, of various fashions and qualities, and such as he can, with confidence recommend to those who may be disposed to favor him with their custom. He respectfully invites Merchants and others, to visit the city, to call and see his Stock before purchasing elsewhere; and as he will employ none but experienced and faithful workmen, and will endeavor to sell no Hats, which he cannot believe, will give entire satisfaction, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
FRANCIS S. CORKRAN.
Baltimore, 9th mo. 26th

Tract of Land,
Purchased by Edward Johnston, of Allegany county, Md. sold by the Collector of said county, by order of the Commissioners of the Tax, for the payment of Taxes due thereon to said county, viz
"Will's Disappointment," containing 98 acres, sold in the name of Brook Beale's heirs, August 23d, 1827, for the sum of \$5.00.
And I hereby give notice, that if the above Tract of Land shall not be redeemed within two years from the 1st day of January, 1836, agreeably to the act of Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1834, Chap. 44, the original owner or owners will be precluded from all right of redeeming the same.
EDWARD JOHNSTON.
Cumberland, Md. sept. 5, 1835.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,
HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of
SPRING GOODS,
which added to their former stock makes their assortment very complete. They respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call. Among the articles received are a variety of
English & French Ginghames,
French Painted Lawns and Chintzes, and Fancy Gauze and other Handkerchiefs.
may 2

VENUE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County will be sold at public sale on Monday the 26th inst. at the late residence of Edw'd. Mullikin deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.
Terms of Sale—On all sums over five dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
P. P. THOMAS, Adm'r.
of Edward Mullikin, dec'd.
Sept. 19

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Annapolis, Aug. 19, 1835.

ORDERED, That the Adjutant General have one thousand Cartouch Boxes brought from the Armory at Easton to the Armory here, and direct the Armourer at Easton to have the Field Pieces and all other Arms and Accoutrements now at St. Michaels, Centreville or elsewhere on the Eastern Shore, not in possession of any organized corps, brought to the Armory at Easton to be preserved.
THOS. CULBRETH, Clk.

In obedience to the above order, Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber will proceed to the collection of all the Field Pieces not in possession of regularly organized corps, and all persons having small arms belonging to the State, are hereby directed with all diligence to deliver them into the possession of the officer highest in command, in whatever company they may have been attached to, and those officers are requested immediately to report to the subscriber the fact of such delivery.
WM. NEWNAM, Armourer.
E. S. of Md. at Easton.
Sept. 12

THE Cecil Republican, Kent Begle,
Centerville Times, Caroline Advocate, Cambridge Chronicle, Village Herald, Snow-hill Borderer, will all place the above advertisement at and forward account to this office for collection.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

CHEAP FOR CASH
The Subscriber has just received from Port Deposit 40,000 feet White Pine board (seasoned) embracing Panel, common and cullings. 10,000 do 2 inch plank. Also on hand a few shingles.
The public may be assured of obtaining Lumber from the undersigned as cheap, as any where else in Easton, or even in Baltimore, exclusive of freight.

COME AND SEE.
Also a first rate New Gig and Harness, which will be sold on a liberal credit, for negotiable paper.

Grateful for past encouragement, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a supply of
Groceries, Confectionary, Fancy GOODS, &c. &c.
All of which he will sell as low as any one in town.
J. H. McNEAL.
N. B. TO RENT, the house on Dover street, (for 1836,) where Mr. Thos. Beaton resides, (a handsome situation.) Possession can be had immediately.
J. H. McNEAL.
sept. 5

To rent for the next year,
A house and two lots with the improvements at the Chappel, a Windmill, house and garden.
Also two other tenements with some ground attached to them. Any person wanting to rent, will apply to
ENNALLS MARTIN, Agent
for Wm. Fife.
sept. 5

TAILORING.
The subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgements to the inhabitants of Easton and the adjoining counties, for the flattering patronage he has met with, since he commenced the above business, and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore, with
A New Mode of Cutting,
That has never been practised in Easton; but one, that is almost universally used in Baltimore and in the best establishments; he has also engaged a
FIRST RATE WORKMAN,
that none can surpass, which will enable him to meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind of garments cut and made in the first style. His work shall be warranted to fit in all cases; otherwise he pays them for their goods or makes them others. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the favors of a generous public.
The public's obedient servant.
JOHN SATERFIELD.
sept. 6

RAGS WANTED.
The subscribers will give in cash, or goods the highest price for good clean Rags.
They have on hand a complete assortment of School and miscellaneous Books and a full supply of stationery all of which will be sold at the lowest rates.
W. R. LUCAS & Wright,
No. 110, Market St. nearly opposite to Calvert's Hall, May 3, 1835.

