

In Contrast

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1890.

VOL. VI-NO 22.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE
Is edited and published every
TUESDAY MORNING,
BY
GEO. W. SHERWOOD
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
No subscription will be received for less than six
months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are set-
tled, without the approval of the publisher.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted
three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for
very subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in
proportion.

All communications to insure attention
should be post paid.

PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the mails of the United
States from the 1st of January, 1890, ex-
cept as hereinafter stated, to the 30th June,
1890, on the following post routes in Mary-
land, will be received at the Department until
3 o'clock p.m. on the 24th day of August next,
to be decided by the 7th day of September next.

On routes where the existing contracts have
been extended to the 30th June, 1890, the new
service, unless it be different from the old, will
be made to commence on the 1st July 1890.

1901 From Baltimore, by Halls Cross
Roads, Perrymanville, Havre de Grace,
Perryville, Charlesown, North East, Elk-
ton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilming-
ton, Marcus Hook, Chester and Leipserville,
to Philadelphia, 97 miles and back daily in
railroad cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at 9 a.m. arrive
at Philadelphia same day by 4 p.m.
Leave Philadelphia every day at 1 a.m. arrive
at Baltimore same day by 9 a.m.

The mail is to be conveyed in a separate
car, fitted up under the direction of the De-
partment, for the exclusive use of the mails
and post office agent, who is to attend to the
delivery and receipt of mails at the interme-
diate offices.

Proposals for carrying a second daily mail
are invited.

1902 From Baltimore, by Elk Ridge Land-
ing, Savage, Laurel Factory, Beltsville and
Bladensburg, to Washington, 40 miles and
back daily in rail road cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at half past 9
a.m. arrive at Washington same day by 12 m.
Leave Washington every day at 6 a.m. arrive
at Baltimore same day by half past eight
a.m.

The mail is to be conveyed in a separate
car, fitted up under the direction of the De-
partment, for the exclusive use of the mails
and the post office agent, who is to attend to the
delivery and receipt of mails at the inter-
mediate offices.

Proposals for carrying a second daily mail
are invited.

1903 From Baltimore by Ellicott's Mills,
Woodstock, Marriottsville, Sykeville, Hood's
Mills, Ridgeville and Jansville, to Freder-
ick, 62 miles and back daily in railroad cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at 11 a.m. arrive
at Frederick same day by 6 p.m.
Leave Frederick every day at 12 p.m. arrive
at Baltimore same day by 7 a.m.

Proposals to run a second daily mail and to
extend it (including Frederick) by Buckley-
town, Point of Rocks and Knoxville to Har-
per's Ferry are invited; also, proposals to ex-
tend this line to Harper's Ferry.

1904 From Baltimore by Catonsville, Ellicott's
Mills, Cockeysville, Unionville, Poplar Spring,
Ridgeville and New Market, to Frederick,
45 miles and back three times a week in sul-
keys.

Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick
same days by 7 p.m.
Leave Frederick every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore
same days by 7 p.m.

1905 From Baltimore, by Pikesville, Ow-
ing's Mills, Reisterstown, Finksburg, West-
minster, Unionville, Littlestown, Pa. Two
Tiers, Gettysburg, Cashtown and Tay-
lorsville, to Chambersburg, 77 miles and
back three times a week in four horse post
coaches.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 10 a.m. arrive at Gettysburg
same day by 11 p.m. and at Chambersburg
next days by 10 a.m.

Leave Chambersburg every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday at 4 a.m. arrive at Bal-
timore same days by 8 p.m.

Proposals to carry daily are also invited;
also proposals to carry in stages.

1906 From Baltimore, by Govanstown,
Towsonville, Golden, Hereford, Wiesessburg,
and Maryland Line, to Shrewsbury, Pa. 34
miles and back three times a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday at 10 a.m. arrive at Shrews-
bury same days by 9 p.m.

Leave Shrewsbury every Tuesday, Thurs-
day and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Bal-
timore same days by 5 p.m.

1907 From Baltimore, by Brooklandville,
Cokeysville, Shrewsbury, Pa. and Logan-
ville, to York, 58 miles and back daily in
railroad cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at 10 1/2 a.m. arrive
at York same day 5 1/2 p.m.
1908 From Baltimore, by Franklin, Ran-
dallstown, Freedom, Porters, Waterloo,
Sams Creek and New Windsor, to Union-
town, 48 miles and back twice a week.

Bridge and Brotherton, to Annapolis, 30
miles and back daily in sulkey.

Leave Baltimore every day at 4 a.m. arrive
at Annapolis same day by 10 a.m.
Leave Annapolis every day at 4 a.m. arrive
at Baltimore same day by 1 a.m.

Proposals to carry this mail on the Annapo-
lis Railroad will be considered.

1911 From Baltimore, by Reisterstown,
Hamstead, Manchester, Hanover, Pa. Ab-
bottstown, East Berlin, York Sulphur
Springs and Kiderminster, to Carlisle, 59
miles and back twice a week in stages, and
six times a week to York Sulphur Springs
during the watering season, (say 3 1/2
months).

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday
at 10 a.m. arrive at York Sulphur Springs
same days by 8 p.m. and at Carlisle next
days by 9 a.m.

Leave Carlisle every Wednesday and Sun-
day at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same days
by 11 p.m.

1912 From Gunpowder Depot, by Little
Gunpowder, Kingsville, Long Green Acade-
my, Black Horse Saint James and Wies-
sburg, to Union Meeting House, 38 miles and
back once a week, with two additional trips
to Kingsville.

Leave Gunpowder Depot every Wednes-
day at 11 a.m. arrive at Union Meeting
House same day by 11 p.m.

Leave Union Meeting House every Thurs-
day at 5 a.m. arrive at Gunpowder Depot
same day by 7 p.m.

1913 From Bell Air to Perrymanville, 12
miles and back six times a week in stages,
three of the trips by Abingdon, and three by
Churchville.

Leave Bell Air every day except Sunday
at 4 a.m. arrive at Perrymanville same day
by 7 a.m.

Leave Perrymanville every day except
Sunday at 12 m. or immediately after arrival
of the mail, arrive at Bell Air same day by
3 p.m.

1914 From Bell Air, by Hickory Tavern,
Ro-Ginon's Store and Guestown, to Peach
Bottom, a. and return, by Dixville, Slate
Ridge, Fawn Grove, Pa. and Jannettyville,
equal to 17 miles and back once a week.

Leave Bell Air every Friday at 1 p.m. arrive
at Peach Bottom same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Peach Bottom every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive
at Bell Air same day by 12 m.

1915 From Rock Run, to Darlington, 4
miles and back twice a week.

Leave Rock Run every Monday and
Thursday at 3 p.m. arrive at Darlington same
days by 4 p.m.

Leave Darlington every Monday and
Thursday at 5 p.m. arrive at Rock Run same
days by 6 p.m.

1916 From Perryville, by Port Deposit,
to Rock Run, 6 miles and back six times a
week.

Leave Perryville every day except Sunday
at 12 m. arrive at Rock Run same day by 2
p.m.

Leave Rock Run every day except Sunday
at 5 a.m. arrive at Perryville same day by 7
a.m.

Proposals to carry in ferry boat from
Havre de Grace by Rock Run to Perryville,
are invited.

1917 From Elkton, by Fayette, Brick
Meeting House, Rising Sun, Kirk's Mills,
Pa. Oak Hill, and Goshen, Chesnut Level,
29 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Elkton every Monday and Thurs-
day at 9 a.m. arrive at Chesnut Level same
days by 6 p.m.

Leave Chesnut Level every Tuesday and
Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Elkton same days
by 3 p.m.

1918 From Elkton by Warwick; Head of
Sassafras, Georgetown Cross Roads, Charles-
town, Church Hill, Centerville, Wye Mills,
Easton, and Trappe, to Cambridge, 91 miles
and back three times a week in four horse
post coaches, with a tri-weekly sulkey mail
from Head of Sassafras, by Millington, and Sadler's
Cross Roads to Church Hill, 22 miles and
back, to be run in due connection.

Leave Elkton every Monday, Thursday,
and Saturday after arrival of Eastern and
Southern mails, say at 12 m. arrive at East-
on next days by 10 a.m. and at Cambridge
by 3 p.m.

Leave Cambridge every Monday, Wednes-
day, and Saturday at 5 a.m. and Easton
next days by 10 a.m.

Leave Robinson's Store every Wednesday
at 1 p.m. arrive at Cambridge same day by
8 p.m.

1925 From Barron Creek Springs, by
Quantico and White Haven, to Princess Ann,
26 miles and back once a week.

Leave Barron Creek Springs every Wed-
nesday at 11 a.m. arrive at Princess Ann
same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Princess Ann every Thursday at 4
a.m. arrive at Barron Creek Springs same day
11 a.m.

1926 From Salisbury, by Derickson's Cross
Roads, Cathell's Mills and Whaleyville, to
Berlin, 27 miles and back once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 8 a.m. arrive
at Berlin same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Berlin every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive
at Salisbury same day by 4 p.m.

1927 From Princess Ann, by Ford's Store,
to S. Mister's, in Somerset county, Md. 15
miles and back once a week.

Leave Princess Ann every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive
at S. Mister's same day by 1 p.m.

Leave S. Mister's every Friday at 1 p.m. arrive
at Princess Ann same day by 6 p.m.

1928 From Princess Ann, by Kingston;
to Rehoboth; 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Princess Ann every Wednesday at
6 a.m. arrive at Rehoboth same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Rehoboth every Wednesday at 1 p.m. arrive
at Princess Ann same day by 6 p.m.

1929 From Annapolis, by Broad Creek,
and Queenstown, to Wye Mills, 48 miles
and back twice a week in a sail packet to
Broad Creek, once on horse or in sulkey.

Leave Annapolis every Monday and Thurs-
day after arrival of Baltimore mail, say at 11
a.m. arrive at Wye Mills same days in time
to connect with mail for Easton, say by 7 p.m.

Leave Wye Mills every Wednesday and
Saturday after arrival of Easton mail, say at
5 p.m. arrive at Annapolis same days by 12 m.

1930 From Annapolis, by West River,
Pig Point, Tracey's Landing, Friendship,
Lower Marlboro, Huntingtown, Prince Freder-
icktown and Port Republic, to Saint Leon-
ards, 62 miles and back; three times a week
to West River, thence twice a week to Prince
Fredericktown, and once a week to the residue.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thurs-
day, and Saturday, as soon as the Annapolis
mail arrives, say at 8 a.m. arrive at Prince
Fredericktown every Wednesday evening and
Monday morning, and at Saint Leonards on
Monday by 12 m.

Leave Saint Leonards every Monday at 2 p.m. arrive
at Prince Fredericktown same day, and at West
River on Wednesdays and Fridays by 9 a.m.

Leave Friendship every Monday, Wednes-
day, and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at David-
sonville same days by 12 m. or in time to con-
nect with the mail to Annapolis.

1931 From Elk Ridge Landing, by Cecil's
Tavern and Beaver Dam to Davidsonville, 27
miles and back once a week.

Leave Elk Ridge Landing every Friday
at 4 a.m. arrive at Davidsonville same day by
11 a.m.

Leave Davidsonville every Thursday at 10
a.m. arrive at Elk Ridge Landing same day
by 5 p.m.

1932 From Cooksville, by Hoo's Mills
and Warfieldburg to Westminster, 16 miles
and back once a week.

Leave Cooksville every Saturday at 12 m. arrive
at Westminster same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Westminster every Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive
at Cooksville same day by 11 a.m.

1933 From Allen's Fresh to Harris's Lot,
9 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Allen's Fresh every Tuesday and
Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at Harris's Lot same
days by 9 a.m.

1934 From Frederick, by Middletown,
Boonsboro, Funkstown, Hagerstown, Clear
Spring, Hancock, Beaverville, and Flint's
Store, to Cumberland, 91 miles and back daily
in horse coaches, constructed under the
directions of the Department, exclusively for
passengers.

Proposals to carry this mail in two lines of
four horse coaches, at same hours, with
privilege to convey passengers as far as the
weight of the mail will allow, are invited.

Also, to commence route at Hager-
stown, in connection with a similar line from
Chambersburg, as invited on route 1513; also,
to run one line of post coaches daily from
Frederick to Hagerstown.

Leave Frederick every day at 6 a.m. arrive
at Hagerstown by 10 1/2 p.m. and at Cum-
berland next day by 9 a.m.

Leave Cumberland every day at 9 a.m. arrive
at Hagerstown by 7 1/2 p.m. and at Frederick
same day by 11 1/2 p.m.

1945 From Frederick, by Utica Mills,
Cragersburg, Graceland, and Emmitsburg,
to Gettysburg, Pa. 32 miles and back twice
a week in stages.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday and Satur-
day at 2 p.m. arrive at Gettysburg same days
by 10 p.m.

Leave Gettysburg every Tuesday and
Saturday at 2 a.m. arrive at Frederick same
days by 10 a.m.

Proposals to carry three times a week will
be considered.

1946 From Frederick, by Mount Pleasant,
Libertytown, Unionville, Sam's Creek, Mc-
Kinstry's Mills, and Union Bridge, to Union-
town, 29 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Frederick every Wednesday and
Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Uniontown same
days by 5 p.m.

Leave Uniontown every Tuesday and Fri-
day at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick same days
by 6 p.m.

1947 From Frederick, by Walkersville,
Woodsboro, Lanesburg, Middleburg,
Brucetown, Taneytown, Finney Creek, Little-
town, Pa. Hanover, and Spring Forge, to
York, 59 miles and back twice a week.

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

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

1948 From Frederick, by Jefferson, Peters-
ville, and Knoxville, to Harper's Ferry, 20
miles and back three times a week.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday, Thursday,
and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Harper's
Ferry same days by 12 m.

Leave Harper's Ferry every Tuesday,
Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p.m. arrive at
Frederick same days by 7 p.m.

1949 From Frederick, by Buckeystown, to
Greenfield Mills, 11 miles and back; twice a
week to Buckeystown, and once a week the
residue.

Leave Frederick every Wednesday at 2 p.m. arrive
at Greenfield Mills same day by 4 p.m. and at Buck-
eystown same days by 4 p.m. and 1 p.m.

Leave Buckeystown every Wednesday at
12 m. and Saturday at 9 a.m. arrive at Fred-
erick same days by 2 p.m. and 11 a.m.

Leave Greenfield Mills every Saturday at
3 1/2 p.m. arrive at Buckeystown same day
by 5 p.m.

1950 From Middletown, by Beallville, to
Wolfsville, 10 miles and back once a week.

Leave Middletown every Saturday at 1 p.m. arrive
at Wolfsville same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Wolfsville every Saturday at 9 a.m. arrive
at Middletown same day by 12 m.

1951 From Westminster, by Uniontown,
Taneytown, Emmitsburg, and Fountaineau,
Pa. to Waynesboro, 38 miles and back twice
a week in stages.

Leave Westminster every Sunday and Fri-
day at 7 a.m. arrive at Waynesboro same days
by 5 p.m.

1952 From Boonsboro, by Rohrersburg,
Burkittsville, and Pateraville, to Barry, 18
miles and back once a week.

Leave Boonsboro every Wednesday at 1 p.m. arrive
at Barry same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 6 a.m. arrive
at Boonsboro same day by 12 m.

1953 From Hagerstown, by Cavetown,
Smithsburg, Foxville, Sabillasville, and
Mechanstown, to Graceland, 27 miles and
back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday and
Sunday at 7 a.m. arrive at Graceland same
days by 4 p.m.

Leave Graceland every Thursday and Mon-
day at 5 a.m. arrive at Hagerstown same days
by 2 p.m.

1954 From Hagerstown to Bakersville, 10
miles and back once a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Friday at 1 p.m. arrive
at Bakersville same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Bakersville every Friday at 8 a.m. arrive
at Hagerstown same day by 11 a.m.

1955 From Cumberland, by Frostburg,
Bryant's, Uniontown, Brownsville, East Beth-
lehem, Beallville, Ellistown, Washington,
Va. to Wheeling, 131 miles and back daily in
four horse coaches constructed under the direc-
tions of the Department, exclusively for the accom-
modation of three passengers.

Proposals to carry this mail in two lines of
four horse post coaches, to run at the same
hours, with full privilege to convey passengers
as far as the weight and bulk of the mail will
allow, are invited. Leave Cumberland every
day at 9 1/2 a.m. arrive at Wheeling next day
by 6 1/2 a.m.

Leave Wheeling every day at 11 1/2 a.m. arrive
at Cumberland next day by 8 1/2 a.m.

1956 From Cumberland, by Dawson's to
Westport, 26 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Monday at 1 p.m. arrive
at Westport same day by 9 p.m.

Leave Westport every Tuesday at 6 a.m. arrive
at Cumberland same day by 3 p.m.

1957 From Cumberland, by Oldtown, Tun-
nest, Mouth of Sideling Hill Creek, to Mann's
Post Office, 45 miles and back; twice a week
to Oldtown, and once a week the residue.

Leave Cumberland every Tuesday and
Friday at 1 p.m. arrive at Oldtown same days
by 6 p.m. and at Mann's every Wednesday
by 4 p.m.

Leave Mann's every Thursday at 8 a.m. arrive
at Oldtown same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Oldtown every Tuesday and Friday
at 6 a.m. arrive at Cumberland same days by
10 a.m.

1958 From Somerset, Pa. by Selbysport,
Md. to Friendsville, 9 miles and back once a
week.

Leave Somerset every Saturday at 9 a.m. arrive
at Friendsville same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Friendsville every Saturday at 1 p.m. arrive
at Somerset same day by 4 p.m.

Proposals for supplying the following offices,
at a sum to be named, and subject to the
condition of being limited to the net proceeds
of the office, are invited:

Beaver Creek, to be supplied from Hager-
stown, 6 miles and back once a week.

Double Pipe Creek, to be supplied from
Middleburg, 4 miles and back once a week.

Gallant Green, to be supplied from Bryans-
town, 4 miles and back once a week.

Good Luck, to be supplied from Bladen-
burg, 8 miles and back twice a week.

Loncoming, to be supplied from Frostburg
8 miles and back daily.

Michelsville, to be supplied from Perry-
manville, 3 miles and back twice a week.

Newtown, to be supplied from Snow Hill,
15 miles and back once a week.

Oakland Mills, to be supplied from Ellicott's
Mills, 5 miles and back three times a week.

Orleans, to be supplied from Mountain
House, 12 miles and back once a week.

Owingsville, to be supplied from Ellicott's
Mills, 9 miles and back twice a week.

Partnership, to be supplied from Port Tobac-
co, 10 miles and back once a week.

Pomonkey, to be supplied from Piscataway,
11 miles and back twice a week.

St. Augustine, to be supplied from Elkton,
10 miles and back once a week.

Sangrun, to be supplied from Friendship, 9
miles and back twice a week.

Sassafras and Oak, to be supplied from Leod-
nardsville, 8 miles and back once a week.

Shiwan, to be supplied from Golden, 4 miles
and back once a week.

Warren, to be supplied from Golden, 4 miles
and back three times a week.

Wakefield, to be supplied from Westmin-
ster, 5 miles and back once a week.

NOTES.

1. Each route must be bid for separately.
The route, the sum, the mode of service, and
the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly
stated in each bid.

2. No proposal will be considered unless it
be accompanied by a guarantee signed by one
or more responsible persons, in the following
form, viz:

"I, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that
the mail from _____ to _____ shall be
delivered by the Postmaster General, shall enter
into an obligation prior to the first day of March
next, with good and sufficient securities, to per-
form the service proposed."

"Dated _____ 1890."

This should be accompanied by the certi-
ficate of a Postmaster, or other equivalent
testimony, that the guarantors are men of
property, and able to make good their guaran-
tees.

3. This guaranty being required by law,
no exemption can be allowed in favor of old
contractors, railroad companies, or any other
companies or persons whatsoever.

4. The distances, as stated in this advertise-
ment, are believed to be substantially correct;
but the bidder will inform himself on that
point, as no increased pay will be allowed for
any difference when the places are named cor-
rectly.

5. The Postmaster General may alter the
schedule, and alter the route, he allowing a
pro rata increase of compensation for any ad-
ditional service required, and for any increased
speed, when the employment of additional
stock or carriers is rendered necessary.

6. He may discontinue the service, or curtail
it at a pro rata reduction of pay, whenever he
shall consider it expedient to do so, he allowing
one month's extra pay on the amount dispen-
sed with.

7. He may impose fines for failure to take
or deliver a mail, or any part of a mail, at any
post office which is or may be established on
the route, for refusing or neglecting to perform
any other stipulation of this contract, for suffer-
ing the mail to be injured, wet, lost, or de-
stroyed; and may exact a forfeiture of the pay
of the trip whenever the trip is lost, or the
mail arrives so far behind schedule time as to
lose connection with a depending mail.

8. He may annul the contract for repeated
failures to perform any of the stipulations, for
refusing to discharge a carrier when required,
for violating the Post Office law, for disobey-
ing the instructions of the department, or for
assigning a contract without the previous consent
of the Postmaster General.

9. If the contractors shall run a stage or
other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently
than he is required by the contract to carry the
mail, he shall give the same increased celerity
and frequency to the mail, and without increase
of compensation.

10. Contractors on stage and coach routes
shall convey, free of charge, all agents of the
Department upon exhibition of their creden-
tials; also, mail bags and Post Office blanks.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited
by law from making contracts for the trans-
portation of the mail with any person who
shall have entered into any combination, or
proposed to enter into any combination, to pre-
vent the making of any bid for a mail con-
tract by any other person or persons; or who
shall have made any agreement, or shall have
given or performed, or promised to give or
perform, any consideration to do, or not to do,
any thing whatever to induce any other not to
bid for a mail contract.

12. On post coach and stage routes where
that kind of transportation is sometimes dif-
ficult, proposals will be received for carrying
the mails on horseback, in wagons, or cars,
for a specified number of months, weeks, or
days in each year; but no dispensation of post
coach or stage service will be tolerated unless
it be stipulated for in the proposals and em-

would rather be reduced to the level of a subject, than be deprived of the society of those to whom I am personally attached, and who have been the friends of my childhood. Sir Robert accordingly tendered his resignation, which was at once accepted, and the Queen recalled Lord Melbourne and John Russell to their posts.

Among the passengers, in the Great Western was John Van Buren, Esq., son of the President of the United States, George Parry, Esq., and Major Denny, of the British Army, bearer of dispatches.

THE FATE OF THE HORNET.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

In the National Intelligencer of May 23d is republished an article from the New York Dispatch, in which some credence appears to be given to a tale of a sailor now settled in the Far West of his being a survivor with five others of the crew of the U. S. sloop of war Hornet, lost some years since in the Gulf of Mexico. He is reported to have stated "that the Hornet was making for a harbor, when she struck upon a rock; and that he knows of the escape from the wreck of no persons except himself and his five companions."

"They were drifted ashore upon the island of Cuba, whence after different changes and fortunes, he is found at the West."

The statements here made by this soi-disant sailor of the Hornet are so palpably false that they would not obtain from me, at least, a contradiction, but for the reason that at different and distant periods the fate of the Hornet has been a subject of interesting investigation, near the place of her destruction.

Before I proceed to relate the result of my inquiries, I will offer but a word of comment upon the miserable attempt at deception practised by the pretended survivor of that lamented vessel and crew. It is known officially that the Hornet was at anchor off Tampico bar, on the coast of Mexico; and that a violent norther coming on, she put to sea, and has never since been heard of; that she then foundered there can be no doubt, and that all on board perished with her is nearly equally certain. Some remains of the boats of the Hornet, it is understood, were subsequently found upon the adjacent coast of Mexico.

How the survivor in the West contrived to get ashore upon the island of Cuba, nearly one thousand miles from Tampico, will appear to a seaman somewhat miraculous; and that the Hornet should have struck upon a rock in making for a harbor is apparent to any sailor acquainted with the coast of Mexico to be a silly lie; for there is not a single harbor for a vessel of that class upon the whole Mexican coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Vera Cruz, about 180 miles south of Tampico, admits large vessels between the island and the city; but it is no harbor in a norther.

A few months before the loss of the Hornet, the writer of this communication was in Havana, in command of an armed vessel; the Hornet made her appearance off the Moro; and sent a boat into the port to communicate with the Consul, Mr. Rodney. It came on to blow a gale of wind, and the boat could not return. An invitation was given and accepted for the officer and men to remain on board the vessel under my command. The following day the weather moderated, and the Hornet came into port. This small act of courtesy led to an acquaintance with Captain Norriss and his officers, which of course knowing the sufferings personally, augmented the deep regret felt by every American at the sad event which took place soon afterwards.