PUBLIC SALE.
The subscriber will sell at public sale, on Thursday the 8th day of October next, at the Tan Yard Farm, all her farming utensils. Also Horses, Cattle and Hogs and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate.
Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of, and under five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
AMELIA A. SMITH.
Tan Yard Farm, Talbot County Md.
Sept. 19

A LIST OF LANDS.

PURCHASED by JOHN HOYE, of Allegany county, Maryland, sold by order of the Commissioners of the Tax of said county, for the payment of Taxes due said county by persons not residing in the county.

Description of the Lands sold by the Collector.	Supposed Owners' Names in which sold.	Time of sale & purchase.	Am't. sold for & paid.
Lots Nos. 1804, 1049, 1842, containing 50 acres each.	Peter Casnov's heirs	Aug. 31, 1819.	812 1/2
Lot 441, containing 50 acres.	Philip Graybill	Aug. 31, 1819.	2 31
Lots 1294 315 1677, con. 50 acres each.	William Meley	Aug. 31, 1819.	2 12
Lots 1801 951 1830, con. 50 acres each.	John H. Stone's heirs	Aug. 31, 1819.	7 25
A tract called 'Good Prospect,' containing 200 acres.	William Alexander	Aug. 31, 1819.	2 00
Lot 3390, containing 50 acres.	James Clarke	Aug. 31, 1819.	0 75
A tract called 'Hoye's Neglect,' containing 16 acres, and part of a tract called 'Bryant's Farm,' containing 35 3/4 acres.	Adam Sap	Aug. 31, 1819.	3 00
Lot No. 84, in Cumberland.	Abner Ritchie	Aug. 20, 1830.	13 99
Lots 399 1186 1912, con. 50 acres each.	Francis Deakins' heirs	Aug. 20, 1830.	4 65
Lots 274 and 940, con. 30 acres each.	Richard L. Orme	Aug. 16, 1831.	4 02
A tract of land called 'Unionville,' containing 945 3/4 acres.	Thomas Donaldson	Aug. 16, 1831.	3 27
Lot 1098, containing 50 acres.	Samuel Hoyer	Aug. 16, 1831.	4 08
Lots 244 and 903, con. 50 acres each.	Robert McClann	Aug. 16, 1831.	2 05
An undivided Half of the Tract called 'Mount Pisgah,' con. 512 acres.	Abner Ritchie	Aug. 16, 1831.	3 00
A part of the Tract called 'Hope,' containing 245 3/4 acres.	Francis Deakins	Aug. 16, 1831.	11 00
Lots 2330 3551 3023, con. 50 acres each.	L. M. Donkins' heirs	Aug. 16, 1831.	7 67
Lot 817 1760 1996, con. 50 acres each.	Francis Deakins	Aug. 24, 1832.	9 55
	Abner Ritchie	Aug. 24, 1832.	3 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That if the above described Lands shall not be redeemed within two years from the 1st day of January, 1836, agreeably to the Act of Assembly, passed at December session, 1834, Chap. 44, the original owner or owners will be precluded from all right of redeeming the same. Any part of said property can be redeemed by payment made to JOHN HOYE, in Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland, at any time prior to the 1st day of January, 1836, with all costs and interest.
August 3, 1835—aug 18
JOHN HOYE.

A LIST OF LANDS.

PURCHASED by WM. W. HOYE, of Allegany county, Maryland, sold by order of the Commissioners of the Tax of said county, for the payment of Taxes due said county, by persons not residing in the county.

Description of the Lands sold by the Collector.	Supposed Owners' Names in which sold.	Time of sale & purchase.	Am't. sold for & paid.
Lots Nos. 180, 949, con. 50 acres each.	John H. Stone's heirs	Aug. 28, 1826.	\$2 50
Lot " 378, containing 50 acres.	William Warfield	Aug. 28, 1826.	10 25
Lot " 3118, " 50 acres.	Anthony Reitzel	Aug. 28, 1826.	2 42 1/2
Lot " 1574, 1575, con. 50 acres each.	Edward Prall	Aug. 28, 1826.	3 11
A Tract of Land called 'Black Oak Level,' containing 500 acres.	Thomas Murdock	Aug. 21, 1834.	8 42
Lots Nos. 440 432 444 445, containing 50 acres each.	Thomas Donaldson	Aug. 21, 1834.	7 90
Lot No. 1750, containing 50 acres.	Emmanuel Elba, Jr.	Aug. 21, 1834.	2 55
Lots " 475 1087, " 50 acres each.	Abner Ritchie	Aug. 21, 1834.	22 34
Lots " 2063 2065 2064 2063, containing 50 acres each.	Abner Ritchie	Aug. 21, 1834.	3 00
A tract of Land called 'Lovely,' containing 50 acres, and Lots Nos. 818 and 819, containing 50 acres each.	Osborn Sprigg's heirs	Aug. 21, 1834.	3 50
Lots Nos. 2295 2296, & 2297, containing 50 acres each.	Richard Ridgely's heirs	Aug. 21, 1834.	4 70
Lots No. 1570 1572 1573 & 1574, containing 50 acres each.	George Hamilton	Aug. 21, 1834.	3 50
Lots Nos. 3194 3195 3196 & 3197, containing 50 acres each.	Mary A. Brook	Aug. 21, 1834.	2 94
Lot No. 2434 2435, con. 50 acres each.	Levi L. Shepherson	Aug. 21, 1834.	5 48

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That if the above described Lands shall not be redeemed within two years from the 1st day of January, 1836, agreeably to an Act of Assembly, passed at December session, 1834, Chap. 44, the original owner or owners will be precluded from all right of redeeming the same. Any person wishing to redeem any of the above described Lands, will please to make payment to JOHN HOYE, in Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland, at any time before the 1st day of January, 1836, with all costs and interest on the amount paid.
August 3, 1835—aug 15
WILLIAM W. HOYE.

Notice.

WAS committed, to the jail of Queen Anne's county, on the 27th day of July last, by Seth Tucker, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid a negro man by the name of

EDWARD LADDIE
as a runaway the property of William Dal of Washington county. Said negro man is supposed to be about thirty years of age, five feet five and a half inches high, of dark complexion and has a small scar under his left eye, had on when committed, a striped Jeans roundabout and pantaloons, muslin shirt and old fur hat. He says he was sold by Col. William Wickes of Kent county Maryland to a certain Owen Edwards about 25 or thirty years ago, and that his real name is Fere Laddie.
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.
THOMAS H. FORD, Shif.
Queen Anne's county.
Aug. 13

The National Intelligencer, Washington, and the Patriot, Baltimore, will copy the above 3 times and forward their bills to this office for collection.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET SCHOONER JOHN EDMONDSON, ROBERT 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 ship and substantially built Schooner has commenced her regular trips between Easton point and Baltimore, leaving Easton point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the John Edmondson will be thank fully received at the Granary at Easton point, at all times. All orders left at or through S. 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 obed't serv't.
J. E. LEONARD.
Aug. 8

Collector's Second Notice for 1834.
The subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the year 1834, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for county taxes to come forward and settle (without delay), as he must if possible settle with all those who have claims upon the County in the time specified by law which will expire on or about the 1st of March next, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore all those that do not comply with this notice on or before that time may certainly expect the letter of the law enforced against them, without respect to persons; as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.
JNO. HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county.
Jan. 13

Eastern Shore Jockey Club RACES.