It is not a matter of course, as is alleged, that the landing of a cargo of valuable merchandise on the coast of Mexico at the mouth of the St. Ander, I was informed by an American gentleman, a doctor, then there, that he was at Tampico at the time of the loss of the Hornet. He was to have been a passenger in her; his trunks and baggage were on board, and he was prevented from embarking by the suddenness of the gale. He stated that the Hornet was at anchor off the bar of Tampico, about three miles from land; her boats were on shore, inside the bar, taking off some provisions; and that, before the work was accomplished, owing to the supposed, to the strong indications of a norther, the boats were suddenly recalled to the ship by signal, and accordingly instantly abandoned their task and repaired to their vessel. The boats were immediately hoisted in, the Hornet weighed her anchors, and a little before dark, stood off to sea under close reefed sails—the norther having fairly set in, and with great violence. Two or three other vessels also put to sea at the same time. He saw her still standing to the eastward until night and the storm closed the view forever.

It was after the lapse of several years, that, in the city of Tampico, I was repeating several of my countrymen—sea captains and others—the statement of Dr. ——— relative to the Hornet. The relation being ended, one of the persons present, Captain ———, well known as having been many years in the trade between Tampico and New Orleans, informed us that he was in command of one of the schooners which lay off the bar of Tampico, and put to sea with the Hornet that evening. He stated that the wind commenced blowing violently from the north; hence it had been considered merely a norther of unusual violence. Such, he said, was not the fact, but that it partook more of the character of the West India hurricane, for that, between eight and nine at night, the wind suddenly shifted from north or north-west, to south-east, and the change was made with such violence that the vessel, being in ballast only, was instantly thrown on her beam ends, when he was in imminent danger and momentary expectation of miserably perishing. With the closing of night he had lost sight of the Hornet and other vessels. On that awful night while clinging to the rigging of his capized vessel, which it required the utmost exertion of his strength to affect, the sea having been lashed into fury by the opposing winds, amid the roar of the tempest and the shrill sound of the boatwain's call. He was instantly aware of the proximity of the Hornet, and suddenly she burst in sight, scudding north or quartering before the gale; for a moment it appeared to him she was bent on his annihilation, to run him over and down; he essayed to hail. Rootless effort! Before his stifled words were half uttered, unheard and unseen, he was passed within twenty feet by the Hornet—the last time, probably, that ever human eyes, other than those fatal to perish with her beheld her. She came and went like a phantom ship. He could have almost touched her; so close did the approximation seem. I asked, did he or could he note at such a time the appearance of the vessel remarking that, any recollection of his might tend to elucidate the loss of the vessel. He replied, her top-gallant masts had been sent down, that her lower yards were on the gunwale, or hanging by the gear, and that she was scudding without a stick of canvas set. He supposed, and I think truly, that she either plunged beneath the heavy sea, which had been set up by the north-east, and in the first part of the hurricane, or was swamped by the topping of the cross

sea before which the fatal attempt was made to scud, but probably not until an attempt had been made to lie to, which the change of wind and the Hornet being a low single decked vessel, made impracticable. The captain stated that he was relieved the following day by one of the schooners which sailed in company, and had triumphantly rode out the storm.

In confirmation of the above statements, I was informed at that time, while in Tampico, by Mr. CHAWFORD, the then British Consul, that he had been on board the Hornet; and had breakfasted with Captain Norriss on the day preceding her loss. A British packet was in the offing, and he was on his way to board her, when being too distant at the time from the land, he went on board the Hornet, and was hospitably received and entertained by Captain Norriss. He left the Hornet in the forenoon and proceeded to the packet, where he was caught by the norther, and remained on board for several days. He confirmed the statement of the Captain of the wind having commenced from the northward, and suddenly veering to south-east. He described the storm as being similar, in every respect, to the hurricanes of the West India, which are known to blow in quick succession from opposite points of the compass. I had always intended, so as time or other, to give publicity to the facts above related, and do not regret that my attention has been recalled to the subject though a painful one.

METHODIST MINISTER MURDERED.

ED.—A Rev. Mr. Hogan, of the Methodist persuasion, was murdered on Pinole creek, Cass county, Geo. on the night of the 9th inst. at his own house, by his miller, named Western Jenks. They had been to Cassville together during the day, and Jenks there got quite drunk, but Mr. Hogan got him home after several hours trouble. It seems that Jenks, after they got home, although late in the night, went to the mill and commenced grinding as usual, and about midnight went to the house of the deceased, called him out and commenced a dispute, from which Hogan received his wound, felled his antagonist to the ground with a club, walked off a few steps, and fell dead. Upon examination it was found that the knife had cut through three of his ribs. Jenks has been arrested and committed to prison.

LARGE COCOONERY.—The Messrs.

Prince, at Flushing, have in their cocoonery a million and a quarter of Silk Worms, now feeding. This number is sufficient to produce 500,000 bolls of cocoons, and near 600 lbs. of silk. They have also a large quantity of silk worms' eggs in their ice house, whose hatching is thus retarded for the purpose of producing successive crops. The choicest kinds are the Imperial White and Imperial Yellow, and of these and some other varieties they have a large supply for sale. These eggs were obtained from Milan, which is the centre of the most flourishing silk district, and form, no doubt, the finest collection in this country. —N. Y. Star.

MARYLAND EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The annual session of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, which was opened in St. Paul's church on Wednesday, was finally closed on Saturday at 2 P. M. The Rev. Dr. W. E. WATTS was chosen its President. At its sitting on Friday night, which was prolonged until a late hour, the Convention by an almost unanimous vote elected the Reverend BENJAMIN DORR, of Philadelphia, to the office of Bishop of the diocese of Maryland; and on Saturday a Committee was appointed to communicate to him officially the fact of his appointment.

Died.

In this town, on Wednesday the 29th ult. after a protracted illness, which he bore with truly Christian fortitude, Mrs. HENRIETTA, consort of Doct. Solomon M. Jenkins, in the 30th year of her age.

PRICE CURRENT.

Baltimore Republican Office, Saturday 31 June.

GRAIN.—

Wheat.—A parcel of 6500 bushels red Western wheat, of good quality, received by way of New Orleans, was sold yesterday at \$1.42 per bushel. Small lots of Md. and Virginia will not bring over \$1.40 for the best, and we quote at \$1.35 a \$1.40 when thus sent to market in trading lots. Corn.—Sales of white corn at 85 a 86 cents. Sales of yellow yesterday at 92 cents, and a parcel of very superior quality at 93 cents. Sales of two or three cargoes of Virginia mixed to-day, at 55 cents.

Notice to Carpenters.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 20th day of June instant for building an Academy in Denton, as follows: House to be of frame 32 feet front and 20 feet deep in the clear, two stories high, weatherboarded with 1 inch white pine dressed or clap boards at the option of the undertaker, and covered with cypress shingles of good quality. Basement to be 6 feet in the clear, 3 feet under and 3 feet above ground, walled with good brick or stone and mortar, lighted with 4 windows of 6 lights, 8 by 10 glass protected with wire, and one outer cellar door walled and covered with a good roof. Principal story to be 9 feet in the clear, floored with 1 inch dressed yellow pine tongued and grooved and divided into a passage and one room—passage 6 feet wide in the clear, with front and back door of panel 1-2 inch stuff, a plain transom over front door, a flight of stairs with plain bannisters and railing, and a door leading into the room—Room to be lighted with 6 windows 12 lights each, 10 by 16 glass. Second story of same height and finished in the same manner as the first, except, windows over the front and back doors, and floor of 1-4 inch dressed white pine, steps leading up to Garret. Garret to be lighted with 3 windows of 4 lights each, 8 by 10 glass, without flooring, and a seat cupola for a bell. A stove chimney in the end, with two tunnels, commencing at the basement—good venetian shutters to the front and back windows, with the necessary number of window catches, knobs, locks, latches, &c. The two principal stories to be plastered with 3 coats good mortar, and painted inside and out with 3 coats white lead, at 1000 green, roof red. \$400 will be paid in advance, and the balance at the end of the year, and security for the completion of the work by the 1st day of December will be required. Persons wishing to undertake the work will please address the subscriber at Denton, Caroline county, Md. JAMES SANGSTON. Denton, June 1, 1839.—Je 4 3t

PORTRAIT-PAINTING.—E. K. TEN, from Germany, residing at Easton, informs the citizens of Easton, and the friends of the purpose of gratifying their desire of having their Portraits taken, in a style is highly approved, and he has a perfect likeness in a well finished and highly approved style, at the very moderate price of \$18, elegantly framed. He respectfully requests the public to call and examine his work themselves. June 4 [The Editor of the Whig has a portrait of Mr. KATZEN's portrait, and for his hesitancy in pronouncing it perfect in likeness and very neat in execution.—Ed.]

ESTRAYS from the subscriber, on the 11th of last month, a white & red colored COW, and a yearling, of nearly same color, with a leather muzzle around its nose. Any person giving information will be liberally rewarded. ANDREW SATTERFIELD. June 4 3t

NEW SPRING GOODS. The subscribers have just received from the cities. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF New Goods added to their former stock makes their assortment complete, to which they have also added cabinet furniture such as, Bureaus, Tables, Secretaries, Boxcases, Bedsteads, Chairs, Stools, Spinning Wheels &c. all which are offered on the most liberal terms to the public and their customers, to whom they respectfully tender their acknowledgements in the patronage received. POWELL & FIDDEMAN. Wye Landing, April 16, 1839.

WM. H. & P. GROOMER. Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, and respectfully invite the public generally to call and examine them. Easton, April 20th, 1839.—Gw

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WWM. LOVEDAY has just received and is now opening at his Store room in Easton a fresh supply of Spring Goods, which he thinks he can offer on reasonable terms; he invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same. April 2 1839.—(G6w)

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store room, opposite the Court House, in Easton, a large supply of Fresh Spring AND Summer Goods, among which are some rare and beautiful articles. ROBT. H. RHODES. Easton, April 30 1839.—4t

For St. Michaels and Easton.

THE STEAM BOAT PAUL JONES.

The Paul Jones will touch at Oxford every Monday & Thursday on her trip to Cambridge if she have passengers to land. On the succeeding days she will punctually call for passengers for Annapolis and Baltimore. JAMES FOOKS, Capt. May 21

New Hat Store.

The subscriber has re-commenced the Hattng business in the Store next to William Loveday's and second door from the Bank. He has just received a large supply of the best materials, and intends to manufacture BENJAMIN F. FAULKNER. MOST respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has an EXCELLENT LOT OF CRADLE TIMBER, which, with the assistance of Mr. J. B. Firbank, (whose services he has engaged during cradling season), he is prepared to make to order and in the very best manner. His cradles are warranted to save well, and in every respect equal to any made on this shore. N. B. The subscriber wishes to get a smart boy to learn the cart wheelwrighting. May 28 3w

Look at This.

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To the Public.

Mr. John Satterfield having transferred to the subscriber his shop and fixtures, respectfully informs the customers of the establishment and the public generally, that he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, at the old stand on Washington street. He will warrant his work to fit, and in point of style and workmanship flatters himself he can give general satisfaction. He keeps constantly employed good and efficient workmen. The public's ob't servant, JOHN H. K. SHANAHAN. N. B. Mr. Satterfield is engaged in my employ, and will use every exertion in connection with myself, to accommodate the old customers and draw public generally. J. H. K. S. Feb. 19, 1839. 1t (G6w00w)

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. WILL be sold at private sale on accommodation terms all the Land situated on Choptank River, in Talbot county, lately owned by Robert W. Kennard called "RICH BOTTOM," &c. Containing about 623 Acres. This Land contains an abundance of excellent Marl, very convenient of access, besides other sources of manure, sufficient (it is believed) if properly managed to make it all rich. There is also a large portion of Valuable Timber AND WOOD LAND, All lying within 4 miles of Easton. There is on this estate comfortable buildings calculated for two farms, and in that way (if required) it will be sold, allotting to each an equal portion of the Timber and Wood.—This land is well calculated for grazing, as there is included in the above from 30 to 40 acres of excellent Marsh and Meadow Land. One third of the purchase money will be required to be paid down and for the balance a reasonable time will be given to suit the purchaser. If the above property be not sold at private Sale before the 6th August next, it will then be offered at public sale. For further particulars apply to WM. H. GROOMER or SAM. T. KENNARD. Easton May 21, 1839.

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 Amelia Smith, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereon to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of December next, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May, 1839. Creditors will please file their claims in the office of the Register in Easton. VALENTINE BRYAN, Adm'r. of Amelia Smith, dec'd. May 28 3w

THE Freedom's Sentinel at Centreville, will copy the above advertisement and charge this office. BLACKSMITHING. THE subscriber again appears before the public to inform them that contrary to all reports he is still carrying on the BLACKSMITHING

at his old stand, at Hook Town, where he is prepared to execute all kind of work in his line of business. Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to him, he respectfully solicits a continuance thereof, and engages himself to use every exertion to give satisfaction to all who may favor him in their work. The subscriber is too well known he hopes, to be injured by any report gotten up merely to injure his business, and assures the public that he determines on declining business, that will give the notice himself, without troubling anyone to do it for him. He is prepared to execute all orders that may be entrusted to him, with punctuality, and at a reasonable charge. The public's obedient servant, EPHRAIM McQUAY. May 28 1t

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in the cause of George Laws, against Mary Dawson, Daniel Dawson, William Dawson and others, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer for sale at public auction on TUESDAY the 11th day of June next, at the Court House door of said county, that desirable Farm, situated in said county on the main road from Fowling Creek to Hunting Creek, formerly owned by Henry Dickinson, and by him devised to his son Charles Dickinson, being the same mentioned and described in a deed of mortgage, from Elisha Dawson to George Laws, dated 5th day of July, 1822, and recorded in Librie J. R. No. N. folio 490, &c. one of the land record books of Caroline county, containing 450 1-16 Acres of Land, more or less. The improvements consist of a large frame dwelling, kitchen, barn, stables, &c. with a vineyard and a thriving orchard of choice bearing trees. A considerable portion (about 185 acres) has never been cleared, and is well wooded; while the arable land is represented as capable of making very productive. The Farm of Sale: This land, subject to widow's dower, will be sold for cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof by the Court, and on ratification of the sale, the Trustee is authorized to execute a good and sufficient deed. J. BOZMAN KERR, Trustee. April 23 1t

Wheat Cradles.

BENJAMIN F. FAULKNER. MOST respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has an EXCELLENT LOT OF CRADLE TIMBER, which, with the assistance of Mr. J. B. Firbank, (whose services he has engaged during cradling season), he is prepared to make to order and in the very best manner. His cradles are warranted to save well, and in every respect equal to any made on this shore. N. B. The subscriber wishes to get a smart boy to learn the cart wheelwrighting. May 28 3w

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in a very superior style, and assures those who have been in the practice of purchasing articles in his line, that he has out of the country, that he is now ready to procure any such articles, and therefore hopes to receive a sufficient share of public patronage to sustain him in his effort "to live."

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in the cause of George Laws, against Mary Dawson, Daniel Dawson, William Dawson and others, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer for sale at public auction on TUESDAY the 11th day of June next, at the Court House door of said county, that desirable Farm, situated in said county on the main road from Fowling Creek to Hunting Creek, formerly owned by Henry Dickinson, and by him devised to his son Charles Dickinson, being the same mentioned and described in a deed of mortgage, from Elisha Dawson to George Laws, dated 5th day of July, 1822, and recorded in Librie J. R. No. N. folio 490, &c. one of the land record books of Caroline county, containing 450 1-16 Acres of Land, more or less. The improvements consist of a large frame dwelling, kitchen, barn, stables, &c. with a vineyard and a thriving orchard of choice bearing trees. A considerable portion (about 185 acres) has never been cleared, and is well wooded; while the arable land is represented as capable of making very productive. The Farm of Sale: This land, subject to widow's dower, will be sold for cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof by the Court, and on ratification of the sale, the Trustee is authorized to execute a good and sufficient deed. J. BOZMAN KERR, Trustee. April 23 1t

Wheat Cradles.

BENJAMIN F. FAULKNER. MOST respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has an EXCELLENT LOT OF CRADLE TIMBER, which, with the assistance of Mr. J. B. Firbank, (whose services he has engaged during cradling season), he is prepared to make to order and in the very best manner. His cradles are warranted to save well, and in every respect equal to any made on this shore. N. B. The subscriber wishes to get a smart boy to learn the cart wheelwrighting. May 28 3w

NEW Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity that he has taken the room formerly occupied by Mr. James D. Duncan as a Hat Store where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him with neatness and despatch, and in the most fashionable style. If he fails to fit persons favoring him with their custom, he will pay them for their Cloth or make them another suit. The public's ob't. servant, ELISHA MCKONNEKIN. N. B. The subscriber receives the latest Fashions, quarterly from Philadelphia, and is also the agent for T. Oliver's late improved rule for cutting garments. E. M. Jan. 15, 1839.—(G3w)

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

CHARLES ROBINSON
SOLE AGENT FOR EASTON.

Beware of Counterfeits. Druggists are never appointed Agents. Inhabitants of Talbot County, you are respectfully requested to give the following and attentive perusal.

WHY SHOULD BRANDRETH'S PILLS BE USED? BECAUSE.
Every living being hath two distinct principles in his nature: one.

THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE

AND THE OTHER,

THE PRINCIPLE OF DEATH.

So long as the principle of life predominates, HEALTH IS ENJOYED.

When the principle of death, sickness takes place.

How is this accounted for?
By the principles of death I mean the principles of decomposition or decay which each hour is going on in the human frame from the hour of birth to that of our final exit. While the natural outlets—the pores—the bowels—all the other excretories of the body discharge these decayed particles as fast as they are generated, we are in a state of health; we are free from the presence of disease.

When from breathing an impure atmosphere, living in the vicinity of swamps, or where we are in the constant habit of eating in contact with bad smells—effluvia arising from noxious accumulations of animal or vegetable bodies in a state of putridity; being infected from a living body under the influence of disease in a malignant state; or sedentary occupations; or in short, any causes which promote decomposition faster than the stomach and bowels and the other excretories can remove—naturally. We are then in a state of disease. And should the cause which produces this state of the body remain, and nothing be done to drive these accumulated and accumulating impurities out of the body, the principles of death or decomposition, will become paramount, and the last glimmering of life depart from the once animated clay.

PURGE!—Yes—I say purge!

The magic in that word shall yet be understood, if this hand or brain can accomplish so mighty an explanation. Yes, purged be that also in the head, the back, the bowels, the throat, the stomach, the side, the throat.—Does it arise from internal or external cause.—I still say purge!—For know this self-evident truth, that pain cannot exist save by the presence of some impurity, some deposit of decomposed particles upon the organ or part where the pain is seated. And purging discharges this impurity by the bowels and continuing the practice daily will cure every complication of disease; and will prevent any one from becoming seriously indisposed, even when in constant contact with the most malignant fevers—which cannot be possibly seriously affect the body, if we are continually careful to preserve it in a pure state by frequent and effectual purgation. Hence we are saying: "Purgation expels what must be expelled, and patients find relief, in the contrary, they are tormented by purgation, it is a proof there are yet matters which must be expelled."

The subscriber of this has resided in every variety of climate, and by always purging on the first appearance of sickness, has enjoyed for the last ten years uninterrupted health. For we may call such the state of him who is never sick more than 6 or 8 hours, about the time it takes to secure the effect of a purgative.

The purgative I make use of is my grandchild's pills, and they are to my certain knowledge the most judiciously balanced purge in existence. I have used them for 8 months daily—in doses of from 2 to 16 pills per day, to satisfy myself as to their innocency. It, therefore, cannot be doubted. It is my opinion, that any person, be he ever so prostrated by disease, provided he is capable of taking exercise at all, may lengthen his life to 60 years by continuing his natural functions with the BRANDRETH VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Death never can take place until the Principle of Decomposition puts out the lamp of life. And that would seldom be before 60 or 70 years, was this principle of purgation always resorted to on the first appearance of sickness.

In the hope these remarks may be of some service, I am the public's obedient servant.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Baltimore offices, principal No. 80 South Charles street 72. Door from Pratt street; Baltimore office No. 72. Door from Pratt street; Howard and Easton streets.

Every agent has a copper plate certificate of agency, signed by B. BRANDRETH, M. D. also by

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.

For Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. Purchaser ask to see his certificate. If it cannot be shown DO NOT PURCHASE.

Jul 21, 1833. 17

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD

Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!

Dollars—Millions of Dollars!

Notice.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion—may be respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be promptly received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if a personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing.—Please address

JOHN CLARK.

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

Doc. 4, 1833.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell upon accommodation terms his farm in Chapel district in Talbot county, at present in the tenure of Wm. Gardner. This farm is adjoining Thigpen's mill, formerly Holt's mill, and within one and a half miles of the Primary School house, at Prossimam bottom, the soil is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn and Rye, and every susceptible of improvement.

THOS. C. NICOLS.

Easton Jan. 15, 1839—(G) 17

PETERS PILLS

A CATALOGUE

OF REASONS FOR USING DR. PETERS PILLS.

1. Because experience has established their merits, and decided them to be best, as also the most popular of modern medical discoveries.

2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.

3. Because they are not a quick medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life; and are hence recommended as a standard family medicine by the regular faculty.

4. Because—(and this fact is of the utmost importance)—ladies in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time however!) without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of abortion—Were the virtues of Peters' inestimable pills confined to this desirable end alone, it would give them a decided advantage over the medicines of all competitors, as in no cases is there more danger to be apprehended, or for which so few remedies have been discovered, as the one referred to. And also because of their soothing influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life, as directed by the laws of nature.

5. Because they are not unpleasant to take, nor tending to retain, while they are most effective to operate; & produce neither nausea, sickness, nor griping.

6. Because their composition is such that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of warm, cold or temperate climates; and will retain their virtues unaltered any length of time, and in any part of the world.

7. Because while they are so efficient in their operations with adults, they may at the same time be administered to children, and even to infants, in small quantities, half a pill for instance, without the slightest danger.

8. Because as their application creates no delirium in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life; and are unvaried for their virtues in procuring a good appetite.

9. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incidental to the human frame; and banish those morbid affections of melancholy and despair, which always attend upon any disarrangement of the digestive organs.

10. Because, notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the simplest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.

11. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved; for when once introduced into a family or village, they almost immediately take the precedence of all other medicines in general complaints.

12. Because two or three, are generally sufficient for a dose, so that—as is the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.

13. Because each individual pill is put up under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition, or quantity, can possibly occur through the carelessness of a less interested agent.

14. Because they purify the frame without debilitating the system.

15. Because, notwithstanding their immense popularity, no person has ever ventured to raise against them the breath of censure, which would not have been the case, if any could have discovered in them a single flaw to cavil at.

16. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Colic, Heartburn, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulency, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blisters, or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a mild but effective medicine may be required.

In short, the general voice of the community has decided that Dr. PETERS' Vegetable Pills, are one of the happiest discoveries of modern days, and altogether unrivaled as a general soother of bodily afflictions.

For sale at the Drug Store of

T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Agents

Easton, Md.

Malster & Saulsbury—Denton.

Downs & Massey—Greensborough.

Nevitt & Hopper—Centreville.

Elijah Daily, P. M.—Chesertown.

THE ANTI SYPHILITIC SPECIFIC

CURE WARRANTED.

DOCTOR SICARD, for the convenience

of those afflicted, has been induced to deposit his Anti Siphilitic (French) Specific for the perfect cure of secondary Syphilis at the Drug Store of Dr. E. Baker, North East corner Charles and Pratt streets, James H. Warner, North East corner Baltimore and Easton streets, J. P. Williamson, North West corner of Gay and High sts. This Medicine stands in the highest estimation in France and generally used in Venereal hospitals of that country, and for many years successfully practiced by Doctor S. in this & other countries. Doctor SICARD has also placed in the above stores his Specific for the speedy and effectual cure of recent cases, also, Specific for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Seminal Effusions, weakness of the Bladder and Kidneys. Persons purchasing his preparations, will have an advantage which no other advertised medicine possesses, as the Doctor is at all times willing to give advice in obstinate cases occasioned by peculiarity of constitutions and other circumstances.

His long standing as a practitioner in the City, and his success in the cure of diseases of the above nature renders it unnecessary to say more on the subject.—Doctor Sicard's office, N. W. corner of Liberty and Lexington sts, Baltimore.

N. B. As there are no doubt many persons, who will attempt to counterfeit the above medicines, in consequence of their great success, this is to warn the public not to purchase any medicines purporting to be his, except from the above named agents.

Dr. S. will also attend to all in the various branches of his profession.

The above Medicines are sold by the following agents:

T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton.

W. J. NEVITT, Centreville.

April 20, 1839. 17

"Matchless Sanative."

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of this renowned medicine, celebrated for its wonderful cures of

CONSUMPTION,

and all affections of the lungs.

He has just received a supply, and offers it for sale. A further notice of this medicine will be given next week.

August 21, 1838 HENRY THOMAS.