WILL commence, over the Eastern Course on the last Wednesday in September next (the 30th) and continue three days—the course is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. Bullitt Esq. about half a mile from Easton and will be in first rate order on the days of racing:
First Day—A Colts purse of 200 dollars two miles and repeat.
Second Day—A purse of 400 dollars four miles and repeat, for any horse, mare or gelding, foaled on the Eastern Shore of Md. Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Delaware.
Third Day—A Handy cap purse of 100 dollars best three in five, one mile heats.
The interest of the first days race will be much enhanced by an inside Swoonstake to be run for by the colts starting for the two mile race. There are already 3 entries, one hundred dollars each, and although the time of entrance has elapsed, it is understood other applicants will be permitted to enter.
Easton, aug 8
A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

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 Henry Hardin, stating that he is under execution for debts he is unable to pay, 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, and the said Henry Hardin having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Hardin, be discharged from his imprisonment & that he do and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday November Term next, & at such other days & times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Henry Hardin to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Hardin should not have the benefit of the said act of Assembly.
Given under my hand the 4th day of August, 1835.
LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

PRINTING
Of every description, neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

THE SILK CULTURIST.

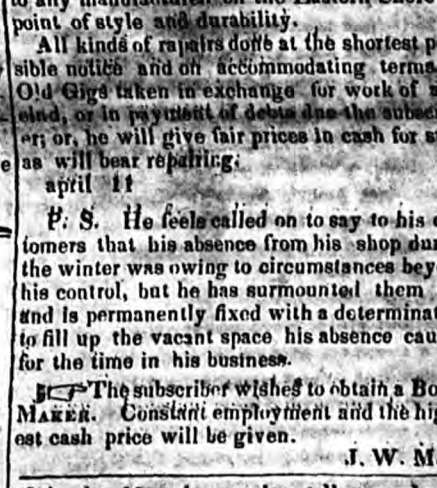
The Executive Committee of the Hartford County Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Cultivist and Farmers Manual.
The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties—The rearing of Silk Worms—the 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 for sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.
TERMS—The Cultivist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages, at FIFTY 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, if post paid, will be attended to.
Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.
Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

JOHN W. MILLIS, COACH, GIG, & 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. Baleham & Co. and immediately fronting the Day 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 he has subscribed or he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repainting.
April 11
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.
The subscriber wishes to obtain a Body Maker. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.
J. W. M.



FOR SALE.
The subscriber will sell at private sale, the above Horses, the property of Wm. Rayne of Ohio. Black Hawk was brought into this county in January last, and has stood for Mares at Georgetown Roads, and at the subscribers, his Pedigree is good being sired by the celebrated horse Oscar, who was raised by Gen. Charles Ridgely of Hampton, the pedigree of his Dam is also good and can be seen by calling on the subscriber. Black Hawk is a beautiful dark bay, or brown, young and of good size, and perfectly sound.
Allycroaker is now believed to be in foal by Black Hawk, and has a horse colt about 3 months old (by uncle Sam, who was raised by Gen. For man.) this colt is said, by those who have seen it, to be the best formed and finest proportioned one they have seen, and bids fair to make a splendid Horse.
Allycroaker is too well known to need a description, or to refer to her pedigree, as the purchase money will not be wanted immediately, a long credit will be given if required upon the purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from date—any person wishing to possess either of the above described horses can see them, and be made acquainted with the terms by applying to the subscriber, residing near New Market, Kent County Md. or to Hugh Wallis, Morgan's Creek, near Chestertown.
JAS. TENANT, Agent
for Wm. Rayne of Ohio
July 4, 1835

Public Vendue.
The subscriber having determined to quit farming, will on Monday the 28th inst. offer for sale at the Freeman Bottom Farm, in Chapel district, in Talbot county, his entire stock of
Horses, Cattle, Sheep
and Hogs and Farming Utensils. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five dollars, by the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.
Sale will commence at 10 o'clock.
THOS. C. NICOLS.
sept. 5



BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.



From the Frankfort Argus.

The following beautiful lines from the New York Mirror, must surely please the readers of the Courier, especially the young ladies, who may here learn the useful lesson, that however eligible their choice may otherwise be, unhappiness must ever be the consequence of bestowing the hand on one while the heart is irrevocably another's. The answer would seem to prove that woman's heart is not the only home of constancy.

TELL HIM I LOVE HIM YET.

(By the Author of Lillian.)

Tell him I love him yet,
As in that joyous time
Tell him I never forget
Though memory now be crime!

Tell him when fades the light
Upon the earth and sea,
I dream of him by night—
He must not dream of me!

Green, green upon his brow
The laurel wreath shall be—
Although that laurel now
Must not be shared with me!