DR. W. EVANS

CELEBRATED

FEVER AND AGUE

Remedy for Fever and Ague, and all other malarial diseases, which has already rendered it a household name, and proved a sure and speedy cure for the above named disorders, is particularly recommended to public notice.

On first feeling the premonitory symptoms, it is advisable at once to clear the stomach and bowels, by taking a few doses of

DR. EVANS'S PURIFYING PILLS,

the value and well authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the Bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit The Invigorating and Strengthening Pills.

DIRECTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS.—

Take four of the Purifying Pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the Invigorating Pills, a permanent cure is obtained.

Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.

33—The attacks usually occur every other day.

34—Price One Dollar a pack, containing ten boxes of Pills.

Sold at Dr. Evans's Medical Establishment, 100 Chatham Street, N. Y., and by his authorized Agents.

LIST OF AGENTS.

T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton.

Cambridge—E. P. Leecombe,

Princess Ann—Jno. H. Stewart,

Snow Hill—G. Uphur,

Salisbury—Parsons Gordy,

Centreville—Thos. Sutton, P. M.

Denton—Jas. Sangston & Son,

Cheser Town—N. T. Hynton.

Feb. 12, 1839.

35—Another recent test of the unrivaled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans's Medicines.—Dyspepsia, ten years standing. Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. W. Evans.

The symptoms were—A sense of distension and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting, and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and listlessness; any endeavor to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He now a strong and healthy man. He resorts to my pills as remedies, but they were all in effectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans's medicine.

36—An Extraordinary and Remarkable Cure.—Mrs. Mary Dillon, Williamsburg, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans, 300 Chatham st.

The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefit she has received, to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

37—REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre street, Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness, loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high colored, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed and a perfect cure effected by Dr. W. Evans.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

City of New York, Jan.

Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup for Children cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fever, &c.

For sale at Dr. Evans' Principal Office 100 Chatham street, New York; also by

T. H. DAWSON & SONS,

Easton, Md.

Look at This.

THE subscriber having obtained the contract for the conveyance of the Mail from Church Hill to Easton would most respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to carry passengers on said route.

Having procured good and substantial Carriages and safe Horses for that purpose, he therefore earnestly solicits the patronage of the public.

JONATHAN EVANS.

April 30th, 1839.—

To the Public.

On Satterfield having transferred to

his shop and fixtures, respectfully informs the customers of the establishment and the public generally, that he will

continue to

TAILORING BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

on the stand on Washington street. He will warrant his work to fit, and in point of style and workmanship flatters himself he can give general satisfaction. He keeps constantly employed good and efficient workmen.

The public's obt. servant,

JOHN H. K. SHANNAHAN.

N. B. Mr. Satterfield is engaged in my employ, and will use every exertion in connection with myself, to accommodate the old customers and the public generally.

J. H. K. S.

Feb. 19, 1839. (G) 17

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity that he has taken the room formerly occupied by Mr. James D. Duncan as a Hat Store where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him with neatness and despatch, and in the most fashionable style.

If he fails to fit persons favoring him with their custom, he will pay them for their Cloth or make them another suit.

The public's obt. servant,

ELISHA MECONEKIN.

N. B. The subscriber receives the latest Fashions, quarterly from Philadelphia, an also is the agent for T. Oliver's late improve rule for cutting garments.

E. M.

Jan. 15, 1839—(G) 17

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private Sale the farm situated near the Three Bridges, in Chappel District, and containing about four hundred acres of land, about 125 of the same is in good timber and now in the occupancy of Mr. James Tolson.—The terms of sale will require the payment of \$900 to the Bank, and the balance to be paid by 9 & 13 months with interest. If it is not sold at private sale before the first Tuesday in September; it will be sold at public Sale on that day, at the hour of 3 o'clock.

CHARLES W. BENNY.

March 5, 1839. 17

NOTICE.

LEWIS F. SCOTT'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

On Establishment, No. 2 West Fayette street, basement story of Barnum's City Hotel, and nearly opposite the Battle Monument.

"Aids the day and night the hour."

Life times are now all over for those who will apply for situations. Just bring recommendations and you will certainly find employment.

WANTED DAILY, Porters, Waiters, Outlers, Coachmen, Laborers, Clerks, Barkeepers, Chambermaids, Cooks, Wet and Dry Nurses, &c.

FAMILIES may rely upon getting good servants at this office.

INFORMATION on any business given or received, or forwarded far or near.

HOUSES, Lots, Farms, &c. for sale, rent lease.

CITIZENS, Strangers and Emigrants visiting this city, would do well to call at this office.

LOST CHILDREN kept at this office un called for.

SLAVES.—Persons having Slaves for sale that wish to dispose of them, either on or in the State, can find purchasers for them at this office.

Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Charges moderate and particularly be it understood, all communications through the post office must be post paid.

In order that strangers may be informed as to general character of the advertiser, for industry and prompt attention to business and general knowledge and experience, he is kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen.

Reverdy Johnson, Esq. Samuel Moore, Esq. James M. Buchanan, Esq. James Purviance, Esq. David Barnum, City Hotel; William Frick, Port Collector.

LEWIS F. SCOTT.

Baltimore, Nov. 6, 1838.

PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY

Report of Ladies' Fashions,

AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

These fashions are arranged by one of our most celebrated Modistes, and are

BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED.

Subscribers may rely upon their correctness. They will be furnished Monthly to persons who may wish the fashions only without the reading portion of the Lady's Book—at the above very low price—carefully packed & sent by mail to any direction. Cash of course in advance, postage paid. Any postage that has to be paid by the Publisher will be charged to the subscribers. Address

LOUIS A. GODEY.

211, Chestnut Street Philadelphia.

The Spring Fashions, accompanied also with a pattern of a Window Curtain, now ready for delivery. Single copies 12-1/2 cents.

GENTLEMAN'S FASHIONS

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Will shortly be commenced, Illustrated by two more splendidly Coloured figures, with directions. Orders now received.

April 16, 1839

New Hat Store.

The subscriber has re-commenced the Hating business in the Store next to William Loveday's and second door from the Bank. He has just received a large supply of the best materials, and intends to manufacture

HATS,

AND

BEAVER BONNETS

at the lowest prices. (Wholesale and retail.) The assortment of Hats, &c. is very complete. He solicits a continuance of support from his old customers, and the public generally, and he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 1, 1839.

N. B. The above business will be conducted by Mr. Thos. Beaton.

E. R.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE & EASTON.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

Will leave Baltimore every Friday and Tuesday mornings, at 7 o'clock for the above places and returns on the next day. On Monday's she will go to Annapolis only, and return the same day, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Dugan's wharf.

Passage to Annapolis, \$1

" to Easton, \$2

" to Cambridge, \$2

N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

March 12, 1839.

THE STEAM BOAT

PAUL JONES.

Will leave Light Street wharf Baltimore, every Wednesday and Saturday morning at six o'clock, for the above named places, and arrive at Easton about 12 o'clock; leave Easton (from Ferry) at 1 o'clock, & arrive in Baltimore about 7 o'clock P. M. the same day.

Passage \$2.

N. B.

EASTON, MARYLAND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND

JUNE 11, 1830.

VOL. VI-NO 23.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Is edited and published every

TUESDAY MORNING,

BY

GEO. W. SHERWOOD

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until arrears are settled. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of January, 1840, except as hereinafter stated, to the 30th June, 1844, on the following post routes in Maryland, will be received at the Department until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 24th day of August next, to be decided by the 7th day of September next.

On routes where the existing contracts have been extended to the 30th June, 1840, the new service; unless it be different from the old, will be made to commence on the 1st July 1840.

1901 From Baltimore, by Halls Cross Roads, Perrymanville, Havre de Grace, Rockville, Charlesown, North East, Elton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Marcus Hook, Chester and Litchfield, to Philadelphia, 97 miles and back daily in railroad cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at 9 a.m. arrive at Philadelphia same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Philadelphia every day at 1 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 9 a.m.

The mail is to be conveyed in a separate car, fitted up under the direction of the Department, for the exclusive use of the mails and post office agent, who is to attend to the delivery and receipt of mails at the intermediate offices.

Proposals for carrying a second daily mail are invited.

1902 From Baltimore, by Elk Ridge Landing, Savage, Laurel Factory, Beltsville and Bladensburg, to Washington, 40 miles and back daily in railroad cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at half past 9 a.m. arrive at Washington same day by 12 m.

Leave Washington every day at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by half past eight a.m.

The mail is to be conveyed in a separate car, fitted up under the direction of the Department, for the exclusive use of the mails and post office agent, who is to attend to the delivery and receipt of mails at the intermediate offices.

Proposals for carrying a second daily mail are invited.

1903 From Baltimore, by Elk Ridge Landing, Woodstock, Marriottville, Sykeville, Hoad's Mills, Ridgeville and Jansville, to Frederick, 62 miles and back daily in railroad cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at 11 a.m. arrive at Frederick same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Frederick every day at 12 p.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 7 a.m.

Proposals to run a second daily mail and to extend it (omitting Frederick) by Buckleysville, Point of Rocks and Knoxville to Harper's Ferry are invited; also proposals to extend this line to Harper's Ferry.

1904 From Baltimore, by Catonsville, Elkridge, Millersville, Union Mills, Littleton, Pa. Two Taverns, Gettysburg, Chambersburg and Fayetteville, to Chambersburg, 77 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 7 p.m.

1905 From Baltimore, by Pikeville, Owingsville, Union Mills, Littleton, Pa. Two Taverns, Gettysburg, Chambersburg and Fayetteville, to Chambersburg, 77 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Frederick same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 7 p.m.

1906 From Baltimore, by Govanstown, Towsonville, Golden, Hershey, Wessborough, and Maryland Line, to Shrewsbury, Pa. 34 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Shrewsbury same day by 9 p.m.

Leave Shrewsbury every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 5 p.m.

1907 From Baltimore, by Brooklandville, Cockeysville, Shrewsbury, Pa. and Loganville, to York, 58 miles and back daily in railroad cars.

Leave Baltimore every day at 10 1-2 a.m. arrive at York same day 5 1-2 p.m.

1908 From Baltimore, by Franklin, Randallstown, Freedom, Porters, Waterloo, Sun's Creek, and New Windsor, to Uniontown, 43 miles and back twice a week.

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

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

1909 From Baltimore, by Rock Hall, to Chestertown, 44 miles and back three times a week; by water to Rock Hall, thence in stages or sulkeys.

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

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

Proposals to run the going trip at a later hour, so as to enable the Southern mail to connect, are invited.

Proposals to run from Rock Hall to Chestertown only, 10 miles and back, are invited.

1910 From Baltimore, by Sweetzer's

Bridge and Brotherton, to Annapolis, 30 miles and back daily in sulkey.

Leave Baltimore every day at 4 a.m. arrive at Annapolis same day by 10 a.m.

Leave Annapolis every day at 4 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 1 a.m.

Proposals to carry this mail on the Annapolis Railroad will be considered.

1911 From Baltimore, by Reisterstown, Hampstead, Manchester, Hanover, Pa. Abbotstown, East Berlin, York Sulphur Springs and Kiderminster, to Carlisle, 59 miles and back twice a week in stages, and six times a week to York Sulphur Springs during the watering season, (say 3 1-2 months).

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday at 10 a.m. arrive at York Sulphur Springs same day by 8 p.m. and at Carlisle next days by 9 a.m.

Leave Carlisle every Wednesday and Sunday at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore same day by 11 p.m.

1912 From Gunpowder Depot, by Little Gunpowder, Kingsville, Long Green Academy, Black Horse Saint James and Wiesburg, to Union Meeting House, 33 miles and back once a week, with two additional trips to Kingsville.

Leave Gunpowder Depot every Wednesday at 11 a.m. arrive at Union Meeting House same day by 11 p.m.

Leave Union Meeting House every Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Gunpowder Depot same day by 7 p.m.

1913 From Bell Air to Perrymanville, 12 miles and back six times a week in stages, three of the trips by Abington, and three by Churchville.

Leave Bell Air every day except Sunday at 4 a.m. arrive at Perrymanville same day by 7 a.m.

Leave Perrymanville every day except Sunday at 12 m. arrive at Bell Air same day by 3 p.m.

1914 From Bell Air, by Hickory Tavern, Ro-Ginson's Store and Gwynedd, to Peach Ridge, Fawn Grove, Pa. and Jannetsville, equal to 17 miles and back once a week.

Leave Bell Air every Friday at 1 p.m. arrive at Peach Bottom same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Peach Bottom every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Bell Air same day by 12 m.

1915 From Rock Run, to Darlington, 4 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Rock Run every Monday and Thursday at 3 p.m. arrive at Darlington same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Darlington every Monday and Thursday at 5 p.m. arrive at Rock Run same day by 6 p.m.

1916 From Perryville, by Port Deposit, to Rock Run, 6 miles and back six times a week.

Leave Perryville every day except Sunday at 12 m. arrive at Rock Run same day by 2 p.m.

Leave Rock Run every day except Sunday at 5 a.m. arrive at Perryville same day by 7 a.m.

Proposals to carry in ferry boat from Havre de Grace by Rock Run to Perryville, are invited.

1917 From Elkton, by Fayette, Brick Meeting House, Rising Sun, Kirk's Mills, Pa. Oak Hill, and Goshen, Chesnut Level, 29 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Elkton every Monday and Thursday at 9 a.m. arrive at Chesnut Level same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Chesnut Level every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Elkton same day by 3 p.m.

1918 From Elkton by Warwick; Head of Sassafras, Georgetown Cross Roads, Charlesown, Church Hill, Centerville, Wye Mills, Easton, and Trape, to Cambridge, 91 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches, with a tri-weekly sulkey mail from Head of Sassafras, by Milington, and Sadler's Cross Roads to Church Hill, 22 miles and back, to be run in due connection.

Leave Elkton every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday after arrival of Eastern and Southern mails, say at 12 m. arrive at Easton next days by 10 a.m. and at Cambridge by 5 p.m.

Leave Cambridge every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 5 a.m. and Easton same days at 2 p.m. arrive at Elkton next days by 10 a.m.

Proposals for carrying this mail by Summit Bridge and Middletown will be considered.

1919 From Church Hill, by Long Marsh, Bullocktown, and Sowardtown, Del. to Dover, 31 miles and back once a week.

Leave Church Hill every Tuesday at 7 a.m. arrive at Dover same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Dover every Wednesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Church Hill same day by 3 p.m.

1920 From Queenstown, by Centerville, Rulphsboro, Nine Bridges, Greensboro and Willow Grove, to Dover, 40 miles and back once a week.

Leave Queenstown every Friday at 5 a.m. arrive at Dover same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Dover every Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Queenstown same day by 6 p.m.

1921 From Easton, by Upper Hunting Creek, Federalburg, Cannon's Ferry, Del. Seaford and Middleford, to Concord, 40 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Concord same days by 6 p.m.

Leave Concord every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Easton same days by 6 p.m.

1922 From Easton, by Royal Oak, to Saint Michaels, 11 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Easton every Tuesday and Friday at 11 a.m. arrive at Saint Michaels same days by 2 p.m.

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

1923 From Cambridge, by Big Mills, Vienna, Barren Creek Springs, Salisbury, Princess Ann and R-hobbs, to Snow Hill, 70 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Cambridge every Saturday and Wednesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Snow Hill next days by 4 p.m.

Leave Snow Hill every Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at Cambridge next days by 4 p.m.

1924 From Cambridge, by Church Creek and Tobacco Stick, to Robinson's Store, 20 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cambridge every Wednesday at 5 a.m. arrive at Robinson's Store same day by 11 m.

Leave Robinson's Store every Wednesday at 1 p.m. arrive at Cambridge same day by 8 p.m.

1925 From Barren Creek Springs, by Quantico and White Haven, to Princess Ann, 26 miles and back once a week.

Leave Barren Creek Springs every Wednesday at 11 a.m. arrive at Princess Ann same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Princess Ann every Thursday at 4 a.m. arrive at Barren Creek Springs same day by 11 a.m.

1926 From Salisbury, by Derickson's Cross Roads, Catlett's Mills and Waleysville, to Berlin, 27 miles and back once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 8 a.m. arrive at Berlin same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Berlin every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Salisbury same day by 4 p.m.

1927 From Princess Ann, by Ford's Store, to S. Misters', in Somerset county, Md. 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Princess Ann every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at S. Misters' same day by 11 a.m.

Leave S. Misters' every Friday at 1 p.m. arrive at Princess Ann same day by 6 p.m.

1928 From Princess Ann, by Kingston; to Rehoboth 16 miles and back once a week.

Leave Princess Ann every Wednesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Rehoboth same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Rehoboth every Wednesday at 1 p.m. arrive at Princess Ann same day by 6 p.m.

1929 From Annapolis, by Broad Creek, and Queenstown, to Wye Mills, 48 miles and back twice a week in a sail packet, 12 miles and back once in sulkey.

Leave Annapolis every Monday and Thursday after arrival of Baltimore mail, say at 11 a.m. arrive at Wye Mills same days in time to connect with mail for Easton, say by 7 p.m.

Leave Wye Mills every Wednesday and Saturday after arrival of Easton mail, say at 5 p.m. arrive at Annapolis same days by 12 m.

1930 From Davidsonville, by West River, Pig Point, Tracey's Landing, Friendship, Lower Marlboro, Huntingtown, Prince Georges, Port Republic, to Saint Leonard's, 62 miles and back three times a week.

Leave Davidsonville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Saint Leonard's same day by 12 m.

Leave Saint Leonard's every Monday at 2 p.m. arrive at Prince Frederick same day by 12 m. and at West River on Wednesday and Friday by 9 a.m.

Leave Friendship every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Davidsonville same days by 12 m. or in time to connect with the mail to Annapolis.

1931 From Elk Ridge Landing, by Cecil's Tavern and Beaver Dam to Davidsonville, 27 miles and back once a week.

Leave Elk Ridge Landing every Friday at 4 a.m. arrive at Davidsonville same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Davidsonville every Thursday at 10 a.m. arrive at Elk Ridge Landing same day by 5 p.m.

1932 From Cooksville, by Hood's Mills and Warfieldsburg to Westminster, 16 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cooksville every Saturday at 12 m. arrive at Westminster same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Westminster every Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Cooksville same day by 11 a.m.

1933 From Allen's Fresh to Harris's Lot, 9 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Allen's Fresh every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at Harris's Lot same day by 9 a.m.

Leave Harris's Lot every Tuesday and Friday at 11 a.m. arrive at Allen's Fresh same days by 1 p.m.

1934 From Port Tobacco to Nanjemoy, 15 miles and back once a week.

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

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

1935 From Port Tobacco, by Brynstown, to Benedict, 22 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Tuesday and Friday at 5 a.m. arrive at Benedict same days by 11 a.m.

Leave Benedict every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. arrive at Port Tobacco same days by 7 p.m.

1936 From Port Washington to Piscataway 4 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Port Washington every Monday and Thursday at 10 a.m. arrive at Piscataway same days by 12 m.

Leave Piscataway same days at 1 p.m. arrive at Port Washington same days by 3 p.m.

1937 From Upper Marlboro, by Notingham, Benedict, and Charlotte Hall, to Chaptico, 52 miles and back twice a week to Nottingham, and once a week the residue.

Leave Upper Marlboro every Monday at 1 p.m. arrive at Chaptico next day 2 p.m.

Leave Chaptico every Wednesday at 4 a.m. arrive at Upper Marlboro same day by 9 a.m.

Leave Upper Marlboro every Friday at 1 p.m. arrive at Nottingham same day by 3 p.m.

Leave Nottingham every Friday at 4 p.m. arrive at Upper Marlboro same day by 6 p.m.

1938 From Washington, D. C. to Georgetown, 2 miles and back twice daily.

Leave Washington every day at 7 a.m. and 2 p.m. arrive at Georgetown same day 7 1-2 a.m. and 2 1-2 p.m.

Leave Georgetown every day at 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. arrive at Washington same day 9 1-2 a.m. and 4 1-2 p.m.

1939 From Washington, D. C. by Georgetown, Rockville, Mt. Middle Brook, Clarkburg, Hyattstown, and Urbana, to Frederick, 44 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches.

Leave Washington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 a.m. arrive at Frederick same days by 1 p.m.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 11 a.m. arrive at Washington same days by 11 p.m.

1940 From Washington, D. C. by Mt. Colverville, Sandy Springs, Md. University, Tridolphia, Goshen, Del. Monrovia, New Market, Lottsburg, Johnsville, to Middleburg, 98 miles and back once a week.

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

1941 From Washington, D. C. by Long Old Fields, Md. Upper Marlboro, Queen Ann's

to Annapolis 39 miles and back three times a week in stages.

Leave Washington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at Annapolis same days by 4 p.m.

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

Proposals to carry on horses or in sulkeys are invited.

1942 From Washington, D. C. by Palmer's Tavern, Md. Piscataway, Pleasant Hill, Port Tobacco, Allen's Fresh, Newport, Chaptico, St. Clement's Bay, Leonardtown, Great Mills, and Saint Ingoes, to the Ridge, 93 miles and back twice a week in stages.

Leave Washington every Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m. arrive at Ridge next days by 7 p.m.

Leave Ridge every Tuesday and Friday at 7 p.m. arrive at Washington next days by 7 p.m.

1943 From Georgetown, D. C. to Hancock, Md. 136 miles and back three times a week in canal packet boats, supplying the office on the line of the canal.

Proposals to carry six times a week or daily will be considered.

The schedule to be arranged so as to run with all convenient expedition, and make due connection with the Western mail at Hancock, going and returning.

1944 From Rockville, by Barnesville, Deseoville, and Poolsville, to Barnesville, 23 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Rockville every Monday and Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Barnesville same days by 4 p.m.

Leave Barnesville every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Rockville same days by 1 p.m.

1945 From Frederick, by Middletown, Brimboro, Funkstown, Hagerstown, Clear Spring, Hancock, Beavertown, and Flint's, to Cumberland, 91 miles and back daily in four horse coaches constructed under the direction of the Department exclusively for the mails, except an outside seat to accommodate three passengers.

Proposals to carry this mail in two lines of four horse post coaches, to run at the same hours, with full privilege to convey passengers as far as the weight and bulk of the mail will allow, are invited. Also, to commence route at Hagerstown, in connection with a similar line from Cumberland, as invited on route 1513; also, to run one line of post coaches daily from Frederick to Hagerstown.

Leave Frederick every day at 6 1-2 p.m. arrive at Hagerstown by 10 1-2 p.m. and at Cumberland next day by 9 a.m.

Leave Cumberland every day at 9 a.m. arrive at Hagerstown by 7 1-2 p.m. and at Frederick same day by 11 1-2 p.m.

1946 From Frederick, by Union Mills, Georgetown, Graceland, and Eutawville, to Gettysburg, Pa. 32 miles and back twice a week in stages.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday and Saturday at 2 p.m. arrive at Gettysburg same days by 10 p.m.

Leave Gettysburg every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 m. arrive at Frederick same days by 10 a.m.

Proposals to carry three times a week will be considered.

1947 From Frederick, by Mount Pleasant, Libertytown, Unionville, Sun's Creek, McNamara's Mills, and Union Bridge, to Uniontown, 23 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Frederick every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Uniontown same days by 5 p.m.

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

1948 From Frederick, by Walkersville, Woodboro, Ladesburg, Middleburg, Bruceville, Taneytown, Piney Creek, Littleton, Pa. Hanover, and Spring Forge, to York, 59 miles and back twice a week.

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

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

1949 From Frederick, by Jefferson, Petersburg, and Knoxville, to Harper's Ferry, 20 miles and back three times a week.

Leave Frederick every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Harper's Ferry same days by 12 m.

Leave Harper's Ferry every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p.m. arrive at Frederick same days by 7 p.m.

1950 From Frederick, by Buckeystown, to Greenfield Mills, 11 miles and back twice a week to Buckeystown, and once a week the residue.

Leave Frederick every Wednesday at 2 p.m. and Saturday at 11 a.m. arrive at Buckeystown same day by 4 p.m. and 1 p.m. respectively.

Leave Buckeystown every Wednesday at 12 m. and Saturday at 9 a.m. arrive at Frederick same days by 2 p.m. and 11 a.m. respectively.

Leave Buckeystown every Saturday at 2 p.m. arrive at Greenfield Mills same day by 3 1-2 p.m.

1951 From Middleburg, by Beallville, to Wolfsville, 10 miles and back once a week.

Leave Middleburg every Saturday at 1 p.m. arrive at Wolfsville same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Wolfsville every Saturday at 9 a.m. arrive at Middleburg same day by 12 m.

1952 From Westminster, by Uniontown, Taneytown, Emmitsburg, and Fountandale, Pa. to Waynesboro, 33 miles and back twice a week in stages.

Leave Westminster every Sunday and Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at Waynesboro same days by 5 p.m.

Leave Waynesboro every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 a.m. arrive at Westminster same days by 12 m. in time to connect with the mail to Baltimore.

From Boonsboro, by Rohrer'sburg, Hill, and Petersville, to Barry, 18 miles and back once a week.

Leave Boonsboro every Wednesday at 1 p.m. arrive at Barry same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Barry every Wednesday at 12 m. arrive at Boonsboro same day by 12 m.

1953 From Hagerstown, by Cavetown, Chaptico, Foxville, Sabillville, and Mechanistown, to Graceland, 27 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a.m. arrive at Graceland same days by 4 p.m.

Leave Graceland every Thursday and Monday at 5 a.m. arrive at Hagerstown same days by 2 p.m.

1954. From Hagerstown to Bakersville, 10 miles and back once a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Friday at 1 p.m. arrive at Bakersville same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Bakersville every Friday at 8 a.m. arrive at Hagerstown same day by 11 a.m.

1955 From Cumberland, by Frostburg, Little Crossing, Addison, Pa. Somersfield, Bryant's, Uniontown, Brownsville, East Bethlehem, Beallville, Hillsboro, Washington, Chaysville, West Alexandria, and Triadelphia, to Wheeling, 131 miles and

[BY AUTHORITY.]



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC-NO. 37.]

AN ACT making an appropriation for the protection of the Northern and Northwestern frontier of the United States.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, in addition to a former appropriation, shall be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to be used in and for the protection of the Northern and Northwestern frontier of the United States, by the employment of steamships, the transportation of troops and supplies, or any other extraordinary expenses attending the operations of the army in the defence of that frontier, and by calling out, under the direction of the President of the United States, any part of the militia or volunteers, according to the provisions of the constitution and laws; and such part of said sum as may be required for the latter purposes, shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the provisions of the act of Congress of January the second, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, of the act of April the fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, making appropriations for the support of the army; and of the act of March the nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, providing for the payment of volunteer and militia corps in the service of the United States.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.

PUBLIC-NO. 38.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act regulating the pay and emoluments of brevet officers," passed April 16th, 1818.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, the act entitled "An act regulating the pay and emoluments of brevet officers," approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, be, and the same shall be, so construed, as to include the case of the Adjutant General of the United States.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.

[PUBLIC-NO. 39.]

AN ACT providing for the erection of a fire-proof building for the use of the General Post Office Department.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be erected a fire-proof building, of such dimensions and upon such plan of arrangement as may be required for the use and accommodation of the General Post Office Department, on the site of the Post Office building, recently destroyed by fire; and for this purpose, that he be authorized to appoint a skilled architect to prepare and submit to him the necessary plans for the proper construction of such building, which being approved by him shall be continued to the erection of the structure; and the said architect may be continued in the superintendence of the construction of the building, or another employed in that service, as the President may deem best. Provided, that not more than one architect shall be kept in the employment of the Government at Washington.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the principal material of which the exterior walls of such building shall be constructed shall be such as the President of the United States shall direct, and shall be joined, and laid in regular courses, in the most approved mode of such construction.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That, for the erection of the building authorized by the first section of this act, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated by law.

JAMES K. POLK.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

YVES JOHNSON.

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.

M. VAN BUREN.

President of the United States.

CHASTISEMENT OF THE MALAY

PIRATES BY THE U. STATES

SHIPS COLUMBIA AND JOHN A.

DAMS.

The ship *Arabella*, at Boston, brings inter-

esting intelligence from Sumatra. It will

be seen by the annexed letters, to the editors

of the *Journal of Commerce*, that the U. S. frigate

Columbia, and corvette *John Adams*, under

command of Commodore Read, have inflicted

a signal vengeance upon the Malay

pirates Qualla Battoo and Muk Koo, on the

island of Sumatra, for the connection they were

supposed to have had with the pirates and

murders committed in their waters on board the

American ship *Eclipse*, of Salem. Qualla

Battoo, the editors remark, was once before

defeated by one of our frigates, the *Potomac*, and

all her force demolished. For this reason, or

some other, Qualla Battoo, on the present

occasion, suffered only a moderate infliction,

while Muk Koo, a town about 40 miles distant,

was demolished and burnt. No lives

were lost on the American side, and the letters

do not state that any of the Malays perished.

The towns appear to have been deserted

in anticipation of the attack.

The necessity of such severe measures is to

be regretted; but in dealing with savages and

pirates, no other mode seems practicable for

the protection of our commerce and the lives

of our citizens. We trust the Malays will

now come to the conclusion that their own

interest requires them to restrain their cupidity

from being exercised upon defenceless mer-

chantmen which may visit their coast. They

probably, until the arrival of the *Potomac*,

supposed that America was too remote, or too

feeble, to protect its commerce in those seas.

It is to be hoped that this delusion is now dis-

sipated, and that hereafter our seamen and

captains in that quarter, will find the flag of

their country a never failing protection.

The bombardment of Qualla Battoo took

place on the 23d of December, and that of

Muk Koo on the 1st of January.

Correspondence of the *Journal of Commerce*,

U. S. Frigate *Columbia*,

Harbor of Singapore, Feb. 6th, 1839.

I have an antipathy to write a document for a newspaper, but I promised occasionally, to send you a letter, and feel indebted to do so in view of the pleasure your papers give me; when I am so fortunate as to receive them on our winding track over the oceans of the world. And you will be desirous of knowing what our Squadron has been doing on the west coast of Sumatra, or whether we have done any thing, after you shall have received intelligence of the piratical act of the Malays in the robbery of another American vessel and the murder of her captain and one of the crew.

The plot for the attack on the ship *Eclipse*, Captain Wilkes, was originated at Muk Koo, about 40 miles from Qualla Battoo; and the persons who conspired in this matter were Qualla Battoo, and a great proportion of the property and money taken to that place. This, therefore, was deemed the principal of the attack. We learn that the \$12,000 was divided out, and some of it was received at Qualla Battoo and also at Soo-Soo, a place three or four miles from Qualla Battoo, and at both of these, according to the acknowledgments of the Malays in the conversation held with them, some of the pirates were residing on our arrival on the coast.

The demand for these men having been made, and compliance being declared to be impossible as the men had escaped after our anchorage, (which however was deemed to be only an excuse to render their refusal to comply with the demand an appearance of a misfortune to them, rather than a decision of their councils,) our ships were run in nearer to the shore of Qualla Battoo, and the place cannonaded, with some damage to the town, or rather to the forts, as they were the objects at which the shots were directed.

The ships were then got underweigh and stood for Muk Koo, where the demand for the pirates was made, without the expectation of the Malays of that place pursuing any course different from the one adopted by the Malays of Qualla Battoo. The demand was uncomplied with; and the consequences, as the proper alternative, (as deemed to be by our Commodore, and I believe quite unanimously, the sentiment of all the officers,) followed.

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other exhibition, which ended in a man wishing to give a new name to the vessel, and after several days of hard work, the man let go the rope and burst that he cannot survive.

THE

EAST

Tuesday Morning

Democratic Republican Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, a very large number of the Democratic Republican voters of Talbot, assembled at the Court House in this town on Tuesday last, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the Congressional Convention, which assembles in Centerville on the 11th inst. (this day,) to nominate a candidate to represent the Second Congressional District in the 26th Congress of the United States.

Nicholas Martin, Esq. called the meeting to order, which was organized by the appointment of JOHN W. BATTEE, Chairman, and WM. ROSE, Esq. & Dr. JOHN A. CLARK, assistant chairmen. Messrs. Wm. B. WILLIS and G. W. SHERWOOD, were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated, on motion it proceeded to select five Delegates from each election district, as follows:

EASTON—James L. Martin, Joseph Graham, Wm. Arringdale, Wm. H. Nibb, G. W. Sherwood.

ST. MICHAEL'S—John W. Battee, Dr. J. D. Colton, Joseph Caulk, John Kemp, Wrightson Fairbanks.

TRAPPE—Nicholas Martin, John Newnam, Thos. S. Hayward, Benjamin M. Bowdler, Wm. B. Willis.

CHAPPEL—Daniel Lloyd, Charles Cornish Sherwood, Thomas Cannon, Scott.

On motion, the above named Delegates were declared duly selected Delegates for the purposes specified.

The following resolutions were then adopted, and after some remarks, adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That this meeting pledge itself to use all fair and honorable exertions to insure the election of the nominees of the Democratic Republican Convention, which assembles in Centerville on the 11th instant.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it stands adjourned until the FIRST TUESDAY IN AUGUST NEXT, on which day at twelve M., it will re-assemble for the purpose of nominating the requisite candidates to be voted for at the October Election.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the officers for so impartially presiding over its deliberations.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in the *Eastern Shore Whig*.

JOHN W. BATTEE, Chairman.

WM. ROSE, Jno. A. Clough, } Assistants.

Wm. B. Willis, } Secretaries.

G. W. SHERWOOD, }

Trouble in Indiana.—We have seen a

graph from the Chicago Democrat, which states that Mr. White, who was lately elected U. S. Senator for Indiana, declares himself in favor of Mr. Van Buren for the next President in preference to any body but Gen. Harrison, and that he & a large number of friends will adhere to the General, if the anticipated national convention, got up by the friends of Mr. Clay, shall abandon him.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

THE WAR ENDED.—A ship from the Charleston Courier of May 27th, announcing the arrival of Maj. Gen. MACOMBS, from Jacksonville, E. F. on that morning, with intelligence that an arrangement has been made which will put an end to the contest which has been so long carried on in that Territory, and leave it to the slow but sure advance of civilization to relieve Florida from the remnants of her savage inhabitants.

Baltimore Post Office.—The appointment of Mr. Vanant has been well received by all parties in this city, and we venture nothing in saying that his administration of the office will be efficient, faithful and satisfactory.—*Baltimore Post*.

The following gentlemen were selected on Tuesday last by the Democratic voters of Caroline, to represent them in the Congressional Convention which assembles in Centerville this day:—

Nathan Whitby, John Thrawley, and Solomon Sherwood from the Upper District.

Joshua Clarke, William B. Tillman and J. L. Bartol from the Middle District.

Robinson, John F. Willis and Wm. Cheezum from the Lower District.

33-The Whigs appear to be in a fixing upon a day for holding the Congressional Convention in this District.

paper names the 18th inst. another the 20th (whew!) and a third declares that 20th of July would be the most appropriate time. Get right gentlemen in your preparations, or at once postpone the whole matter until the third day of October next. A. R. G.

We flatter ourselves that the Congressional Convention which will be made to day in Centerville, will be such an one as to give satisfaction to the Democracy throughout the State. With the most anxious prospects before us, we should submit to consideration to overweigh us, in candidates, who can command a number of votes, by concentrating the whole of the whole requires decision and energy for the cause—nothing which be the governing motive, we to apprehend. By our next publication, we will have our decks cleared, & colors flying, fully prepared for a contest that must terminate gloriously for our cause.

OLD VIRGINIA TRUE TO HERSELF.—Notwithstanding the unprecedented efforts of the pliable forces in Virginia, the Republicans have nobly maintained their ground, and rescued the old Dominion from the hands of the spoilers. Congressmen will stand—12 Democrats—6 Whigs—2 Conservatives and 1 Sub-Treasurer, Anti-Clay, State Rights Whig. For particulars we refer the reader to an article in another column. The opposition had a large majority on joint ballot in the Legislature last year.

33-The whigs of the 4th Congressional district nominated on Saturday last, John P. Kennedy and Charles H. Pitts, Esqrs. as candidates for Congress from that District.

33-We regret to find that Col. B. C. Howard declines accepting a nomination as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the next Congress. He has announced his determination in a card published in yesterday's *Baltimore Republican*.

33-At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, held on the 3d inst. the Hon. Francis Thomas, of Frederick, was duly elected President.

Hilton Dennis Teackle has offered himself as a candidate for a seat in the House of Delegates from Somerset county.

A very violent hail storm passed over the neighborhood of Wilmington, N. C. on the night of the 31st May, doing great damage to the fields of corn and rice, and breaking many panes of glass. A second shower also occurred on the 2d instant, during which a schooner lying near the town was struck by lightning.

AN ABDUCTION.—It is stated that a young and beautiful girl, 17 years of age, was on Wednesday last decoyed away from her home in New York, by a villain, a married man, who it is supposed has won the affections of his intended victim through false representations of his circumstances and position. The N. Y. Transcript says:

The distracted mother of the poor girl procured a warrant for the apprehension of the heartless vagabond, but although the officers succeeded in arresting him, they could procure no tidings of the young runaway, and her hiding place as yet remains unknown to those who have her interests at heart. As the matter will undergo a legal investigation, before a civil as well as a criminal tribunal—we refrain from stating more at present, as it might have a tendency to injure some persons, indirectly connected with the transaction, who are not properly amenable to censure. When the guilty party shall be brought to justice, we are to be held to answer for the inquiry alleged against him—then will we not hesitate to hold him up to the scorn he richly merits.

An iron steamboat, built to run on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, arrived at New York on Monday from London, after a passage of forty five days. The name of the vessel is the *Robert L. Stockton*, an iron schooner, and the Evening Post says that she is fitted with Capt. Ericson's patent engine and commanded by Capt. R. Crane, an intrepid and skillful seaman. She came out under canvas, without the aid of steam. Her departure from London was looked upon as an act of great temerity in Capt. Crane, whose success, however, has fully justified his reliance on his own skill and the capacity of his vessel to brave the storms of the Atlantic.

The Stockton is built entirely of iron, the pieces being riveted together; is rated fifteen tons, and is seventy one feet long, while her breadth at midship is only ten feet. It was this disproportion which caused the voyage to be considered so hazardous. The steam engine is placed at the stern, which Capt. Crane considers an advantageous mode of construction in steam boats intended for the open sea.

METHODISM.—It is estimated that between three & four thousand members have been added to the Methodist Church in Indiana within six months.—The revivals have been very extensive, and are still progressing. A Rushville 120 joined the Church in a single week.

The proposed encampment, which has for some time been in contemplation at Tronton, commenced last week by the arrival of one hundred and eighty government troops, from New York. Two or three hundred more are expected to arrive from Carlisle. The whole number, it is said, will amount to upwards of three thousand.

The reported death of Thomas Haynes Bayly, the beautiful lyric poet, is confirmed. He was received by the Great Western Railway 120 joined the Church in a single week.

LOWDOWN IN THE WEST.—The 26th ult. in which the numbers were considerable. Their regalia are very showy. There was an orchestra on the occasion, and a supper in evening, which went off very pleasantly.

The Madisonian states that Mr. J. L. Sullivan, of the Democratic Review, has been appointed to the Secretaryship of Legation at Paris, and only awaits the approbation of Gov. Cass, our Minister there, for the consummation of the appointment.

VIROGINIA RESOLVED.—We are enabled to make up a list of members elected to Congress, by the General Assembly of Virginia, which was held at Winchester, on the 2d inst. We differ from our friend of the Enquirer in regard to two or three members. We set down on our side two Democrats opposed to the Sub Treasury, but returned from counties where the Administration has decisive majorities—one of whom voted throughout against Mr. Rives at the last session, and the other of whom, in Tazewell, run with the Democratic candidate George, and carried the same vote against his competitor that George did over Hopkins. We set down Payne of Fluvanna as a decided Democrat and friend of the Administration; who, although against the Independent Treasury, yet preferred the election of Gordon to Garland, rather than encourage the enemies of the Administration.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Dem.	Federal.	Conserv.	Imp.	Pract.
66	55	3	2	11
Senate, 18	11	3	2	11
84	67	5	2	11

This gives the Democratic party a sound majority in the House of Delegates against the double party of Rives Whigs and Conservatives and "Impacticables." The division of parties stands thus:

Democrats supporting the Administration in the Senate. 18

Do. do. in the House 66

Rives Whigs and Conservatives in Senate 84

Do. do. in House 57

Impacticable and State Rights Whigs 11

Do. do. 82

Democratic majority

From the combined force of Whigs and Conservatives, as set down above, to test the real strength of parties, "the impracticable Whigs" should be subtracted. Of these unmanageable gentlemen, who sternly opposed Mr. Rives, and would not be ruled into a vote for him, we are not apprised of any that have been rejected by their constituents for a manageable Whig or Conservative. On the contrary, several anti-Rives and anti-Clay Whigs have been returned in place of the compromisers. We have no data to enable us to enumerate that portion of Delegates elected opposed to the coalition of the last session, but the Richmond Enquirer gives those certainly known to the Editor:

"Accomack 2—Albemarle 2—Elizabeth City and Warwick 1—Essex 1—Gloucester 1—James City, York and Williamsburg 1—Kanawha 1—Norfolk 1—10."

Of these a majority are notoriously opposed to the Presidential question, to the tendency of the mass of the party with whom they have heretofore acted. Several have distinctly avowed to their constituents a preference for Mr. Van Buren over Mr. Clay.—Deducting the few such here given, and it shows the utter desperation of that coalition in Virginia with a joint Conservative and Whig majority of twenty four in the last General Assembly. Mr. Rives found that his prompt and energetic attacks on the Administration could not conciliate favor enough to re-elect him to the Senate. What prospect can he have with a decided majority of sincere friends of the Administration in both branches of the Legislature, and certainly ten, probably many more impracticable Whigs, pledged to their constituents against him?

Mr. Rives's remarks on this point are full of explanation.

"We might, perhaps, have added to this list Roberts of Princess Anne, and Walker of Westmoreland who gave a dead shot against Mr. Rives, on every ballot of the last session. But the positions of the others cannot be mistaken. Does any one expect Bayly and Cropper to vote for Rives? Or Gilmer and Southall of Albemarle, unless Rives comes out flattered against the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, as Mr. Leigh calls upon him to do? Crawford of Warwick pledged himself at the polls not to vote for Rives, and so did Gregory of James City, the successor of Mr. Tyler Lorimer of Essex is a firm man and his country is against the ex-Senator. Smith of Gloucester cannot be shaken. Reynolds, of Kanawha has been the popular General (Smith) expressly upon the ground of his being an anti-Rives Whig. Allen of Norfolk Borough has denounced Rives as "a political renegade." Those whose names are in Italics, are Sub-Treasurers and we know that six of them are as decided States Rights Whigs as any in Virginia, and who will never band with any man, or set of men, who go for Henry Clay. That issue will be made up by December next. It is sweeping on already. The last Kanawha paper invites the Whigs to meet in caucus in August next at some point beyond the mountains, to organize measures for sending delegates to the National Convention. The Whigs of this State cannot put off the evil day much longer. But, as soon as the smoke has cleared, and the issue is truly presented between Van Buren and Clay—Clay of all men among the violently opposed to the State Rights Whigs will stand in their ranks of the Republican Democratic State Rights party. There is no mistake about this; Virginia perfectly safe for Mr. Van Buren, and the Senatorial election of the next winter will be deeply affected by the political elements which are in the mean time inevitable to be thrown into the operation."

Of his very best to surrender. He cannot possibly muster four Conservatives in the newly elected House of Delegates, who will go with him into the ranks of Whiggery; and of the whole Spartan band in Congress, Garland and Hopkins are all who even pretend to call themselves Conservatives.—Clark of New York having given in his adhesion to the Whigs.

But Messrs. Garland and Hopkins seem to have been pressed upon this point so closely before the people in their respective districts, that they solemnly pledged themselves against the transfer. Mr. Ritchie avers positively that "Messrs. Garland and Hopkins—the former in Louisiana, and the latter in several counties—stated that they were opponents of the Administration only on the Sub-Treasury question." We state the Congressional result in Virginia thus:

Democrats—John W. Jones, Joel Holloman, Francis E. Rives, Geo. C. Dromgoole, Lian Banks, Walter Coles, William Lucas, Robert Craig, Lewis Starnord, Green B. Samuel, Andrew Beirne, J. Johnson.

Federalists.—H. A. Wice, John Hill, John M. Botts, C. F. Mercer, W. L. Goggin, John Taliaferro.

Sub Treasury, Anti-Clay, State Rights Whig. R. M. HORTON.

Conservatives, JAMES GARLAND, G. W. HOPKINS.

According to their own pledges opposed to the

administration only on the Sub-Treasury. The policy of the late election throughout the State, as summed together, both for the Legislature and for Congress, present a large and commanding majority of the popular vote on the side of the Administration. It is about in proportion to the relative strength of the Administration and the Whig Congressional delegation. The returns of members to the Legislature is not a fair test of the popular vote. The small Whig boroughs and counties—such as Williamsburg, York, Warwick, Charles City, not giving four hundred votes altogether, balance in the General Assembly such counties as Botetourt, Cabell, Grayson, Montgomery, each giving more votes than all the little Federal boroughs and counties named together, although the latter send an equal number of Delegates. We will get the exact poll from every county of the State, and make the Democratic majority in the whole State manifest by an accurate comparison of the returns.

DEATH OF WM. LEGGETT, Esq.

Mr. Leggett, who was recently appointed by the President, confidential agent from the United States Government to the Republic of Central America, died at his residence at New Rochdale (N. Y.) on Wednesday last. Mr. Leggett was formerly sole editor of the New York Evening Post, and, latterly, of the "Platenderer." He had been in bad health for a long time, occasioned by too constant application while he had the management of these two popular publications, and was making preparations to visit Central America, in the hope of recruiting his health by a change of climate. The New York papers speak in warm praise of his talents as a writer, and regret much that he has been thus early cut down in the prime of usefulness.

HORRIBLE TRANSACTION.—The Natchez Free Trader states that in the Circuit Court of Copiah county on 10th inst. Alva Carpenter was put on trial, charged with the murder of Mr. Keller, late Judge of Probate of that county. The Jury, after being absent a short time, returned a verdict of manslaughter. As the officer of the Court was on the eve of taking the prisoner back to jail, a sudden uproar took place, the lights were all put out, and Carpenter was stabbed in three or four places, one of his hands cut off, and he fell corpse in the "hall of the Court." It is supposed that the persons who were engaged in this high-handed and horrible transaction, were relatives of Mr. Keller.

STATE

PRICE CURRENT.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—The market continues to decline, the demand for Flour being limited, and very few of the City Millers being in the market as purchasers. In the early part of the week a sale of prime family flour white wheat was made at \$1.50 and \$1.55, and on Tuesday a parcel of good white was sold at \$1.35. On Wednesday a sale of two of good red was made at \$1.25, and yesterday another parcel or two of good red was also sold at the same price. To-day there were two large parcels of very prime red in market, but at the time we left it they were not sold. Wheat common to prime reds at \$1.20 a \$1.30, although in the absence of positive transactions the last named rate must not be relied on as strictly accurate. Corn.—Sales of white, up to yesterday inclusive, at 85 a 86 cents, and to-day at 84 a 85 cents. Sales of yellow yesterday and previously, at 92 a 93 cents, and to-day at 92 cents. Rye.—We quote common to prime Md. E. Shore at \$1.05 a \$1.09.

A Teacher Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to employ a Teacher in his family. None need apply except such as can produce the best testimonials as to character and qualifications.

WM. POWELL.
Wye Landing June 11th, 1839.

200 M feet Lumber.

In addition to their former stock of seasoned Lumber, the subscribers are now receiving from the Susquehanna 2000 feet of White Pine of different qualities. On hand a quantity Cypress and Pine Shingles, scantling, &c. all of which they will sell low for cash.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.
Wye Landing June 11th, 1839.

FOR SALE.

The ensuing year, the Farm called Cook's Hope, adjoining the residence of the subscriber. For terms, apply to Mrs. Maria Rogers, or to the subscriber.

JOHN L. N. KERR.
To a good tenant, a lease of six years would be given.

Oakland, June, 11th, 1839.—4t

New Summer Goods.

John W. Cheezum,
Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a fresh supply of

Summer Goods,
And respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same, June 11, 1839.—4t

Chancery Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, passed at July Term, 1838, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer for sale, by public auction, at the door of the Court House, in Easton, on the

9TH DAY OF JULY NEXT,

between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, in one entire parcel, and singular the Farm, lands, tenements and messuages, a situation in Talbot County, in and near the village called the Hole in the Wall, which are particularly mentioned and described in a deed of mortgage, made and executed by Joseph P. Harris, of Talbot County, and Anne his wife to John Leeds Kerr, bearing date the 20th day of January, in the year 1836, and duly acknowledged and recorded amongst the land records of Talbot County, being parts of the several tracts of land called Bosman's Addition, Chance, Sandy Hill, True Trust, or of whatever other tract or tracts they may be, or in or to, which the said Joseph P. Harris and Anne, his wife, have or claim any right, title, or estate, at law or in equity, in possession, reversion or remainder, be the quantity therein contained, what it may, more or less.