Tell him to smile again
In pleasure's dazzling throng—
To wear another's chain,
To praise another's song!

Before the loveliest there,
I'd have him bend the knee,
And breathe to her the prayer
He used to breathe to me!

Tell him, that day by day,
Life looks to me more dim—
I falter when I pray,
Although I pray for him.

And bid him when I die,
Come to my favorite tree—
I shall not hear him sigh—
Then let him sigh for me!

From the Charleston Courier.

Messrs Editors—If the following answer to the exquisite Song, "TELL HIM I LOVE HIM YET," be worthy of publication it is placed at your disposal.

Tell her I love her yet,
With an unchanging soul,
Oh! how can I forget
When memory spurs control!

Tell her by the gone time
Oh! seeks my curdled sleep—
If dreams of her be crime,
My guilt is dark and deep!

Tell her I'd strive for fame,
If 'twere my truth to prove,
And win a nobler name,
Were my reward her love.

But ah! the laurel now,
With all its glorious state,
Would bind an aching brow,
And mock my cruel fate.

Tell her no happy smile
May now my cheek illumine
Say, can the dead be white,
Life's warm, warm glow resume?

Tell her I hope no more,
But still my faith retain—
The one to her I swore
I'd never cease again!

Tell her, her prayer for me,
Is lifted not alone;
Mine, too, in Heaven shall be
Warm-hearted as her own.

Tell her, when welcome death,
Shall call me hence to part,
Her name shall have my breath,
Her image light my heart.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from Jacob C. Wilson one of the subscribers, living near Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline County, (Md.) on Saturday the 5th September, 1855, a negro woman who calls herself

MILLY PINKETT.

The above negro is apparently from 35 to 40 years of age, and of a dark color. She is very large and fat with an erect walk and forbidding appearance. No particular marks upon her person recollected, except that one lock of her hair in front, is grey, the rest has not changed its hue. The clothing she had on when she went off, is not recollected, but she took a good supply with her. It is supposed, she has made her way through Delaware, intending to reach New Jersey or Pennsylvania. The above reward will be given, if she is apprehended without the limits of the State, or \$50 if taken in the State. To be entitled to the reward, she must be delivered in the Easton or Cambridge Jail.

FRANCIS B. C. TURPIN.
JACOB C. WILSON, Adm'r.
of Francis Turpin, dec'd.

Sept. 12 4w

For the Delaware Journal, will please send the above advertisement, for four weeks, and send account to this office for collection.

TO RENT.

For the ensuing year a farm situated on the head waters of Bullingbrook Creek—a good tenant the terms will be made according to the season. Apply to

EDWARD MARTIN.

Aug. 15.

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 oystlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

Easton, Jan. 31, 1835

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

FOR SALE.

In consequence of a settled disease, I have had for more than two years, deprives me of paying attention to my farms, that is necessary to my interest, and I have come to the conclusion of disposing of private sale my farm, lying within four miles of the Trappe, containing 484 1/2 acres of land—this farm is now laid off in three lots, and three fields, the former is well improved, and the latter can be made so, as the soil is chiefly white oak land; there is a new brick well of first rate water in the yard, and also a fine Mineral Spring within

in 800 yards of the dwelling, this tract of land was formerly in two farms, and can be made so again, if persons should be disposed to purchase together—the TIMBER is very abundant, being much more than is necessary for the farm, which could be disposed of to great advantage by a person living on the estate. The timber consists chiefly of white oak. The situation is considered healthy. Persons disposed to purchase, will of course view the property.

Terms of sale.—On the delivery of the estate, one fourth of the purchase money must be paid in cash, and the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, equal payments with approved security, interest from the date until paid—and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, a good and sufficient Deed will be given. Apply to the subscriber, residing on his farm in Oxford Neck, Talbot county.

NICHOLAS THOMAS.

Anderton may 9

Barron Creek Springs.

SOMERSET CO., F. 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 the country.

The waters of these Springs have been recently analysed by Professor DuRoi, of the State Geologist, and classed by him among the ALKALINE FERROUGINOUS WATERS.

Many who have enjoyed the inestimable blessings of their healing and invigorating virtues, have pronounced them the best of their class in the United States. They are particularly beneficial in bilious disorders, as well as during convalescence from most diseases & 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.