This valuable property lies at the entrance into Oxford Neck, and within a mile and a half of the navigable waters of both Indian Creek and Third Haven, from which excellent vessels are passing to Baltimore every week. The said land and premises will be sold in one farm and establishment, and may be most advantageously sold off in cultivation in several fields and lots, the land being of an excellent quality, as may be now seen from the crops growing. The buildings are large and commodious, and some of them, particularly the

STORE HOUSE,

conveniently located for business on the public road, where coarse goods and groceries might always be sold or profitably exchanged with farmers for grain. All persons desirous to purchase are invited to view the premises—arable and wood land, and the houses and parcels of land before the day of sale, so as to see the advantages of situation, &c.

The terms of the sale prescribed by the decree, are as follows for cash, to be paid on the day of sale or the ratification thereof, at the option of the purchaser, and in case the purchaser neglect to pay at the final ratification then he is to give bond with surety to be approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale for the purchase money.

J. BOZMAN KERR, Trustee.

Easton, June 11th, 1839.—1s

State of Maryland:

CAROLINE COUNTY, to WIT: PURSUANT to the act of Assembly entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent Debtors" passed at November session eighteen hundred and fifty, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby the within application of Nicholas Robinson, for the benefit of the said act and the supplements thereto, together with the schedule of creditors and other papers, to the Judge of Caroline County Court, and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next for the final hearing of said application of the said N. Robinson and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline County Court, at the Court House in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors, or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Eastern Shore Whig, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, the second Monday of October next, given under my hand this 24th day of May eighteen hundred and thirty nine.

ABRAHAM JUMP.

Caroline county, June 11th, 1839.—3w

HATS.

AND

BEAVER BONNETS

at the lowest prices. (Wholesale and retail.) His assortment of Hats, &c. is very complete. He solicits a continuance of support from his old customers, and the public generally, and he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 1, 1839.

N. B. The above business will be conducted by Mr. Thos. Beaton.

E. R.

Matchless Sanative

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of the renowned medicine, called MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

It is a powerful and efficacious remedy for all the lungs.

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to Carpenters.

OSALS will be received until the 10th day of June instant for building a frame 32 feet front and 20 feet deep in the clear, two stories high, weatherboarded with 3 inch white pine dressed or clap boards at the option of the undertaker, and covered with cypress shingles of good quality.

Basement to be 6 feet in the clear, 3 feet under and 3 feet above ground, walled with good brick or stone and mortar, lighted with 4 windows of 6 lights, 8 by 10 glass protected with wire, and one outer cellar door walled and covered with a good roof.

Principal story to be 9 feet in the clear, floored with 1 inch dressed yellow pine tongued and grooved and divided into a passage and one room—passage 6 feet wide in the clear, with a front and back door of panel 1-2 inch stuff, a plain transom over front door, a flight of stairs with plain bannisters and railing, and a door leading into the room—Room to be lighted with 6 windows 12 lights each, 10 by 15 glass.

Second story of same height and finished in the same manner as the first, except, windows over the front and back doors, and floor of 1-4 inch dressed white pine, steps leading up to Garret. Garret to be lighted with 3 windows of 4 lights each, 8 by 10 glass, without flooring, and a neat cupola for a bell.

A stove chimney in the end, with two funnels, commencing at the basement—good venetian shutters to the front and back windows, with the necessary number of window catches, knobs, locks, latches, &c.

The two principal stories to be plastered with 3 coats good mortar, and painted inside and out with 3 coats white lead, shutters green, roof red.

\$400 will be paid in advance, and the balance at the end of the year, and security for the completion of the work by the 1st day of December will be required.

Persons wishing to undertake the work will please address the subscriber at Denton, Caroline county, Md.

JAMES SANGSTON.

Denton, June 1, 1839.—je 4 3t

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

THE subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to them in their line of business, and now respectfully take this method to inform them that they continue to manufacture every kind of Carriage, in the neatest and most elegant manner, and on reasonable terms.

They flatter themselves that from their knowledge and experience in the business, and from their determination to use none but the best materials, and employ the best workmen, that they will be able as heretofore, to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor them with their custom.

They have now finished and ready for sale, a large assortment of

NEW

CARRIAGES,

made in the latest style and fashion; among them a beautiful COACH, two handsome family CHA-

RIOTES, BAROUCHES, YORK WAGON-

ROES, GIGS, &c. &c. and a large lot of

HARNESS,

both double and single, which they will dispose of with or without the carriages. In connection with the above, they have a great variety of second hand Gigs and four-wheeled carriages, which they are anxious to sell at the most reduced prices; and they would most respectfully invite the attention of the public to call and examine their assortment and judge for themselves. All kind of repairing done as heretofore, at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on accommodating terms. Orders for work from a distance thankfully received and punctually executed by

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

(G)

N. B. Five active intelligent boys will be taken at the different branches of coach making if early application is made.

A. & H.

The Aurora & Chronicle at Cambridge and Central and Times at Centerville, will copy the above advertisement 3 weeks and charge this office.

New Hat Store.

The subscriber has re-commenced the Hatting business in the Store next to William Loveday's and second door from the Bank. He has just received a large supply of the best materials, and intends to manufacture

HATS.

AND

BEAVER BONNETS

at the lowest prices. (Wholesale and retail.) His assortment of Hats, &c. is very complete. He solicits a continuance of support from his old customers, and the public generally, and he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

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PORTRAIT PAINTING.

TEN, from Germany, residing in the town of Easton, is desirous of having his portrait painted in oil, in a style highly approved, and in a perfect likeness in a well finished and elegantly framed. He requests the public to call and themselves.

June 4
[The Editor of the Whig has been requested by Mr. KAYMAN's portrait, and has been hesitating in pronouncing it perfect in likeness and very neat in execution.—E.]

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale on accommodating terms all the Land situated on Choptank River, in Talbot county, lately owned by Robert W. Kennard called

"RICH BOTTOM," &c.

Containing about 628 Acres.

This Land contains an abundance of excellent Marl, very convenient of access, besides other sources of manure, sufficient (it is believed) if properly managed to make it rich. There is also a large portion of

Valuable Timber

AND

WOOD LAND,

All lying within 4 miles of Easton. There is on this estate comfortable buildings calculated for two farms, and in that way (if required) it will be sold, allotting to each an equal portion of the Timber and Wood.—This farm is well calculated for grazing, as there is included in the above from 30 to 40 acres of excellent Marsh and Meadow Land.

One third of the purchase money will be required to be paid down and for the balance a reasonable time will be given to suit the purchaser. If the above property be not sold at private sale before the 6th August next, it will then be offered at public sale. For further particulars apply to

WM. H. GROOMER or

SAM. T. KENNARD.

Easton May 21, 1839.

HATTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally that the co-partnership business started by Mr. James C. Millington and himself, in this city, by mutual consent, dissolved, and that he has become entire owner, and will continue the business at the same stand.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with an assortment of

INE MATERIALS,

selected with great care, and is now prepared to make

Black & White, Russia, Silk

AND ANY OTHER KIND OF

HATS

in a very superior style, and assures those who have been under the necessity of purchasing articles in his line, manufactured out of the country, that he is now ready to preclude any such necessity, and therefore hopes to receive a sufficient share of public patronage to sustain him in his effort "to live."

The subscriber has no desire to get customers by any appeals that he could possibly make, but requests the citizens to reflect on the moment upon the propriety and justice of neglecting the mechanics of their own towns and supporting those of foreign places.—Such a course will, in its operation beggar the mechanics of any town, no matter how industrious and careful they may be—and not the mechanics only, but the merchants who deal in those foreign articles also.—Such is the undeniable tendency of such a course of business.

The public's obedient servant,

JOSEPH W. BARKER.

Denton, April 30, 1839.—may 7 1f

Look at This.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for manufacturing, wishes to purchase from

10 to 15000

pounds of Wool, for which he will give the highest market prices in Cash, which are given on the Eastern Shore. He will be in Easton and in different parts of the County during the months of June and July.

JOHN CAMPER.

May 28, 1839.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND.

Will commence her accustomed route to St. Michaels and Wye Landing on Monday the 6th of May. She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Annapolis, arriving at St. Michaels about 1 o'clock, proceeding to Wye Landing and return to Baltimore, direct, the same day. All baggage at the risk of its owners.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

April 30, 1839.

For St. Michaels and Easton

THE STEAM BOAT

PAUL JONES

The Paul Jones will touch at Oxford every Monday & Thursday on her trip to Cambridge, if she have passengers to land. On the succeeding days she will punctually call for passengers for Annapolis and Baltimore.

JAMES FOKES, Capt.

May 21

MARYLAND.—TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

23d day of May, 1839. On Application of Capt. Valentine Administrator of Amelia Smith, of county deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law to exhibit their claims to the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, and that he be published once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers of the county aforesaid.

County, Sec.—In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 23d day of May, A. D. 1839.

Test—

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Amelia Smith, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of December next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May, 1839.

Creditors will please file their claims in the office of the Register in Easton.

VALENTINE BRYAN, Adm'r.

of Amelia Smith, dec'd.

may 28 3w

The Freedom's Sentinel at Centerville, will copy the above advertisement and charge this office.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber again appears before the public to inform them that contrary to all reports he is still carrying on the

BLACKSMITHING

at the old stand, at Hook Town, where he is desirous to execute all kind of work in his line of business. Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to him, he respectfully solicits a continuance thereof, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.

The subscriber is too well known he hopes, to need any report gotten up merely to affect his business, and assures the public that he will give the notice himself, without troubling any one to do it for him.

He is prepared to execute all orders that may be entrusted to him, with punctuality, and at a reasonable charge.

The public's obedient servant,

EPHRAIM MCQUAY.

may 28 1f

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in the cause of George Laws, against Mary Dawson, Daniel Dawson, William Dawson and others, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer for sale at public auction on TUESDAY the 11th day of June next, at the Court House door of said county, the desirable Farm, situated in and county on the main road from Port Republic to Hunting Creek, formerly owned by Henry Dickinson, and by him devised to his son Charles Dickinson, being the same mentioned and described in a deed of mortgage, from Eliza Dawson to George Laws, dated 6th day of July, 1832, and recorded in Liber J. R. No. 1, folio 490, &c. one of the land record books of Caroline county, containing

450 1-16 Acres of Land,

more or less. The improvements consist of a large frame dwelling, kitchen, barn, stables, &c. with a vineyard and a thriving orchard of choice fruit trees.

A considerable portion (about 185 acres) has never been cleared, and is well wooded; the valuable land is represented as capable of being made very productive.

Terms of Sale.—This land, subject to widow's dower, will be sold for cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof by the Court, and on ratification of the sale, the Trustee is authorized to execute a good and sufficient deed.

J. BOZMAN KERR, Trustee.

April 23 1s

Wheat Cradles.

BENJAMIN F. FAULKNER,

MOST respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has an

EXCELLENT LOT OF

CRADLE TIMBER,

which, with the assistance of Mr. J. B. Firbank, (whose services he has engaged during cradling season,) he is prepared to make to order in the very best manner. His cradles are warranted to serve well, and in every respect equal to any made on this shore.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to get a smart boy to learn the cart wheelwrighting.

may 28 3w

New Spring Goods.

THE subscribers have just received from the

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

New Goods

added

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1839.

VOL. VI-NO 23.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE
Is edited and published every

TUESDAY MORNING,

BY
GEO. W. SHERWOOD

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until arrears are settled. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements by proportion.

All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

DR. W. EVANS'S

CELEBRATED

FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

This widely extended and most admirable Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Fevers, which has already rendered such benefit, and proved a safe and speedy cure for the above named disorders, is particularly recommended to public notice.

On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected, than by taking a few doses of

DR. EVANS'S PURIFYING PILLS, the value and well authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit The Invigorating and Strengthening Pills.

DIRECTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

Take four of the Purifying Pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the Invigorating Pills, a permanent cure is obtained.

Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.

The attacks usually occur every other day.

Price One Dollar a pack, containing both kinds of Pills.

Sold at Dr. Evans's Medical Establishment, 100 Chatham Street, N. Y. And by his authorized Agents.

LIST OF AGENTS.

T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton. Cambridge—E. P. LeCompte, Prince Georges—No. 11 Stewart, Snow Hill—G. Upsher, Salisbury—Parsons & Gordy, Centerville—Thos. Sutton, P. M. Denton—Jas. Shannon & Son, Chester Town—N. T. Hynson. Feb. 12, 1839.

Another recent test of the unrivaled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans's Medicines.—Dyspepsia, ten years standing.—Mr. J. McKenzie 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The symptoms were—A sense of distension and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting, and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and listlessness; any endeavour to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorts to myriads of remedies, but they were all in effectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the medicinal benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans's medicine.

AN Extraordinary and Remarkable Cure.—Mrs. Mary Dillon, Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham st.

The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a ear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefit she has received, to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York. Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 18 Centre street, Newark, N. J. afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue presented a steady whiteness, loss of appetite, discharges in his bowels, commonly very copious, the urine high colored, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. A ha above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed and a perfect cure effected by Dr. W. Evans's BENJ. S. JARVIS. City of New York, 18.

depose and say that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS
Dr. W. Evans's Celebrated Soothing Syrup
For Children cutting their Teeth.

This inimitable remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover.

This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Croup, &c. For sale at Dr. Evans's Principal Office, 100 Chatham street, New York; also by
T. H. DAWSON & SONS,
Easton, Md.

LOST from the subscriber on the 11th of last month, a white & red colored

COW, without ear mark,

of nearly same color, with a

leather muzzle around its

Any person giving information will be liberally rewarded.

ANDREW SATTERFIELD.

June 4, 1839.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private Sale the farm situated near the Three Bridges, in Chatham District, and containing about four hundred acres of land, about 125 of the same is in good timber and now in the occupancy of Mr. James Tolson.—The terms of sale will require the payment of \$900 to the Bank, and the balance to be paid in 9 & 18 months with interest. If it is not sold at private sale before the first Tuesday in September; it will be sold at Public Sale on that day, at the hour of 3 o'clock.

CHARLES W. BENNY.

March 5, 1839.

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD

Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!

Dollars—Millions of Dollars!

NOTICE.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion—are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets which will be promptly received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application; and the result given (will if requested) immediately after the drawing.—Please address

JOHN CLARK.

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

Doc. 4, 1838.

THE THOROUGH BRED

HORSE,

"Maryland Eclipse,"

stands at Easton from Monday till

Thursday morning, of every week.

At St. Michaels and Clover Fields, near

Wye Mill, every other week alternately, from

Thursday forenoon, until Saturday afternoon.

He will be on his Stand at St. Michaels on

Thursday the 21st—at Easton on Monday

the 25th,—and at Clover Fields, on Thursday

the 28th instant; and will be let to Mares, at

the sum of twenty dollars the Season—if paid

by 20th day of September next, fifteen dol-

lars, and thirty dollars to insure with foal—if

paid by 20th day of January next, twenty-five

dollars. Fifty cents in every case to be paid

to the Groom. If any Mare be parted with

before it is ascertained whether she be in foal,

the person so parting with her, will be lia-

ble for the insurance. Mares can be accom-

modated with pasturage at Clover Fields.

JAMES SEWELL.

N. B. Breeders to Maryland Eclipse, will

leave their names with Wm. K. Landon,

Easton Md.

March 19 1839.

READ THIS.

Cabinet Making.

ALL kind of Cabinet work done by the subscriber at the shortest possible notice, and at the most reasonable terms. Also Coffins at all kinds made to order, at the following reduced prices viz:

Mahogany Coffins made for \$10.00

Walnut do. made for 6.00

Ridge top pine made for 3.50

Flat top do. made for 2.50

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE,

which will be furnished on all occasions with

Coffins.

The public's ob't servant,

JAS. S. SHANAHAN.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to take two

boys as apprentices to learn the Cabinet busi-

ness.

J. S. S.

Easton Jan. 15, 1839—If—(G)

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell upon accommo-

dation terms his farm in Chapel district in

Talbot county, at present in the tenure of

Wm. Gardner. This farm is adjoining Tilgh-

man's mill, formerly Hollis mill, and within

one and a half miles of the Primary School

house, at Pre-inim bottom, the soil is well

adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn and Rye,

and very susceptible of improvement.

THOS. C. NICOLS.

Easton Jan. 15, 1839—(G)

POETRY.

THE BROKEN HEART.

BY THE ETRICK SHEPHERD.

Now look my chamber door, father,
And say you left me sleeping,
But never tell my step-mother
Of all this bitter weeping.
No earthly sleep can ease my heart,
Or even a while relieve it,
For there's a pang at my young heart
That never more can leave it!

O! let me lie and weep my fill
O'er wounds that heal can never;
And O! kind Heaven! were it thy will,
To close these eyes forever;
For how can maid's affection's dear
Recall her love mistaken?
Or how can heart of maiden bear
To know the heart forsaken?

O! why should vows so fondly made,
Be broken ere the morn,
To one who loved as never maid
Loved in this world of sorrow?
The look of scorn I cannot brave,
Nor pity's eye more dreary;
A quiet sleep within the grave,
Is all for which I weary!

FARMER SMITH & MA'AM JONES.

BY H. HASTINGS WELD.

Widower Smith's wagon stopped one morn-
ing before widow Jones's door, and he gave the
usual country signal, that he wanted some
body in the house, by dropping the reins, and
sitting double, with his head on his knees.
Out tripped the widow, lively as a cricket,
with a tremendous black ribbon on her show-
white cap. Good morning, was soon said on
both sides, and the widow waited for what fur-
ther to be said.

"Well, Ma'am Jones, perhaps you don't
want to sell one of your cows, no how, for no-
thing any way, do you?"

"Well, there, Mr. Smith, you couldn't have
spoke my mind better. A poor, lone
woman, like me, does not know what to do with
so many creatures, and I should be glad to
trade if we can fix it."

So they adjourned to the meadow. Farmer
Smith looked at Roan—then at the widow—
at Brindle—then at the widow—at the Dow-
ning cow—and at the widow again—and so
through the whole lot. The same call was
made every day for a week, but Farmer Smith
could not decide which cow he wanted. At
length, on Saturday, when widow Jones was
in a hurry to get through with her looking for
Sunday—and had "ever so much" to do in
the house—as all farmers' wives and widows
have on Saturday, she was a little impatient.

Farmer Smith was as irresolute as ever.

"That 'ere Downing cow is a pretty fair
creature"—but he stopped to glance at the
widow's face, and then walked round her—not
the widow, but the cow.

"That 'ere short horned Durham is not a
bad looking beast, but I don't know"—another
look at the widow.

"The Downing cow I knew, before the late
Mr. Jones bought her. Here she sighed at
the allusion to the late Mr. Jones, he sighed
and both looked at each other. It was a high-
ly interesting moment.

"Old Roan is faithful old milk, and as is
Brindle—but I have known better. A long
series succeeded this speech—the pause was
getting awkward, and at last Jones broke out:

"Dear me! Mr. Smith, if I'm the one you
want, do say so!"

The intentions of the widower Smith and
the widow Jones were duly published the
next day, as is the law and the custom in Mas-
sachusetts, and as soon as they were "out
published" they were married.

THE JEWELS.

A TRADITION OF THE RABBINS.

The celebrated teacher, Rabbi Meir, sat dur-
ing the whole of one Sabbath day in the
public school, instructing the people. During
his absence from his house his two sons died,
both of them of uncommon beauty, and en-
lightened in the law. His wife bore them to
her bed chamber, laid them upon the mar-
riage bed, and spread a white covering over
their bodies. In the evening Rabbi Meir came
home. "Where are my two sons?" he asked.
"That I may give them my blessing!" he re-
peatedly looked round the school, and I did
not see them there." She reached to him a
garment; he praised the Lord at the going out
of the Sabbath, drank, and again asked—
"Where are my sons? that they too may drink
of the cup of blessing?" "They will not be
far off," she said, and placed food before him
that he might eat. He was in a gladsome &
genial mood, and when he had said grace at
the meal, she thus addressed him:—"Rabbi,
with thy permission, I would fain propose
to thee one question." "Ask it then, my
love!" he replied. "A few days ago, a person
intrusted some jewels to my custody, and now
he demands them again; should I give them
back again?" "This is a question," said Rabbi
Meir, "which my wife should not have
thought it necessary to ask. What wouldst
thou hesitate or be reluctant to restore to
every one his own?" "No," she replied; "but
I thought it best not to restore them without
inquiring thee therewith." She then led
him to the chamber; and stooping to the bed,
took the white covering from the dead bodies.
"Ah my sons!" thus loudly lamented the fa-
ther; "my sons, the light of mine eyes and the
light of my understanding; I was your father,
but ye were my teachers in the law." The
mother turned away and wept bitterly. At
length, she took her husband by the hand, and
said, "Rabbi, didst thou not teach me, that I
must not be reluctant to restore that which
was intrusted to our keeping? See, the Lord
gave, the Lord has taken away, and he will
be the name of the Lord!" "Blessed be the
name of the Lord!" echoed Rabbi Meir, and
blessed be his name for thy sake thou
wilt be written, "Whose hand found a
wife, hath a greater treasure than cities."

she opened her mouth with wisdom, as
her tongue is the law of kindness.—Psalms
of the Rabbins, translated by Coleridge.

From the Correspondent of the N. York State

Liverpool, May 7.

One subject takes the lead, before all others,

in the fashionable world at present. Court in-

terviewing, Lord Melbourne's playing
the Queen's table, and lover
stable old lady, the Queen's moth-
er, for power between rival fac-
tions, excitement, are now the order of the day.
One of the daughters of the late millionaire,
Rothschild, has not only married a Christian,
but has abandoned the faith of her father. On
Monday week, April 29th, Miss Rothschild
gave her hand in marriage to the honorable
Henry Fitzroy, M. P. for Lewes and brother
to Lord Southampton. The bridegroom was
born May 2, 1807, and he is heir presumptive
to the titles and estates of his eldest brother,
Lord Southampton, who is travelling with his
family in Egypt, and has no children. He is a
man of fashion, was a visiter at Crockerford,
but has been a quiet character of late.
The late Baron de Rothschild left two daugh-
ters. Each have a fortune of £150,000 de-
pendent on the consent of their mother, Baron
Lionel de Rothschild, to their marriage. One of
them, I believe, is married to Montfleur,
late Sheriff of London, a Hebrew gentleman
of great wealth and respectability. The
Rothschilds move in the very first circles in
London, and thus Miss Rothschild became ac-
quainted with young Fitzroy. He was for-
mally in the army. When her father was alive,
a young Austrian nobleman, Private Secretary
to Prince Esterhazy, proposed for her; but
her father declared she should marry none but
one of the Jewish faith.

When Miss Rothschild determined to mar-
ry Mr. Fitzroy, she went to see the Arch-
bishop of Canterbury, and told him that she
wished to become a Christian. His Grace in-
quired into particulars, and then very prop-
erly told her that he did not consider a love affair
sufficient reason for her abandoning her reli-
gion. She is said to have assured him that it
had long been her intention to become a Chris-
tian, and that her family were aware of it.

On this, the Archbishop said that, if it ap-
peared her sincere desire to become a Christian
from conviction, he had no alternative but to
accept and baptize her. He communicated
with her family, and it appears that she had
informed them of her intention. The marriage
was private, and unattended by any of her fa-
mily. Her brother has the power of with-
holding the fortune left to her by her father.

But it is not expected that her will do more
than have it so settled upon herself and her
children as to prevent the chance of her hus-
band squandering it. It is expected, also, that
her family will shortly receive her. Should
she become a British peeress, as is likely in the
course of time, she will be the first Jewess
who has ever been in a like situation.

THE POOR MAN'S CURSE.

Our intention is to illustrate principle. Some
few years ago Thomas Honestus, a young
man, was in prosperous business. He felt
that all promised to be successful in his wor-
ldly affairs, and under the influence of the hope
which is strong in piety, he availed himself of
the credit which his common and business of-
fered. But he failed. His property was taken
from him, and he was left a beggar.

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THE POOR MAN'S CURSE.

THE NEW YORK ERA.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

This great proposition—the most important, certainly, to the permanent prosperity and republicanism of the country that has ever been suggested, is fortunately reserved as the grand test question of the next presidential election. It will triumphantly sustain any administration which is clearly pledged and faithfully devoted to its adoption. So thoroughly are the people convinced of its vital importance, that it would carry a federal administration into power, if by any chance such a party could have been induced to originate and urge it; and merely as a matter of political expediency we doubt not that they would instantly advocate it, if it were not already the lower of strength of the present administration and the democracy. They would abandon their opposition to it, with as much cool impudence as they abandoned their ferocious opposition to the special deposit system, temporarily adopted by Gen. Jackson as a transition step from a national bank, and to counteract the otherwise destructive effects of Biddle's twenty million contraction. They would be as vociferous for it, as they now are for the very deposit system which they then denounced.