Somerset, co. July 18,

Agricultural Implements, &c.

The Subscriber is prepared with a supply of

PLOUGHES

carefully and well manufactured of the best materials, consisting of both Cast and Wrought sheared kinds, of the different models and sizes most approved in Maryland and Virginia.

Also extra castings for every part of the ploughs as they may want renewing which will be furnished at moderate prices.

WHEAT FANS

with some recent improvements which facilitate the work by concentrating the wind to the proper point.

CORN SHELLERS

of the most approved kinds. CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, a superior article of use which is particularly advantageous, in a season like the present when grain is scarce, as they very rapidly reduce straw, hay, corn tops, &c. to a proper state for the food of animals.

11 inch box \$27 extra knives per pair 4
14 inch do 45 do
20 in. do suited to horse power 75
extra knives 8
with several other kinds of straw cutters at \$5 to \$15. Hinge and common seedling Harrows. Cast steel Axes, Mattocks, Picks, shovels, &c.

GRASS SEEDS, Orchard Grass, Heards, Timothy, &c.
Having an Iron Foundry connected with the establishment I can furnish castings of the best quality for horse powers, mill gearing, cider mills, &c. &c.

JAMES MOORE, successor
of Sinclair & Moore
Light Street,
Baltimore.

Sept. 5 3w

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 store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddle'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. 17

To the Farmers and Gardeners.

The undersigned having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable SHELL MARL which exists on her estate in Talbot county, informs her agricultural friends and the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay that her agent, Mr. Thomas Martin, is prepared to deliver the above article, in any quantities that may be required.

A platform or stage has been run out into deep water, where vessels of 12 feet draft of water may lie in safety. The Marl may be taken from the banks at the price of one cent per bushel cash.

The fertilizing properties of calcareous marl are now so well known, that it is unnecessary to advert to the subject—in reference to this deposit it may be stated that it consists of Sea shells, with very little admixture of earth, and contains from 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English Marl.—Those wishing to purchase will please address Mr. Thomas Martin, Trappe, near Easton, Md. or the undersigned, Baltimore.—Vessels going for it will pass up the Great Choptank until the Dover bridge appears in sight—they will then come to Bakers landing where they will find the lands of the undersigned on the west bank of the river. Samples of the marl can be seen at Messrs. Tyson & Fisher's, Market street.

ISABELLA SMYTH.

Baltimore, may 30

The following is an extract from the report of the Geologist appointed by the state of Maryland to make a minute geological survey of the State.

"But perhaps the most valuable beds of shell marl in this part of Talbot county, inasmuch as they may be made extensively available to the public demands for the article, are those which were fully described in the preceding report. They occur three miles below Dover bridge, forming the high bank from fifteen to twenty feet above tide, being one compact mass of fossil shells, and extending nearly a mile along the river, on the farms of the late Col. Smyth and Mr. Atkinson. These beds are in contiguous strata, apparently successive, and consist of vast accumulations principally, in the ascending order, of oyster shells succeeded by clam shells, intermixed with other marine shells, scollips, stars and scollips, and uppermost principally of scollips. Endeavor was made to bring these beds into notice, with a view of enlisting them into the public service, by giving to their proprietors what was deemed proper directions for extracting the materials, and satisfactory advice as to a just estimate of its value, in order to secure a constant and permanent disposal of it. The subject is now in progress of experiment. South of these banks on the Choptank, no other deposits of marl is known to occur."

JAS. PRICE, Register
of Wills for Talbot county.

may 20

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

21st day of August A. D. 1835.

On application of Elias Hopkins administrator of Joseph Stafford, late of Talbot county deceased—It is

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copy of the proceedings of the Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 21st day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Stafford late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of March next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of August 1835.

ELIAS HOPKINS, adm'r.
of Joseph Stafford, dec'd

Aug. 29

EASTON SEMINARY.

This Seminary, for young Ladies, under the superintendence of Miss Nichols & Mrs. Scull, will be re-opened on Monday next 21st inst.

N. B. The subscribers finding some inconvenience in collecting their accounts, have employed Mr. Satterfield as Collector.

MARY G. NICOLS.
ALMIRA SCULL.

Sept. 19 3w

TO PRINTERS.