But an independent National Treasury being the favorite measure of the democracy, the Federalists are of course opposing it by every art and desperate effort they can devise. Lately, their chief weapon has been the defalcations of some of the government office-holders, which they have the extraordinary assurance to contrast with those of the banks. The Globe of Wednesday, fairly captures this strong hold of the enemy with the following synopsical view of the comparative losses sustained by the defalcations of banks and government officers. It is compiled from the records and reports of the Treasury department, and should be published in every republican paper in the Union. It should be observed, moreover, that the official defalcations occurred under a system in which "the sub-treasuries with legs" were under no legal penalty or serious restraint to prevent their using them whenever they might become disposed. Under the proposed Treasury system, however, the legs of such sub-treasurers would not be long enough or nimble enough to secure their escape from ignominious punishment in a State Prison:

Total losses to the Government under each different Administration, by Banks, Collectors, Receivers, Merchants' Bonds for Duties, and Insuring Officers.

Washington's administration—1789 to 1797. Banks—None: few banks in existence. Collectors of Duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, &c., \$13,000. Collectors, 10 or 12 defaulters, but all failed or secured, except 3 on very small sums.

Receivers of Public Lands—None in existence or established.

John Adams's administration—1797 to 1801. Banks—None.

Collectors of Duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, &c., \$220,000. Collectors not settled 7, and 3 or 4 more paid, or very small.

Receivers of Public Lands—None.

Thomas Jefferson's administration—1801 to 1809. Banks—None.

Collectors of Duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, &c., \$200,000. Collectors, 19 failed, besides small sums from others due; some paid or secured.

Receivers of Public Lands—Few in existence.

James Madison's administration—1809 to 1817. Banks—Five millions of dollars in depreciated paper taken. No bank defalcated, except by a suspension of specie payments in 1814—15, and '16.

Collectors of Duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, &c., \$210,000. Collectors, 14 failed, and paid secured.

Receivers of Public Lands—One in default; only a few in existence.

James Monroe's administration—1817 to 1825. Banks—\$300,000. About 30 of the banks in debt in 1825; but over 100 failed in 1817, and after.

Collectors of Duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, &c., \$220,000. Collectors, 14, since in default, part secured.

Receivers of Public Lands—Ten defaulters amounting to \$110,000.

J. Q. Adams's administration—1825 to 1829. Banks—Five failed; amount \$270,000.

Collectors of Duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, &c.,—Three defaulters amounting to \$95,000.

Receivers of Public Lands—Eight defaulters; amount \$50,000.

Andrew Jackson's administration—1829 to 1837.

Banks—Five failed; amount \$42,000.

Collectors of Duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, &c., \$200,000.

Receivers of Public Lands—Seventeen but many secured; amount \$60,000.

Merchants' Bonds for Duties—\$500,000 falling due.

Disbursing Officers, including Paymasters, Pursers, &c., \$100,000.

Merchants' Bonds for Duties—Of these 5 to 6,000,000 are dated before General Jackson's administration, and nearly 7,000 defaulters in number on bonds unpaid before.

Disbursing Officers, including Paymasters, Pursers, &c.—In the previous administrations to 1829, there yet remains reported on the books, besides all settled and remitted in various ways by private acts of Congress, &c., near \$4,500,000 in amount, and near 2,330 defaulters in number, of disbursing officers. Of these kinds, not over 40 under General Jackson's administration, and \$100,000 amount.

AGGREGATE LOSSES.—By banks, \$6,112,000.—Collectors of Duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, &c., \$1,023,000. Receivers of Public Lands \$403,000. Merchants' Bonds for Duties, \$670,000.—Disbursing Officers, including Paymasters, Pursers, &c., \$4,250,000.

Annual loss from all of the above sources, \$18,493,000.

Notes.—The bank nominal losses were much greater than the above sums under Monroe's and J. Q. Adams's administrations by deposit banks that failed, whose bills the officers of Government had on hand depreciated. But all have been since paid, except the above balances.

All the losses by banks under Madison's administration, were by taking depreciated paper, and they are estimated low from that cause, at \$5,000,000.

Most, if not all these bank failures happened while the United States Bank was in operation. The above does not include losses by the United States Bank itself, by not paying full dividends several years, and by seizing on others for damages. Out of one hundred and fourteen collectors, only eighty are indebted to any considerable amount, and the other thirty have paid, or secured, or the sums are very small.—But as a balance stood unsettled, it must be reported by the public officers. Of sixty to seventy receivers against whom no action exists, near half of the offices have been established in the last ten years, and twenty to thirty of these defaulters are small debts, or secured or paid. Of the two hundred thousand dollars estimated as a loss of from 1829 to 1837,

it is after deducting all but one or two cases of any magnitude. The rest will probably be in the end collected, and not leave over that sum, if so much lost. More money actually has been collected in one of the years under Gen. Jackson, from sales of lands, than in any eight or ten years of any of his predecessors. Hence the ratio or proportion of losses is small under him. Whole number and amount of merchants' bonds for duties, unpaid when due, and probably lost, is eight thousand in number, and near six millions five hundred thousand dollars in amount; and of these, six million of dollars were not under Gen. J.'s administration, except those falling due about the time of the suspension of specie payments. So of the number of defaulting officers in default; at least 2,800 were before 1829, and only about 40 between that and 1837; and of the whole amount, \$4,250,000, all was earlier except about \$100,000. The aggregate of the losses since 1789, is supposed to be, after every fair allowance, over \$18,000,000. Yet, under General Jackson's administration, though lasting eight years instead of four, and attended with great collections of revenue, and especially much greater from lands than any others, the whole losses were only \$800,000, instead of three millions, the average proportion to each eight years. They were less than one third of the losses under other administrations, on an average.

Many of these immense losses since 1789, as well as several others in 1820, in the sale of the public lands on credit, are to be attributed to the ill-regulated credit system for the duties and lands, and to the facilities and temptations to speculation and losses by indiscreet bank credits. All happened under the United States Bank and pet bank system!!

DEATH BED CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

About forty years ago a great sensation was created in Liverpool by the murder of a gentleman of high respectability. The body was found by a watchman, in an upright position, supported by railings which fenced a shipwrights yard, on land now forming part of the east quay of the Prince's Dock. On examination it was discovered that the deceased had met his death by a fracture of the skull, executed by a blunt instrument. A reward was then offered by the then mayor, and, in consequence, information was given to the police that the deceased gentleman was in the habit of visiting a female in the neighborhood of the place where the body was found and on the apprehension of that female a watch was taken from her person which was proved to be the property of the deceased, and so satisfactory was the fact, with some corroborant circumstances, that the prisoner was committed for trial.

A stable keeper or groom, who was in the habit of going by the deceased's orders, to fetch his watch which he had on some occasions forgotten or purposely left with the prisoner, having casually read in a newspaper that part of the evidence respecting the watch, gave such information to the magistrates that the prisoner was released. The constables were on the continual look out to discover the murderer, but without effect; and from that time to this the friends of the deceased, who now are of the first standing in Liverpool in point of wealth and respectability, are ignorant of the cause of the murder, and of the name of the murderer. The person who confessed the murder was the widow of the murderer, who had been dead many years.—The confession was to the following effect:—That she was standing at the door of her house, & the deceased passing by, being in a state of intoxication, caught hold of her; she ran into the front parlour, and he with her; she called out, and her husband, who was a pilot, happening to come in at the moment, took up the poker and killed the deceased at one blow; when he saw the dreadful effect of the act he wept most bitterly. In the course of an hour he and his wife began to think how the body should be disposed of, when the wife hit upon the plan of taking the body out, between twelve and one at night, being very dark, and rearing it against the railings, where it was found by the watchman. She lifted the corpse on her husband's back, and he carried it a distance of two hundred or three hundred yards.

They put out all the lights in the house immediately, and went to bed, but from the agitated state of their feelings neither could sleep on that or many nights afterwards. The police examined all the houses about, and on one occasion theirs, but fortunately she said her husband was out on duty in the pilot boat, otherwise she thinks, as his terror was so great, he would have discovered his guilt by his agitated manner. She often determined after her husband died to confess all the circumstances to the relations of the deceased, who was a single man, but she was afraid she would be deemed a principal in the murder, and put upon trial. She died on the same day she related these facts.—Liverpool Standard.

From the Louisianian.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31, 1839.

HORRIBLE DUEL.—The coroner was called on yesterday to hold an inquest over two bodies which were found near the road to the Bayou St. John, about a mile from the borders of the lake. The following are all the particulars we have obtained: An individual coming from the Lake by this road heard stifled groans at some little distance in the wood, and having followed the direction from which they proceeded, discovered a man in the agonies of death who had been wounded by many strokes of a pogniard. Not being able to render any assistance, he hastened to give information to the proper authorities, who despatched captain Younes to make enquiries in the fact. On captain Younes arrival at the spot the man was dead. This strange circumstance excited the suspicion of there having been a duel, and on examination a second body was discovered still holding in its hand a pogniard, which was wrested from its grasp with great difficulty. The two bodies were brought into town, and on examination it appeared that the first had received three strokes of a sharp instrument (apparently a little larger than a stileto); one had opened the principal artery of the left arm; another was on the left shoulder blade; three were in the right breast, and one of which had penetrated the lower lobe of the right lung, another wound, not so deep, was between the orbits.—This man appeared to have been very strong and muscular, and about 35 years of age and of dark complexion. He had on a pair of white twilled Russia duck pantaloons, with white cotton drawers underneath. Around his neck was twisted a sailor's cravat of a reddish color.

The second man had received five deep wounds inflicted with a pogniard in the right breast, and one with the same instrument in the left side, which had pierced the heart through and through.

The parties to this double assassination, as far as we could ascertain, were a Spaniard and an Italian, fruit dealers, who had disputed in the course of their business.

THE EASTON.

Tuesday Morning.

SECOND CONGRESS.

Democratic Republic.

P. F. THOMAS.

OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Day of election, Wednesday 24th.

NOTICE.—A resolution adopted at the Democratic Republic of this county, there meeting held on the First Tuesday in August next, at the hour of 12 M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature, &c. A punctual attendance is particularly requested.

June 18, 1839.

We this day "throw our flag to the wind tree," and congratulate the Republic of the District on the announcement of their candidate. The choice of the Convention, as will be seen by the proceedings, has devolved upon P. F. THOMAS, Esq. of this county—a gentleman well qualified for the station, orthodox in his political sentiments, and a sterling advocate of the rights and interests of the people. We expect our sister counties of the District to do their duty faithfully and zealously, and show to the world that the triumph of last year, was effected upon sound and substantial grounds; that it was not merely a victory of a day, but one as solid and lasting as the immutable principles that govern us as a party.

Mr. Thomas' course in the Legislature, last session, sufficiently "defines his position," and while Talbot must acknowledge his services in her special behalf, the general welfare of the State has received no detriment at his hands. He met every issue, however trying, with a manly boldness, that not only won for him the confidence of his friends, but the esteem of his opponents. He shrunk from no responsibility, however arduous, but fearlessly discharged his duty with credit to himself, with frankness to his constituents, and with honor to the State. He is now before the people of the District as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of the next Congress, and we await their decision with feelings of anxiety, conscious that should he be sustained by their votes, he will prove an undeviating friend to their rights, and a faithful advocate of their interests. The campaign is now fairly open, and no true Republican should slumber at his work.

Snow fell at Fawn Grove Township, York county, Pa. on the 30th ult.

There are about 900 U. S. troops encamped at Trenton, and many more expected shortly to arrive.

The Baltimore Post of the 10th inst. says.—The Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS, we learn from a gentleman from his district, was on Friday nominated for reelection to Congress. Mr. Thomas received the hearty support of the convention and comes before the people with an increased accession of friends.—The Whigs do not intend to run a candidate.

FOURTH OF JULY.

We see by our exchange papers that preparations are making in many parts of the country to celebrate, in a suitable manner, the approaching Anniversary of our Declaration of Independence. As yet our good citizens have made no move in the matter. Certainly it shall not be said that the Fourth of July has passed from the remembrance of the citizens of Talbot.

The City Councils of Baltimore have repeated the Ordinance imposing a tax of half a cent per bushel on Wheat, other than the produce of Maryland, issued on any of the public wharves in that city.

The Democrats of Queen Anne's nominate their candidates for the Legislature, &c. on the 6th of August.

At the recent session of the U. S. Circuit Court in Mississippi, there were twenty seven hundred cases on the docket. The fees of the Clerk of the Court for the session, were upwards of \$40,000!

The Steam-ship Great Western, made her late passage from Bristol to New York in thirteen days and seven hours; the shortest run ever made across the Atlantic.

The Rev. Dr. Doan, recently elected Bishop by the Protestant Episcopal Convention of Maryland, declines accepting the office.

The Union Bank of Delaware, (a new institution) has recently gone into operation at Wilmington.

Mr. Wm. C. Rives did not vote in the election in Virginia, giving as a reason, that he was on trial before the people, and would be an improper interference with their choice. Well, we hope, the verdict of the honorable Ex-Senator, that he disapproves his course and declines to be a party to the contract by which he transferred his over to the support of Mr. Clay, and his fifty million National Bank.

We have often been forcibly struck with the manner in which Whig meetings promulgate their rancor and hostility against Mr. Van Buren. With perfect apparent composure they will resolve the president into a tyrant; his measures into destructive edicts, and his supporters into enemies of public good. They will do all this, without reason or argument.—They presume assertion to be sufficient for their purpose, knowing full well the difficulty that would attend any attempt to produce evidence. It is fresh upon the minds of all who paid any attention to the subject, that the Whigs were loud and clamorous in their opposition to the State Bank Deposit System, and it was adopted for the financial purposes of the Government. But so soon as the Banks failed to do with their engagements, and involved the country in the worst of pecuniary difficulties, they at once faced about and supported the exploded system with a zeal and industry, equal to that with which they had but a short time previous opposed it.—The reason of this extraordinary movement is apparent. The President had recommended the adoption of an Independent or Constitutional Treasury, and advised the discontinuance of Banks as agents for the collection and disbursement of the revenue.—This was of itself sufficient for the Opposition. The measure emanated from the President, a good or bad must be met with disapprobation, and at any sacrifice defeated. Notwithstanding the admitted & undeniable constitutionality of the question—notwithstanding many of our soundest men from the two great political divisions of the day, declared it to be the most feasible scheme that could be adopted for the purposes intended to be accomplished through its operation—yet, a senseless clamor is raised against it, and Mr. Van Buren is classed with the worst men of the worst ages for daring to recommend a measure that offers every security to the public money, and every advantage to the diversified interests of our great Republic. We verily believe if Mr. Van Buren was this day to recommend the creation of a National Bank, the Whigs as they are called, would tomorrow exhibit the singular anomaly of becoming thorough-going Sub-treasurers.—Such is their want of fixed principles—such their vindictive opposition to the head of the Government.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.—We would advise all those desirous of having their portraits taken to give Mr. Kayton an early call. His terms are moderate and his likenesses are excellent. His room is at Mr. McDowell's Hotel.

William Pearce has been appointed postmaster at Cecilton, Cecil county, in this State.

The Democratic Republican Convention which assembled at Ellicott's Mills on Saturday last, nominated James Solomon Hillen and James Carroll, Esq. as candidates for Congress for the 4th District.

Edward Robinson of Dorchester County, has been appointed by the Governor, Wood Corder, in Baltimore, vice McKenney, resigned.

APPOINTMENT.—James G. Berrett, of Carroll county, has been appointed an assistant clerk in the Treasury Department.

Solon enacted that children, who did not maintain their parents in old age, when in want, should be branded with infamy, and lose the privilege of citizens; he however, excepted from this rule, those children, whom their parents had taught no trade, nor provided with other means of procuring a livelihood.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic Republican Convention for the 2d Congressional District, assembled in Centerville on Tuesday last, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be run at the ensuing election. The attendance of delegates was nearly full. The Convention assembled in the Court House at 12 o'clock, and after a short session occupied in the arrangement of the preliminary business, adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At the appointed hour the Convention reassembled, and at 5 o'clock having despatched the business for which it convened, adjourned sine die. We subjoin the proceedings.

TUESDAY, June 11, 1839.

Pursuant to notice the Democratic Republican Convention of the 2d Congressional District, assembled in general convention in Centerville.

On motion, William Knight, Esq., of Cecil, was called to the Chair. The convention was further organized by appointing J. M. Comegys Esq. of Kent, P. Wilmer, Esq. of Queen Anne's, Nathan Whitely, Esq. of Caroline, and Nicholas Martin, Esq. of Talbot, as Vice Presidents of the Convention, and Geo. W. Sherwood, an H. Vanderford, Jr. Secretaries.

On motion of Lemuel Roberts, Esq., a committee of five, (one from each county) was appointed by the chair, to examine the credentials and to report the names of the delegates in attendance from the several counties. Committee.—A. T. Forwood, Esq. of Cecil, Dr. Rasin of Kent, Lemuel Roberts Esq. of Queen Anne's, Jas. L. Bartol, Esq. of Caroline, and James L. Martin, Esq. of Talbot.

On motion of H. Vanderford, Jr. the Convention adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock.

Three o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met. The Committee appointed to examine the credentials and report the names of the delegates in attendance, reported that William Knight, Noble Pennington, Richard J. Ford, S. B. Ford, R. C. Holliday, William Kinkead, Hiram McCullough, and A. T. Forwood, were in attendance from Cecil; that John M. Comegys, John Spencer, Geo. A. Bruce, Dr. Rasin, Wm. W. Peacock, Joseph Porter, Jas. Greenwood, Charles Jessup, Raymond Bidle, George Gale, Benjamin Vanborn, Francis Cann, Merritt Miller, and Dr. Thomas Wilson, were in attendance from Kent; that Daniel Smith, James Smith, Lemuel Roberts, George N. Newnam, William Colgan, John Taylor, Charles McCallister, Dr. Washington Taylor, William Primrose, Salisbury B. Taylor, P. Wilmer, H. Vanderford, Jr., Jaynard, John Smith, Samuel S. Charles Stevens, James E. Embert, James Kelly, Robert Bryan, and James C. Brown, and Jas. Green were in attendance from Queen Anne's; Nathan Whitely, John Thawley, Sherwood, Joshua Clark, William B. Bartol, L. Bartol, William H. Cheever, and F. Willis, were in attendance from Kent; and that John W. Bettie, M. D. Fairbanks, John Newnam, and John Martin, William B. Willis, Geo.

W. Sherwood, Joseph Graham, William H. Nabb, James L. Martin, Daniel Lloyd; Charles Jump, Cornelius Sherwood, Thomas Casson, Jesse Scott, and W. Arringdale, were in attendance from Talbot county. The roll having been called, and the members having answered to their names, on motion of A. T. Forwood, Esq. the Convention proceeded to the choice of a candidate.

On motion of Merritt Miller, Esq. one member from each of the several delegations composing the Convention, was selected to cast the vote of their respective counties.

In accordance with this motion the following gentlemen were selected—Nicholas Martin of Talbot, Joshua Clark of Caroline, Lemuel Roberts of Queen Anne's, Dr. Wilson of Kent, and William Knight of Cecil.

On motion of Lemuel Roberts, Esq. the vote was taken viva voce, and resulted as follows:

FOR P. F. THOMAS.—Talbot Caroline and Kent.

FOR W. A. SPENCER.—Queen Anne's and Cecil counties.

The result was announced from the Chair, and Philip F. Thomas, of Talbot county, declared to be the nominee of the Convention.

On motion of A. T. Forwood Esq. the following resolution was passed.

Resolved, That the officers of this convention constitute a committee to address a letter to Mr. Thomas apprising him of his nomination.

George W. Sherwood then rose and addressed the convention for a few minutes. After he had closed his remarks the following resolution was offered by H. Vanderford, Jr. and adopted.

Resolved, That in P. F. THOMAS of Talbot county, the members of this convention recognize a gentleman of high attainments, firm and consistent in his devotion to the principles of the Democratic Republican Party, and eminently worthy of its support, and that to secure his election, they will spare no exertions which they may honorably essay.

On motion of Lemuel Roberts Esq. the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the officers for the able manner in which they have discharged the duties devolved upon them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the officers and published in all the Democratic papers in the State.

On motion of R. C. Holliday Esq. the Convention adjourned sine die.

WILLIAM KNIGHT, Pres.

J. M. COMEGYS, Vice Presidents.

PERE WILMER, NATH. WHITELY, NICH. MARTIN.

Geo. W. SHERWOOD, H. VANDERFORD JR. Secretaries.

ENLISTED SOLDIERS.—The St. Louis Gazette states that a Surgeon in the United States army recently obtained permission to enquire of the members of a company of fifty five, the reason of their enlistment. Every man was called up to tell his own story; it appears that nine tenths enlisted on account of some female difficulty; thirteen of them had changed their names, and forty three were either drunk, or partially so, at the time of their enlistment. Most of these were men of fine talents and learning, and about one third had once been men in elevated stations in life.—Four had been lawyers, three doctors, and two ministers.

ROMANCE IN DEATH.—The last Natchez Free Trader tells the following story:—On the 7th of the present month, Miss Mary Ann L. Barber, aged 17, and L. H. Young, aged 23, both of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, were buried in one grave, after having departed this life under the following circumstances: Mr. Young was ardently attached to Miss Barber, between whom and himself those promises had been interchanged which pledged them to the marriage union at no distant day. One in every sentiment as well as in sympathy, they both, a few months since, made a profession of religion at the same altar, and at the same time. On the day of their death, they had gone on a water excursion, with uncommon buoyancy and animation of spirits, along with four others, in a skiff, which suddenly overset and plunged them all in the water. The lover seized the one, whom of all others, he would save, and they both perished!

They were found at the bottom, locked fast in each other's arms. With a solemn propriety, that embrace was never broken, and their bodies thus rest in one grave together.

CINCINNATI, (Ohio) May 17.

SOMETHING SINGULAR!—We have to announce, what will no doubt be new to most of our readers that in Cincinnati—a city bordering the southern extremity of the State of Ohio—a State of which corn is a staple production—where, ten years ago it was almost a drug, and could be had in quantity at a bit a bushel—yes, in this city, the article of corn has become so scarce that it will bear importation from the Far West! A mercantile friend informs us that thousands and thousands of bushels of shelled corn have been brought to Cincinnati within the last week or two, which were shipped from Illinois, and even Iowa Territory!—We asked, can it be possible? It is even so! Thus corn has come down the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, up the Ohio river, landed at Cincinnati sold at a fair profit, put on board our canal boats, and sent into the interior of Ohio. We ask our informants what use our interior could make of it? Why, sir, most of it will be manufactured into whiskey, in that shape it will be sent back to Cincinnati, and from thence it will find its way, much of it, to the very same points from whence it started.

Who would have believed, if told ten years ago, that corn brought some two thousand miles, from Iowa Territory, could have been sold at a profit in the great agricultural counties of Butler and Warren, in the State of Ohio?

Is there not reason to fear that our agricultural interests are too much neglected? Come, come citizens of Ohio! patronize and spur up your agricultural societies.—Whig.

TO DRIVE BUGS FROM VINES.—The ravages of the yellow striped bugs on cucumbers and melons may be effectually prevented by sifting charcoal dust over the plants. If repeated two or three times, the plants will be entirely free of annoyance. There is in charcoal some property so obnoxious to these troublesome insects that they fly from it the instant it is applied.—Ind. Aurora.

THE WHIG NOMINATIONS.—We understand that the proceedings of the Whig Convention at Ellicott's Mills on Saturday were characterized by the usual want of unanimity exhibited in the acts of that party. In discussing the pretensions of the different gentlemen whose names were brought before the convention, a scene of wrangling and violent contention ensued which nearly resulted in break ing up the deliberation of the convention. A

proposition to that effect, we are informed, was actually made by certain of the city delegates who opposed the nomination of Nicholas Martin, and came within a few votes of being carried. The breach was finally healed, but not without a struggle, and the wound is to fester and rankle. It is already breaking out in bitter denunciations against cliques, private management, and disclaimers of having sanctioned the nomination. The Whig ranks in this district are now divided and distracted, as every party must be who has no common principle of action, but the love of power. Our own friends will profit by their divisions, and with the unanimity which usually characterizes the Democratic party will elect their candidates by a strong majority.—Baltimore Post.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—On Saturday week, as Mr. Ebenezer Wales, and his son, seven years of age, with Capt. Wm. Brooks, all of Dorchester, (Md.) were returning from an excursion in a small sail boat, when between Squantum and Dorchester Point, the boat was upset in a squall. Mr. Wales held on to the boat, and for a long time protected his son. A mechanic, Mr. Ebenezer Tilsen, saw the accident, and obtained the aid of S. H. Blake, both of whom ran down and jumped into a boat for the purpose of rescuing the sufferers. Before they reached the unfortunate boat, the boy was washed away and drowned, as also was Capt. Brooks, neither of whom was afterwards seen. Mr. Wales would have shared their fate, but his feet were entangled in the rigging. He was taken off insensible but by timely application was restored.