The Borderer for Sale. We offer for sale this establishment. Possession will be given immediately. To a satisfactory purchaser, the terms would be accommodating. The establishment is at present, profitable; and we have no hesitation in saying, that a young man of industrious habits possessing a thorough knowledge of the business, and who would devote his undivided attention to the duties of the office, it could soon be made a source of revenue. The printing materials are complete. The assortment of JOB TYPE is varied, and nearly as good as new. Applications by mail, (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

July 14, 1835.

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 speedy application be made to the subscribers.

Wrightson Lowe,
William Hamilton,
James M. Hopkins,
James M. McDaniel,
Daniel Weedon.

Bay Side, Talbot county, Aug 1

EASTON ACADEMY.

THE Easton Academy will be opened for the reception of pupils on MONDAY 21st September inst.

Mr. Neely will take charge of the Classical Department, till the 1st of December, then it is expected, a successor will be ready to take his place.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

sept. 21 3t

ATTENTION.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, on note, bond or Book account, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the first of October next, those neglecting to comply with the above request may expect to find their respective accounts, &c. in the hands of proper officers for collection. In future he will sell for cash or produce, such as Corn, Wheat, Feathers, Wood, Linen, &c. in consequence, he has reduced the price of all his stock of goods that will bear it. He is determined to sell very cheap on the above terms and is determined to keep a general supply of

FRESH GOODS.

Under a belief that it will be much better for him and his customers in the end particularly those who deal for cash.

The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL MACKEY.

Easton, August 22

N. B. I have a quantity of Seasoned Board, and intend keeping a constant supply of Lumber on hand at the lowest cash prices.

S. M.

VENDUE NOTES DUE.

Those persons who purchased property at the sale of the personal estate of the late Doct. Ennalls Martin, dec'd. on the 4th March last, will take notice that their Notes became due on the 4th instant, and that unless they are paid very soon, they will be put in the hands of an officer for collection, without respect to persons.

JAS. G. MARTIN, Esq.
of Doct. Ennalls Martin, dec'd.

sept. 12 3t

THE FARMER'S AND CITIZENS

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 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 market will afford—his Bar furnished with the choicest Liquors, and with his knowledge of the business, together with his extensive acquaintances and a perfect good understanding with the public, induces him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private Parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments & attentive servants, and he intends to keep at all times while in season, Oysters, Terrapines, Wild Fowls, &c. &c. &c.

The public's obedient servant,
may 2 C. B.

Notice.

I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on a note of hand of about FIFTY THREE DOLLARS, passed by me, to a certain Sarah Gannon, as adm'r. of Thos. Clark, and dated on the 14th day of April, 1835. As I am induced to believe that the letters of administration have been illegally obtained, and I am determined not to pay it, until compelled by law.

THOS. ARRINDILL.

aug 29

TO RENT.

For the ensuing year,
The farm on which Mr. Jesse Bullen now lives, situate near White Marsh Church. ALSO the Farm on which William James now lives, adjoining McKnett's Mill.

For terms apply to
WILLIAM BULLEN, Adm'r.
of Thomas Bullen, dec'd.

Aug. 29

COACH, GIG, & 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 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 AND, 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 18 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 24 1t

\$100 REWARD.

RAN off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday the 21st of this month of May, a negro named

JACOB,

of tawney complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laboured and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holidays—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whoever will deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward near Easton/Talbot county, Eastern Shore of Maryland

May 27

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 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 subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

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

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

Feb. 14

THE STEAM BOAT

GOV. WOLCOTT

CAPT. WM. VIRDIN.

Arrangements for 1835.

Will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning for Rockhall, Corsica and Chester at 9 o'clock.

Returning will leave Chestertown on Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 and Rock Hall at 12 noon.

The Wolcott has been much improved since last year, and the proprietors solicit for her a continuance of public patronage.

WM. OWEN—Agent.

March 7

ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given to the Voters of Talbot county, that an Election will be held in the several Election districts of the county, on the first Monday of October next; being the fifth day of the month, for one member of Congress, four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, and one county Commissioner for District No. 4.

Jo. Graham, Shff

Sept. 5

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

Sept. 19

NEW SADDLERY.

WM. 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 Brid