It was a golden query of Dr. Franklin, in answer to one of the importunate letters of Thomas Paine that "if men were so wicked with religion, what would they be without it?"

To prevent Sheep catching cold after being shorn.—Sheep are sometimes exposed to cold winds and rains immediately after shearing, which exposure often hurts them. Those farmers who have an access to the sea, should plunge them into the salt water; those who do not have that opportunity, and whose flocks are not very large, may mix salt with water and rub them over, which will in a great measure prevent any mishap befalling the animal, after having been stripped of its coat.

It is very common in the months of June & July, for some kind of sheep, especially the finer Leicester breed, which are commonly thin skinned about the head to be struck with a kind of fly, and by scratching the place with their feet they make it sore & raw. To prevent this, take tar, train oil and salt, boil them together, and when cold, put a little of it on the part affected. This application keeps off the flies, and likewise heals the sore. The salt should be in a very small quantity, or powdered sulphur may be used of it.

Fall Potatoes.—If you have not already done so, get your ground ready, and put in your fall crop of potatoes, as in most instances the earlier they are in, the greater certainty there is that you will make a good crop. In the preparation of your ground, be sure to pulverize it well, and in putting in your potatoes, be liberal with your manure, and recollect that the longer and stronger that may be, the better it will prove for your crop.

RECLAIMING OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—By an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, resulting from the negotiation of a Commissioner acting in behalf of this state, the question of the constitutionality of restricting, by state legislation, the rights of masters in regard to fugitive slaves, is to be submitted to the Supreme Court of the U. States. The decision of this question is of great importance to the people of the counties bordering on Pennsylvania.—Frederick Examiner.

WHIG DEFINITIONS.

Loco Foco—A vulgar mechanic, one who works for a living and votes the democratic ticket.

Federalism—All the decency—tweedledum and tweedledee.

The People—A parcel of stupid asses that won't let us have our own way.

BY A FEDERAL OFFICE HOLDER.

Equality—Eating the oysters, and giving the shells to the people.

WANTS

The following article, which we have extracted from the Detroit Free Press, expresses the views of the "Great Whig of Whiggery," we advise our readers, not only to peruse attentively, but to read sufficiently often to impress it on the memory. The article is worthy place, among the unforgotten things that dwell within the mind of every Democrat.

Read and commit!

THE GREAT WANTS OF WHIGGERY.—They want the barriers of the constitution broken down, and an other United States Bank erected on the ruins.

They want an unconstitutional blot to stand for ever unexpunged upon the journals of the United States Senate.

They want to sully the name of Andrew Jackson, and Martin Van Buren, and turn the people from their peaceful, prosperous ways of democracy, into the crooked, sloughy path of Federalism.

They want to run the nation in debt a hundred millions to purchase friends, by making improvements where the constitution forbids the government to intermeddle.

They want to loan the public purses to their special friends and component parts, the bank speculators in every part of the Union.

They want to prevent constitutional enactments to prevent the national treasury being swartwounded to emptiness.

They would glory in seeing the people robbed of their last cent of the public funds, for the sake of charging it on the administration.

They want to make all sorts of extravagant appropriations, and then say the democratic party are guilty of the prodigal expenditure of the people's money.

They want—that they never had and never will have, till they all become democrats—a "substantial and enduring" foundation for a political party.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF L. PERPETUAL VIOLENCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1839.

VOL. VI-NO 24.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Is edited and published every

TUESDAY MORNING,

BY

GEO. W. SHERWOOD

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until arrears are settled, without the approbation of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cent for every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements at proportion.

All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

DR. W. EVANS'S

CELEBRATED

FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

This widely extended and most admirable remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Fevers, which has already rendered such benefit, and proved a sure and speedy cure for the above named disorders, is particularly recommended to public notice.

On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected, than by taking a few doses of

DR. EVANS'S PURIFYING PILLS, the value and well authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the Bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit the invigorating and Strengthening Pills.

DIRECTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

Take four of the Purifying Pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the Invigorating Pills, a permanent cure is obtained.

Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.

The attacks usually occur every other day.

Price One Dollar a pack, containing both kinds of Pills.

Sold at Dr. Evans's Medical Establishment, 100 Chatham Street, N. Y.; And by his authorized Agents.

LIST OF AGENTS.

T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton.

Cambridge: E. P. Leconte.

Princeton: Ann—J. H. Stewart.

Snow Hill: G. Upsher.

Salisbury: Parsons Gordy.

Centerville: Thos. Sutton, P. M.

Denton: Jas. Sangston & Son.

Chest: Town—N. T. Hinson.

Feb. 12, 1839.

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans's Medicine.—Dyspepsia, ten years standing.—Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for ten years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. W. Evans.

The symptoms were:—A sense of distension and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting, and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and listlessness; any endeavour to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorts to myriads of remedies, but they were all in effectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the medicinal benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans's medicine.

An Extraordinary and Remarkable Cure.—Mrs. Mary Dillon, Williamsburg, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham st.

The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows:—Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twisting of the tendons, with a general anæmic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with ear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient daily awaited by her friends, which may be authenticated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefit she has received, to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an affection of the Lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York. Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 18 Centre street, Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness, loss of appetite, distress in his head, the bowels constantly very constipated, the urine high coloured, and often produced sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed and a perfect cure effected by Dr. W. Evans's BENJ. S. JARVIS.

City of New York, as.

Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth

depose and say that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS

Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup

for Children cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is put on the gums, the child will recover.

This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let it be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for it a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

For sale at Dr. Evans' Principal Office 100 Chatham street, New York; also by

T. H. DAWSON & SONS,

Easton, Md.

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD

Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!

Dollars—Millions of Dollars!

Notice.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lottery, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion—respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, & the result given (will if requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK.

Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Doc. 4, 1838.

READ THIS.

Cabinet Making.

ALL kind of Cabinet work done by the subscriber at the shortest possible notice, and of the most reasonable terms. Also Coffins at all kinds made to order, at the following reduced prices viz:

Mahogany Coffins made for \$10.00

Walnut do. made for 6.00

Ridge top pine made for 3.50

Flat top do. made for 2.50

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, which will be furnished on all occasions with Coffins.

The public's ob't. servant,

JAS. S. SHANAHAN.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to take two boys as apprentices to learn the Cabinet business.

J. S. S.

Easton Jan. 15, 1839—If—(G)

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND.

Will commence her accustomed route to St. Michaels and Wye Landing on Monday the 6th of May.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Annapolis, arrive at St. Michaels about 1 o'clock, proceed to Wye Landing and return to Baltimore, direct, the same day. All baggage at the risk of its owners.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

April 30, 1839.

For St. Michaels and Easton.

THE STEAM BOAT

PAUL JONES,

Will leave Light Street wharf Baltimore, every Wednesday and Saturday morning at six o'clock, and arrive at Easton about 12 o'clock; leave Easton (from Ferry) at 1 o'clock; arrive in Baltimore about 7 o'clock, P. M. the same day.

Passage \$2.

N. B. Baggage at the risk of owners.

JAMES FOOKS, Capt.

April 2, 1839.

The Paul Jones from this date will leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at six o'clock, (touching at St. Michaels) arriving at Miles River Ferry for Easton between 1 and 2 o'clock and returning to Baltimore the same day.

Her route to Easton on Saturday is discontinued.

April 30, 1839.

A Teacher Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to employ a Teacher in his Family. None need apply except such as can produce the best testimonials as to character and qualification.

WM. POWELL.

Wye Landing June 11th, 1839.

POETRY.

SONG.

There's not a word thy lip hath

A look thine eye hath given,

That is not shrouded within my heart

Like to a dream of heaven!

There's not a spot where we have

A favourite flower or tree;

There's not a scene, by this beloved

That is not prized by me!

When'er I hear the linnet's song

Or the blithe woodcock's lay,

Or mark, upon the golden west,

The rosy clouds decay;

When'er I catch the breath of

Music from the trees,

Thought wings her way to distant

And memory clings to thee.

Diogenes being asked, "the blindest of the blind,"

he said, "the most dangerous," and

you mean wild beasts, 'tis the same

lame ones, the flatterers."

Ask quick if you wish to get

and don't take no for an answer.

"I say, printer—do you take

money?"

"Yes, you give me the money!"

"What's the reason? Aint it good?"

"Yes, I do; but I do 'm'd—"

"I'll be the companion of the rod. I've got

this machinery now, and you may work

from one end of the Mississippi to the other

before I'll give up the first red cent—that

is my way."

The gambler was worked in this way until

he was ready to start, without flinching

showing any disposition to give up. Con-

sidering that they had got the worth of their

money out of him in the shape of fun, and that

he had worked hard and afforded sufficient

amusement to more than compensate for their

loss of money, the engine was stopped, and

the man let loose.

After puffing, blowing and wiping the perspiration from his brow, the gambler looked at

his pocket, with a self-satisfied air, and ex-

claimed, "You can't come it over this child

with any of your common games. Pro foot

three black once too often to be bluffed off

even if there was forty against me. Any

time you want to get another game, and

there's any thing to be made by it, I'm your

man."

The hint was soon under way and all hands

attended to their respective callings.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

FUN ON BOARD A STEAMBOAT.

Playing a strong game with a poker player.

Not long since a gambler had a game played

upon him by the deck hands and a friend

on board one of our western steamers—a game

even stronger than that played by our Second

Municipality on this class of the community

in New Orleans.

It seems that he had made out to "trick

up some game" of poker with some of the

deck hands, and that, by dint of cheating, put-

ting up the cards, and other tricks known only

to those up to, and who make a living by,

"handling the papers," he had transferred

nearly all the surplus revenue from their

pockets into his own. He 'cut and shuffled

at all appearance fair for some time, but was

finally caught at some trick which at once

showed the steamboat men into the secret of

"how the thing was done," and proved that

they had lost their money by any other than

the "clean thing."

The game, as a matter of course, was bluffed

at once, and a demonstration immediately

made, that the gambler should look over his

illegitimate gains. This he flatly refused to do,

said that he had won the money fair, and

By this time all

the passengers had heard of the fun

going on, and went to witness it. After

some time, the gambler along with it,

from the bystanders was boisterous

in the extreme, as the poor fellow,

was unable to prevent his neck being

then backed out of its way to

run over and crushed. We

observed and actions to nothing save

being dragged up to some point

and backing out the moment

was given him; or else to a sav-

ing dog with a rope round

his neck, endeavoring to get at some

other being dragged back the mo-

mouth was opened to secure it.

and fall back; was heard from an in-

the crowd.

and, 'come from another.

and, 'only look!' says one.

and, 'there he goes,' said a second.

and, 'he's in a pretty fix,' cried still a third.

and, 'right,' says a fourth.

and, 'enough for him,' said a fifth, the pie-

the while keeping him in full exer-

the perspiration rolling down his

and, 'most ready to hand over now!'

and, 'the plucked hand hands.'

and, 'Don't bother me, I say,' retorted the gam-

and, 'You give me the money!' said another.

and, 'I do; but I do 'm'd—'

and, 'I'll be the companion of the rod. I've got

this machinery now, and you may work

from one end of the Mississippi to the other

before I'll give up the first red cent—that

is my way."

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even if there was forty against me. Any

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there's any thing to be made by it, I'm your

man."

The hint was soon under way and all hands

attended to their respective callings.

From the Knickerbocker Magazine for June.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE AL-

HAMBRA.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE SKETCH BOOK.

During a summer's residence in the old

Moorish palace of the Alhambra, of which I

have already given numerous anecdotes to the

public, I used to pass much of my time in the

beautiful hall of the Abencerrages, the site the

luminous celebrated in the tragic story of that

devoted race. Here it was, that thirty-six

cavaliers of that heroic line were treacherously

sacrificed, to appease the jealousy or allay

the fears of a tyrant. The fountain which now

throws up its sparkling jet, and sheds a dewy

freshness around, ran red with the nobles

blood of Granada, and a deep stain on the

marble pavement is still pointed out, by the

cicerones of the pile, as a sanguinary record of

the massacre. I have regarded it with the

same determined faith with which I have re-

garded the traditional stains of Rizzio's blood

on the floor of the chamber of the unfortunate

Mary at Holyrood. I thank no one for en-

lightening my credulity, on such

garden of myrtles and roses, of oranges,

citrons, and orange groves, respond to more

tender seren

"THE CRY OF THE POOR AGAINST THE RICH."

The stimulus to the agrarian spirit administered by the Government at Washington through its organs, the cry of the poor against the rich, which has been wilfully and successfully raised.—Benjamin Watkins Leigh.

We yesterday took occasion to place the saddle on the right horse, by arraying the Federalists and the Democracy side by side, showing which party it is that strives to infringe on the rights of the other, and tracing the adverse policy of each to its true source and object. It now remains to examine the charge of Mr. Leigh against the Government at Washington; of administering stimulants to the cry of the poor against the rich, which has been wilfully and successfully raised.

The obvious intent and meaning of Mr. Leigh is to charge the present Administration with wilfully stimulating the poor to a war against the rights of property; with abetting and creating agrarian principles; and with fostering that direct rivalry and concentrated opposition between the two great component parts of every civilized community, which all ways, sooner or later, issues in a dissolution of the body politic. The charge is of the deepest dye. It is black as ink; and, if true, justifies the Federalists in every species of opposition but that of calumny and misrepresentation.

But, so far from being true, we shall proceed to demonstrate that the Democratic Administration of the Government has, from first to last, based its policy on the protection of property, its labor, its products, and its precious metals. Of these it has always been the protector; and it is now found in an attitude which enables its opponents to bring against it the charge of hostility, with the least color of probability, it is that the real property of the country, its labor, its land, and its products, have become the prey and the spoil of an ideal, fictitious, unsubstantial shadow of property, which is the most dangerous of all enemies to the pursuits and the rewards of industry; to the permanent and substantial interests of real wealth; and to the nearest and dearest rights of all those who, not being in a condition to become accomplices in the scheme, are destined to be its victims. We allude to the "Great Credit system" of Messrs. Talmadge and Rives; that singular and portentous phantom, whose appetite and capacity to devour, is precisely in proportion to its unfitness and substantiality; that creation out of little or nothing, which has produced consequences that baffle all the triumphs of reality, and almost justify the absurdity of the philosopher, that there is nothing real under the sun. We mean that system of sacrificing the future to the present; the reality to the ideal; the understanding and the senses to the imagination; and the calculations of sober reason to the exaggerations of anticipation and rash mail.

The property of the country against which the Administration is charged with waging exterminating war, is neither land, nor the products of labor, nor silver and gold. It is a system of credit, which destroys the value and security of the first two, and banishes the last from the land, to find employment elsewhere. It is a system of credit, which is like a pyramid reared, standing on a single point, extending its broad shadows over all the land, and ready to topple over at a touch of the finger or a breath of the nostrils. A system of credit, founded not on the possession or the reputation of wealth, not on the solid basis of personal integrity and responsibility; but solely on the exclusive privilege of manufacturing counterfeits of paper dollars, while the rest of our fellow citizens are left in the morning till night to make sufficient to keep soul and body together. It is a system of credit, whose very essence is inequality; not an inequality founded on the eternal basis of a difference in personal vigor, personal activity, superior talent, prudence or enterprise, and as such justified by every principle of rational liberty; but an inequality created by Legislative enactments, and sustained by the partiality of the law.

Even against such a factitious creating of imaginary property, the Administration makes no war. With the right of the States to create and foster such a system it has never interfered, nor does it intend to interfere. It is content to let them have their way; to sow seeds and reap the fruits, whatever they may be. All it aims at, all it ever sought to attain, is the right to resist the attempts of this Legislative creation of imaginary wealth to control the interests, and play at football with the prosperity, of the outside and outside of the land—the laborers, and the class of men who really possess property independent of the "credit system."

The policy of the Administration is not, nor ever was, to destroy credit or to put down banks. It never designed or desired to destroy, but to reform the system; to place paper money where it ought to be, in subordination to the great, paramount, substantial interests of the country, and not their master and tyrant. Its policy is to make the Government and the people independent, as far as possible, of a system, which past experience has proved to be so fraught with insatiable incalculable defects; so prone to abuse, so apt for capricious contractions and expansions, that like the shocks of electricity, are felt in an instant through the whole body politic; so desperately tending to suspensions and bankruptcies, and affording both temptation, opportunity and impunity to the most extensive frauds on entire communities.

If to endeavor to abstract itself from all connection of interests, and to free its policy, as well as the funds contributed by the people and entrusted to its care by the provisions of the Constitution and laws, from all subordination to an interest so fluctuating and uncertain, be to make war on property, then has the Administration made war. But an enlightened people cannot fail to perceive, and in truth already perceives, that the charge is entirely and absolutely groundless. The war of the Administration is a declared war, against an attempt to subjugate it and the people it represents to the purposes of a vast combination of speculators, who possess no property but for which they have never paid, and for which they never expect to pay, except by making the States and the general Government their sole catapaults, and tributaries.—They wish to coerce them into their gigantic and visionary schemes to plunge them over head and ears in debts, which can never be paid except at the expense of the whole people; to endorse their paper, which can never be redeemed; to turn the great stream of general property into a mill-race for their paper millinery, and convert the land, products and industry of the country into mere securities for the redemption of their promises. The Administration, far from interfering with the rights of the States, declines becoming a partner in this concern, either active or sleeping.—It will neither trust the people's money nor lend its own credit to the firm, and hence Mr. Leigh echoes the clamor of hostility to property, "cry of the poor against the rich."

Standing in this attitude, right in the breach between the landed and laboring interests, and the party which seeks to mortgage them for ever, in order to raise money for speculation and monopoly, the Administration, instead of being the assailant, is in reality the great bulwark of property. The just and sacred rights of real, substantial property, which are now sported with at random, and made subservient to schemes of individual and local advantage, constitute the prize for which the Administration is now contending, and which it will win for the people and by the people; say, the really and substantially rich men of the country will ere long learn, by the severe lessons of experience, that their only security against being swallowed up by the gigantic phantom of credit, is to unite with the Administration to reform its imaginary representative, which alone gives security to property and prosperity to labor. The interests of property and labor are inseparably entwined, and one cannot prosper without the other.

manville, 12
in stages,
and three by
Friday
Fredericktown, and
Leave Davidsonville
day, and Saturday, as
mail arr. save at 8
ph

What has become of this
after yet involved in impenetrable mystery.
Balt. Amer. 10th inst.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, June 25, 1839.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Democratic Republican Candidate.

For Congress.

P. F. THOMAS.

OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Day of election, Wednesday 24 day of October next.

NOTICE.—Agreeably

resolution adopted at a

the Democratic Republic

of this county, there was

meeting held on the first

day in August next, at the

of 12 M., for the purpose of

inating candidates for the

lature, &c. A punctual

ance is particularly requested.

June 18, 1839.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the

shop of Mr. James Shaaban in this town

Wednesday night last about 10 o'clock.

Fortunately it was early discovered and but

little damage done.

The Cecil Gazette in speaking of the

nomination of Mr. Thomas to this county, by the

Democratic Convention, pays him the following

merited tribute:

Mr. Thomas is a gentleman of great merit

and sterling democratic principles. He

represented his own county in the State Legis-

lature last winter, and was generally conceded

to be one of the ablest delegates in the house.

He is very popular in Talbot, and will not

fail to get a very decided majority in that

generous county. He is also favorably known

in Caroline, Queen Anne's and Kent, and the

democracy of those counties will do their duty

Cecil, ever unflinching in her principles, will

give Mr. Thomas such a majority as will as-

sure the whigs, and surprise even the democ-

rats. The name of Frank Thomas alone

will give energy to the democracy of the

whole congressional district. The very name

will itself be a host against blue light whig-

gery, and the Eastern, as well as the West-

ern Shore of Maryland will have cause to

congratulate herself next winter that she has

a representative of that name in the National

Congress.

WHIG NOMINATION.—The Whig Con-

vention which met in Centerville on Tuesday

last, nominated J. A. Pearce, Esq. as its can-

didate for Congress. JOHN LINDA KERN,

Esq. was at the same time appointed a dele-

gate to the Whig National Convention, to as-

semble in Harrisburg in December next.

Mem.—Wee from the proceedings, but

one delegate reported as in attendance from

Cecil county!

The "signs of the times" in Maryland

decidedly adverse to the political fortunes of

the old hero of Tippecanoe. Mr. Clay is now

the favorite of the Whigs in this State. So far

as we have been able to learn, the Delegates

they have appointed to their National Con-

vention, are all "dead up" for Clay. Yet we

presume there will be no difficulty, should the

Convention take up some more available can-

didate, in getting their party to pull with

need in the harness. A chief virtue in Whig

politics is the tact with which they submit

men for measures—at least they appear to

think and act.

A military company from Baltimore

was to visit Centerville on the Fourth

of this month.

GO-THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE appears

interested for the safety of the Whig cause

in Maryland. We expected that this gallant

county, with a single bold last fall, broke loose

from the shackles of Whiggery, would be the

object of the anxiety to the vanquished Whig,

who, hereafter looked upon her as the more

powerful. But she has firmly abjured the

political mockery of modern whiggery, and

retains the fold from whence she had unhappily

strayed. She stands forth now redeemed and

glorified. She never can be brought back to

the party that cunningly endeavored to prevent

extension of the lights of knowledge by popu-

larization, and threatened to sink her, through

administration, in the worst of mental and

political darkness.

MONTE MULTICAUL.—The Newbern (N. C.)

Spectator states, that out of 1200 roots and cut-

tings planted by one individual, only about two dozen have

come up. The consequence of so universal a failure

will inevitably be a brisk demand and high price

next season, it being no longer, as it has heretofore

been, a question with us, that the culture of the

berry and raising of silk worms is soon to be

one of the leading pursuits of the American

man.

BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN.—Samuel Barker, hav-

ing recovered his health, which had become con-

siderably impaired by long and arduous attention to busi-

ness, has resumed his editorial management of the

above paper. In future the Republican will be

published by Barker & Bask.

The Democratic Republicans of Anne Arundel

county have nominated the following gentlemen as can-

didates for the Legislature:—Dr. Jas. S. Owens, John

L. Moore, Edward Hammond, Geo. A. D. P.

WHAT'S THE NEWS?—This is a provoking

question to an Editor at a time like this, when there is

such a deficiency in the market. But we would rather

have no news than bad news, and being unable, or

unwilling, to give our opinion as to its kind

or quality, we will proceed to sum up a lot in

whigs, and send it forth for what it is worth.

Whigs are wonderfully frightened at the pro-

gress of their success in this Congressional District,

and they are being well beaten at the approach

of the Philadelphia Loan Company has

been announced. The manufacture of Maple Sugar is

now in progress in Ohio, and the Morris Multicaulis

is very where. Watermelons made their

appearance in the Augusta (Ga.) market on the 13th

inst. The Editor of the Delaware Gazette has been

presented with a basket of potatoes—six of them

weighed two pounds and a quarter. One thousand

potatoes were recently destroyed by fire in N.

York. A new sleep of war, called the Yorktown

was launched at Norfolk last week. Fifteen thou-

sand dollars worth of property was destroyed by fire

on the 15th inst. The prospects for a

crop of tobacco in this State are represented

as being good. They were dining on roasting

potatoes on the 9th inst. The harvest in

partially commenced week before last; the

representations good. The Boston Times says

they have picked a time so high that the

market is now to the buyers to reach it. The

Whig county at their recent meeting, resolv-

ed that county is a Whig county—WE RE-

WILL TO BELIEVE IT. With that we

are content.

MR. HARRIS (of Caroline) has appeared in

the columns of the Centerville Times, as the

author of an article reviewing and explaining

the views of the Whigs, and wherefore he betrays his con-

fession after his election as Senator last fall.

He says he has occasion to notice his effusion

last week.

It takes the honorable Senator near five

minutes to collect together three and a half col-

umns of words, how long will it take him to

explain why he voted for R. T. Keene, Esq.,

and the "W" for the Legislature, & then re-

fused to vote for Mr. Sutton as Fish Inspec-

tor, because he was one of the same number?

THOMAS STEVENS, of Adams county, Pa. has de-

termined to go into a state of retirement with-

out any prospect of this county the trouble of no deter-

mining. He says in an address recently published—

"Perhaps I shall find no more fit occasion than this,

to announce to you my determination not to be a can-

didate for the Legislature at the next election."

APPLE BUTTER.—Being at the house

of a good old German friend in Pennsylvania,

in September last, we noticed upon the table

what we call apple butter, and finding it an

agreeable article, we inquired into the mode

of preparing it, which we give for the

operation of making it, which we give for the

gratification of such in New England as may

wish to enjoy the luxury of Pennsylvania ap-

ple butter.

To make this article according to German

law, the host should, in the autumn, invite his

neighbors, particularly the young men and

maidens, to make up an apple butter party.

Being assembled, let three bushels of fair

sweet apples be pared, quartered and the cores

removed. Meanwhile let two barrels of new

cider be boiled down to one half.—When this

is done, commit the prepared apples to the

cooler, and henceforth let the boiling go on brisk-

ly and systematically. But to accomplish

the main design, the party must take turns at

stirring the contents without cessation, that

they do not become attached to the sides of the

kettle and be burned. Let the stirring go on

until the liquid becomes concrete—in other

words, till the amalgamated cider and apples

become as thick as heavy pudding—then throw

in seasoning of pulverized saltpetre, which it may

be considered as finished, and committed to

its pots for future use. This is apple butter—and

it will keep sweet for very many years. And

depend upon it, it is a capital article for the

table—very much superior to any thing that

comes under the name of apple sauce.—Gospel

Banner.

MR. JOHN KERNEY has been appointed an ad-

ditional Justice of the Peace for Queen Anne's

county.

The Court of Inquiry, in Commodore Eli-

ott's case, having examined about seventy

witnesses, adjourned to the 27th inst. to pre-

pare for the pleading.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered

the Revenue Cutter Hamilton, Capt. Sturgis,

to proceed forthwith to the British Province

to ascertain the true cause which led to the

of American fishing vessels for alleged

violation of the Department, and to re-

turn the same to the Department.

The cutter sailed on Thursday from Boston.

GO BANKRUPT.—It is said that the Chicago

Bank, lately purchased 5,300 hogs—and

valued at \$42,000 by the speculation. Well,

it is not known but bacon is better than some

speculators.

A NEW CLUB has been formed in

the city, and its exact adaptation to the times,

which must be exceeding popular. Among

the rules and regulations we find the following:

If, we mistake not, will fall in admir-

ably with the prevailing tastes and practice

of the law.

That any member knowing more of his own

business, than another's, shall be expelled from

the society without a hearing.

That any member shall set down to his own

table, and be ascertained to a certainty, what

neighbors within three days on either side

of his house have to eat—whether they expect

to have the same, and if not, they expect

nothing.

Every member who shall see two or three

persons engaged in conversation, shall place

himself between them until he has heard all

PRICE CURRENT.

Baltimore Republican Office,
Saturday 22d June.

GRAIN.—The universal promise of an abundant crop and declining state of the flour market have had their effect on the prices of wheat. But few parcels have appeared at market, and these have generally been taken at about \$1.15 to \$1.20 for fair to good Mid. and we quote these prices to-day.

CORN.—As nearly as we can make out the market at this moment, we quote good white shipping parcels at 75 cts., and parcels suitable for feeding for town consumption at 77 1/2 cts. Sales of Yellow were made on Thursday at 85 cts., yesterday at 85 down to 82 cts.; and to-day parcels could be readily had at 80 cts.

RYE.—Is dull, at 95 cents for good E. Shore. Heavy western might bring more.

FARM FOR SALE.
HAVING concluded to go to Milling again, I offer at private sale the farm where I reside (called Galloway), 2 miles from Easton, on the county road to Hillsborough, containing about

400 ACRES OF LAND, ABOUT 60 IN TIMBER.
The improvements a large 2 story Brick Dwelling finished from the cellar to the garret, kitchen adjoining a pump of excellent water in the yard, a stable, barn, 1 meat house, 3 horse, grain, and hay houses, carriage house, corn crib, &c. on this farm is a large ranch meadow, well ditched, the upland is of a good soil and a considerable portion in a high state of cultivation, divided into 5 fields under good fence—it will be sold together or divided into suit best—it would conveniently divide into two farms.

ALSO,
A quantity of Timber land about 2 1/2 miles from Easton, will be sold together or in lots to suit purchasers. The Terms will be accommodating—those wishing to purchase are invited to view the property and judge for themselves.

THOMAS HOPKINS,
Galloway, near Easton.
Talbot county, Md. June 25, 1839

For Sale.
THE subscriber offers for Sale the farm known as "KINGSTOWN" where he now resides. Kingstown is a well known situation on the Choptank, with every facility for the fishing business. He will dispose of it on moderate terms, and the premises can be examined at any time by those wishing to purchase.

RICHARD ARRINGDALE,
June 25, 1839.

FOR SALE.
TWO VERY GOOD
DAMAGE PRESSES.
SUPER-ROYAL SIZE.
Apply for particulars to the Editor of the Whig, June 25 3v

Important to Farmers.
A NEW PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND THRESHING

Machine.
THIS Horse Power will propel Threshing Machines, Clover Mils, Small Grist Mills, &c.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he will be prepared to supply all orders at the shortest notice. The superiority over other machines, consists in ease of operation, durability and simplicity. Being constructed principally of iron, both horse power and Thresher, the bearings being surrounded with oil cups, which retain oil sufficient for one day, without replenishing, supercedes the necessity of hourly application of oil, which renders other machinery so liable to injury from neglect and hazardous to those who superintend them, consequently produced by applying oil during the operation, or from neglect of the mechanical construction. The verticality of the horizontal bearings are supplied with oil by nutrition and capillary which is a great saving of oil, and prevents them from becoming dry and injuring the machine, which is detrimental to other machinery. The horse power occupies the space of 3 feet by 6 inches, which contains the moving machinery. This machine will thresh all kinds of grain; it also answers the purpose of cleaning clover seed, and with my late improvements, is far superior to my former machines. There can be certificates produced where they have been used at the rate of one bushel of clover seed per hour for one hour.

This machine can be transported in a common cart of eight wheels, without any inconvenience. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those who would wish to purchase, will call and examine for themselves. The subscriber has constantly on hand the above described machines, at his manufactory, in Maryland, Del. where orders will be received, and the machines sent to any part of the neighboring States. Hundreds of certificates can be produced that it is superior to any thing of the kind they have yet seen.

References to the superiority of this machine may be had in the surrounding counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, Chester and Delaware, Pa; New Castle, Kent & Sussex, Del.; Cecil, Kent Queen Anne's, Talbot, Dorchester, Anne Arundel and Harford, Md.; Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester, Burlington, Monmouth, Mercer & Multnomah, N. J.

JESSE URM.
P. S.—Corr Shakers and Cutting Boxes on a new and improved principle constantly on hand. Also, repairing Horse Power, will be attended to with facility and dispatch, at his manufactory, north side of the Brandywine, near Wilmington.

AGENTS NAMES.—E. Shore Maryland; Cecil county, John Kirk—Kent county—G. W. Weston, Chester—O. W. Spry, N. Market—Jas. S. Dunbar, Georgetown Cross Roads—John Spencer, (Centerville), Q. A. Talbot, Thomas B. Hollyday—Dixon (Cambridge), Easton—Dorchester, J. A. McDowell—Caroline, James Sangston & Son (Denton).
Western Shore—(Anna Arundel) John Riden, of Md. (Annapolis), June 25 3v

NOTICE.

The Vestry of St. Peter's Parish, having obtained subscriptions to the amount specified, upon which they would commence (though very inadequate to its completion) the new Episcopal Church in Easton, requests the subscribers to make payment to Wm. H. Groome, Treasurer, according to the terms of said subscription, to wit: one fifth within sixty days from the date of this advertisement, and the remainder in equal instalments of 60 days each; unless it should be equally agreeable to pay all at once, so it will be thankfully received, as they now wish to commence the purchase of materials.

June 25, 1839.

State of Maryland:
CAROLINE COUNTY, TO WIT:
ON application of Solomon Morgan of Caroline county by petition in writing to me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, setting forth that he is in actual confinement for debts he is unable to pay, and offering to deliver up for the benefit of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, a schedule whereof, and a list of his creditors and debts being annexed to his said petition upon oath, and praying to be discharged from confinement, and to have extended to him the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland; and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said Petitioner has resided within the State of Maryland, for the last two years next before this last application, I have appointed James Stafford, Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Solomon Morgan, who has entered into bond with security by me approved and prescribed for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said Trustee having certified to me, that he is in full possession of all the property in the said schedule and list of debts contained, and that the same hath been conveyed to him by the said Solomon Morgan, I have ordered and appointed the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, for the said Solomon Morgan to appear before the Judges of Caroline county Court at the Court House in Denton, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, or be otherwise dealt with according to law; and the said Solomon Morgan, with security by me approved and prescribed, to so, to, and answer as aforesaid—I do hereby order and direct that the said Solomon Morgan be discharged from personal confinement, and that he give notice of this his application, and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Caroline county Court to his creditors by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Talbot county, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the said first Tuesday next after the second Monday in October next.

Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of June, 1839.

WM. WHITELEY, [SEAL]
True Copy.
Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.
June 25 3v

THE ANTI SYPHILITIC SPECIFIC CURE WARRANTED.
DOCTOR SICARD, for the convenience of those afflicted, has been induced to deposit his Anti Siphilitic (French) Specific for the perfect cure of secondary Syphilis at the Drug store of Dr. K. Baker, North East corner Charles and Pratt streets, James H. Warner, North East corner Baltimore and Eutaw street, J. P. Williamson, North West corner of Gay and High sts. This Medicine stands in the highest estimation in France and generally used in Venereal hospitals of that country, and for many years successfully practiced by Doctor S. in this & other countries. Doctor SICARD has also placed in the above stores his Specific for the speedy and effective cure of recent cases, also, Specific for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Seminal Emissions, weakness of the Bladder and Kidneys. Persons purchasing his preparations, will have an advantage which no other advertised medicine possesses as the Doctor is at all times willing to give a advice in obstructions and accompanied by peculiarly or constinate cases of other circumstances.

His long standing as a practitioner in the City, and his success in the cure of diseases of the above nature renders it unnecessary to say more on the subject.—Doctor Sicard's office, N. W. corner of Liberty and Lexington sts, Baltimore.

N. B. As there are no doubt many persons, who will attempt to counterfeit the above medicines, in consequence of their great success, this is to warn the public not to purchase any medicines purporting to be his, except from the above named agents.

Dr. S. will also attend to all in the various branches of his profession.

The above Medicines are sold by the following agents:
T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton.
W. J. NEVITT, Centerville.
April 30 1839.

NOTICE.
LEWIS F. SCOTT'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
Old Establishment, No. 2 West Fayette street, basement story of Barnum's City Hotel, and nearly opposite the Battle Monument.

"Nine's the day and now's the hour."
Idle times are now all over for those who will apply for situations. Just bring recommendations and you will certainly find employment.

WANTED DAILY, Porters, Waiters, Cooks, Chambermaids, Cooks, Wet and Dry Nurses, &c.
FAMILIES may rely upon getting good servants at this office.

INFORMATION on any business given or received, or forwarded far or near.

HOUSES, Lots, Farms, &c. for sale, rent lease.

CITIZENS, Strangers and Emigrants visiting this city, would do well to call at this office.

LOST CHILDREN kept at this office on call for.

SLAVES.—Persons having Slaves for life that wish to dispose of them, either on, or in the State, can find purchasers for them at this office.

New Spring Goods.

The subscribers have just received from the cities

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
New Goods
added to their former stock makes their assortment complete, to which they have also added cabinet furniture such as, Bureaus, Tables, Secretaries, Boxes, Bedsteads, Chairs, Stools, Spinning Wheels &c. all which are offered on the most liberal terms to the public and their customers, to whom they respectfully tender their acknowledgments in patronage received.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN
Wye Landing, April 16, 1839.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN
Wye Landing, April 16, 1839.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.—H. K. TEN, from Germany, respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity that he will remain in town for a short time for the purpose of gratifying those who are desirous of having their Portraits taken. His style is highly approved, and he guarantees a perfect likeness in a well finished and highly approved style, at the very moderate price of \$18, elegantly framed. He respectfully requests the public to call and examine for themselves.

June 4
[The Editor of the Whig has seen a specimen of Mr. KATZ's portraits, and feels a hesitancy in pronouncing it perfect in likeness and very neat in execution.—Ed.]

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
WILL be sold at private sale on account of modulating terms all the Land situated on Choptank River, in Talbot county, later owned by Robert W. Kennard called

"RICH BOTTOM," &c.
Containing about 628 Acres.

This Land contains an abundance of excellent Marl, very convenient of access, besides other sources of manure, sufficient (it is believed) if properly managed to make it all rich. There is also a large portion of

Valuable Timber AND WOOD LAND,

All lying within 4 miles of Easton. There is on this estate comfortable buildings calculated for two farms, and in that way (if required) it will be sold, slotting to each an equal portion of the Timber and Wood.—This farm is well calculated for grazing, as there is included in the above from 30 to 40 acres of excellent Marsh and Meadow Land.

One third of the purchase money will be required to be paid down and for the balance a reasonable time will be given to suit the purchaser. If the above property be not sold at private sale before the 6th August next, it will then be offered at public sale. For further particulars apply to

W. H. GROOME or SAM. T. KENNARD.
Easton May 21, 1839.

NOTICE
Of the Sale of valuable lands in TALBOT COUNTY.

THE President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland by virtue of a power, contained in a deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them by Wm. Hayward, deceased, bearing date the twenty fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty two, will offer for sale, at public auction on TUESDAY, the twenty fourth day of September next, between the hours of three and four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, all and singular that farm and premises of him the said William Hayward, in his life time, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, consisting of the parcel of land, called Theobald's addition, and of part of the tract of land, called Sheephead Point, bounded on the east by the land of Abner Boydfield, deceased, on the south by the public road leading to the Bay Side, on the west by the lands, that belonged to Wm. W. Morris, and on the north and west by the Cove and St. Michaels river, and containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty two and a half acres of land, more or less, which the said William Hayward purchased at public sale of the Sheriff of the said county, and died possessed of.—The land is leased for the present year, therefore, possession will not be delivered to the purchaser, until the end of 1 year; but he will have the privilege of sowing wheat on the premises in due season, and on the usual terms. This farm being situated in wood and timber, the purchaser will have the opportunity of obtaining a reasonable portion of wood land, convenient to the farm, which will be sold by the Sheriff at the time and place aforesaid, appointed for the sale of the farm. There is an incumbrance on the lands of the widow's dower, which she will sell for a reasonable price, or lease for reasonable rent. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of money due on the mortgage, with interest and costs.—The terms of payment, although cash, can be made easy to the purchaser by an accumulation at Bank, payable by note, with approved personal security, beforesaid.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't. of the Branch Bank, at Easton.

March 12 6m

NEW SPRING GOODS
W. M. LOVEDAY has just received a new opening at his Store room in Easton a fresh supply of

HATTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally, that the co-partnership of Mr. James C. Millington and himself, in this day, by mutual consent, is dissolved, and that he has become entire owner of the business at the same place.

Just returned from Baltimore, with a large stock of

WE MATERIALS,
which great care, and is now prepared

Black & White, Russia, Silk
AND ANY OTHER KIND OF

HATS

style, and assures those who have the necessity of purchasing hats, manufactured out of the city, and therefore ready to receive orders of public patronage to suit the taste.

He has no desire to get custom, but he desires to reflect one more on the propriety and justice of the mechanics of their own town, and in his opinion he begs the mechanics of foreign places—Such as they may be—and not the mechanics of any town, no matter how industrious they may be—Such is the undeniable fact of such a course of business.

The public's obedient servant,
JOSEPH W. BARKER.
Wye Landing, April 30, 1839—may 7 if

Look at This.
THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for a manufactory, wishes to purchase

200 M feet Lumber.
of Wool, for which he will give the market prices in Cash, which are given in the Eastern Shore. He will be in Easton in different parts of the County during the months of June and July.

JOHN CAMPER.
May 28, 1839.

In addition to their former stock of seasoned Lumber, they have now received from the City of Baltimore 2000 feet of White Pine of different qualities. On hand a quantity Cypress and Pine Shingles, scantling &c. all of which they will sell low for cash.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.
Wye Landing June 11th, 1839.

New Summer Goods.
John W. Cheezum.

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a fresh supply of

Summer Goods,
And respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same, June 11, 1839.—4t

For St. Michaels and Easton.
THE STEAM BOAT PAUL JONES,

The Paul Jones will touch at Oxford every Monday & Thursday on her trip to Cambridge and have passengers to land. On the succeeding days she will punctually call for passengers for Annapolis and Baltimore.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

THE subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to them in their line of business, and now respectfully take this method to inform them that they continue to manufacture every kind of Carriage, in the neatest and most elegant manner, and on reasonable terms.

They flatter themselves that from their knowledge and experience in the business, and from their determination to use none but the best materials, and employ the best workmen, that they will be able as heretofore, to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor them with their custom.

They have now finished and ready for sale, a large assortment of

NEW CARRIAGES,
made in the latest and most fashionable style, a beautiful COACH, two handsome family CHAISES, GIGS, &c. &c. and a large lot of

HARNESS,
both double and single, which they will dispose of with or without the carriages. In connection with the above they have a great variety of second hand Gigs and four-wheeled work, which they are anxious to sell at the most reduced prices; and they would most respectfully invite the attention of the public to call and examine their assortment and judge for themselves. All kind of repairing done as heretofore, at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on accommodating terms. Orders for work from a distance thankfully received and punctually executed by

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
April 30, 1839. (G)

N. B. Five active intelligent boys will be taken at the different branches of coach making if early application is made.

A. & H.
The Aurora & Chronicle at Cambridge, and Centinel and Times at Centerville, will copy the above advertisement 3 weeks and charge this office.

New Hat Store.
The subscriber has re-commenced the Hating business in the Store next to William Lovelady's, and second door from the Bank. He has just received a large supply of the best materials, and intends to manufacture

HATS, AND BEAVER BONNETS
at the lowest prices. (Wholesale and retail.)

His assortment of Hats, &c. is very complete. He solicits a continuance of support from his old customers, and the public generally, and he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

ENALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 1, 1839.

N. B. The above business will be conducted by Mr. Thos. Boston. E. R.

Chancery Sale.
BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, passed at July Term, 1833, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer for sale, by public auction, at the door of the Court House, in Easton, on the

9TH DAY OF JULY NEXT,
between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, in one entire parcel, and singular the Farm, lands, tenements and messuages, situated in Talbot County, in, and near the village called the Hole in the Wall, which were particularly mentioned and described in a deed of mortgage, made and executed by Joseph P. Harris, of Talbot County, and Anne his wife to John Leeds Kerr, bearing date the 20th day of January, in the year 1836, and duly acknowledged and recorded amongst the land records of Talbot county, being parts of the several tracts of land called Bosman's Addition, Chance, Sandy Hill, True Trust, or of whatever other tract or tracts they may be, in or to, which the said Joseph P. Harris and Anne his wife, have or claim any right, title, or estate, at law or in equity, in possession, reversion or remainder, be the quantity therein contained, what it may, more or less.

This valuable property lies at the entrance of the navigable waters of both Island Creek and Third Haven, from which excellent vessels are passing to Baltimore every week. The said land and premises will be sold in one farm and establishment and may be most advantageously laid off for cultivation in several fields and lots, the land being of an excellent quality, as may be now seen from the crops growing. The buildings are large and commodious, and some of them, particularly the

STORE HOUSE,
conveniently located for business on the public road, where coarse goods and groceries might always be sold or profitably exchanged with farmers for grain. All persons desirous to purchase are invited to view the premises, and to call on the day of sale, so as to see the advantages of situation, &c.

The terms of the sale prescribed by the decree, are as follows: for cash, to be paid on the day of sale or the final ratification thereof, at the option of the purchaser, and in case the purchaser neglect to pay at the final ratification then he is to give bond with surety to be approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale for the purchase money.

TO THE READERS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER

MANY years since, the undersigned established the Old American Farmer. With-out waiting for a single subscriber it was thrown before the public, in the confidence that the greatest interest of the country needed and would give support to a journal devoted to its benefit. That confidence was fully justified by the result. The paper soon obtained a wide circulation, and became the vehicle for disseminating the discoveries of scientific research, and the results of practical experience. Men of the most careful observation and the highest order of talents, made it the medium for communicating their knowledge of every branch of agriculture and rural economy. No periodical that ever was published, could show among its contributors a more honorable array of names illustrious for every thing that can confer enviable distinction.

Practical Agriculture, therefore too much regarded as an unimportant and if not vulgar employment, soon took its rank at the head of honorable pursuits. A thirst for disquisitions on its various branches was quickly engendered, and success in any one of them was esteemed a high honor. Even the gallant Chumley was made President of an Agricultural Society, and was proud to come in for the premium for the second best soil.

To gratify the appetite for agricultural reading, which increased by what it fed upon, rarer and more able periodicals sprung up and grew up in various parts of the country, and at present they are to be found pouring light and knowledge, and leading to practical improvements, in every state in the Union. Many of them are conducted with an industry that never tires, and with consummate ability, and at a price to excite wonder how they can live. Under these circumstances the reader will naturally inquire, what motive could lead me to resume the conduct of the American Farmer, lately in such competent and able hands? The answer is a plain one, and the only difficulty in giving it is to obviate the appearance of egotism, and of obtruding private concerns and views on the public ear.

On the first of June I shall be relieved by the pleasure of the President, of an important public trust, confined to me it may be, longer than may have been computed with my deserts, but surrounded, thank God, without any charge against my honour or punctuality. The want of employment is of all things the most irksome, not to say dangerous; it being said that and idle man's head is the Devil's workshop. Something must be done, therefore, as well from necessity as choice, and whether under adverse or propitious fortune, no employment of the mind is so congenial to mine, as when it is engaged in enterprises and studies of a general utility, embracing the interests and promoting the happiness of all classes;—and especially as those enterprises and pursuits may be connected with Agriculture, the serious and internal improvements which may be made necessary to the dignity and profit of that pre-eminent calling; & hence my renewed connection with the AMERICAN FARMER, and Spirit of the Agricultural Journals of the day.

Mr. Roberts, who is one of the best men & best writers of his day, has been, more for amusement than profit, for some years past conducting this paper. He has become engaged in pursuits which will be equally useful, and it may be hoped, for his own good sake, more profitable. The printer and proprietor, Mr. Sands, conducting one by my agency, has applied to me to take the work in hand, and it will bring with it Mr. Roberts' good will, I have consented to do it, your paper is ten years, and for the love of the thing: it is with better grace, therefore, that I can solicit the patronage of my friends and the public, for it will be bestowed not on me, but on a worthier man, & a cause, which is the cause of the country.

I have recommended the proprietor to enlarge the paper, and to give it somewhat more the appearance and character of a miscellaneous, and news-paper, without abridging the agricultural matter. Under my advice and management it will be dedicated more especially to the dissemination of information on Agriculture generally, and especially on the branches—Silk, the culture of the Bee, with a view to the manufacture of sugar, and of the Vine for the sake of the grape and wine. I shall also take measures that it contain the best information at home and from abroad, as to the prices of cotton and tobacco, and statistics of the trade in these commodities. All improvements in Agricultural Implements, and in the breed and rearing of Domestic Animals, will have their full share of attention. When these subjects have been taken care of, the state and progress of our Internal Improvements will be noticed, and essays on the general principles of Political Economy will be introduced, but party politics, in which all distinguishing & fundamental principles have been too much lost sight of, will be carefully eschewed.

One thing of real utility may be promised to every patron of the American Farmer—a bona fide, not stereotyped, price current of the principal commodities which farmers & planters have to buy and sell, though this is a desideratum already supplied, on a scale much more extensive than we can or should think it necessary to do it, by our worthy friend Lyford, whose indelible industry in that line ought to be supported by all farmers as well as merchants.

J. S. SKINNER.
The American Farmer, and Spirit of the Agricultural Journals of the day, will be published every Wednesday, at \$2 50 per annum in advance, or \$3 if not paid within six months, which will be strictly enforced—or \$10 in advance for five subscribers.—Publication office, North street opposite the Franklin Bank. Postmasters are requested to act as agents. Letters on business of the office, to be addressed to S. Sands, publisher.

Agricultural Agency—J. S. Skinner, late Postmaster of Baltimore, and now Agent for the Agricultural community, as Agents for the sale or purchase of Real Estate, domestic animals of improved breeds, Garden and Field Seeds, and Seed Grain of the best kinds and quality, &c. Agricultural Implements, Silk Worms, and Muslin Multicolored Trees—Fruit Trees, &c. Machinery, and all things connected with the Silk Culture.

They will use their anxious endeavors to the end that those who employ them shall not be imposed on by spurious or ill made animals, seed grain, trees, machinery or implements.—A moderate commission will be charged. All letters addressed, post paid, to either of the subscribers will be attended to, and answered with promptness and punctuality.

J. S. SKINNER.
T. B. SKINNER.
Baltimore.

"Matchless Sanguine."
THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of this renowned medicine, celebrated for its wonderful cures of

CONSUMPTION,
and all affections of the lungs.

He has just received a supply, and offers it for sale. A further notice of this medicine will be given next week.

August 21, 1835 HENRY THOMAS

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